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Editors and Proprietors

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DETROIT, DECEMBER 29, 1923

CURRENT COMMENT

There is no better time than January first to start keeping farm accounts. Also, there will be no better year than 1924 to undertake this work.

Discussing The Market Problem

In a recent editorial comment we announced our purpose to discuss, and invite the discussion in the columns of the Michigan Farmer, of all phases of the marketing problem, in a constructive rather than a critical manner.

In any consideration of this problem the average man's thought first turns to cooperative marketing, which is generally recognized as the most promising method of solving the problem. But conversation with many Michigan farmers and leaders in various cooperative enterprises indicates that the abstract term does not mean much, or perhaps, more correctly speaking, it means a different thing to different people, depending upon their point of view or personal experience with or observation of cooperative enterprises as worked out in their respective communities.

We have different and distinct schools of thought among leaders in cooperative enterprises, the advocates of which are sure that this or that plan of organization will solve the problem. These many ideas can be roughly divided into two general classes, viz., federated cooperatives and strictly commodity marketing organizations. And in these two camps there is widely divergent opinion as to the methods which should be employed to make each type of organization most successful. These leaders are, we believe, almost to a man wholly sincere and generally unselfish in their efforts, but often make the too common human error of trying to settle the issue among themselves in star chamber sessions, instead of taking the rank and file of their farmer members into their confidence and abiding by the decision of the majority when the sentiment of the members has been crystallized. The natural result is compromised plans which too often the membership do not thoroughly understand, with natural and consequent defections which, in turn, the leaders in these movements fail to understand and charge to a natural lack of loyalty on the part of their farmer members.

For this reason the cooperative movement progresses much more slowly than it should, and it is with the thought and purpose of bringing

about a better general understanding of these viewpoints and relations that this discussion is being undertaken, to the end that the market problem may be more quickly and successfully solved. In this discussion we hope to accomplish two definite things, viz., to impress on Michigan farmers who are interested in the possible development and benefits of cooperative marketing, as every Michigan farmer should be, the demonstrated fact that the successful development of cooperative marketing depends in no small measure on the dependable, and standard quality of the product so marketed and upon the consumer's ability to identify it by brand name and package so as to create a strong consumer demand for the products so marketed. This is an ever present factor in every case where cooperation has provided a satisfactory solution for the market problem as will be pointed out in the future discussion of this question.

We also hope to impress on those to whose lot it has fallen to lead or direct or manage cooperative enterprises in this state, the fact that loyalty to an idea has its limitations, and that continued loyalty on the part of farmer members of cooperative enterprises can be insured only by the rendering of some specific service, the definite benefit of which can be readily recognized and measured by the member.

If these primary objects of this discussion can be realized, and if general sentiment can at the same time be crystallized along constructive lines by increasing the store of general knowledge of the subject, we shall be gratified. We shall aim to confine the discussion to established and apparent facts, rather than opinion, presenting all sides and views of the subject as fairly and impartially as possible, leaving our readers free to form their own opinions with an open forum for their expression. The first article of this general discussion will appear in an early issue.

The Look Forward

THERE is a brand-new year just ahead of us. It is not marred up by worries or troubles or sad memories. It is clean ground to build upon. What will we make of it? Whether it rolls around and leaves satisfaction or regrets in its wake for us to look back upon, will depend largely upon ourselves. The poorhouses are full of folks who lay all the blame for their troubles upon others. Contentment, which is the true essence of life, is more a state of mind, induced by a clear conscience and a realization of work well done, than a state of pocketbook.

The prospects may not be too alluring. It may be hard to see just what the new year may hold in store for us, either for good or evil. This should not discourage us. It was hard to see the bumps that were immediately ahead of us four years ago, or any cause for them. Who knows but that there may be other surprises just ahead of us now? And it is not likely that there can be more bumps. The roads are not always rough.

It takes lots of faith and hope and courage to face the turmoil of this old world of ours. But they go a long ways toward making the rough places plain, and the dark spots bright. They save us the trouble of crossing all sorts of bridges before we get to them. They should take the place of worry and fear and anxiety. Let us face the coming year with a liberal supply of them.

If we do, it means that we go straight ahead with the work we know how to do, doing it to the best of our ability and profiting, as best we can, by the experiences of the past. We should not lose sight of the fact that the old farm is fundamental to the welfare of the peoples of this earth and must come to better times some

day. When that day comes, it will be the man who has kept faith with the farm and held it good, who will be in the position to gain satisfaction and contentment and profit.

Nothing But The Truth

A SHORT time ago we received a circular letter which indicated that someone had let his policy of honesty slip a cog in order to put across his merchandising appeal.

We feel sure that misrepresentation is being looked upon as a fraud, instead of a keen business practice, as it was considered in the olden days. Our foremost business men are working toward honesty in business, as they are convinced by their own experiences that the Golden Rule is the one which brings the best results. Only by its use can they gain the confidence of the buyer, and such confidence is one of the greatest assets in modern business.

However, there still exists the tendency among those who do not have good sound arguments, or perhaps, who do not have the ability to put such arguments in convincing form, to use the facts but to use them in such a way that their real meaning will be distorted. As one advertising expert said, you can prove anything with figures.

The inclination to give facts and figures in this way is undoubtedly due to the great desire to put a strong front on a weak proposition. It is very similar to the methods used by lawyers in arguing a case with the facts against it. They sometimes win unworthy cases by their adeptness in playing upon the emotions, and their proficiency in juggling facts.

For the merchandiser, such methods are foolish as the "come-back" is most always bad. For the buyer, they are also bad, as he usually gets a bad deal and loses his faith in modern merchandising methods. Inasmuch as there are a few black sheep still in the flock, it is a wise precaution to use cool, keen business judgment in making business deals. Such judgment is one of the essentials of becoming proficient in business.

Warping Their Education

THIS editorial is by Uncle Frank, and therefore, may be out of place on this page. However, as it is especially for the reading of the elders, it may be excused for appearing here.

This is prompted by some letters I have received from my nieces and nephews, which, to me, indicate that their minds are running along a tangent which leads to a misconception of what is right and wrong.

These letters, I am sure, are written in wholesome good faith on the part of the young folks, and I know from the way they write, that their reference to having some "snappy wine" or some real "peppy cider" in the cellar is innocently done. They seem to have no conception of the illegality of these home-beverage making and drinking activities, or they would not refer to them in their letters.

These conditions are perhaps no worse than in the old days when children were sent to the saloon to "rush the can," or were taught to drink "because it was good for them." The education in both cases has been in the wrong direction and detrimental to the child. But, now the stigma of illegality is added to the situation.

I can see no use for liquor in any form, but my purposes here are not to get mature people to cease drinking that which the foremost health authorities say is detrimental to their health, or to stop them from violating the law, if they insist. They will in time, suffer the penalties for violation of either health or government laws. But, I ask, that the children be not

misinformed as to what the present status of the liquor business is.

These young folks are in the plastic, formative period of life, and it is essential to their future well-being that they are taught aright. We cannot make law-abiding citizens out of those who have been constantly misinformed as to what is legal, nor can we make healthy people out of those who have been raised under a misconception of "what is good for them."

There are enough things for each individual to contend with in order to make the best of himself. So, my plea is that you do not handicap your children needlessly by warping their understanding of what is right and what is wrong.

Anticipashun

THE greatest thing in life is anticipashun, 'cause we live more in anticipashun than anything else. If it wasn't fer anticipashun, life wouldn't be worth livin'.

Fer inst., if we come to the end of a anticipashun and arrive at what you call a realizashun, and that is a failure, we just start anticipatin' again about somethin' else. And then if we lose again in our realizashun, we start anticipatin' once more. Once in a while realizashun is as great as anticipashun and that gives us new pep fer anticipatin' again.

When life gets so we can't anticipate there ain't nothin' in life fer us any more. Fer inst., I was readin' about a girl who was so full of anticipashun she left home to find realizashun. She found it, but it was terribly out o' keepin' with her anticipashun.



So she scribbles Merry Christmas cards to loved ones and writes, "I have lost my illushuns. I'm not sorry for they were without value and only fools regret the loss of worthless baubles. Life is nothin', it victimizes both men and women. Love is nothin', it victimizes woman. Death is the only adventure worth while to those who have lived. Let those who have not lived be in fear of death. I, who have lived, only wish to die. Oh, what a thrill it will give me."

Poor little girl. With anticipashuns of life ruined by realizashun, what was left of her anticipashuns went only to death, and she got her realizashun. I wonder if that even failed to come up to her anticipashuns.

Life is what our anticipashuns are. If our anticipashuns are right we get lots o' enjoyment outa them, even if realizashun is a disappointmunt. But I think if we cooperate with our good anticipashuns, our realizashuns ain't goin' to be disagreeable. That little girl's anticipashuns was warped, so her life was warped so bad she didn't think it could be repaired.

To get more outa life we gotta put more into it. Let's put more anticipashun into it, and then put more work into makin' our anticipashun bring good realizashun. That's what makes life worth livin', even if you gotta get up at five A. M. every mornin'. I'm gettin' up at that time now, workin' fer the realizashun of some-time sleepin' as late in the mornin' as I want to. If it wasn't fer the hope that some time I kin do that, I would not be gettin' up so early now.

New Years' is a celebrashun of anticipashun. We celebrate the comin' of a new year, not the goin' of the old; the lookin' forward, not the lookin' backward.

So, I'm wishin' you a Happy Year of Anticipashun, a year of lookin' forward, what won't make lookin' backward disagreeable when it ends.
HY SYCKLE.

Facing a Ten Million Dollar Loss

The Present Clover Seed Shortage Presents a Serious Situation

By C. R. Megee

HERE is a loss so large that many of us can hardly conceive of its greatness, and yet not a single Michigan farmer need share in it. The production of medium red clover seed in the United States is now being estimated at forty-five per cent of normal and alsike at seventy per cent. While the carry-over from last year is small, conditions have been very favorable for the production of a large crop of seed in Italy and southern France and according to reports now being received, large importations of this seed are being made into the United States.

What of this seed—isn't it of good quality? In appearance the seed from Italy and other southern European countries cannot be distinguished from our own home-grown seed. The trouble starts after the seed is sown. Tests conducted by the Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station and by experiment stations in adjoining states, as well as tests conducted by the United States Department of Agriculture, show that this seed is vastly inferior to our home-grown seed. It winter-kills badly and the plants that do live through are very susceptible to fungous diseases, which lowers materially the yield as well as the quality of hay produced. Another surprising fact is that this seed is not well adapted to the south where the climatic conditions are much the same as in southern Europe. At several points in the south, where Italian seed was sown, the stand was completely wiped out by fungous diseases. In three counties in southern Indiana the clover failure was so general that a special investigation was started to determine its cause. It was found that a few farmers had sown home-grown seed and had good yields, but that many who had bought and sown imported seed had failed to secure a profitable seeding.

Some may suspect that the estimated loss of ten million dollars to the American farmers is a little high. Professor J. F. Cox, head of the Farm Crops Department at M. A. C., states that when the information at hand is carefully considered it would not be surprising if the loss was even higher. The loss is not only in the cost of seed but in the loss of the use of the land, the cost of preparing the seed-bed and planting a substitute crop. This cost grows rapidly when the scarcity of farm labor is considered. If adapted home-grown seed cannot be

secured it would be better to make use of other profitable crops, such as alfalfa, sweet clover, soy-beans or other crops that are well adapted to special sections, such as field peas in the north and elsewhere hairy vetch on sandy soils.

Very fortunately the clover seed crop in Michigan will probably be seventy-five per cent of normal. This

Commandments for Cooperative Marketing

FIRST—Absolute Necessity—Do not attempt to organize a cooperative marketing association until there is a real need for it. Unless the farmers feel such necessity and will support their organization it will fail. Successful farmers' cooperative associations have only grown out of dire necessity.

SECOND—Service—A farmers' cooperative marketing organization must render better or cheaper service than existing organizations, if it is to succeed.

THIRD—Loyalty of Members—Members must support their organizations through adversity as well as prosperity, if it is to live and render them a service.

FOURTH—Adequate Finance—To succeed in competition with other business organizations the farmers' association must have ample funds to operate on.

FIFTH—Large Volume of Business—To be most successful the farmers' organization must be the largest single dealer in the particular field. The larger per cent controlled by the organization, the smaller the amount of competition.

SIXTH—Merchandising—In times of optimism production provision must be made to keep off the market more than can be used. Farm products are not all consumed at harvest time. They should be sold as the consumer can use, and is willing to pay for them.

SEVENTH—Standardization—Farm products must be standardized and sold for their true value. Only when this is done there is an incentive to produce more of the best.

EIGHTH—Management—A capable, conscientious and honest management must be employed. No organization can grow larger than its manager and board of directors.

NINTH—Commodity, Not Community Organization—Cooperative farmers' marketing organizations are business concerns to sell farm products, not people. Different farm commodities require different methods of handling. Only one, or similar commodities, should be in a single organization. Each organization should return to the grower the most profit possible for the given commodity.

TENTH—Information—Each grower member must at all times be kept fully informed as to all the operations of his organization. Only thus will he feel that it truly is his organization and loyally support it.

The consuming public must be kept informed of the aims and objects of the organization so they will realize that it is not to make food or clothing more dear for them, but rather, to insure to them a dependable supply of standardized products at a price fair, both to producer and consumer.—W. B. Lanham.

should enable Michigan farmers to secure adapted home-grown seed. They will have to exercise care, however, in purchasing seed, the source of which is unknown. The fact that imported seed is not well adapted to Michigan conditions has been repeatedly called to the attention of the farmers of the state, and it is likely that many will purchase home-grown seed.

What of the price? Isn't it a little high for this time of the year and isn't there a possibility it will be cheaper later in the season? This can easily be answered by stating that a bushel of home-grown seed at \$14.50 is far cheaper than a bushel of poorly adapted, imported seed as a gift, and since the clover seed crop is short it may very likely be difficult to find high-grade, adapted seed just before seeding time.

WORK LARGE FIELDS CHEAPEST.

A STUDY of farm practices by Ohio extension specialists has brought forth some interesting conclusions. Among these is the fact that large fields can be handled more economically than smaller ones.

Forty-four fields that were plowed for corn varied in size from a half-dozen to forty acres. In fields averaging thirty acres in size, the plowman turned under eight and a quarter acres in the time required to plow five acres in a six-acre field.

When three horses and the same sized plow were used in both large and small fields, plowmen gained a half acre a day in fields of twenty acres or more. By using four horses and adding another bottom to the plow, a farmer can plow an acre in 2.8 hours, as compared to an acre in 4.4 hours, with three horses and a single plow. This advantage, however, holds true only in the larger fields.

More noticeable is the advantage of the large field in cultivating corn. One man with a one-row outfit can cultivate an average of 5.3 acres a day in fields less than ten acres in size. In fields of twenty acres or more, the same man and equipment can cultivate 9.1 acres a day.

By using three horses and a two-row cultivator a farmer can cultivate about thirty-five per cent more corn in a day than with two horses and a one-row cultivator. The extra horse and larger cultivator means a saving of one cultivation in every three.

Why I Bought the Larger Truck

Facts Gathered from Experience Convinced Me

By E. F. Crane

IN this age of hurry and bustle it is conceded that a truck is an essential to the average farmer. Whenever and wherever farmers meet the conversation turns sooner or later to trucks. Their relative size and value forms the topic of many discussions.

I live on a farm of 205 acres, 176 of which is cleared. During the wave of prosperity following the war, I purchased two light trucks, one of three-quarters and the other of one-ton capacity. The lighter one was practically demolished in an accident recently and I found it necessary to replace it. Since I was perfectly satisfied with the make of the old one, my only consideration was the proper size of the new. I hesitated for quite a while before making my final decision in the matter.

I had kept a record of the cost of operation of both trucks, which I consulted very carefully. I discussed the matter with neighbors who had one

of either size, or both, and learned their experiences. I talked to a number of truck salesmen and to one district manager and found that in the majority of cases of farmers similarly situated their experiences coincided with mine.

My principal market is located fourteen miles from my farm while, one that I use at certain seasons is thirty-six miles distant. My farm is on a good dirt road, one mile from the state highway connecting these towns. This gives me an excellent road with a low cost of truck operation.

According to my records, it cost me 1.7 cents per mile for gas and oil for the three-quarter ton, and two cents for the ton truck. I have the original tires on both trucks, and apparently they have worn about the same. In the item of repairs the lighter one suf-

fers. It has cost me \$49.80, against \$31.50 for the heavier truck.

In regard to the saving of time, there is very little difference. On personally conducted tests the short haul was made with an average saving of about ten minutes, and the long haul netted half an hour in favor of the lighter truck. When the drivers are together, which is frequently the case, there is no difference, as they return together. I have found this to be real economy, especially on long hauls, for one of the trucks may develop trouble. The presence of the second driver has, on several occasions, more than compensated me for any time one may lose by waiting for the other to unload.

Since I did not own trucks prior to the war and, consequently, have never worn out one by fair wear and tear, I am dependent upon the district man-

ager of a popular make of trucks for my information on comparative longevity. According to the records the average life of the three-quarter-ton truck is 7.9 years, while the average ton-truck is in service for 8.3 years.

In consolidating my records I find the lighter one cheaper to operate in regards to gas and oil to the extent of 3.10 cent per mile. In trip time the difference is negligible, as is the case with tires. Repairs show a balance of \$18.30 in favor of the heavier one, while statistics show its life to be six months longer. In addition to this, its ability to carry twenty-five per cent more per load allows it to do as much in four trips as the smaller does in five. This factor has been of inestimable value to me in both time and money during the busy seasons. My experiences and investigation has proven conclusively to me that the ton truck is the ideal size to fill the requirements of the average farmer.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FARM ORGANIZATIONS TAKE POSITION ON TAX PROPOSAL.

A CONCURRENT resolution of the legislature of Minnesota has been presented to congress, asking that the state of Minnesota be exempted from the provisions of the Packers' and Stockyards' Act in so far as it relates to stockyards, commission merchants and traders. This move is due to the fact that the state maintains its own public stockyards and desires to do its own supervising and be allowed to enforce its own regulations governing the yards, without interference from Washington.

GRAIN CORPORATION'S ASSETS.

CONTRARY to the belief that there is \$50,000,000 of profits from the war-time handling of wheat and flour in the federal treasury, as intimated by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, in his report to the President, Secretary of the Treasury Mellon is quoted as saying that the U. S. Grain Corporation's only assets are some \$56,000,000 in foreign bonds which are practically worthless. "This money was sunk in worthless bonds by acts of congress, which extended relief to the starving peoples of Poland and Austria," says Secretary Mellon. "Nothing can be done about the matter, but the situation revealed will force the farm organizations to seek capital from another source for any proposed relief work."

CONGRESS WASTES TIME.

THE fight in the senate over the interstate commerce committee chairmanship has caused congress to waste nearly a month in profitless inactivity. It was not a striving of ambitious men for official position, but a bitter-end contest of interests for the control of a powerful committee. On one side were the friends of the Esch-Cummins railway act, on the other, its

enemies, some of whom will not be satisfied short of government ownership and operation of the railroads.

FORESTRY BILL WOULD CREATE FEDERAL POLICY.

THE result of nine months' work of the senate special committee on reforestation is a bill, introduced by

Senator McNary, of Oregon, that is intended to provide the foundation of a general American forestry policy. The bill is of the fifty-fifty federal and state cooperative class, but unlike the existing Weeks' law, its provisions are not confined to the watersheds of navigable streams.

