

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXIII, No. 24
Whole Number 4640

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 13, 1924

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BUDGET INCREASE NOT FORMIDABLE.

IN President Coolidge's budget message to congress, the department of agriculture is allowed \$140,092,750, a net increase of \$62,045,564. This increase is not so formidable, however, when it is explained that the appropriations for federal road construction is increased by the highway act from \$13,000,000 to \$80,000,000.

PRODUCTION SLIGHTLY LESS.

THE composite production of seventeen of the principal crops per capita of the population this year is 1.1 per cent less than it was last year and 4.1 per cent less than the average per capita production of the five years, 1918-1922, according to figures issued by the department of agriculture. The short corn crop is undoubtedly responsible for this per capita crop production decline.

FARMER-OWNED ASSOCIATIONS SUCCESSFUL.

THE farmer-owned terminal live stock cooperatives are reported to have had an unusually successful season. Excess commissions amounting to \$276,868 are reported by the Farmers' Live Stock Commission Associations located at the terminal live stock markets at St. Joseph, Omaha and Sioux City, for the first ten months of 1924. This is an increase of \$22,799 over the excess earnings of the three cooperative sales agencies for the first ten months of 1923.

CONGRESSIONAL LEADERSHIP CHANGES.

THE passing of leadership in congress from the east to the west is given another forward step by the selection of Senator Curtis, of Kansas, to succeed the late Senator Lodge, of Massachusetts, as majority party floor leader of the senate. The chairmanships of many important committees are now held by western men.

RURAL POSTOFFICE SERVICE EXPANDED.

DURING the year 390 new rural routes were established providing mail facilities to 56,940 families. In addition, 3,542 existing routes were extended, by which more convenient mail service was afforded 59,624 families. The mail service on 176 routes was increased from tri-weekly to daily, providing additional postal facilities to 25,696 families.

There are now in operation 44,760 rural routes supplying 6,534,960 families, or 30,060,816 individuals. The appropriations for the year for the rural service was \$86,900,000 and the expenditures were \$86,162,930.

Forty-six additional motor routes of fifty miles or more in length were established, making a total of 880 such routes in operation. The average annual salary on motor routes was \$2,549 and on horse-drawn routes it was \$1,841.

BEET SUGAR CROPS RUN HIGH.

REPORTS from sugar associations of several countries indicate that the total production will show a considerable increase over the 1923-1924 crop. The greatest increase will be in European beet sugar.

The importance of American beet sugar production compared with that of Germany, and the growth of the industry in this country is shown in the following figures: The production of beet sugar in the United States in 1922-23 was 711,000 short tons; in 1923-24, 927,000 short tons, and in 1923-25, 1,000,000 short tons. In Germany the production was 1,603,933 short tons in 1922-23, 1,264,219 in 1923-24, and 1,642,000 in 1924-25.



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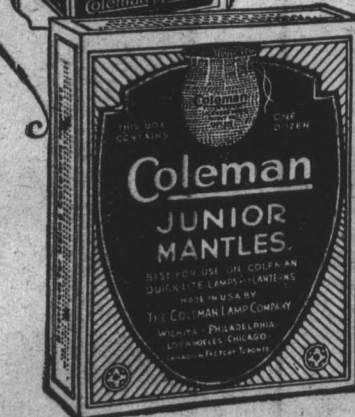
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MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

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NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR

Black Walnut on the Farm

A Little Effort Would Enhance the Value of Many Michigan Farms

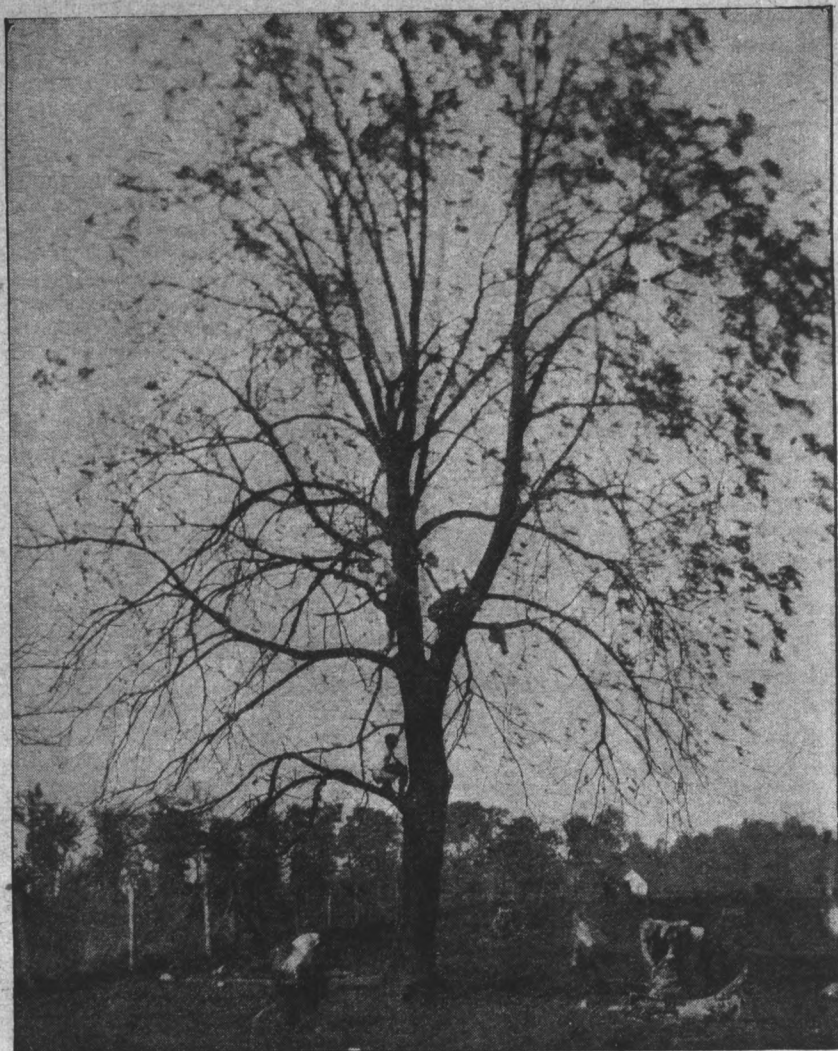
By R. F. Kroodsma,

Forestry Specialist, M. A. C.

LET'S look over our farm and pick out those places that we'd just as leave we didn't have on the place and plant them to black walnut—that strip or corner that the railroad cuts off, or that space along the fence, or that steep bank that follows the creek along. A row of black walnuts would look mighty nice along the road.

Black walnut these days is bringing fancy prices—\$200 to \$300 per thousand board feet for logs twenty-four inches or over. It is used for many purposes—furniture, gun stocks, aeroplanes, and numerous other uses. For farm purposes, it has been used for fence posts and fence rails. Also the nuts have helped while away many a long winter evening. On account of its many various uses, it is a wood that will always be in demand. For gun stocks, no satisfactory substitute has ever been found. It is safe to say that there will always be a market for black walnut.

For those who would like to plant this favorite tree, the following planting suggestion may help out: The easiest way to plant, of course, is to bury the nuts (husk on) in the fall, as soon as they drop from the tree. They should be planted to a depth of about one and a half inches. Put two nuts in each hole to make sure of getting a tree, as sometimes they fail to germinate or they may sprout the second spring. The chief danger from planting the nuts in the fall is from rodents—mice and rodents. Where there is danger of this it is a good idea to store the nuts over winter for spring planting. It has been found by experiment that cold moist storage has been most satisfactory. For this purpose a box should be procured and a layer of moist sand put in the bottom, then a layer of nuts, another layer of sand, and so on. This is called "stratifying."



What Would You Give to Have This Tree on Your Farm?

Place the box in a rodent-proof pit outside or in a cool cellar. A freeze or two will not hurt them any, but repeated freezing will. The sand must be kept moist, especially towards spring. Keep a close watch on the nuts at this time and when signs of splitting are seen, they are ready to plant either in a seed-bed or in the field. Where it is desired to plant in a seed-bed they should be planted in rows that are six inches or more apart so that they can be cultivated when necessary. One year in the seed-bed is long enough as the walnut soon develops a deep tap-root which makes transplanting very difficult after the first year.

The usual spacing of black walnut for general purposes is six by sixteen feet. This causes the tree to grow tall, producing the clean boles much desired by the lumbermen. Where grown for production of nuts, a much wider spacing should be employed—fifty to sixty feet. Even at this distance apart, the tree will usually have one log that is merchantable. The open grown trees also tend to produce a bulging stump which is the best part of the log and much prized by veneer concerns. It is to be expected that in close planting, many of the trees will be thinned out before the walnut reaches maturity. Thinnings should be made when the tops begin to crowd—usually in about thirty years.

The best soil on which to grow this tree is one that is rich, moist, and well-drained—the best agricultural soil. However, walnut will do well on the poorer soils, especially if there is no hard-pan underneath and if there is good drainage. A few black walnut trees are an asset to any farm. They have no enemies to speak of, and will repay their care many times over.

Ton Letter Contest Completed

More Michigan Farmers Attain Coveted Goal This Year Than Last

TWENTY litters of pigs were fed out to reach the weight of one ton or more in the Michigan Ton Litter Contest this year. Only sixteen passed the ton in the contest last year and as the enrollment was no larger this year, a larger per cent of those starting the contest reached the goal.

Several litters that would have made the ton dropped out of the contest before they were 180 days old because market conditions were favorable and owners would rather market them at a good price at five months of age than to take a chance on the market, which actually did drop during the latter part of the contest.

No spectacular weights were obtained in the Michigan Contest, but most of the litters were fed a good combination of home-grown feeds and demonstrated