Under this bill the secretary of agriculture is authorized, in cooperation

with state officials or other suitable agencies, to advise and assist the owners of farms in establishing, improving, and renewing wood-lots, shelter belts, windbreaks, and other valuable forest growth, and in growing and renewing useful timber crops. There is authorized to be appropriated annually \$100,000 to enable the secretary of agriculture to carry out its provisions.

PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF BONUS.

AVERAGES determined by the United States Department of Agriculture from reports made to it during the last ten years indicate that the size of farmers' buying and selling organizations have been growing larger. The average number of members for the 615 associations reporting in 1913 was 116, the average amount of business per association was \$108,396, and the average amount of business per member was \$927. The number of members per association increased from 116 in 1913 to 191 in 1919, the average amount of business per association increased to \$207,390 in 1922; and the average amount of business per member increased to \$1,338 in 1919.

PRESIDENT'S VIEW OF SOLDIERS' BONUS.

IN regard to veterans' relief, President Coolidge says that the country has spent nearly \$2,000,000,000 and is now spending nearly \$500,000,000 yearly in behalf of the disabled veterans. The fit and able-bodied veterans are offered the opportunities open to every other citizen. "The government has no money," the President says, "to distribute to any class of its citizens that it does not take from the pockets of the people, and the payment of a bonus to millions of our former soldiers could only be accomplished at a cost to the whole community, including the veterans themselves, far outweighing the benefits intended to be conferred."

A Happy New Year--and Many of Them



State Beekeepers Discuss Problems

Progress Made In Foul Brood Clean-up and Other Things of Benefit to the Industry

By B. F. Kindig

THE State Beekeepers' Association has been in uninterrupted existence, and has held annual meetings since the time of its organization in 1869. This makes it one of the oldest agricultural associations in the middle west. Beekeepers are well known for their keen interest and enthusiasm in their work, and the above record well justifies that belief. This year's meeting was held in the City Hall, Lansing, on December 13-14.

First on the program was William Murphy, county agricultural agent, of Mt. Clemens, Mich. Mr. Murphy outlined the methods he used in making Macomb county have one of the liveliest county associations in the state.

Mr. Edwin Ewell, Extension Specialist in Beekeeping, M. A. C., discussed the superstitions and misinformation that is current regarding bees and beekeeping, and made a strong plea for more educational work among beekeepers.

Mr. H. H. Root, manager of the A. I. Root Co., of Medina, Ohio, presented charts showing the comparative prices of honey, sugar and farm products as a whole during the past ten years.

He discussed at length the economic factors entering into the price fluctuations during that period. One of the most striking things which he presented was a chart showing that the increase of deaths from diabetes is keeping pace with the increase in the

amount of sugar consumed. His chart showed a per capita consumption of about 102 pounds of sugar annually and about one and one-half pounds of honey annually. During the war when the restrictions were put on the purchase of sugar and when the purchase of honey was unrestricted, the deaths from diabetes decreased and as soon as the restrictions were removed the number of deaths increased again, parallel with the increased use of sugar. He quoted eminent medical authorities regarding the value of honey as a food and made a strong plea that parents give their children more honey and less sugar and thereby develop healthier and stronger children.

Mr. M. J. Smith gave a discussion of the new bee and honey act passed by the last legislature. A complete account of this will be given in a later issue.

Mr. H. M. Krebs told of eradicating American foul brood, which work was begun in 1921 after the legislature had made available a sum of money beyond that absolutely necessary for the emergency inspection work throughout the state. It has been stated many times by beekeepers that it is impossible to eradicate American foul brood when it once gets a foothold and this work was begun partly to disprove

such an opinion and partly to prove that with adequate funds available it would be possible to eventually eradicate the disease from the state. He showed that in two years a complete inspection had been made of the Upper Peninsula, and of Cheboygan, Emmett, Charlevoix, Antrim, Otsego and Kalkaska counties. He also reported all of the Upper Peninsula, Cheboygan and Otsego counties as free from disease now.

The most of the disease appears to be confined largely to a few townships in each of the counties and it appears that by carefully following up in 1924 the inspection work of the present year, it will be possible to eliminate much of the disease yet remaining in the counties above mentioned. He also stated that the department of agriculture intends to extend the inspection during the season of 1924 into the following counties: Leelanau, Benzie, Grand Traverse, Crawford, Presque Isle, Alpena, Montmorency, Alcona, Oscoda and Iosco.

Mr. Krebs explained that the inspectors make every effort to save for the beekeepers all the equipment which it is possible for them to sterilize and put into shape for use again. The beekeepers are enthusiastically helping in the work, a number of them

having given freely of their time in helping to clean up diseased apiaries. They feel that the future for beekeeping is very bright in those areas that are in the foul brood clean-up territory.

The committee on resolutions called upon the Department of Entomology of the Agricultural College to initiate some research work in beekeeping. In the discussion it was brought out that the college is falling behind the standard set by other institutions and that if it is to keep abreast of the times it must attack some of the problems that the beekeepers feel are in need of solving. Professor Pettit stated that an appropriation of about \$20,000 would be needed if experimental work were to be undertaken. The beekeepers, however, feel that much of the work could be taken up at a comparatively small cost.

The officers elected for the ensuing year were P. T. Ulman, of East Lansing, president; Edwin Ewell, of Ypsilanti, vice-president, and R. H. Kelly, of East Lansing, secretary-treasurer. The following were elected to the board of directors: O. H. Schmidt, of Bay City; David Running, of Fliian, and W. J. Manley, of Sandusky.

The next regular convention of the association will be held in Traverse City during July or August of next summer. The regular annual meeting will be held next winter in Lansing.

Getting Eggs From Rocks

What Experience Has Taught a St. Clair County Woman

By Lloyd W. Silverthorn

ANYBODY who thinks that hens can't be made to produce when prices are highest, should visit Mrs. Fred Perkins, of St. Clair county, and her flock of Barred Rocks.

"A crate full of eggs every week," said the agent, as a young woman left the express office.

Mrs. Perkins was coming from the henhouse with an apron full of eggs as we entered the yard. Caught with the goods. But a lap full of eggs was nothing to be ashamed of. Modestly, she permitted us to view the golden nuggets. They were of uniform size, and were spotless. Would she disclose the secret? Secret? There was no secret. We could plainly see how she fed and cared for her hens; and what we could not see she would gladly explain. A photograph? She would rather not. But we were welcome to get a story—and it needn't be without facts either.

Mrs. Perkins' experience with poultry covers a period of nearly twenty years. The illness of her mother necessitated her caring for the home flock when still a girl. Getting eggs before Christmas, on their farm, was a paradox in those days. Pullets were hatched late and seldom began laying before February or March. The high price of eggs during the late fall and early winter, each year, and the success of one of her neighbors in getting her flock to produce at this time of the year, induced her to give more attention to her own flock.

Pullets were hatched early—but still no eggs. Pure-bred cockerels were purchased each fall, with the result of a few eggs. Then attention was given to the poultry house. Drafts were eliminated, ventilation provided, and plenty of light supplied. More eggs was the result. During the years that followed the feed was repeatedly changed until a permanent ration resulted. With this ration, and the application of her years of experience as a poulterer, she has gotten large returns from a comparatively small flock.

Her poultry house is not up-to-date in every respect; but it is comfortable

—and there is plenty of light. There are windows in both the south and north end of the house. Those in the south end are covered with a screen. Light frames covered with a muslin gauze are fastened on the inside of the windows with hinges, allowing them to be raised in fair weather and lowered in case of a storm. The windows in the north end are placed below the dropping board. A window on either side of the house, near the front, admits the morning and the afternoon sun. The roosts are about two and one-half feet above the floor. Jumping from high roosts and lighting on hard floors bruises the hens' feet, and often causes bumble-foot. The roosts are constructed of light material and are easily raised on hinges to clean the dropping board. About eight inches of roosting space is allowed for each hen. The nests are neatly arranged on the side of the house farthest from the door, so that anybody in entering the house will not disturb the layers.

There is one nest for every seven hens.

Mash is fed the year around in self-feeders. A mash that has given very satisfactory results consists of the following: One hundred pounds bran; 100 pounds middlings, 100 pounds of ground oats, and 100 pounds of corn meal. For grain, oats, wheat and buckwheat are fed. Corn is fed on the cob; it is placed in an oven and allowed to get hot before feeding. Picking the corn off the cob is good exercise for the hens. Usually the corn is fed in a deep litter late in the afternoon. During the cold weather warm water is given the hens four or five times each day. Oyster shells are kept in a feeder in one corner of the house.

Sour skim-milk has been found highly important in the laying ration. The Perkins are selling their whole milk now and a semi-solid buttermilk is fed in place of the skim-milk. The buttermilk is giving better results than did

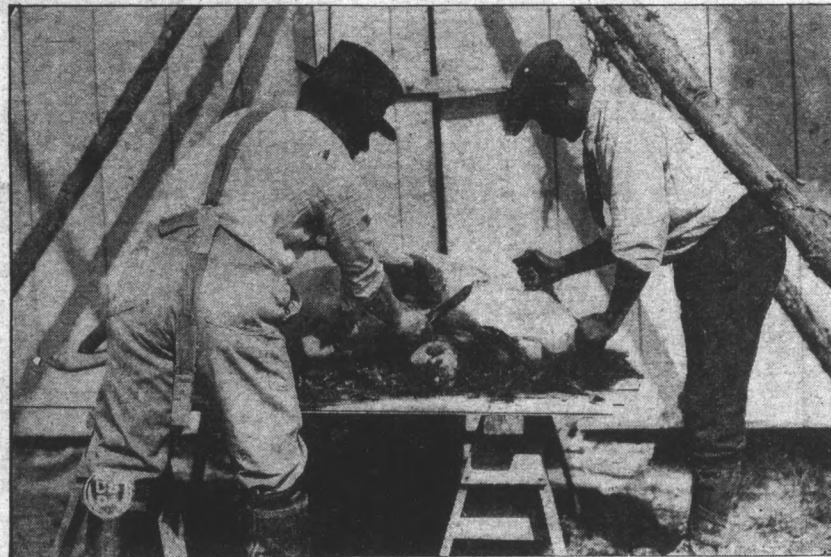
the skim-milk. The cost of the buttermilk, however, is not small; and where skim-milk can be had as a by-product on the farm, Mrs. Perkins believes it the most profitable to feed.

Meat scraps takes an important place in the daily ration. When meat scraps are not available sausage is purchased from the butcher. While this may be an expensive feed, Mrs. Perkins has proof that it pays. Only a small amount of meat need be fed each day where sour milk or buttermilk forms part of the ration. The meat is fed in the dry mash. Apples, cabbage and pumpkins are fed during the winter months.

Mrs. Perkins finds that it requires between five and six pounds of feed to produce a dozen eggs with the pullets. Although the hens use a larger amount of feed to produce a dozen eggs, "It pays to keep them," she says. "They are the backbone of the flock."

Culling the flock is done early in the fall. The culls are confined in a ventilated coop and fattened for the early market. The Perkins sometimes do the culling themselves, but prefer to have someone more experienced to do it.

Though a number of broilers are sold each year, the eggs are what really count, says Mrs. Perkins. The eggs are carefully graded for the market. Only those of uniform size and color are crated. Ill-shaped and stained eggs are never used to fill in. Most of the sales are made through a Detroit commission firm. The difference in the price received for the eggs and the price paid by local buyers at the time of the shipment was, usually, sufficient to compensate her well for the time required to grade, crate and ship them. During the hatching season they can easily dispose of all their eggs at a fancy price. In selling eggs for hatching purposes they have found advertising profitable. They also keep the names and addresses of their customers and send them a card with the price quotations at the beginning of each season. The cost is small and it often brings them business that might have been attracted elsewhere.



Butchering Day is Always Full of Excitement and Hard Work, and Experience Has Taught us that, to do it well, Requires Considerable Skill.

Hostilities Break Out Again

New York City Milk Front Resounds with the Noise of Battle in a Real Price War

WHAT always happens when a farmers' marketing cooperative grows powerful enough to challenge strong interests already entrenched is happening now in the New York City milk field.

It has happened there before, of course. From the opening gun in the "First Milk War," in October, 1916, when the New York Dairymen's League first made a determined stand, hostilities have broken out periodically between it and the old line distributors, with the powerful and picturesque figure of Loton Horton, head of the Sheffield Farms Company, usually leading the anti-cooperator fighting front.

Mr. Horton, a kind of Ajax, Nestor and Ulysses rolled into one, the "grand old man" of the old line operators, still full of vigor and the joy of battle started in the milk business as an eight-year-old boy. His dream then was to own the horse and milk wagon he drove. He has bettered his dream, is now president of one of the most powerful private milk distributing companies, and the outstanding figure, perhaps, in the New York milk business.

However, he now heads a disunited host. The distributors are divided.

By George Herbert

The Borden Company, the largest private milk concern in New York City, has gone over to the Dairymen's League—a powerful ally; while the farmers are also divided, the "poolers" fighting on the cooperative side, while the "non-poolers" stand with the Sheffield Farms Company on the other. It is an excellent old-fashioned chaotic Irish shindy, with the shillalehs just beginning to fly in a fresh outbreak.

It is understood, of course, that Borden and "Sheffield Farms" are picked out as leading figures, for brevity in the story. Other strong distributors are likewise engaged, on each side of the battle line. The Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., (to give the organization its full title), it should also be understood, is one of the most powerful farmers' marketing cooperatives of the country. It represents 74,000 farmers and a million cows. Its yearly turnover exceeds \$78,000,000. Its assets are over \$16,000,000. It operates 143 milk plants, of which it owns 107. Eleven of these plants are condenseries. Three make ice cream on a wholesale scale. It controls some fifty per cent of the

New York City milk supply. It is the most powerful factor today in the New York milk business. It is a non-profit, non-stock, farmers' marketing cooperative of the California type with some modifications.

November and December are normally the low months in milk production of all the year, with prices normally a bit higher to correspond. The Dairymen's Cooperative accordingly set the November "base price" at \$3.45 per cwt. (For three per cent butterfat milk, 300 to 310 miles from New York City). Unexpectedly, Sheffield Farms cut this to \$3.05, a certain relative increase in milk supply, due to the dry summer and wet autumn, lending some color to this.

Now, the Dairymen's League Cooperative, for reasons to be enlarged later, has gone rather heavily into the manufacture of condensed and evaporated milk, ice cream, and other "by-products" of the fluid milk industry; and has lately undertaken a rather extensive advertising and selling campaign to dispose of these products under its recently adopted distinctive "Dairylea" brand and name. Similarly

it has within the year invaded the New York and Jersey City wholesale fluid milk field by buying up large private distributing plants. Its advertising and selling campaign has been directed at the wholesale and retail trade in both these directions, and it was no doubt under the spur of this invasion that "Sheffield Farms" acted in its price attack. It no doubt cut the price it paid the farmer in order to be able to cut the price it made to the retailer and thus hold its trade.

Unquestionably the Dairymen's Cooperative felt the effect; it therefore met the attack with a fresh cut to \$2.80, to hold its important and rapidly growing New York City market. Whereupon, Sheffield struck again with a cut to \$2.58; and there to date the matter stands, with both sides "dug in," and the price guns for the time silent, the battle reduced to "night forays" into No-man's Land to cut off stray customers.

Also, to cut off stray farmers. Because, it is seen at once, these dips into the milk can by both sides are unpleading; and both sides are having to do some explaining. Also, it will be seen, the distributors on both sides

(Continued on page 671)

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries as Satisfactory Service Cannot be Given to Unsigned Letters

TRESPASS.

A foreigner lives a half mile from my buildings. He has a large family. Pastures his cows on the road and his children look after them. While doing so they come on my farm three or four times a day to look around, and they are very meddlesome. I tell them to keep out, but they come back again. What legal process can I use to keep them out?—G. P.

The only remedy is suit for trespass.

TO FIGHT INCREASE IN VALUATION.

Valuation on my farm of 160 acres was raised \$400 this year. There have been no improvements for ten years. Can I do anything to have it lowered?—A. M.

If not satisfied with the assessment by the supervisor, application may be made to the board of review. Its determination is final.—Rood.

PARENTS' WAGE OBLIGATION.

I am twenty-six years old and have always lived with my parents. Since I became of age have worked for them, but have not been paid any wages. Have been furnished clothes and board. No agreement has been made. How much can I collect yearly? Will this become outlawed at the end of five years?—V. M.

There is no obligation to pay any wages for work done for parents in the absence of express agreement to pay them, in which case the right is measured by the agreement.

REFUSES TO SIGN.

B. and wife purchased real estate from A. and wife, paying half down and giving a mortgage to secure payment of balance, mortgage running to son of A., who was a silent partner in the estate. B.'s wife was not in the state at the time, the understanding being that she would sign on arriving. She now refuses to sign. Papers are being held in trust. What is the remedy?—M. S. B.

If the papers have not been delivered vendor is protected by preventing delivery, and retaining possession. If possession has been delivered and will not be returned without suit, better see an attorney.—Rood.

MISTAKEN MORTGAGE.

A short time ago I discovered that my forty-acre farm had a mortgage on it, put on by one of my neighbors, believed done by mistake in making out a mortgage on his own farm. I did not sign the mortgage, nor did my wife. What can be done to get out of this? I wrote the man, but have not heard from him. The man who holds the mortgage is the man who sold the place and took a mortgage back on it, but the description covers my farm.—E. G.

Obtain and record a release from the mortgagee, which he should willingly give on discovering the mistake. If he will not do so, file suit against him and the mortgagor for slandering title.—Rood.

MUTUAL COMPANIES AS SAFE AS ANY.

Are mutual automobile insurance companies as safe as the private companies? Agents for the latter are telling us that the mutual companies are not reliable. Any advice that you can give will be appreciated.—R. B.

We would advise that this department recognizes and authorizes mutual and stock automobile insurance companies alike. There are good and poor companies in both classes. A man should not accept any policy until he is familiar with the provisions of the contract and, if a mutual company, with the financial condition, and personnel of the board of directors and other officials. Insurance on a mutual plan is safe, if the manager is able and the affairs of the company con-

ducted on a right basis.—H. B. Corell, Second Deputy Commissioner, Department of Insurance.

QUALIFICATIONS OF SCHOOL DIRECTOR.

Who is eligible to hold the office of director in a school district?—Mrs. H. A. S.

Compiled Laws 1915 Sec 5671 provides: "Any qualified voter in a school district, whose name appears on the assessment roll and who is the owner in his own right of the property so assessed, shall be eligible to election or appointment to office in such school district."—Rood.

NOTHING BUT CORN IN THE RATION.

Recently I started feeding my dairy herd of cattle their winter ration of ensilage twice a day, all they would eat, cornstalks at noon, and plenty of salt and water. The silo was filled directly after the first frost and the corn was of good quality. The ensilage contains large quantity of shelled corn but the cows are failing on production. Have been told that too much corn will cause it. If so, what would you suggest for a balanced ration?—D. A. G.

Cows can not give a maximum yield of milk on the corn plant alone. They would have to eat abnormal quantities of it to get anywhere near the required amount of protein. But if they could eat a sufficient amount to get a supply of protein, the ration would be so unbalanced that there would be a great waste of carbohydrates. To get results you must feed a grain ration rich in protein. The following is suggested:

Feed each cow two pounds of oil meal per day. And, besides, feed ground oats and wheat bran, mixed equal parts. Begin by feeding two or three pounds of grain and gradually increase until you have a pound of grain for every four pounds of milk produced. Watch carefully and if you find that some cows will not pay for so much grain, then cut them down a little.

It is very unusual to attempt to get along with dairy cows without any grain in the ration at all. Professor Frazier, at the Illinois Experiment Station, got profitable results when he fed corn silage with alfalfa hay. But in this ration the alfalfa furnished the protein. In your ration you have no hay at all, not even timothy, and you must furnish some protein by feeding grain.

If there is lots of corn in your ensilage it indicates that your corn was too ripe when put in the silo. Corn should be just in the glazing stage.

CORN SILAGE AND SHREDDED CORN FODDER DEFICIENT

I am milking fourteen cows and am at a loss to know just what balanced ration I should have, using bran and cottonseed. We are feeding what corn silage they will eat, with shredded corn fodder, oat straw and some hay as roughage. We are feeding carefully on hay as we only have a small quantity. What would be a balanced ration, using bran and cottonseed, forty-three per cent, with ground corn and oats, as we have plenty of oats and corn? Do you advise grinding cob with corn? Do you advise feeding the cows ground beans? Also feeding hens ground beans in dry mash for winter laying, and cooked with bran as a noon feed.—R. F.

Where you have no clover hay nor alfalfa hay, and only the corn plant for roughage, it is necessary to provide some feeding stuff like oil meal, cottonseed meal or wheat bran, foods rich in protein, to get best results.

If you will mix corn meal, ground oats and wheat bran, equal parts by weight, you can get fairly economical production. Or, if you will feed two

pounds of oil meal or two pounds of cottonseed meal to each cow per day, and the balance of the grain ration ground corn and oats, it will balance up your ration pretty well, that is, give a fair proportion of protein to the carbohydrates.

Feed a small feed of hay and all the silage and shredded fodder the cows will eat. The rule for feeding grain is to feed one pound of grain for every four pounds of three per cent milk produced, and one pound of grain for every three pounds of five per cent milk. But the feeder must use his judgment for some cows will not bring a profit for this amount of grain.

Bean meal can be fed to cows with good results if not fed in too large

quantities. Two pounds per day is enough. Bean meal will take the place of an equal amount, or better, of wheat bran, or it will take the place of one-half the amount of oil meal or cottonseed meal.

Corn cobs have little or no food value and where you have sufficient bulk in the ration it is not desirable to feed the cob.

Hens do not like raw beans and will not eat them if they can get anything else. A small amount in the dry mash will be all right if they will eat it. Cooked beans will be good for the noon wet mash if fed in small quantities. Beans are a splendid food, but in the raw state, most animals do not seem to like them very well.



Short Cuts In Doing Chores

HERE are the successful replies to the last announcement of this department. We believe they will be of practical interest to a wide circle of readers. No one single task about the farm requires more time during the course of a year than does caring for the farm stock; and, without doubt, it is the one place where the greatest economy of time and energy can be effected. In this respect each farm is a study in itself.

PLACED WATER TANK IN BARN.

I CUT down the time to do my chores by placing my water tank in the barn behind the horses. This can be easily done where one has a supply tank. The barn tank is a small one. It is so arranged that the bull can get water from one end without being removed from his box stall. This not only waives time, but the bull can

arrangement all the ensilage falls into the truck. The truck has three wheels, two behind and a castor wheel in front. One trip with the truck conveys enough ensilage and grain for a feeding.—John Bos.

CENTRALIZES THE CHORE ACTIVITIES.

FOR the last few years the writer has practiced placing the hay and as much as possible of the grain for the cows near the cows in the barn. When there wasn't room enough for all the feed, he has practiced keeping the room filled up as full as possible, filling it on the finer days as it was used out. The same plan has been followed with the rest of the stock. The hogs, which so often had been scattered here and there wherever there was shelter, are now kept near to one feed center, at least the different pens are connected to the one feed and watering center.

The runway behind the cows has been enlarged so that if the day is a bad one, the manure is left in the barn, two and three days at times. The water tank, which is an outdoor one, is packed with some sawdust or clover chaff, so that by keeping a small fire in the tank-heater the water is kept at the right temperature at all times, with but a small amount of effort and time. Forks and shovels are kept at certain places.—M. E. George.

TRAP ROOR SAVES TRIP TO MOW.

ONE method I have in saving time and labor in doing my chores is a trap door located at the bottom of my hay chute. I go up in the morning and throw down enough hay for the feeding at that time. Then, I take hold of a rope fastened to the trap door and pull it up, where it locks automatically. I then pile enough hay in the chute for the evening feed. At night I merely drop the door and the hay falls upon the feeding floor.—H. C. Needham.

DON'T WORK BY DABBLES.

FIRST, one should bring the stock together. By doing this, the animals can be kept warmer with less equipment, less feed, and less time to care for them. Supplies should then be brought as close to the stables as possible. I then throw down enough feed for a whole day's feeding. I go to the mill with a dozen or more bags of grain to be ground, instead of one or two. In the house, I have a wood-box that will hold sufficient fuel for two days. I look ahead a year when getting up the wood pile. During spare time, I keep the manure hauled out.—E. A. Thorne.

Home Conveniences

WHILE we are here considering chores about the barn, next week let us see what is being done to lighten the work of the women folks in the house. We ought to have a basketfull of replies on this. Simply tell us in a short letter, of that convenience which the women folks have found most useful to them, mail it to The Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, not later than January 2. To each of the writers of the five best replies we will send \$1.00.

have water when he wants it. The horses will go to the tank, get a drink and return to their stalls. I also have water bowls for my cows, which I think is the best investment that a farmer can make, since it not only saves time but the cows give much more milk where water is available to them at all times.—R. D. Bancroft.

FEED TRUCK HELPS HIM OUT.

WE made a real short-cut in doing chores when I built our feed truck. This truck is to convey ensilage and grain to the stock. The truck is twenty-four inches high, twenty-six inches wide, and five feet long, with one end slanting forward at the bottom to be used like a scoop board. The opposite end is perpendicular and is equipped with a bracket on which we set a basket containing ground grain. The top board on each side of the truck is hinged to the truck so they can be tipped back against the side of the thirty-inch silo chute when the truck is being loaded. With this

The Everbearing Strawberry

Its Qualifications as a Commercial Crop.

By Arthur L. Watson

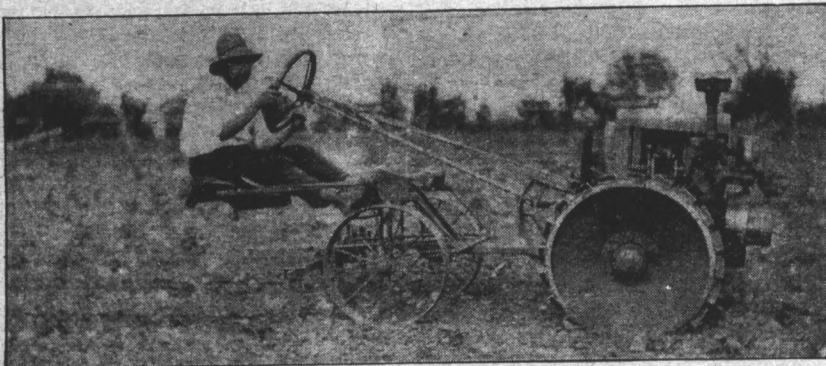
THE everbearing strawberry is fast taking its place among the small fruits of today. Last fall you could find them quoted in the market news of most any paper. As this was the first fall that this was noticeable it goes to show that this berry is coming to the front.

The everbearing strawberry is not very old. It only dates back to 1898, when Mr. Samuel Cooper, of Delevan, New York, found one plant fruiting in a row of Bismark. This he named Pan-American is a small sour berry, Exposition. From this plant, through crossing and plant selecting, we have several varieties of everbearing strawberries today.

There seems to be two separate types of everbearing berries, of which there are several varieties each. The Pan-American is a small sour berry, which they began to try to improve at once. The first cross of any value brought out the Superb type which was a good-sized berry, but light in

the growing season are essential. If either is lacking, the everbearing habit becomes weak. Irrigation has been a big factor in putting the everbearing strawberry in the position it now enjoys on the market today. Without irrigation it is uphill business to do much of anything with them because the bulk of the crop comes during August and September, the hottest and driest time of the season. If the soil is not rich, fertilizer should be applied three or four times during the season. If irrigation is used one should not irrigate too often, as too much irrigation has a tendency to encourage a shallow root system which is undesirable. It is better to irrigate every three or four days and do it thorough, than a little every day.

In planting the everbearing one should set them out just as early in the spring as the weather permits, because you are going to get your best crop the same season plants are set, and the sooner they are set the better



Mr. Watson Cultivating His Everbearers with the Only "Horse" on the Farm.

color and of poor flavor. It produced a good crop of berries in June, when the standard varieties bore, but was not a very heavy fall bearer. It does not produce fruit on its runner plants the first fall, and is not a very prolific plant maker.

A little later a second type was obtained by crossing the Pan-American with the Senator Dunlap, which gave us the Progressive type, of which we have several good varieties today.

The Progressive is a fair-sized berry, dark red in color, resembling the Senator Dunlap in flavor and shape, a good fall bearer, and will produce berries on its runner plants the first season. From this variety we have developed several new berries. Through crossing and plant selection we have been able to bring out not only a berry of good flavor, but one of marketable size.

Six years ago when I began raising everbearing strawberries for the market I grew both types of berries, but I soon found out that if I was going to succeed with this berry I would have to work along the lines of the sweet berry rather than the larger berry with not much flavor. I could sell the large berries for ten cents a quart more than the other smaller ones, but found that the people were buying them more because of the novelty of it than because they liked them. When I tried to sell them the second quart they would say that they did not care for the everbearing strawberry as there was not much flavor to it. As soon as I switched them over on the better flavored berries I had them for steady customers. Even today I find people who say that the everbearing strawberry has no flavor, but just let anybody who thinks that come out to Strawberry Acres and I will convince them that we have just as sweet a berry in the fall as any June berry they ever tasted.

Everbearers require higher culture than spring-bearing sorts. Owing to the fact that they are bearing over a longer period a good rich soil and a steady supply of moisture throughout

the crop. The plants should be set one foot apart in the row and the rows two feet apart if cultivated by hand or by small tractors, such as we use, and three feet apart if cultivated with a horse. Right after setting, one should begin cultivating and continue throughout the entire season. Good cultivation is one-half the battle in producing good-sized berries. All runners should be cut off during the entire season, as in the hill system, and the blossoms should be pinched off until about the first of July. Then they will start fruiting about the middle of July, and picking will continue long after the first frosts. We have always managed to pick a few for our Thanksgiving dinner.

The yield one should expect from everbearers depends upon how close plants are set, how well they are taken care of, how fertile the soil is, and upon the weather condition. Under favorable conditions one should get from three thousand to five thousand quarts per acre the first year. After selecting a good variety, the success depends upon three things, namely, fertilization, irrigation and cultivation.

GRAPES WILL NOT BEAR.

Will you please tell me what to do for our grape vines to make them bear better? They are about fifteen years old. They bore well at first, but now seem to grow all to vines, some twenty to twenty-five feet long. Are in the middle of a garden, are well fertilized with barnyard manure and wood ashes, trimmed back well each spring in April. They seem to set full of buds. When is the best time for trimming, and how? Should they be cut in the summer? Some are on the south side of the house and are cut back in the fall, but do not bear much better.—J. T. G.

Probably one of the troubles with your grape vine is that it is in soil which encourages wood growth instead of fruiting. Grapes do their best in a sandy loam soil which is not over-rich in nitrogenous material.

It may be, too, that your pruning is not correct. The most practical method is to have your vine trained

with four arms, two in each direction, and to renew these arms each year. To renew them, one should cut off the old arm beyond a good strong lateral shoot which comes out on the arm close to the trunk. This shoot should be cut back to ten buds. By doing this to each of the four arms, you will have a total of forty buds left, which is a great plenty for most all varieties.

Early spring is the best time to do the pruning. Usually March is a very good month. If you prune in the fall, the shoots are likely to kill back; and if you prune much later than March, the vines may bleed some and will not heal over quickly.

NEW STORAGE PLANTS PLANNED.

UNDoubtedly the investigations of the Agricultural College with reference to the need for local storage has been convincing, as the fruit growers in several parts of the state are considering the erection of storage houses. In Manistee county a cooperative storage plant is being considered. It will undoubtedly be run in conjunction with the Onkama Farm Bureau Local, which has been so successful in marketing its products.

The fruit growers of the Fennville district are also considering a local storage house. They are cooperating with the business interests of Fennville in this work. Undoubtedly a local storage plant there will result, as Fennville is the largest apple shipping point in Michigan, and the growers have come to realize that they can get better prices for their fruit if they are in a position to hold it after the harvest-time rush of shipments.

NATION'S POTATO CONSUMPTION.

THE Michigan Potato Exchange, in an investigation, has found that the average daily consumption of this country is 700 cars of spuds. The exchange's figures show that from the middle of September to the middle of October, the shipments are greater than the consumptive demand, often being double. After the middle of November the shipments are about equal to the needs of the nation.

CHERRY BUDDING SUCCESSFUL.

SOME time ago there appeared an article in these columns telling how Nick Longhenry grew cherries successfully on the sands near Manistique. He accomplished this by budding some of the standard varieties on wild cherry stock.

The results of his work has attracted the authorities at Washington who are making further investigations as to the possibilities of budding on the common wild cherry and wild choke cherry.

If this can be possible, they will have a stock which is at home in Michigan climatic conditions and will withstand all the natural enemies of the cherry in this country. A great many of the fame cherry trees which have been set out in the northern part of the state have died out in a few years. However, Mr. Longhenry has produced results which show that many of the difficulties in cherry growing will be overcome by using his method.

FARMERS DO BUSINESS WITH AUTOS.

IN a survey made by the Federal Department of Agriculture, it was learned that farmers use automobiles mainly for business purposes. On 1,371 farms surveyed, 923 farmers reported the ownership of 1,000 automobiles or trucks. The owners of these machines stated that from two-thirds to nine-tenths of the use of the machines was for farm business. It was also ascertained that in the middle western states from seventy to eighty-five per cent of the farmers owned either automobiles or trucks.

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Measure around outside of kettle in inches about one inch from top. If kettle has flange on top, measure under flange. Price according to size. Write today.



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Paint \$1.19 a Gallon

This is a good barn paint, choice 5 colors—Red, Light Brown, Dark Brown, Maroon, Gray.

Get Factory Prices on All Paints.

House paint, choice 20 shades, \$2.08 gal. Better grade, choice 30 shades, gallon cans \$2.28, 5 gallon cans per gal. \$2.25. We pay the freight. Save money. Write today.

FRANKLIN COLOR WORKS
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SILAGE turned to milk and cream or into beef is the biggest profit maker today. It beats hogs or grain—and builds up the farm. Indiana Silos, standard for a generation, are used on more farms than any other Silo.

Early buyers get a real bargain, because we can make their Silos during the dull season. Write today for the facts.

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A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write today for full particulars. Also ask us to explain how you can get the agency and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month. Address

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W. W. Weaver, Reading, Mich.



How to Make Money Raising Foxes

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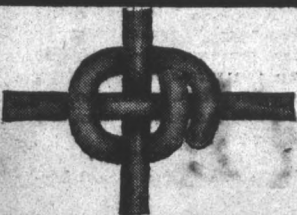
Sample sent to test at our expense. Highest prices paid for raw furs. Send your name in today. The L. Frank & Sons Company ZANESVILLE, OHIO.

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Let the Old Year Die

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

LAST week something was said about Papini's Life of Christ. I do not know any line of thought that will be more profitable for the closing hours of 1923, than this book. Going out of the old year into the new with such a book under one's arm, with the words of such a book burning in one's brain and tuning up one's heart to be the best of new year beginnings. The Chicago Tribune says of Papini's book, "It may become one of the masterpieces of all literature." The Presbyterian Magazine says, "A titanic performance, the work of an intellectual giant." The Boston Transcript exclaims, "This is the 'outburst of a prophetic soul who has felt the transforming power of Christ, and believes that what Christ has done for him He can do for every man,'" and the Chicago Post declares that this it is "The best, the most complete, the most lovingly minute, the most vigorous and colorful account of the Nazarene's career, outside the four gospels." Last week I remarked that the author is Italy's most eminent literary man, and that as a result of his long thinking about human history, he became convinced that Christ's teachings are the only guide for humanity. He himself was received into the church in 1920, while he was writing his book.



His "Life of Christ" is the life of the Nazarene, as it looks to him. When you read Papini, you see Christ through the author's eyes. Very few people have the imagination to really see the events in the gospels, as Papini does. Everything marches before him. He is right there. He is talking with the Twelve, the people, the poor and blind, with Christ himself. That is the reason the book is so powerful. Let us put down some extracts.

Jesus was born in a stable, a real stable, not the bright, airy portico which Christian painters have created for the Son of David, as if ashamed that their God should have lain down in poverty and dirt. And not the modern Christmas-eve "Holy Stable," either, made of plaster of Paris, with little candy-like statuettes, the Holy Stable, clean and prettily painted, with a neat, tidy manger, an ecstatic Ass, a contrite Ox, and Angels fluttering their wreaths on the roof—this is not the real stable where Jesus was born. A real stable is the house, the prison of the animals who work for man. The poor, old stable of Christ's poor, old country is only four rough walls, a dirty pavement, a roof of beams and slate. It is dark, reeking. The only clean thing in it is the manger where the owner piles the hay and fodder."

Let us jump almost thirty-three years, and come to the day of the crucifixion. You will recollect that there were two thieves, executed with Christ. It was the custom for the condemned to carry his cross to the place of execution. The two malefactors and Christ went forth, bearing their crosses. This is the way Papini describes the scene. "About them all men were waiting joyfully to spend the evening with their loved ones, to sit down at the well-garnished table, to drink the bright, genial wine served on feast days, to stretch themselves out on their beds to wait for the most longed-for Sabbath morning of the year. And the three, cut off forever from those who loved them, would be stretched upon the cross of infamy, would drink only a sip of bitter wine, and, cold in death, would be thrown into the cold earth.

At the sound of the centurion's horse, people stepped to one side and stopped to look at the wretched men toiling and sweating under their terrible burden. The two thieves seemed more sturdy and callous, but the first, the Man of Sorrows, seemed scarcely able to take another step. Worn out by the terrible night, by His four questionings, by the buffetings, by the beatings, by the flogging, disfigured with blood, sweat, saliva, and by the terrible effort of this last task set Him, he did not seem like the fearless young man who a few days before had scourged the vermin out of the temple. His fair, shining face was drawn and contracted by the convulsions of pain; His eyes, red with suppressed tears, were sunken in their sockets; on His shoulders, torn by the rods, His clothes clung to the wounds, increasing his sufferings. After the vigil, which had been the beginning of His agony, how many blows had been struck upon that flesh! Judas' kiss, the flight of His friends, the rope on His wrists, the threats of the judges, the blows of the guard, the cowardice of Pilate, the howling demands for His death, the insults of the legionaries, and now the weight of the cross, carried along amid the sneers and scoffing of those whom He loved!" The description of the death of Christ is one of the most powerful pieces of writing I have ever read. Few, I imagine, can read it with dry eyes.

us spend the precious moments of what little leisure we do have, reading the froth of the daily press; while thousands spend the best part of Sunday absorbing the inanities of the Sunday paper. All this, when one might be on the peaks of the mountains, with some giant! Well, it seems to be a matter of taste. But one's tastes can be cultivated. It is humbling to be told by city librarians that our American-born young people read little but trashy fiction and stories, while the children of foreign parents pore over the pages of Scott, Dickens, George Eliot, Hawthorne, Irving, Thackeray and Hugo. It is a great thing to have the divine hunger. Blessed are they that hunger and thirst—after good books, for they are so cheap that anyone can have them. Riches run away, but the riches of mind and soul cannot be taken from us. The story of the fight of hunger-stricken students in European universities for an education is one of the hero stories of the present age. We will talk about that some other time. These poor fellows going without underwear, have the hunger for the good things of the mind. A dozen of them will crowd around one smoking oil lamp, to study their tattered text books.

The lesson this week is the quarter's review, "The World for Christ." The world for Christ will be actualized partly through the instrumentality of books. The man and the nation depend on what is read.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 30.

REVIEW:—The world for Christ.
GOLDEN TEXT:—They shall utter the memory of thy great goodness, and shall sing of thy righteousness.—Ps. 145:7.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

OPEN NEW HIGHWAY.

AN important new highway is being opened up by the Houghton County Road Commission in the southern part of the county between Sidnaw and Alston. It will open up some fine new farming country and make a short-cut from the northern part of the county, where is the largest population, toward the west end of the peninsula. Work ceased recently because of the season, but will start again next spring, there being some six miles left to be attended to. The road will permit farmers to market their products in the Portage Lake towns of Houghton and Hancock and the mining locations adjacent thereto.

FINDS PROFIT IN HIS APIARY.

ARUDYARD farmer reports excellent success with his trial at beekeeping. He began operations in August, 1922, with fifty bee colonies and now has 110. His product since July 15, 1923, is 2,500 pounds. He has been assisted by an M. A. C. graduate residing in the neighborhood, who has also 100 colonies of his own. This beekeeper hails from southern Michigan, where he had experience in bee culture. He thinks "Cloverland" is a very appropriate name for this section, which he deems is to be a leading honey producer some day. Abundant wild-clover pine is the key to the situation. Last winter, these bees were wintered on pure honey instead of sugar and came through very well, it is reported.

THIS IS REAL COOPERATION.

THERE'S a tip to the milk men—and judging from the trouble in which he seems to be constantly involved as a result of his "sliding scale," he need it.

The farmers of Ironwood and Erwin townships, Gogebic county, and of Hurley, Wisconsin, recently organized the Ironwood Milk Distributors' Association. The association will endeavor to work towards the production and marketing of a first-class article for which a reasonable, uniform price will be charged, in accordance with the average cost of production and marketing. The association, moreover, will aim to protect its members against loss resulting from removal of customers from the city, and failure to pay their bills; and to require of its members, that the milk ordinance of the city of Ironwood be observed in every particular.

The city health officer of Ironwood is instructed by the association to report all members or other parties suspected of non-compliance with the milk ordinance. They will be dealt with accordingly.

BOY SUCCEEDS WITH BEES.

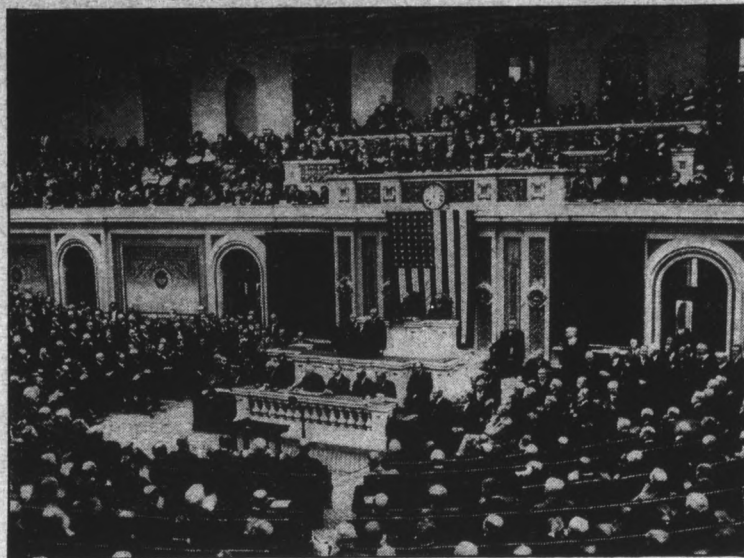
LEONARD BYLUND, Cloverland calf club boy, now an amateur beekeeper on a small scale, reports the production of 375 pounds of honey by one colony of bees, during the past year, and Leonard is only an amateur. Leonard secured his bees from Maurice Geary, a student of bees and their habits, and who, in spite of the loss of the use of his hands and feet through paralysis, manages successfully some twenty colonies of bees. The profits from the bees are shared equally by Leonard and Mr. Geary.

This proposition was made to some thirty-five Gogebic boys and girls last spring, but only six accepted. As the result of Leonard's achievement, however, others are becoming interested, and it is expected that this spring will see a decided increase in the number of amateur beekeepers in Gogebic county.

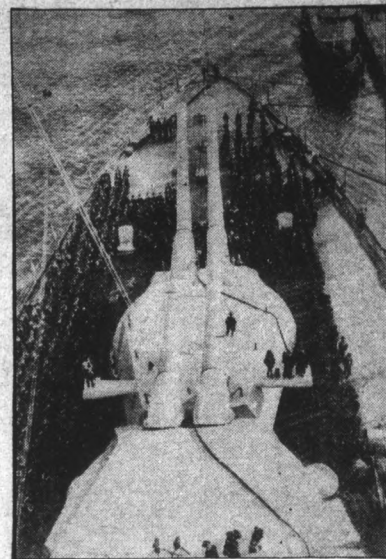
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Mrs. H. C. Wright, eighty years' young, will make her debut as a concert soprano.



The scene in the Hall of Representatives when President Coolidge delivered his first presidential message to congress. This was the first complete and definite statement of his policies.



The U. S. S. West Virginia is the latest addition to Uncle Sam's fleet of battleships.



The Arctic Exploration Board of the Navy Department met recently to lay plans for the projected naval aerial dash to the north pole, in which the Shenandoah will figure next spring.



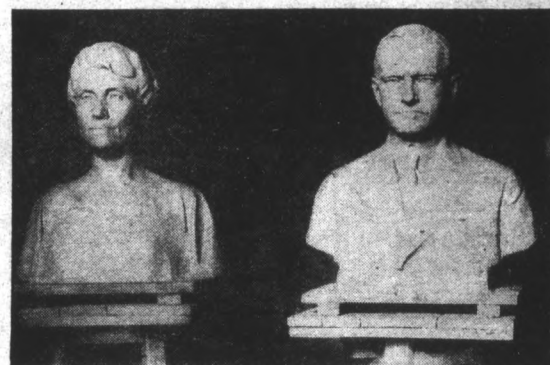
The city of Jerusalem, as the bird sees it from the air, a city to which Christians, Jews and Moslem turn alike in reverence. The octagonal monument covers the site of Solomon's altar.



A trooper of the U. S. cavalry is proving that nothing, not even a full-sized horse, can stop a U. S. trooper.



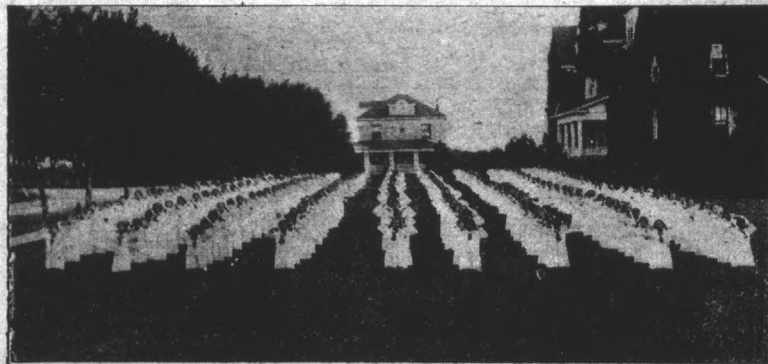
The only woman director of radio broadcasting station in the U. S. is Miss Eleanor Poehler.



Moses Dykaar, sculptor, worked hard to get President and Mrs. Coolidge to pose for these busts, which are nearly completed.



In Bavaria at the present time the effects of the recent Hitler-Ludendorff movement are not yet over. Everywhere, whenever possible, fugitive Hitler troops are gathering.



"One little, two little"—five hundred little Indians at the world's largest school for Indians at Ponca City, Oklahoma, where Uncle Sam teaches white men's ways to the boys and girls.

THE same thing. Identically the same thing, except for the address! Ba'tiste," he called softly, "what kind of an operator is this fellow?"

"No good. A boy. Just out of school. Hasn't been here long."

"That explains it." Houston was talking to himself again. "He got the two messages and—" Suddenly he bent forward and examined a notation in a strange hand:

"Missent Houston. Resent Blackburn."

It explained much to Barry Houston, that scribble of four words. It told him why he had received a telegram which meant nothing to him, yet caused suspicion enough for a two-thousand-mile trip. It explained that the operator, in sending two messages, had, through absent-mindedness, put them both on the wire to the same person, when they were addressed separately, that he later had seen his mistake and corrected it. Barry smiled grimly.

"Thanks very much, Operator," he murmured. "It isn't every mistake that turns out this lucky."

Then slowly, studiously, he compared the messages again, the one he had received, and the one on the hook which read:

J. C. Blackburn,
Deal Building, Chicago, Ill.
Our friend reports Boston deal put over O. K. Everything safe. Suggest start preparations for operations in time compete Boston for the big thing. Have Boston where we want him and will keep him there.—Thayer.

It was the same telegram that Barry Houston had received and puzzled over in Boston, except for the address. He had been right then; the message had not been for him; instead it had been intended decidedly not for him and it meant—what? Hastily Houston crawled over the railing, and motioning to Ba'tiste, led him away from the station. Around the corner of the last store he brought forth his telegram and placed it in the big man's hands.

"That's addressed to me—but it should have gone to some one else. Who's J. C. Blackburn of Chicago?"

"Ba'teese don't know. Try fin' out. Why?"

"Have you read the message?"

The giant traced out the words, almost indecipherable in places from creasing and handling. He looked up sharply.

"Boston? You came from Boston?"

"Yes. That must refer to me. It must mean what I've been suspecting all along—that Thayer's been running my mill down, to help along some competitor. You'll notice that he says he has me where he wants me."

"Oui—yes. But has he? What was the deal?"

"I don't know. I haven't been in any deal that I know of, yet he must refer to me. I haven't any idea what he means by the reference to starting operations, or that sentence about the 'big thing.' There isn't another mill around here?"

"None nearer than the Moscript place at Echo Lake."

"Then what can it be?" Suddenly Houston frowned with presentiment. "Thayer's been going with Medaine a good deal, hasn't he?"

The White Desert

By Courtney Ryley Cooper

"Oui—yes. When Ba'teese can think of no way to keep him from it."

"It couldn't be that he's made some arrangement with her—about her forest lands?"

"They are not hers yet. She does not come into them until she is twenty-one."

"But they are available then?"

"Oui. And they are as good as yours."

few flowers showed; by the side of the road the wild roses peeped up from the denser growths of foliage, and a vagrant butterfly or so made the round of blossom after blossom. It was spring-summer down here, sharp contrast indeed to the winter which lurked above and which would not fade until June had far progressed. But with it all, its beauty, its serenity, its peace and soft moistness, Houston

the road, old Lost Wing, as usual, trailing in her rear, astride a calico pony and leading the saddle horse which she evidently had become tired of riding. A small switch was in one hand, and she flipped it at the new leaves of the aspens and the broad-leaved mullens beside the road. As yet, she had not seen him, and Barry hurried toward her, jamming his cap into a pocket that his hand might be free to greet her. He waved airily as they came closer and called. But if she heard him, she gave no indication. Instead, she turned—swiftly, Houston thought—and mounted her horse. A moment later, she trotted past him, and again he greeted her, to be answered by a nod and a slight movement of the lips. But the eyes had been averted. Barry could see that the thinnest veneer of politeness had shielded something else as she spoke.

CHAPTER VII.

WHY?"

Barry Houston could not answer the self-imposed question. He could only stand and stare after her and the trotting, lolling Indian, as they moved down the road and disappeared in the shadow of the aspens at the next curve. She had seen him; there could be no doubt of that. She had recognized him; more, Houston felt sure that she had mounted her horse that she might better be able to pass him and greet him with a formal nod instead of a more friendly acknowledgement. And this was the girl who, an afternoon before, had sat beside him on the worn old bench at the side of Ba'tiste's cabin and picked thorns from the palm of his hand—thorns from the stems of wild roses which she had brought him! The enigma was too great for Houston. He could only gasp with the suddenness of it and sink back into a dullness of outlook and viewpoint which he had lost momentarily. It was thus that old friends had passed him by in Boston; it was thus that men who had been glad to borrow money from him in other days had looked the other way when the clouds had come. A strange chill went over him.

"Thayer's told her!" He spoke the sentence like a man repeating the words of an execution. His features suddenly had grown haggard. He stumbled slightly as he made the next rise in the road and went on slowly, silently, towards the cabin.

There Ba'tiste found him, slumped on the bench, staring out at the white and rose pinks of Mount Taluchen, yet seeing none of it. The big man boomed a greeting, and Barry, striving for a smile, answered him. The Canadian turned to his wolf-dog.

"Peuff! Golemar! Loneliness sits badly upon our friend. He is, home-sick. Trot over the hill and bring to him the petite Medaine! Ah oui," he laughed in immense enjoyment at his raillery, "bring to him the petite Medaine to make him laugh and be happy." Then, seeing that the man was struggling vainly for a semblance of cheeriness, he slid beside him on the bench and tousled his hair with one big hand. "Nev' min' old Ba'teese,"



Happy New Year '24

By James E. Hungerford

Happy New Year! Something magic
In the words, that stir the heart!
Old year's gone, with annals tragic—
And we'll take a fresh new start!
Put old riles and trials behind us;
Turn our back on strife and stress,
Hoping that this year will find us
On the trail of happiness!

What's in store for you and me;
If we strive to wisely spend it—
Then we'll glimpse the joys to be!

Happy New Year! Don't the greeting
Fairly make your pulses sing?
Life is short, and time is fleeting,
And the world's years swiftly wing!
But this little life don't end it—

Happy New Year! It's God's blessin'
To us here on earth, my friend;
Old things pass, and troubles lessen,
As the years come to an end;
We have learned what life has taught
us,
And have heeded lessons learned,
And are glad New Year has brought us,
Peace and love and joys—well
earned!

"Practically the same thing, aren't they? How much of the lake does she own?"

"The east quarter, and the forests that front on eet, and the east bank of Hawk Creek."

"Then there would be opportunity for everything, for skidways into the lake, a flume on her side and a mill. That must be—"

"Ba'teese would hear of eet—"

"Surely. But Thayer might have—"

"Ba'teese would have hear of eet," came the repetition. "No, eet is something else. She would have ask Ba'teese and Ba'teese would have said, 'No. Take nothing and give nothing. M'sier Thayer, he is no good.' So eet is not that. You know the way back? Bon—good. Go to the cabin. Ba'teese will try to learn who eet is, this Blackburn."

THEY parted, Ba'tiste to lounge back into the tiny town, Houston to take the winding road which led back to the cabin. A pretty road it was, too, one which trailed along beside the stream, now clear with that sharp brilliancy which is characteristic of the mountain creek, a road fringed with whispering aspens, bright green in their new foliage, with small spruce and pine. Here and there a

noticed it but slightly. His thoughts were on other things: on Thayer and his duplicity, on the possibilities of the future, and the methods of combating a business enemy he felt sure was lurking in the background.

It meant more to Houston than the mere monetary value of a loss—should a loss come. Back in the family burying ground in Boston a mound that was fresher than others, a mound which shielded the form of a man who had died in disappointment, leaving behind an edict which his son had sworn to carry through to its fulfillment. Now there were obstacles, and ones which were shielded by the darkness of connivance and scheming. The outlook was not promising. Yet even in its foreboding, there was consolation.

"I at least know Thayer's a crook. I can fire him and run the mill myself," Barry was murmuring to himself as he plodded along. "There may be others I can weed them out. At least saws won't be breaking every two weeks and lumber won't warp for lack of proper handling. Maybe I can get somebody back east to look after the office there and—"

He ceased his soliloquy as he glanced ahead and noticed the trim figure of Medaine Robinette swinging along

AL ACRES—Al Says There's a Limit to Everything, Even Good Will

By Frank R. Leet



he said hurriedly; "he joke when eet is no time. You worry, nuh? So, mebbe, Ba'teese help. There are men at the boarding house."

"The Blackburn crowd?" "So. Seven carpenters, and others. They work for Blackburn, who is in Chicago. They are here to build a mill."

"A mill?" Barry looked up now with new interest. "Where?"

"Near the lake. The mill, eet will be sawing in a month. The rest, the big plant, eet will take time for that."

"On Medaine's land then!" But Ba'teese shook his head.

"No. Eet is on the five acres own' by Jerry Martin. He has been try' to sell eet for five year. Eet is no good rocks and rocks—and rocks. They build eet there."

"But what can they do on five acres? Where will they get their lumber?"

The trapper shrugged his shoulders. "Ba'teese on'y know what they tell heem."

"But surely, there must be some mistake about it. You say they are going to start sawing in a month, and that a bigger plant is going up. Do you mean a complete outfit—planers and all that sort of thing?"

"So!" Houston shook his head.

FOR the life of me, I can't see it, in the first place, I have the only timber land around here with the exception of Medaine's land, and you say that she doesn't come into that until next year. But they're going to start sawing at this new mill within a month. My timber stretches back from the lake for eight miles they either will have to go beyond that and truck in the logs for that distance, which would be ruinous as far as profits are concerned, or content themselves with scrub pine and sapling spruce. I don't see what they can

make out of that. Isn't that right? All I know about it is from what I've heard. I've never made a cruise of the territory around here. But it's always been my belief that with the exception of the land on the other quarter of the lake—

"That is all." "Then where—"

But again Ba'teese shrugged his shoulders. Then he pulled long at his grizzled beard, regarding the wolf-dog which sat between his legs, staring up at him.

"Golemar," came at last. "There is something strange. Peuff! We shall fin' out, you and me and mon ami." Suddenly he turned. "M'sieu Thayer, he gone."

"Gone? You mean he's run away?"

"By gar, no. But he leave hurried. He get a telephone from long distance. Chicago."

"Then—"

"Ba'teese not know. M'sieu Shuler in the telephone office, he tell me. Eet is a long call, M'sieu Shuler is curious, and he listen in while they, what-you-say, chew up the rag. Eet is a woman. She say to meet her in Denver. This morning M'sieu Thayer take the train. Bon—good!"

"Good? Why?"

"What you know about lumber?" Houston shook his head.

"A lot less than I should. It wasn't my business, you know. My father started this mill out here during boom times, when it looked as though the railroad over Crestline would make the distance between Denver and Salt Lake so short that the country would build up like wild fire. He got them to put in a switch from above Tabernacle to the mill and figured on making a lot of money out of it all. But it didn't pan out, Ba'teese. First of all, the railroad didn't go to Salt Lake and in the second—"

(Continued next week.)



WHAT TO EAT IN BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

BRIGHT'S disease is a kidney complaint that attacks many middle-aged and old people, neither does it entirely spare the young. The name is used, rather loosely, to designate almost any kidney trouble in which albumen appears in the urine. Once it becomes chronic there is little or no hope of cure, but an intelligent patient who will give watchful care to clothing and diet may live very comfortably for a long term of years in spite of it.

Climate may play rather a large part in treating Bright's disease, for the reason that a mild climate, which favors free excretion through the skin, gives the kidneys much relief. Patients who cannot go to mild climates may get much help from a judicious selection of underclothing and footwear. Quiet cold weather is not greatly to be feared, but biting winds and sudden exposure are dangerous.

Bright's disease is an ailment in which attention to proper diet gives excellent results. Nitrogenous foods are to be avoided. The diet should be as nearly salt-free as possible. Liquids must be used guardedly, depending upon the patient's capacity to care for them. This is one of the diseases in which the free use of milk or other liquids may be wrong, though there are some cases of Bright's disease that do very well on milk.

It is just because patients differ as to the quantity and kind of food they can assimilate that I hesitate to plan a diet list. It is far better for each patient to see his own doctor, have the doctor study his case and give him an individual diet prescription. In

general, there is no necessity for being very particular about restricting green vegetables, fruits, sweets, butter, cream, and reasonable amounts of cereal.

Meats need not be cut out of the diet entirely, but must be eaten sparingly. Fish and chicken generally agree better than beef. Eggs are nitrogenous and must be limited. Milk is an albuminous liquid so it should only be used freely when prescribed by a doctor who knows it will suit your particular case. Even water must be taken on prescription. Remember that the amount of salt used in cooking the patient's food must be kept to the minimum, and none should be added at table.

CHRONIC BRONCHIAL TROUBLE.

I am bothered with bronchial trouble. Not so very bad, except when I catch a cold. It settled on my bronchial tubes and causes me to cough. Is there a remedy I can take to build up those organs?—M. J.

Chronic bronchial trouble very often has its foundation in tuberculosis and may generally be helped by the fresh air treatment, combined with specially nourishing food and a great deal of rest. It must be remembered, though, that chronic bronchitis is sometimes due to valvular heart trouble. In such cases remedies that will improve the heart condition will also cure the bronchial cough. Persons with chronic bronchitis should wear woolen underwear, sleep with windows wide open, always breathe through the nose, not through the mouth, take nourishing food, and be very careful to avoid inhaling irritants such as dust or gases that will inflame the raw membranes.

Michigan Farmer Club List

THESE PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

EXPLANATION:—Figures in the first column represent the regular price of other publications.

Figures in the second column give our prices for subscription to the Michigan Farmer and the other publication for one year.

Figures in the third column give the prices at which other publications can be added when more than one is wanted in combination with the Michigan Farmer.

EXAMPLE:—We will send the Michigan Farmer and Detroit Free Press, each one year, for only \$4.50. If the same party wishes Today's Housewife it will cost sixty cents extra, or \$5.10 for this combination.

ABOUT DAILY PAPERS:—Our rates on daily papers are made for subscribers living on R. F. D. routes only, or in towns where the daily does not maintain regular newsboy or carrier service. If in doubt, send us your order, and we will have it filled if possible. Our rates on Michigan daily papers apply to the state of Michigan only.

Table with columns for DAILY (6 a week), SEMI-WEEKLY (2 a week), and WEEKLY. Lists various newspapers and magazines with their respective prices.

Table with columns for CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, ETC. Lists various farm-related publications and their prices.

Add fifty cents to any second column price and the Michigan Farmer will be sent two years; add \$1.00, and the Michigan Farmer will be sent three years; add \$2.00, and the Michigan Farmer will be sent five years. If you order Michigan Farmer for more than one year, you will be entitled to order other papers at third column price, quoted in Michigan Farmer club list for the year in which you order other papers. If you do not find the publication of your choice listed in the above list, we will gladly quote you a price on any club you desire. Write us.

Coupon form for ordering Michigan Farmer and other publications. Includes fields for Name, Post Office, R. D., and State.



Woman's Interests



Decorating Tricks Add Up-to-dateness

Color and Lines in Your Room Have Material Effect Upon Its Coziness and Comfort

WHEN entering certain rooms for the first time have you ever been at a loss to discover just what made it look "just right?" Nothing was elaborate. In fact, everything was quite ordinary and simple, yet the whole room conveyed an atmosphere that was restful and so pleasing to the eye.

There are many little tricks in decorating that help to create this atmosphere and I believe tricks with curtains make delightful changes in our rooms that it does not pay us to overlook.

Curtains of one color very different from the walls give too sharp a contrast. A band (on heavy material) or a braid (on light weight) containing colors of both curtains and walls, will tie them together and reduce the contrast. Extending the curtains outside the casing will give the effect of width and help make room lower and more extended. A valance does this, too, besides giving the wanted color that furnishes variety.

Low broad ornaments, vases, etc., add to the effect of repose, as long, low buildings and long, low rooms give the idea of repose. Low, wide masses give the feeling of stability, while the slender lines, as church spires and skyscrapers give feelings of exaltation, action.

Straight lines, especially vertical ones, also may mean dignity, stiffness, austerity; as opposed to the buoyancy, grace, and yieldingness of curved lines.

Curved lines better express richness, and furniture with curving outlines will look more expensive than straight line furniture that costs more.

Straight line furniture in a room demands more color and ornament and design to offset its austerity.

The small room will do better with curves instead of straight lines, all-over patterns instead of stripes.

Placing furniture carefully is another trick that will add spaciousness and repose to small rooms. In small rooms the center must be left empty to give a feeling of space. The long way of furniture and rugs must be placed the long way of the room, with few opposing cross lines or cross corners.

Should a room be too long, place the furniture with its longest sides across the short sides of the room. Raise the ceiling by making it lighter and of smoother finish.

A ceiling almost as dark as sides, and of rough surface, or brought down on side walls, seems lower than it is.

The mind wants to see likeness in dimension but not sameness. This principle makes the square room or the too long room unpleasing. In the one we see sameness, in the other we fail to grasp likenesses. By these tricks we change apparent dimensions; we make our rooms satisfying.

In the too large room the mind cannot grasp the dimensions or their comparisons. A too large room will lack in the quality of intimacy. Furniture is apt to look too small in proportion. Put in more furniture and place it in groups. Break up long spaces, reduce the light, use contrast, heavy furniture and hangings, deep and advancing colors and rough textures. The size of rooms is apparently lessened by

having all furniture, pictures, ornaments, etc., large and heavy.

There are certain other requirements in decoration for emotional satisfaction or feelings. Definite laws or principles bring about required results that the mind accepts as beautiful.

When you buy new furniture or change the fixed decorations you can make your home what you want it. In



the meantime, try some of the tricks of the decorator's trade.—Henderson.

RECIPE FOR HEALTH TAUGHT TO STUDENTS.

"Take One Average School Girl
Then Daily:
Three Wholesome Meals,
Eight Glasses of Water,
Ten hours of sleep,
At least two hours of play,
and
An abundance of H₂O in form of Baths.
Mix ingredients with regularity and care;
Sprinkle with plenty of fresh air and sunshine;
Garnish liberally with snow or green grass;
and
Season well with smiles;
Serve in happy surroundings as
A well-browned, rosy-cheeked American Girl."

That is the recipe for health as it appeared in the September number of Vocational Education magazine. This health recipe is also posted on the bulletin boards of many of the high schools, says Miss Christine Finlayson, supervisor of home economics education at North Dakota Agricultural College.

"The question of health is being stressed in all of our work this year," said Miss Finlayson. "In each unit of work the item of good health is brought up as being very important. In clothing classes the subject of hygienic clothes is discussed, and in cooking and nutrition classes the question of healthful foods receives attention. All of the Smith-Hughes schools

and many others in the state are stressing more and more the question of health."

WANTED—MORE HOME-MAKERS.

THE hurrah over the opportunities for women in business rather than in home-making is subsiding," declares Nell Beaubien Nichols, contributing

editor to national women's magazines and formerly of the staff of the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, in a recent interview.

"There are those who would have us believe that the need for home-makers is decreasing. They seem to think that little cooking, sewing, and laundering will be carried on in the home in a few generations," Mrs. Nichols stated. Her opinion is that thinking men and women are not disturbed by such flights of fancy; and that fewer homes and home-makers would be a tragedy to our country.

Women had been shut out of many professions and industries until a few years ago. When the opportunity came she proved herself a success in other fields, and now that she has done that she decides that home-making is the best proposition after all. She is convinced that it requires the use of as much skill, brain power, and executive ability as other occupations, according to Mrs. Nichols.

"Since the strain and stress of the times is so acute, the task of being a home-maker is not so easy as it might be," she concluded. "For this reason, the better trained the woman is for the work, the happier it is for her, her family, and her community."

MICHIGAN-GROWN RECIPES.

WHEN our representative returned from the apple and potato show, recently held at Grand Rapids, he brought me a fine little book. It didn't contain a series of bed-time stories, nor was it full of adventures of popular characters in fiction. Rather, it contained an account of some of the adventures of

modern cooks, in the form of well-tested recipes, worked out to increase the consumption of apples and potatoes.

A big cut in the high cost of living can be made by this increased consumption of our home-grown products. Some of the recipes follow here.

Apple Dumplings.

Roll plain paste and cut in squares. Pare and core eight medium sized apples and place an apple on each square. Fill cavities with sugar and add a few grains of cinnamon and nutmeg and a bit of butter. Wet the edges of pastry with white of egg and fold points over apples. Place in dripping pan and pour around one cup of boiling water, to which have been added one-half cup of sugar, one-fourth cup of butter, and one-half teaspoon of cinnamon. Bake in hot oven until apples are soft. Before removing from oven, brush over with white of egg and sprinkle with sugar. Serve with cream.

Apple and Cabbage Salad.

Shave cabbage fine and soak for one hour in celery water, made by adding one teaspoon of celery salt to each quart of water. Drain and dry on soft towel. Add an equal amount of apple cut into match-like pieces; mix with boiled dressing.

Apple Dressing.

Select tart apples. Mix equal parts of chopped apple, minced onion and dry bread crumbs. Season well and use to stuff domestic or wild goose or duck.

Baked Potatoes.

Select potatoes of uniform size; wash them with a vegetable brush; place them on the grate in a hot oven and bake them for forty-five minutes, or until soft. Crack the skin in order to let out the steam, which otherwise would condense and cause soginess.

Mashed Potatoes.

Thoroughly mash cooked potatoes. Add four tablespoons of hot milk, one tablespoon of butter, and a little salt and pepper to each pint of potatoes. Beat the mixture with a fork until light, and pile it lightly in a hot serving dish.

Variations.

Puff. Add beaten whites of two eggs (two eggs to six medium-sized potatoes). Pile the mixture lightly in a baking-dish and bake in the oven until it puffs and browns. The yolks of the eggs and grated cheese also may be added.

Croquettes. Add a little chopped parsley and the yolk of an egg (one yolk to six medium-sized potatoes). Shape this mixture into balls; roll them in bread crumbs, beaten egg and crumbs again; fry them in deep fat.

Potato border. Spread a wall of mashed potatoes one inch thick around the outside of a buttered pan. Remove the pan, and fill the center with creamed meat or fish. Reheat before serving.

Muffins.

4 tb. butter	1 c. flour
4 tb. sugar	4 tsp. baking powder
1 egg	Salt
1 c. potatoes	1 c. milk

Cream the butter and sugar; add the egg, which has been beaten, then the potatoes, and mix ingredients thoroughly. Sift flour, baking powder, and the salt together, and add them and the milk to the mixture alternately. Bake the muffins in greased gem pans from twenty-five to thirty minutes.

Cut Cost of Living by Preserving Meats

TODAY it costs twice as much to get pork from the farm to the consumer's table as it did before the war. At no time in the past could the farmer make a bigger saving by curing and canning his own meat than at the present time. By preserving the home meat supply, farmers not only cut down their meat bills, but have a variety of delicious meat products throughout the year.

Preparing the winter's supply of meat is not a long or a hard job. In half a day two or three men can easily butcher six or seven hogs and an additional half day's time will be required to cut the hogs up, render the lard, can and prepare for curing the other parts.

If you are in doubt regarding methods of doing this, our bulletin, "Preserving Meats," will furnish you with well-tested recipes. It contains formulas for the curing of meat, together with various recipes for canning beef, pork, chicken and other meats. For a copy of this bulletin send five cents to cover postage and mailing charges, to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer Desk M., Detroit, Michigan.



HOUSEHOLD SERVICE

Use this department to help solve your household problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

FRUIT COCKTAIL.

Would like to serve a fruit cocktail for my New Year's dinner. Will you please send me a recipe?—Mrs. A. S.

When making fruit cocktail, to every three servings allow one orange, half a grapefruit, one cup of halved and seeded grapes, six dates, and one tablespoonful of broken nutmeats, and half a cup of sugar. The fruit is diced and allowed to stand in the sugar for one hour. It is then put into the cocktail glasses, a dip of whipped cream added and the nuts sprinkled on top.

TO CLEAN WHITE FUR.

Could you give me directions for cleaning a white fur set? My little girl's is quite soiled.—Mrs. G. H.

To clean your little girl's white fur set, first, lay the fur flat on the table

and rub well with slightly wet bran. Then rub with the dry bran. If you do not have bran, white flour would answer the same purpose, but do not moisten it as with the bran. The dirt will seem to brush off with the bran or flour. Next rub well with magnesia the wrong way of the fur, and then shake.

MEAT BULLETIN READY.

To have meat all cooked and ready to serve by merely reheating is a big help to the housewife when company comes for dinner. It is also a big saving in time and energy when preparing the daily menus for the family.

A bulletin telling how to cup up, cure and can the various kinds of meats, together with numerous recipes for cooking meats may be had by sending five cents to cover postage and cost of mailing, to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Desk M., Detroit, Mich.



Doings In Woodland

The Little Boy's Dream

It was all dark outside, and, oh so quiet. Only once in a while did the big yellow moon peek out from behind the clouds to make spooky shadows on the earth.

The little boy went to bed early, for after tramping in the woods all day with his father, he was very tired.

"What a fine pet Bruin will be when I get him trained," thought the little boy. "We will have big times like I and Rover used to have. I believe I can hitch him to my little wagon."

Right then the little boy's eyes went shut and he was off for Dreamland. Tonight it was different than he had

paw he found that his right one had been caught in his father's big trap. "Oh, daddy, daddy, help me. I am in your trap," he cried.

It was a long time before a man came, but it was not his father. The little boy tried to tell what he wanted, but the man did not seem to understand. Roughly he put a muzzle with a long rope fastened to it, on the boy's head and let him out of the trap. Still he could not get away. The man pulled and jerked on the rope and led him a long way off through the woods, and shut him up in a little shanty.

He was tired, hungry and thirsty, but could neither eat nor drink because of the horrid muzzle. The bed was so hard and cold, he could not even sleep.

And then! Bi-bu-blanc! "Oh my, where am I?" asked the surprised little boy rubbing his eyes.

Looking around, he found he had been sleeping on the floor. He felt of his foot and it really wasn't hurt at all. It had all been a dream.

"Bears do have feelings, just like boys and girls," thought the little boy. "We treated Bruin so mean yesterday. I never want to hitch him to my cart. Just as soon as the sun is up I am going to skip out and unfasten Bruin's chain so he can go home, wherever that is." And he did.

Bruin couldn't quite understand it all, but he winked and blinked his thanks to the little boy as he limped off toward the woods.

A NOTE FROM AUNT MARTHA.

Dear Little Nieces and Nephews: Jack Frost has passed his magic wand over some of the ponds so that now you can slide on the ice. Herbert Wardby writes of his first skating and his first sleigh ride. With holiday vacation here, you will have big times trying the new sled and skates.

Here is another riddle for you to guess: You cannot see me, but you can feel me. You cannot catch me, yet I am always touching you. What am I?

Sincerely, Aunt Martha.



Bruin Limped Off Towards the Woods.

ever seen it before. There were trees, oh so many, and there were houses among them.

The queer thing about it was that animals lived in these houses. They even came up to talk to him and he was surprised to find that he could talk to them. But the biggest surprise of all came when he looked down at himself and found that he was covered with a coat of fur. He felt of his face and found a long snout where his nose had been. His ears were little sharp woolly ones.

"Why, I really am not a boy at all," he thought, "I am a bear."

He rather enjoyed this new change at first and stopped and talked with all the animal folks he met.

But as he was walking off among the big trees, all alone, something suddenly grabbed his foot. My! how it did hurt, and he cried with pain. Poking the leaves away with his other

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Send twelve cents in stamps or coin to the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Mich., for each of the patterns described here. To avoid delay be sure to mention size.

Our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog contains five hundred of the latest appropriate models for ladies, misses and children, suitable for all occasions. Along with this valuable collection of patterns it gives a concise and comprehensive article on dress-making.

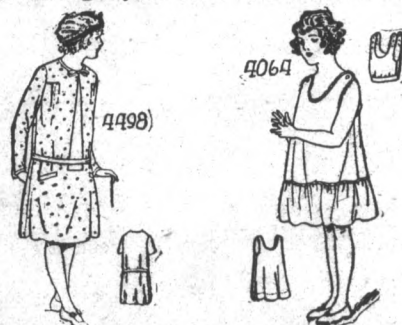
Send fifteen cents, either in silver or stamps, for this up-to-date Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog, to the Michigan Farmer Pattern Department, Detroit, Michigan.

No. 4495—Misses' Dress. Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot is 2 1/2 yards. Price 12c.



No. 4491—Ladies' Dress. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot is 2 1/2 yards. If made with short sleeves 5/8 yard less material will be required. Price 12c.

No. 4498—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3 1/4 yards of 27-inch material for an eight-year size. Price 12c.



No. 4064—Girls' Under Garment. Cut in six sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A six-year size requires 2 1/2 yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4493—Ladies' Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small, medium, large and extra large. A medium size requires 3 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4489—Ladies' Negligee. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36 medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 6 1/2 yards of 27-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4101-4368—Ladies' Costume for "Masquerade," etc. Fichu 4101 cut in three sizes: Small, medium and

large. Dress, 4368, cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. To make the costume for an 18-year size requires 4 1/2 yards of material for the dress, and 1 1/2 yards for the fichu, 32 inches wide. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 3/4 yards. Two separate patterns, 12c for each pattern.

No. 4525-4541—Ladies' Costume. Cut in seven sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Skirt 4541 cut in four sizes: Small 34-36; medium 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. To make the suit for a medium size requires eight yards of 36-inch material. Two separate patterns, 12c for each.



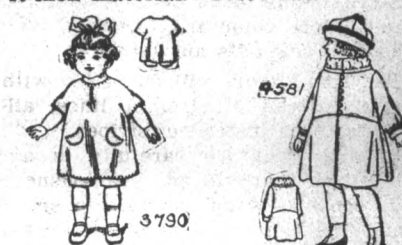
No. 4158—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3 1/4 yards of 54-inch material. The width at the foot with plaits extended is about 2 1/4 yards. Price 12c.

No. 4589—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 5 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot is 3 3/4 yards. Price 12c.



No. 4599—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires three yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4596—Child's "Party" Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An eight-year size requires 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 3790—Doll's Play Suit. Cut in five sizes for dolls, 16, 18, 20, 22 and 24 inches in length. The suit will require 3/4 yard of 38-inch material for a 24-inch size. Price 12c.

No. 4581—Child's Coat. Cut in three sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2 1/4 yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4593—Ladies' House Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is two yards. Price 12c.

No. 4405—Ladies' Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36 medium 38-40; large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4 3/4 yards of 36-inch material. The width at the foot is 2 1/4 yards. Price 12c.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



Some Short Stories

By M. C. Prize Winners

LITTLE BOYS AND LITTLE SHEEP.

By Gertrude Howe, Zeeland, Michigan.

Joe came home with his clothes, and even his curly hair, all wringing wet. "Just knew the ice wasn't strong enough!" he grumbled.

"Then why did you slide?" asked Auntie.

"'Cause all the other boys did," said Joe; "so I had to, or they'd laugh."

His auntie gave him some dry clothes, set him down by the fire, and made him drink hot ginger tea. Then she told him a story.

"When I was a little girl, Joe, my father had a great flock of sheep. Where one went, all the rest followed. One day the big ram found a gap in the fence, and he thought it would be fun to see what was in the other field. So in he jumped, without looking where he was going, and down he tumbled to the bottom of an old dry well where father used to throw stones and rubbish. The next sheep never stopped to see what had become of him, but just jumped right after, and the next and the next, although father tried to drive them back, and Watch, the sheep dog, barked his loudest. But they just kept on jumping till the well was full. Then father had to pull them out as best he could, and the sheep at the bottom of the well were almost smothered to death."

"My! what silly fellows!" exclaimed Joe. Then he looked up at his aunt, and laughed.

THE BESETTING SIN.

By Alice McDonald, M. C., Long Rapids, Michigan.

Bashfulness is the besetting sin of many intelligent people, causing them to act like natural-born idiots. They act as though their hands and feet weighed a ton, and as numerous as those of a centipede. And when spoken to they act as though they had an epileptic fit. But Susie Higgs and Hank Door take the sweepstakes in this regard.

One day the minister called unexpectedly, and Susie, with her sunbonnet on her head, was mopping the floor. When she heard the visitor, she grabbed the mop and bucket and ran for another door; but her bonnet strings caught on the door and she hung like Absalom. Standing by the open door, the minister had witnessed the frantic dash and tragic hold-up.

He walked in and untied the bonnet strings. Susie fled.

Hank Door was bashful, too. He'd rather walk in the field than meet any girl, and he'd stay in the barn until his mother's feminine callers left.

One Sunday he walked home from church with Susie. How it was arranged the Lord only knows, for I don't think either of them does. This went on for years and months, never getting nearer a wedding, except they walked in the wheel tracks now.

One night there was a concert at Sanville. Everybody attended and somehow or some way, Hank took Susie. They took reserved seats in front. They sat looking straight ahead, never saying a word. After a while Susie felt her shoe untied and she bent down to tie it up, but she tied her shoelace with Hank's. When they got up to go out they hobbled together out to the door. By that time there was a crowd around them and when Susie got her shoe tied up right she began to cry. But Hank comforted her by saying, "Never mind, we are going to be tied up for good next week." And they were.

MY PIG AND I.

By Opal L. Bielby, Centreville, Mich.

I am twelve years old and have red hair.

I will tell you a true story about my pig. Her name is Bielby's Nightshade No. 1285818. Father bought her for me so I could join the White Pigeon Pig Club.

She is a big Poland China now, but she still wants me to lift her over the fence, and sidles up to it in the most comical way.

I drove her around on a string until school began, and she likes to play horse as well as I do.

At the St. Joseph County Fair she always followed me out to be judged, and was not a bit afraid of anything. She took the three first prizes: our club, then the clubs of the county, then the sweepstakes.

I got ten dollars for the best-kept record book, too.

It was lots of fun and mother called us "the black pig and the red."

Night Shade weighed 206 pounds when she was six months old, and was not fat, as I did not have any milk or corn for her.

I fed ground oats, middlings, tankage, oil meal, weeds and clean water.

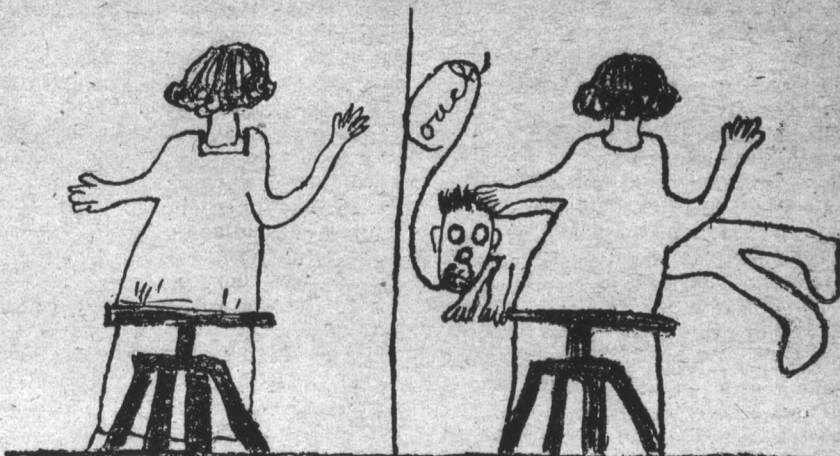
Also salt and lime.

She eats carefully out of my hand, and the chickens sit on her to keep their toes warm.

She looks funny when she eats mel-

ons, and turns her head way over sideways to listen when I talk to her.

She didn't squeal at all when they vaccinated her, and neither did I. Weren't we good piggies?



Lady playing classical music shows.

Dorothy Worden, of Beulah, is the Artist of this Prize Cartoon.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

To help fill the waste-basket, I thought I would write to you.

I answered both correspondence scrambles, so have four letters to write, so I know what to write besides writing to (you) Mr. Waste Basket.

We have a hatchery and 900 chickens. For pets we have a dog and two cats.

Well, I guess this is enough for you, Mr. Waste Basket.—Your want-to-be niece, Mildred Gommers, M. C., Zeeland, Michigan.

I fooled you this time, didn't I? I did so because I thought a dog and two cats were too much for W. B. to take care of.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have a sow and six little pigs about three weeks old. I sold seven pigs on September 30 and got close to \$100 out of them. I have a small bank account started now.

I am master of the juvenile grange, No. 61, of this neighborhood.

I wish to join your Merry Circle, because I know I will have a good time if I do.—Yours sincerely, Howard L. Krick, St. Louis, Michigan.

I congratulate you on your bank account and your position in the juvenile grange. You have started right, just keep going.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Because of ill health I was compelled to leave the St. Johns High School at which I was attending. You may know how disappointed I was.

It is rather lonesome around here, with my sister gone to school, so today I found the answer to the read-and-win contest and decided to send them to you, for I would like to be a Merry Circle myself.

Hoping we will soon be well acquainted, I will close.—Yours very truly, Doris Lucile Cox, R. 1, St. Johns, Michigan.

I hope you will soon be able to resume your school work. It would be fine, I think, if you could correspond with some of the M. C. girls.

Dear Uncle Frank:

You certainly do know how to make people want to write to you, but I should think you'd be very jealous of the waste basket. Nearly every one speaks to it or talks about it.

I am taking public speaking in high school this year. We have interesting topics to speak on nearly every day. One day I talked about "The Joys of Living on a Farm." I told these city folks the many true joys, and if they weren't converted, they were nearly,

—Bye-bye, Georgia Brown, R. 3, Hastings, Michigan.

Nope, I'm not jealous of W. B., because I get all the fun of reading the letters before he gets them. I am glad you told those city folks a few things.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Thanks for the membership card and button. I like them very much. Gee! The first time I tried I became an M. C.! Well, now I've got to win a prize.

Do you like geometry? I like it, only you have to use your head so much. Just think, prove everything you say.

I suppose you are sitting at your desk, a pile of letters before you, a stuffed waste-basket beside you, and an open letter in your hands. Something tells me that I have said enough.—Most sincerely yours, Mammie Ballie, M. C. Ahem! R. 1, Benton Harbor, Michigan.

To prove everything you say is not Q. E. D. (quite easily done). Your supposition is correct.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am just a plain country lass, but to be any other I have no desire. I have always lived on the farm and like it very much. One of my favorite pastimes is riding horseback, which I enjoy to a great extent. I am a lover of outdoor life and animals. I have always had lots of pets about me, and I can watch by the hour the works of birds and mother nature.

My greatest hopes are with you, now I will bid the happy group goodbye until next time. Best wishes.—Arlone Wilkinson, Perry, Michigan.

You are the kind of girl I like to have in the Merry Circle. There is nothing better than a wholesome interest in nature and outdoor life.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am fifteen years old and I am very jolly, but I can't laugh because I run and laughed too much at school and made my sides sore.

I am not in style with the rest of the world, for I have not got my hair bobbed, and I do not wear knickers, but I belong to the Merry Circle just the same.

My own father is dead, but my step-father's name is Frank, too. He said he liked the girls, too, but he couldn't write such nice letters to them.—From your loving niece, Blanch Miller, M. C., Vestaburg, Michigan.

You must have overworked your laughing apparatus to make your sides sore. Perhaps at one time your step-dad could write nice letters to girls.



In the Good Old Summer Time Many M. C.'s Have "Bridge Parties," as Our M. C. Artist Calls Them.

The Resolutions Contest

QUITE a few put themselves to the job of getting up M. C. resolutions and it was hard for me to pick the winners as most all papers had some worth-while resolutions on them.

Perhaps the greatest criticism I could make is that the resolutions had more to do with the individual failings of the writers than other things. For instance, Gordon Christensen, of New Era, probably has the habit of staying up late nights, as he resolved to get at least nine hours' sleep every night.

Cleah Pedersen, from Edwardsburg, undoubtedly wants to strengthen her determination to get her lessons every day for she made a resolution to that effect. Stanley Wattles, who lives at Sherwood, realizes that he has the regular boy habit of not washing up, or combing his hair unless he has to, so he resolved to do better in that respect. That is a resolution I am sure many boys can make to advantage.

Alton L. Rogers, of Bedford, for some reason or other, resolved to get up at 6:30 every morning. I just wonder why a boy should have to do that? Beatrice Furnish, from Durand, has resolved not to slide on the ice unless she knows it is solid. She has probably had some experience. Esther Slinglend, from Oxford, wants to become a little more careful about hanging up her clothes every day.

Albert Jackola, of Liminga, resolves that the W. B. should not get so fat because of the M. C. letters. How can he help it? If the W. B. gets fat on these letters, it is doing him some good, so let the good work go on.

Reuben Esch probably has the buying habit badly, as he resolves not to look around to see if he can see anything he wants when he is in a store.

M. C. Resolutions Selected.

From the prize winning resolutions I have adopted the following three, which I hope every Merry Circler will make.

1. Resolved, that I will Work to Win, for that is the only way I can win.

2. Resolved, that I will be true to the Merry Circle club colors, which mean loyalty and purity.

3. Resolved, that I will be kind and courteous to all people.

When we resolve to "Work to Win" let's have in mind the winnings of good standings in school, and the winning of other people's good-will by worth while actions, as well as winning out in any good things we undertake.

The meaning we ought to have in mind in making our second resolution is given to some extent on your membership card, which asks that you be loyal to all good things and that you try to live a good, clean life.

To be kind and courteous to all people will gain their friendship, and friendship is a very valuable asset in life. Sometimes it may be a little hard to be kind and courteous to some people, but if you will be, even if they are in the wrong, they can't help but admire you for your fairness and your generous spirit.

I wish all my nieces and nephews, and my pals, a New Year full of that happiness which comes from constant, unselfish activity.

THE WINNERS.

The resolutions contest prize winners are as follows:

- Flashlight. Julia E. Hibbard, R. 3, Sturgis, Mich.
- Lemp Jackola, Liminga, Mich.
- Fountain Pen. Clara Louise Jessup, R. 1, Sunfield, Mich.
- Marie Hallstrom, Eben Junction, Mich.
- F. Norman Hurd, Port Hope, Mich.
- Candy. Orla Ackley, Stockbridge, Mich.
- Ruth Tabor, R. 2, Belleville, Mich.
- Gordelia Kleinheksel, R. 5, Holland, Mich.
- Loia Court, R. 1, Allen, Mich.
- Bernice Ball, Charlotte, Mich.

NO CONTEST THIS WEEK.

This is vacation time in school, so I thought we would make it so in the Merry Circle, also, and therefore am not announcing a contest this week. I hope you are all having a happy and busy time enjoying the holidays.



COSTLY GRIT.

A FEW weeks ago at the Boston Poultry Show, one of the elite of that city was closely inspecting Lady Camile, the prize winning blue Orpington hen.

The gentleman interested in chickens had a diamond on his finger, and, being of the feminine persuasion, Lady Camile liked diamonds and took a pick at it. The pick was successful and she immediately deposited the diamond in her crop for further polishing and grinding.

The diamond owner wanted this hen killed to recover his diamond, but Lady Camile's owner refused, as she was a valuable hen which should be kept to transmit her laying, not her diamond-picking qualities, to other generations. The law upheld the owner of the hen and said that the diamond owner has no recourse. Then the diamond owner was to pay the hen's owner \$100 as damages, with the understanding that the owner would have the hen operated on.

However, in the meantime, another Boston poultry fancier bought Lady Camile at the prevailing price for blue-blooded hens and paid the owner of the diamond \$250 besides, which finally settled the matter. It is a conjecture as to whether the present owner of the hen will have chicken dinner

soon and present his lady with a hen-ground diamond, or will permit Lady Camile to grind her food with a diamond.

POULTRY PRODUCERS MAY OVERDO.

THE dynamic hen has been harnessed to help pull the farmer out of the slough in the last three years so that the present scale of egg and poultry production shows a marked expansion since 1919, the last census year.

On a per capita basis, however, egg production in 1919 was considerably below the level of ten or twenty years before. On this basis, egg production in 1922 was but little above the 1899 and 1909 level, especially when a moderate increase in exports is taken into account. Further expansion in 1922, however, has placed production per capita above the old level.

The rising standard of living for most people in the United States should mean larger consumption of eggs and poultry and it is noteworthy that prices paid to farmers for eggs and poultry in 1923 were about the same as last year. The feed and labor cost of production were higher also, and where these items must be counted, as on commercial poultry farms, returns probably were not so satisfactory on the whole, as in 1922.

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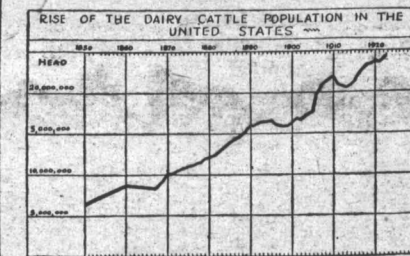
LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

DAIRYING A STABLE INDUSTRY.

THE heading above is not intended as a pun. The accompanying graph shows the steady growth in the number of milk cows on farms during the last three-quarters of a century as reported by the Bureau of the Census and the Department of Agriculture.

The sag in the line from 1910 to 1913 was due primarily to revisions in the estimates based on census data and does not necessarily signify a pause in the growth of commercial dairying. The point is that the history of dairying has not been characterized by pronounced periods of contraction and over-expansion which are found in some other branches of agriculture.

Besides the gain in the milk cow population, production per cow has increased so that per capita consumption of dairy products has increased materially in the last quarter of a century. The gradual recognition of the high value of milk and milk products in the diet of both young and old and the development of new forms of con-



sumption, such as ice cream, condensed milk, powdered milk and the like, have provided for this increase in the output.

Dairying has expanded rather rapidly in each of the last three years because of the fact that dairy products offered more certain and more profitable returns than many other farm commodities. Nevertheless, the prices of butter, cheese and milk were higher in 1923 than in 1922, and probably more than enough higher to offset the rise in feed and labor costs.

Eventually, this expansion may lead to moderate overdoing. The time required to raise more dairy cows and the fact that many people do not like to milk, however, tend to keep the growth of dairying from outrunning the demand which is growing steadily.

TESTING THE BARN ATMOSPHERE.

HERE is an easy method for the dairyman and stock raiser to learn whether the stables are properly ventilated. Since pure air is quite as important to live stock as good food and water, the matter of proper ventilation is one in which the farmer and stock raiser is financially interested.

When, upon entering the barn after a cold night, the frost adheres to the walls, the owner may be sure that there has been an adequate supply of fresh air provided the animals. It often is a difficult matter in an old barn to remedy the difficulty, and again, the job may be a very simple one. The county agent can usually be of help in working out a problem of this kind.

WINTER HANDLING OF MILK.

MUCH emphasis has been placed upon the handling of milk during warm weather. But little has been said about this task during the winter months. There is, however, a cold-weather problem connected with this end of the dairy business.

For instance, the delivering of frozen milk to a creamery is a losing prop-

osition. The milk which adheres to the can cover as the result of freezing, and also the floating ice particles, constitute a loss to the party selling such milk. Occasionally producers attempt to keep the supply of night's milk from freezing by storing in a warm place. In this effort, there is bound to be a continuous bacterial growth in the warm milk during the night. This frequently results in the milk becoming tainted.

INCREASING THE MILK FLOW.

I would like your help in making up a dairy ration to increase the milk flow. I have barley, oats, and wheat, and am feeding alfalfa hay. Would buy linseed or cottonseed meal if necessary.—E. B. A.

If you wish to get the maximum production it will be necessary to provide some extra feedingstuffs with a high per cent of protein. You ought to get very good results, however, from the feedingstuffs you have on hand. If you will grind the barley, oats and meal, equal parts by weight, and feed one pound of grain per day for every four pounds of milk produced, you should get a good liberal flow of milk and, by feeding all the alfalfa hay they will eat, the ration will be fairly well balanced.

However, if you wish to make the cows produce to their capacity you can undoubtedly get an increased yield by adding two pounds of cottonseed or oil meal per day. You can stimulate many cows to additional production by feeding still more of the high concentrates, cottonseed or oil meal. But this super-feeding should be carefully done by adding no more than a half pound extra per day, then noting the results before increasing the amount further.

REGARDING TON LITTERS.

WHILE the result of this year's ton litter club work being conducted in Indiana shows a larger number who have attained the goal of producing litters of 2000 pounds and over, Michigan farmers have set a higher standard. The winning litter in Michigan weighed 2,840 pounds while the heaviest Indiana litter weighed an even 2,600 pounds. Even the second and third litters in Michigan weighed more than the first in Indiana. In all, Michigan had sixteen entrants who produced litters of 2,000 pounds and over. Indiana had fifty-eight.

POTATOES VS. CORN FOR PIGS.

What is the feeding value of a bushel of cooked potatoes, compared with a bushel of shelled corn, for feeding pigs or hogs?—Reader.

Potatoes contain one-fifth as much protein and nearly one-fourth as much carbohydrates as corn. Their percentage of digestibility is slightly lower than corn. The results of various trials in feeding cooked potatoes to growing and fattening hogs would show that approximately 440 pounds of potatoes would be required to replace 100 pounds of shelled corn. Therefore, with corn at present prices potatoes would be worth about eight-cent cents per bushel to feed to hogs.—Pope.

It is a matter of record that the calves born of common scrub cows, but sired by pure-bred bulls, average fifty per cent more milk than their dams. That increase does not continue from generation to generation in such great proportion, to be sure, but merely by breeding only from the best cows the dairy farmer can increase his yield wonderfully in a decade. But before he can do this he must know which are his best cows.

Hostilities Break Out Again "Just What Cows Need To Increase Milk Yield"

(Continued from page 659).

can sit back and smile. Every cut in the price they must pay the farmer is money in their pockets. They have reduced the New York retail milk price one cent per quart, increasing thereby their retail sales and pocketing by the procedure comfortable slices of profits. They have passed to the customer, in fact, just about two-thirds the cut they have given the farmer; (at the base price of \$2.80); Sheffield Farms at its base price of \$2.58, has no doubt passed along less than that. The only sufferer by the war is the producing farmer.

A Stronger Marketing Organization.

One would naturally suppose that with the immense benefit which the dairymen have received from their great New York Cooperative, they would be standing solidly behind it, instead of risking disaster by a division which plays into the distributor's hands. There was a day, not long ago, when the farmer's whole job of bargaining for his milk product was to step forward on the appointed day and "sign on the dotted line." He was the helpless victim of chaos on his own side and the "gentlemen's agreement" on that of the distributors. He had an organization, (after 1907), but of paper mainly, and of little avail. Driven to heavy loss by the rapidly rising war costs of milk production, he put iron into his organization, and in 1916 struck for his rights and won them. His weapon in the fray, the old Dairymen's League, was a collective bargaining body only. Experience showed the need of a solid organization, and the present Dairymen's League Cooperative Association, Inc., grew naturally out of the older body and finally replaced it. With the new organization a regular marketing cooperative on the California model, came the standard cooperative marketing principle of pooling the product. And it is this pooling of the product which, as so often happens, has divided the farmers and led to most of the trouble.

Cooperation Saves the Day.

The pooling plan was put over in the midst of a crisis—the deflation storm of 1920—following the abnormal and enormous over-stimulation of milk production and the condensed milk industry in order to feed the allied armies during the war. This war demand for condensed milk carried over into 1920, when it was abruptly cut off, with warehouses stacked to the roof. The condenseries shut down tight, but the cows kept right on. Question—what to do with the huge over-supply. It dumped into the New York market it would knock the fluid milk price below cost of production; it would carry down the whole milk industry along with the over-load. It was a staggering question; to unorganized farmers it would have been an unanswerable question. Their new organization saved them. The re-organizers had seen the question coming and had the answer ready—the standard cooperative answer to all such questions—pool the product, and distribute the load of the surplus to every farmer who produces milk; take a small temporary loss to avoid a disastrous larger one; keep the surplus away from New York; give New York only its normal daily need, and keep the New York fluid milk market—the main artery of the dairyman's income—up to the level of a living returns for the dairyman's work. Put the surplus into less perishable though less profitable forms—butter, cheese, condensed milk—store it, and sell it in the best markets available. It was the true, the scientific, the only practicable solution, and it should be the pride of every cooperative farmers' organization in this country that the New York Dairymen's League, a farmers' cooperative, was the only organization in that great

center of supposed financial wisdom which had the vision, sense, courage, strength and resolution to see the crisis coming, take hold of it and see it through to a triumphant and prosperous conclusion. There are an estimated 150,000 farmers supplying New York City with milk. The New York Dairymen's Cooperative saved them all—dragged them back from the edge of the pit and put them solidly on their feet again. And in the long run, moreover—do not forget—that victorious burst of energy and organization has proven as large a benefit to New York City as to New York farmers.

Marketing the Surplus.

The milk surplus—the economic villain in the plot—we have said was turned into butter, cheese, condensed milk, etc. It brought less price in these forms, but better so than flooding New York City with it in fluid form and ruining the New York market, the dairymen's biggest resource. The difference was distributed to every member of the League by pooling the financial return from all classes of milk and milk product, and making out each member's milk check on the same basis, the amount varying only with the quantity of milk he shipped and its butter-fat content. (Deducting also, for each farmer, freight charges varying with his distance from New York). That is the straight, standard cooperative principle of pooling the product, as applied to milk. This principle has been successfully applied for years to other farm products, (California fruit is a notable instance), is on solid economic foundations which have received the approval of the American Bankers' Association, and has the backing also of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The "Non-pooler."

The crucial point in the New York situation needs further emphasis—the "non-pooler" has received the benefit of pooling along with the pooler, but declines to foot his share of the bill. The New York fluid milk price has been held up for him as well as for the League member. The "non-pooler," however, has refused to pay his share of the cost. He has simply stayed outside, drew a full milk check at the New York fluid milk price, and put it all in his pocket, whistling cheerfully. The pooler has solved the surplus problem for him and paid the shot. He is a passenger on the boat; the pooler works the ship; "he should worry."

Skimming the Cream.

However, he doesn't reap quite all the premium. He generously shares a part with "Sheffield Farms," (which works the field amicably alongside him), by the simple process of taking from "Sheffield Farms" a "base price" somewhat below the League's. Thus Sheffield Farms is able to skim a liberal slice of cream off the non-pooler's milk check, and yet leave the latter an excess profit on the transaction. A neat enough proposition. It is that nice layer of cream which keeps "Sheffield Farms" and the non-pooler together. They feed side by side at a comfortable crib, daily filled for them by the labors of the Dairymen's League. A pleasant life, floating down stream on a barge the other fellow builds for you and works his passage, while you fish over the stern! "Country life in America," in one favored location!

All of which brings us back to where we started—the new outbreak of hostilities between "Sheffield Farms" and the Dairymen's League, with the League farmer sitting tight, in spite of the somewhat enlarged notch nicked out of his customary milk check, and the "non-pooler," who has hitherto been "joy-riding" at the League's expense, roaring very loud indeed at the unprecedented notch taken out of his hide in the conflict.

Dairy experts say that an increase of only 10% in milk yield will double the net profit in the average dairy. How important it is then to get from every cow the last ounce of milk of which she is capable.

The milk-making functions of the cow—her digestive and genital organs—are the key to the milk yield. Sluggish organs mean a low yield, plus a tendency to disease.

Kow-Kare has a definite medicinal action on these organs—tones them up to greater health and activity. As a preventive of disease and an aid to greater milk yield this famous remedy adds to its friends each year.

John Peters, Meservey, Iowa says: "One of my new milch cows was giving about ten quarts to a milking, when she suddenly fell off to less than half that amount. I gave her the Kow-Kare treatment for six days and it brought her back to her full flow, and she is now better than ever. I gave some of the medicine to my other cows and every one of them improved. Kow-Kare is just what cows need. I shall tell my neighbors what a fine cow medicine this is."

G. P. Lanterman, Dexter, N. H., writes us: "I have used Kow-Kare for three or four years and can recommend it to all having cows. With this alone I have cured all ailments that cows are subject to, and as a milk producer it has no equal."

Thousands of dairymen write us of the wonderful results of the Kow-Kare treatment for such cow diseases as Barenness, Abortion,

Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite. Its benefits are so prompt and sure that those who try Kow-Kare always keep it on hand.

As a general conditioner and aid to greater milk yield the usual dose is one tablespoonful twice a day, one week in each month—at a cost of one cent a day per cow. Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," tells how to add to your milk income through the aid of Kow-Kare.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell Kow-Kare, large size \$1.25, medium size 65c. If your dealer is not supplied, order direct. We pay postage.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., INC.
Lyndonville, Vt.

Makers of Bag Balm, Grange Garret Remedy, American Horse Tonic and Horse Comfort



FREE BOOK

You Can Save Money by buying your implements under the **MOLINE Plan**

See a Moline Dealer or write for details

NEW MOLINE PLOW CO.
Moline, Ill

The **FIRST SNEEZE**

Your system tries to throw off the oncoming cold, you sneeze. That is nature's cry for help. Use **Muco Salve** at once. Put a little in each nostril. Draw the vapors well up in the head. You can stop a cold instantly this way.

Muco Salve

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or other skins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughter Soles or Belt Leather; your calfskins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the lighter shades of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

Freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides. About our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hides, and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, mitts and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
571 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

THIS LOG AND TREE SAW \$21.95

Fitted with Atkins Silver Steel Guaranteed Saw

RUNS EASY NO BACKAGES WEIGHT ONLY 45 LBS. EASILY CARRIED

SAWS DOWN TREES

9 Cords in 10 Hours by one man. It's King of the woods. Catalog Y44 Free. Established 1890.

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FARM BARGAINS NEAR WASHINGTON

Let me send you this interesting free booklet, telling why Southern Md. farmland offers the greatest opportunities to the ambitious farmer.

K. A. McRae, Exec. Sec.
Southern Maryland Immigration Commission
College Park, Md.

The Eclipse Spray Pump is simple in construction, durable and efficient. Made in several sizes to meet the various needs.

SPRAY THE MORRILL & MORLEY WAY

ASK FOR CATALOG

MORRILL & MORLEY MFG. CO.
Box 23 Benton Harbor, Mich.

HOGS

P.C. Boars and Gilts go at private sale. Price with the times. Write for plan of selling. M. M. Patrick, Grand Ledge, Mich.

Shamrock Stock Farm Polands

Spring Boars and Gilts, a few yearling sows. One of the breed's best boars heads herd. Geo. O. Stroop, Burlington, Mich.

Hampshires Spring Boars and Gilts, and fall pigs. Pairs not akain; 1 1/2 year. 150 to select from. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

Hampshires Of Best Blood lines; 100 Bred Gilts and Sows, some fine Boars. Luckhard's Model Farm, Bath, Mich.

SHEEP

EWES For sale in car lots, 2 yrs. old, to solid mouths, mostly black faced. In good condition. A. B. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich. Phone Newport.

Shropshire Rams and Ewes

write or call on Dan Booher, R. 4, Ervatt, Mich.

HORSES

FOR SALE—Pair of Reg. 3-year-old Percheron Mares, good ones. Weight 3,400 lbs. Priced right, act now. Write H. B. Peters, Elsie, Mich.

Advertising that Pays

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. to sell your surplus poultry, or to get that extra help. They bring results with little cost, see rates on page 673 of this issue.

The Michigan Farmer,
Detroit, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS

GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, December 26.

Wheat.
 Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.11; No. 2 red \$1.10; No. 3 red \$1.07; No. 2 white \$1.11; No. 2 mixed \$1.10.
 Chicago.—December at \$1.01½; May \$1.07@1.07½; July \$1.05½.
 Toledo.—Cash \$1.10½@1.11½.

Corn.
 Detroit.—Cash No. 3 yellow at 77c; No. 4 yellow 73c; No. 5, 67@68c; No. 6, 63c.
 Chicago.—December at 69c; May at 73½@73½c; July 74½c.

Oats.
 Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 48c; No. 3, 46c.
 Chicago.—December at 41½c; May 44½c; July 42½c.

Rye.
 Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 73½c.
 Chicago.—December 68½c; May at 73½c.
 Toledo.—73c.

Barley.
 Barley, malting 74c; feeding 70c.

Buckwheat.
 Buckwheat.—New milling \$2 cwt.

Beans.
 Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$4.75@4.80 per cwt.
 Chicago.—Choice \$5.30; red kidneys at \$7.30.
 New York.—Choice pea at \$5.50@5.75; red kidneys \$7.25@7.50.

Seeds.
 Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$13; alsike \$9.45; timothy \$3.90.

Hay.
 New Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$22.50@23; standard and light mixed \$21.50@22; No. 2 timothy \$20.50@21; No. 1 clover \$20.50@21; wheat and oat straw \$11.50@12; rye straw \$12.50@13.

Feeds.
 Bran \$34; standard middlings \$33; fine do \$34; cracked corn \$37; coarse cornmeal \$35; chop \$33 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

WHEAT

The government crop report places the winter wheat condition at 88 per cent, which is somewhat below expectations, and gives the area devoted to this crop at 40,191,000 acres, a reduction of 12.6 per cent, as compared with the revised area of last year. The market continues to drift along an uncertain course, with speculative activity at a low ebb. December offerings appeared to be more liberal at the close of last week, although trade at Liverpool continued steady. Russian shipments of wheat have been large and last week Argentine sent 370,000 bushels abroad. Primary market receipts were 899,000 bushels, as compared with 1,727,000 bushels a year ago.

CORN

Conditions in the corn market are more favorable to the producer than in wheat circles. Trading, however, was on a comparatively small basis during the close of last week. Receipts are moderate since many farmers are holding for more money, influenced, no doubt, by the contrast in prices for the new and old crops. Others are waiting for the corn to lose some of its moisture in order to get better grading. Furthermore, disappointing yields have been sufficiently numerous to cause comment in trade centers. Weather, also, has not been favorable for the stored crop.

OATS

A limited volume of trade characterized this market last week. Domestic shipping was fair. The primary receipts have increased moderately and the decline in the visible supply halted temporarily.

RYE

Rye prices are holding on an even basis throughout the country. Russia is claiming to be offering rye to Germany at eight cents below the price of the American grain. On the other hand, the foreign demand has been such that mills making rye flour are said to have a great deal of business to do.

SEEDS

Much publicity is being given the fact that there is a shortage of clover seed in the United States. As a consequence, heavy importations are being made and planned for. The government, however, is warning farmers in the northern states to avoid using

this imported seed, inasmuch as it will not stand the rigid northern winters. Prices, however, are easy with the market ruling very quiet.

FEEDS

The feed market is distinctly firmer. Mild weather, however, has had the usual effect upon the trade by reducing consumption. The amount of feeding being done varies considerably as compared to a year ago. It appears that there is less feeding in the northwest but more in the districts nearer primary markets.

BEANS

It would appear from reports on conditions in consumptive markets that the future of the season's bean trade appears a little more hopeful. Sellers are not disposed to make cuts on the standard types of beans for future delivery. Pea beans appear to be held, however, within fairly narrow price limitations, while red and white kidneys circles show conditions somewhat in the buyer's favor.

HAY

The hay market is reported dull with demand narrow in scope and limited to the best grades. Receipts are not large so that the undertone is not especially weak. A quiet market is expected until after the holidays.

POTATOES

The inquiry at this time is very light. The market at Grand Rapids is dull and the movement limited. Other potato shipping and distributing points report similar conditions, although the eastern consuming centers are more steady than those in the middle west.

At Grand Rapids carlots of sacked rurals U. S. No. 1, were selling for 80@85c per bushel. Chicago was paying for U. S. No. 1 round whites 90c@ \$1.05 in sacks. Extra fancy bulk was going at \$1.15@1.25, while Minnesota shipping points were getting 80@85c for No. 1 round whites.

The U. S. Bureau of Agricultural Economics gives final production figures of the potato crop which shows a decrease of 4,330,000 bushels as com-

pared with the November 1 estimate. Michigan, however, shows a total yield which is larger than the November 1 estimate. The estimate was 34,980,000 bushels, while the final figures are 35,786,000 bushels. Last year's final figures for Michigan are 37,842,000 bushels.

ONIONS

There is such a small movement of onions from Michigan and New York shipping points that no market was established. In Chicago the market is steady for California stock. The small sized white varieties are selling for \$3.75@4 per 100 pounds.

APPLES

The apple markets of the country are dull and are generally well supplied with fruit. In Chicago, Michigan Grade A Spys are bringing \$5.50@6 per bbl; Jonathans \$5@5.50; Greenings \$5@6; Baldwins \$4@5. The western extra fancy Jonathans are bringing \$2@2.25 per bushel; medium grades \$1.50@2; fancy Delicious \$3.25@3.40.

In Detroit the prevailing tone is easy. Greenings bring \$1.50@1.75 per bushel; Baldwins \$1.40@1.60; Spys at \$1.75@2; Kings \$1.75@2.

The final crop figures of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics show an increase of 881,000 bushels as compared with the November 1 estimates. The Michigan final crop and November 1 estimated figures are the same, being 2,118,000 bushels, as compared with 1,699,000 bushels last year.

WOOL

The demand for wool on the Boston market has kept quite moderate and prices remain firm. The tendency of values is upward, both in this country and abroad. However, in the woolen goods market the movement is not so strong.

The foreign wool markets have been active and our own western markets are practically cleaned up. What is left is selling at high prices. The Boston quotations are as follows on Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine unwashed 53@54c; fine unwashed 47@48c; half-blood unwashed 53@54c.

three-eighths blood unwashed at 54c; quarter-blood unwashed 51@52c.

BUTTER

The butter markets are generally firm although the futures markets on centralized creamery are inclined to weaken. The supply of storage butter in Chicago is about 2,000,000 pounds less than last year, and the amount taken out of storage was about one-fourth of that taken out at the same time last year. The supply of fresh butter is about 1,000 tubs greater than last year.

The prices are as follows:

Chicago.—Creamery extras at 53½c; extra firsts 50@52½c; firsts 44½@47½c; centralized in carlots 49c.
 In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 45½@49c.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The prices of eggs are tending lower on account of the increase in the fresh receipts. At Chicago there are over 2,000 more cases received per day than a year ago. Most of the receipts coming from the west and south. The storage supply is also larger by about 25,000 cases.

The weather is not favorable for dressed poultry, which is selling a few cents over the line. Turkeys have come in rather freely, but the dealers have cleaned up their stocks in good shape. Chickens are offered freely. Ducks and geese, when good, are in demand.

LESS CATTLE BEING FED.

Less cattle feeding is being done in Michigan this winter, according to reports received in response to an inquiry made on December 1 by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician, United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

While the feeding of cattle is never carried on in this state to the extent that it is done in the main corn belt states, it has not been as extensive during the last two years as in some former years. Some feeders are handling smaller quantities, others have turned to sheep and lamb feeding or to dairying, and some have discontinued operations entirely. The inquiry just made shows an approximate decrease of ten per cent in the number of cattle on feed on December 1 as compared with one year ago. The number brought into the state during the past five months for feeding purposes was somewhat less than during the corresponding period one year ago.

Ohio and Kansas are also feeding less cattle this year, the percentage being 90 and 95 per cent, respectively. The other corn belt states have a large amount of soft corn, and report increased feeding in the following percentages: Indiana, Illinois, Wisconsin and Nebraska, 105; Minnesota and South Dakota, 110. Iowa and Missouri are feeding about the same amount. In the far west, Montana is the only one showing an increase. For the corn belt as a whole, it is estimated there are about two per cent more on feed than last year.

The average weight of those on feed is less than last year. The marketings for the six months following December 1, 1922, were about 300,000 head more than during the corresponding periods in 1920 and 1921, although the increase in feeder shipments into states was about 800,000. The available evidence indicates that the greater portion of this difference of 500,000 has not yet been marketed, and constitute a part of the available supply for the coming six months.

The reasonable demand for poultry at prices which are relatively low has lessened the demand for beef, causing a slight decline in the prices on this class of meat.

MILK PRICES.

Milk prices reported for the month of December show that dealers are paying the following prices for 3.5 per cent milk f. o. b. cities: Battle Creek \$2.95@3; Detroit \$3; Grand Rapids \$2.78; Kalamazoo \$3.20; Lansing \$2.25.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Durocs.

Feb. 5.—Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Poland Chinas.

Feb. 20.—Detroit Creamery Farm, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, December 26.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 133. Market steady.
 Good to choice yearlings \$ 9.50
 Best heavy steers 8.25@ 8.50
 Handyweight butchers 6.75@ 7.25
 Mixed steers and heifers 5.25@ 5.75
 Handy light butchers 4.25@ 5.00
 Light butchers 3.50@ 4.50
 Best cows 4.50@ 5.00
 Butcher cows 3.00@ 4.00
 Cutters 2.50@ 3.00
 Caniers 2.00@ 2.50
 Choice bulls 4.50@ 5.25
 Bologna bulls 3.50@ 4.50
 Stock bulls 3.00@ 4.00
 Feeders 5.00@ 6.00
 Stockers 4.00@ 5.50
 Milkers \$ 45@ 75

Veal Calves.

Receipts 230. Market \$1 higher.
 Best \$14.00@15.00
 Others 5.00@13.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,252. Market active and 15c higher.
 Mixed \$ 7.50
 Pigs 6.60
 Roughs 6.25
 Yorkers 7.30
 Stags 4.00@ 5.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,651. Market active.
 Best lambs \$13.50@13.75
 Fair to good sheep 5.50@ 7.00
 Culls 1.50@ 3.00

BUFFALO

Receipts 70 cars. Females 25c higher, others strong. Choice to prime heavy shipping steers \$9.50@10; good to choice shipping steers at \$7.50@8; heavy fat, medium quality \$7@7.50; medium to good \$6@6.50; light native yearlings, fancy quality \$11@12.50; medium to good \$9@9.50; best handy steers, grassers \$6@6.50; plain grassers \$5.75@6; handy steers and heifers, grassers \$5.50@6; western heifers at \$6.50@7; light Michigan butchering heifers \$6@6.50; best fat cows \$6@

6.50; medium to good \$5@5.50; cutters \$3@3.25; reactor cows \$1.75@2; canners, good weight \$1.60@1.75; best fat bulls \$4.50@5; light fat bulls \$6@6.50; heavy bologna bulls \$4.50@5; common bulls \$3.50@4; best feeders, 700 to 800 lbs \$6@6.50; medium feeders \$5.75@6.25; stock heifers \$3.50@4; stockers good \$5.25@5.50; light, common \$3.50@4; best milkers and springers at \$75@100; common and medium \$35@50.
 Calves, receipts 1,200. Market is steady. Tops at \$13.50.

Hogs.

Receipts 70 cars. Market is higher. Heavy \$7.65@7.75 mixed and yorkers \$7.65; pigs \$7@7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 20 cars. Market is higher. Top lambs \$14; yearlings \$10.15; wethers \$7.50@8; ewes \$6@7.25.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 13,000. Market mostly 10 @15c higher to shippers, graders and small killers. Big packers are bidding steady to strong. Bulk of good and strong weight butchers at \$7.20@7.35; tops \$7.40; 150 to 250-lb. average mostly at \$7@7.15; 150 to 175-lb. average \$6.55@6.90 bulk of packing sows \$6.50@6.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 15,000. Market is uneven. Fat steers weak to 25c lower. Heavies showing most decline. Top matured steers \$11; yearlings \$10.50. No choice yearlings here. Bulk of fed steers at \$8.25@10; she stock and bulls unevenly higher, largely strong to 25c up. Vealers 25@50c higher. Bulk \$9.50@10. Few upwards to \$11.50, and the bulk to outsiders.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 18,000. Market is fairly active. Fat lambs are steady to strong. Sheep and feeding lambs are around steady. Bulk of fat woolled lambs early at \$13@13.25; tops \$13.50; clipped lambs at \$11.50@12.35; light and handyweight fat ewes at \$7.25@7.50; best feeding lambs \$12.25.

DATES SET FOR FARMERS' WEEK.

FARMERS' WEEK is to be held at Michigan Agricultural College from February 4 to 8 this year, according to announcement made this week by A. M. Berridge, chairman of the college committee on Farmers' Week. New and additional phases of educational value and interest will be presented during the program this year. Preparation of special educational exhibits is proceeding on a bigger scale than ever before. Annual meetings of about twenty of the leading agricultural associations and organizations of the state will be held at the college during the week. This February meeting has come to be regarded as the biggest agricultural gathering of the state, crowds of over 5,000 having attended during the past few years. Plans are being made for the reception this winter of another record-breaking attendance.—B. V. H.

KLINE SELLS JERSEY HERD SIRE.

THE herd sire, Gold Medal Foxhall, which was recently sold at auction with other Jerseys, by Jesse A. Kline, of Coleman, brought an even \$1,000. He was purchased by J. Bridges, of Perry. This purple-bred animal was from high-producing stock—the six nearest dams averaging 718.4 pounds of butter. The top cow, went to C. O. Tuckerman, of Beaverton, Mich., for \$260. Five cows brought an average of \$156, and a heifer \$130.

SUGAR HEARINGS SCHEDULED.

HEARINGS on the sugar tariff before the Federal Trade Commission will begin January 15. It will be based on the report of the committee of experts who have about completed their investigations of sugar costs in the United States and foreign sugar-producing countries.

COOPERATIVE BEAN-PICKING PLANT.

THE farmers' cooperative elevators on the eastern side of the state which are affiliated with the Michigan Elevator Exchange, have leased a Port Huron bean-picking elevator to which they will ship and store their beans. The plant has equipment enough for picking over a carload of beans daily. Experienced elevator and bean men will direct the activities of this company.

STARTS ALFALFA DAIRY DRIVE.

NEWAYGO county staged an alfalfa-dairy campaign during the week of December 17, the extension division of Michigan Agricultural College cooperating with the local county authorities in putting on the drive.—B. V. H.

WHEAT LEGISLATION STARTED.

THE wheat surplus disposal plan suggested by Secretary of Agriculture Wallace in his annual report, and promoted by a northwestern wheat selling organization, has made its appearance in congress in a fairly intelligible form.

In effect, it would have congress enact a law providing for the organization of a public federal wheat export corporation which shall buy wheat in the United States at a price to be fixed by other commodities in total. This corporation shall sell wheat abroad at the world price. The losses which it thus sustains it will recoup by levying an excise tax on each bushel of wheat sold by farmers in the United States. The corporation will thus be self-sustaining and will not represent any cost to the federal treasury.

The Maine potato growers will call their special pack of potatoes the "Pine Tree State Brand."

BONUS BILLS IN BOTH HOUSES.

A SOLDIERS' bonus bill similar to the one vetoed by President Harding in the last congress has been introduced in the house by Representative McKenzie, of Illinois, and in the senate by Senator Curtis, of Kansas, and it is predicted by Senator Smoot, of Utah, chairman of the senate finance committee, that it will be passed over the President's veto.

This will give the sales tax boosters an opportunity to put forward again their pet scheme, although under a new name, "luxury tax." It will require all the efforts of the farm organizations to prevent the putting over of a sales tax on the back of the soldiers' bonus.

It is predicted in congressional circles that tax revision and the soldiers' bonus will be about all the legislation enacted by congress this session, in addition to the appropriation bills.

CLOVER CHEAP

Now is the Time to Buy Crop very short. Buy before advance and save money. Get our special low prices and free samples of our pure Iowa grown, New Crop, Re-cleaned Tested Clover and Timothy Seed. Also Alfalfa, Alsike, Sweet Clover. All kinds grass seed. 116-page catalog free, quoting all field seeds. Save money by writing at once. Can ship eastern orders from eastern warehouse. A. A. Berry Seed Co., Box 131 Clarinda, Iowa

FISH

Fresh Frozen Fish, 100 lbs. net weight. Round Herring, \$3.85; Dressed Herring or Bluefish, \$4.85; Pickered, headless and dressed, \$12.35; Salmon, \$14.35; Flounders, \$10.35; Smoked Fish, 10 lbs. net weight, Bluefish, \$1.00; Fancy Fat Lake Chubs, \$1.80. Write for complete price list all varieties, frozen, salted, spiced and smoked Lake and Ocean Fish. A satisfactory deal positively guaranteed. JOHNSON FISH CO., Green Bay Wis.



115 lb. box Large Newly Frozen Herring \$4.35 Send for Complete Price List. CONSUMERS FISH CO. Green Bay, Wis.

Fresh Frozen Large Round Herring, 4; Large Dressed, \$5; Round Carp, 5; Dressed Pike, 15; Round Perch, 6 1/2; Dressed Pickered, 12; Round Blue Pike, 12; Flounders, 10; Salmon, 14. For Best Quality send your order or write for complete list. Badger Fish Co., Dept. 5, Green Bay, Wis.

"A Quart for a Quarter" Instantaneous and permanent. Just mix with boiling water. Send 25c stamps or coin. BLACK FOX INK CO., Wrentham, Mass.

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INVENTORS who derive largest profits know and heed certain simple but vital facts before applying for Patents. Our book Patent Sense gives those facts; free. Write Lacey & Lacey, 735 F St., Washington, D. C. ESTABLISHED 1869.

ICE PLOWS Plows \$22.00 up. Wm. H. Pray, Mfr. La Grangeville, New York

MISCELLANEOUS

ECONOMICAL FEEDS.—For carload or co-operative buyers, Choice No. 1 quality ground and bolted flaxseed screenings, 10-17 per cent protein; 6-7 per cent fat; 8 1/2-10 per cent fiber. Has the beneficial qualities peculiar to oil meal and flaxseed, high digestibility, sleek coats, prime finish, A-1 condition generally. Almost half the price of oil meal. \$24.50 per ton, sacked, delivered south of the Ludington Saginaw line. Carloads of 20 tons. Other flaxseed screenings and ground grain screenings for molasses mixing. Economical feeds for feeders. C. E. Dinwiddie Co., Milwaukee, Wis. Wholesale grain and feed. Wire orders at our expense.

FOR QUICK DISPOSAL.—We offer \$100,000 worth of Government Surplus Goods at bargain prices. Such merchandise as Blankets, Shoes, Underwear, Sweaters, Work Clothes, etc., are being sold at real genuine, money-saving prices. Send for free price-list at once which tells all about this Sale. Army and Navy Dept. Store, 17. W. Jefferson, Detroit, Mich.

WE ARE in position to supply you at all times with good second-hand egg crates, including fillers and covers, complete for shipping, at the following rates: Carload lots F. O. B. Detroit, 14c each; less than carload lots, 16c each. Wm. Spitz & Sons, 2045 Chene St., Detroit, Mich.

LARGE OREGON PRUNES DIRECT: 100 lbs. prepaid \$11.00; special 12 1/2 lb. sample prepaid \$1.95. Kingwood Orchards, Salem, Oregon.

WANTED SEEDS—All Kinds—Soy-beans, Pea Beans. Send samples and prices. Kilgus-Smith's Seed Store, Indianapolis.

FREE CATALOG.—Carpenter's Auction School. Largest in world. Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

Farms and Farm Lands For Sale

41 Acres with Season's Crops Stock, Tools, Etc.; \$1000 Cash. Convenient several big Michigan cities; top prices for produce assured on good road; fertile section; 35 acres tillage; good 6-room house, substantial barn, woodshed. To settle affairs \$3,300 gets it, horses, cow, poultry, hog, full implements, tools, oats, corn, vegetables, hay, etc., included if taken soon. Only \$1,000 needed. Details page 30 New Illus. Catalog. Bargains many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KH, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Santa Ynez Valley

The "Valley Beautiful" in Santa Barbara County, with the delightful climate of the Southern California coast, away from the heat and wind of the desert. No inflation—subdividing large Spanish Grant—rich lands at farm land prices, 10 acres to 1,000 acres at \$100 to \$150 per acre on terms. You get increase in price to come with new boulevards and improvements. Last cheap good land near Los Angeles. Write for information. BURROWS & MORAN, 1010 Detweiler Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

For Sale 40 acres land all cleared and fenced and cross-fenced, located four miles from Clare on good gravel road. Two-story cement block house, large hip roof barn, cement block garage, stone milk house, cement chicken house. This farm can be bought for just the price of the buildings, \$4,250, terms as follows: \$2,250 cash, the balance \$70 twice a year for 32 years. This is an opportunity for you to own a good 40 and a fine home for a small amount down. Address owner, JAMES S. BICKNELL, Clare, Mich.

100 A. Good buildings, walking distance of College, Albion, Mich. Sell cheap or exchange for Los Angeles. Write owner, 513 E. 47th St., Los Angeles, Calif.

3500 Acres of Cut-over Land

For sale at bargain prices. Will sell any part. Most of the land is well watered but not swampy. Well adapted for cattle or sheep pasture. Crowl Lumber Co. For information write F. W. Crowl, Harbor Springs, Michigan.

Pasture Land For Sale

In southern Midland County, Michigan, in parcels up to 1,000 acres. Good roads and water. Shipping points, Shepherd, St. Louis, Breckenridge or Midland. Write W. S. ROOT, Mason, Mich.

1916 Acres \$38,320 Improved, a part yielded 32 bushels of wheat per acre. Near school, etc. Good well, 2 mi. lake frontage. H. MILTON MARTIN, Edmonton, Alberta, Canada.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Table with 4 columns: Words, One time, Four times, One time, Four times. Lists rates for classified advertising.

Special Notice

GERMAN Shepherd, Airedales, Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; Puppies; 10 illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS, eggs; fifteen standard bred varieties; best winter laying strains. Free delivery. Reasonable prices. Catalogue free. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

POULTRY

QUALITY BIRDS CHEAP—Pure-bred Pullets, Hens, Cockerels, Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Bantams, Guinea. Baby Chicks. Satisfaction Guaranteed. Catalogue Free. Evergreen Poultry Farms, Hatcheries, Hampton, Iowa.

WHITE LEGHORNS—We offer for sale our entire flock of college selected, 225 pullets, 125 hens. They are nice. We are quitting business. See them at once, or write M. A. C. Poultry Department, to select them for you. River Bend Poultry Farm, East Lansing, Mich., 175 S. Harrison Street.

SINGLE COMB REDS—Cockerels and pullets, March and April hatched. Reduced prices for quick sale. They win, lay, weigh and pay. Harry J. Theis, 283 Hunter St., Battle Creek, Mich.

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—Extra Fancy Smoking, 10 pounds \$2.50; Good Smoking, 5 pounds \$1; 10 pounds \$1.50; 20 pounds \$2.75; Chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; 10 pounds \$2.75. Quality Guaranteed. O'Connor Smokehouse, Mayfield, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe and recipe free. Send no money. Pay when received. Kentucky Tobacco Company, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; Ten, \$3.00; Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; Ten, \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Tobacco Union, Paducah, Ky.

COMMISSION FIRMS

SHIP your live and dressed poultry, veal, rabbits, direct to John E. Tyler & Company, 954 Fulton Market, Chicago, in the very heart of the big jobbing district.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE

Eight hundred eighty (880) acres of land, partly out over, in Sanborn township, Alpena County. This land is free and clear and is in one parcel, one-half (1/2) mile from the D. & M. Railroad, and on highway known as M-10. Considerable timber left, and the land itself is above the average for this section. CITY SUBURBAN REALTY COMPANY, 615 Oakland Building, Lansing, Michigan.

For Rent—2 Dairy Farms—2

One available at once, 240 acres each. Are well stocked with Holstein cattle and feed, and well equipped. Well located for market and good schools. Soil very best. Quirk Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich., L. A. Seamans, Mgr.

For Sale 88 acres of number one land for \$12,000, terms \$4,000 down, the balance \$280 twice a year for 32 years. Address owner, JAMES S. BICKNELL, Clare, Mich.

Sell your property quickly

for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 513 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

Would you Buy a Home? With our liberal terms. White people only, good land, healthy progressive country. Write for list, Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

IF YOU WANT TO LIVE in California write Kings Commerce, Hanford, California, for free booklet.

Cash Buyers want farms—various localities. Describe fully and give best price. U. S. Agency, Box 43, North Topeka, Kans.

WANT TO HEAR from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. John J. Black, Copper St., Chippewa Falls, Wis.

FARMS WANTED—We have buyers for Michigan Farms. Give description and lowest cash price. Warren McKee Farm Agency, Logansport, Ind.

THIRTY ACRES OF GRAVEL for sale, 10 to 20 feet deep. Dr. C. Mor, Caro, Mich., R. 4.

I Want Farms in Mich. for cash buyers. Describe and state price. R. A. McNow, 324 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Farm Wanted immediately, direct from owner. J. W. Houck, Tiffin, Ohio.

Farm Wanted Near school; at spot cash price. Mean business Fuller, Wichita, Kas.

101 Acres Well imp. 55 acres bottom, well located. \$3,500. Jenkins & Jones, Ava, Mo.

Wanted to hear from owner of land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

S. C. BROWN and English White Leghorns, 322 egg; trapedred, Pedigreed, Stock, Eggs, Vera Fulton, Gallipolis, Ohio.

10 Breeds Chickens, Turkeys, Ducks, Geese, Bantams, Guinea, English Bulls, Fox Terrier Pups; 300 Pekin Ducks, Jesse Burnside, Judson, Indiana.

SILVER LACED and White Wyandotte Choice Cockerels, C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. Write for prices and description. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

WORLD'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. Gold Medal (Goldbank) strain. Stock from Champions at Coliseum show the past six years. White Embden geese. Prize Winners, Dell Lay, Lakeside Farm, Route 5, Allegan, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. America's best strains. Vigorous breeders, both utility and fancy. Furnish unrelated stock. N. Evelyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, large, vigorous birds, reasonably priced. Mrs. Ralph Sherk, Caledonia, Michigan.

WHITE WYANDOTTES from my prize-winning, heavy-laying strain. Males \$3 and \$5. Females \$3 each. \$5 pair. David Ray, Ypsilanti, Mich.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS from prize winning birds. Large, healthy, unrelated stock furnished. Mrs. La Verne Brownell, Belmont, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank Strain. Unrelated Stock. Vigorous, healthy, birds. Write for prices. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

68 VARIETIES of Fine pure-bred chickens, ducks, geese, turkeys, fowls, eggs, chickens. Large catalog 5c. A. A. Ziemer, Austin, Minn.

VIGOROUS Giant White Holland Turkeys, pure white strain, Toulouse Geese, Stamped envelope for reply. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Hens \$8; Toms \$13. H. O. Buggles, Milford, Mich.

MAMMOTH bronze turkeys from best breeding stock. Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.

FOR GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Toulouse Geese, Buff Orpingtons, write to M. B. Noble, Saline, Mich.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS; Regal-Dorcas White Wyandotte cockerels, Chas. A. Beatty, Milford, Mich.

BUFF WYANDOTTE COCKERELS for Sale. J. G. Lange, Inkster, Mich.

WHITE ROCK COCKERELS—Choice stock, \$3.00 and \$4.00 each. Wesley Hill, Ionia, Mich.

HELP WANTED

MARRIED FARMER WANTED—Want good progressive farmer to go in sheep and poultry business with me. Have 400 acres land, fine house, machinery. No money needed. Will give man that has had good experience in above business a very unusual opportunity, to take full charge. Write at once. C. A. Mizick, Star Route, Stephenson, Mich.

FARMER WANTED—Married man to work on farm situated ten miles from Detroit. Must understand care of cattle. No milking. House and fuel provided. Good wages to right man. Box 1239, Michigan Farmer.

WANTED—Single, experienced farmer with good references for steady work, with a good man to help milk and drive team. Apply C. Nielsen, Jersey Farm, Farmington, Mich.

THAT
Nineteen Twenty Four

will have in store a full measure of

Happiness & Prosperity

FOR each member of our big family of Michigan Farmer readers is our most cordial wish of the season.

It has been a great pleasure to us to have been permitted to serve you throughout the year 1923, and in wishing you and yours this full measure of justly earned happiness and prosperity, we ask that we may step into 1924 together. By uniting our efforts we may serve the cause of Michigan agriculture the better.

The New Year will bring new developments. Yet, our old problems will remain to be solved. The vital one will continue to be

What Is A Dollar's Worth

Measured in Michigan Farmer Service, it has meant in 1923, 52 copies of YOUR OWN HOME FARM WEEKLY with over 1,500 pages that have carried 6,000 columns of reading and advertising matter devoted to the farmer, his family, and the farm.

For 1924 It Will Mean A Bigger, Better Michigan Farmer

You will be interested in keeping posted on the legislation that will be enacted by the 68th Congress. State and National lawmakers have been made to see the effect that farming has on national prosperity.

Lower taxes, lower freight rates, improved farm loan systems, co-operative marketing, honesty and economy in government, are things the farmer must have. Given these, the farming business will prosper as never before.

You are assured that our editorial staff, made up of actual farm owners and operators, are as interested in these problems as you are yourself. It seems to us there has never been a time that your interests and those of the Michigan Farmer were so closely linked together.

It is a time when action, not promises, will count. The Michigan Farmer has stood for what has been right and fair for the farming business for 80 years. Be assured "We will continue at your service".

In as much as our interests are mutual, let us stand united as one great family. A vote of confidence, evidenced by the continuance of your highly appreciated patronage is all we ask.

Look at the name label on your paper. If "Jan.24," "1-24", or "Jan" appears opposite your name, this means that your subscription expires with the last issue of December, 1923, or with this issue. To assure yourself not missing a single copy of the Michigan Farmer, MAIL YOUR RENEWAL TODAY.

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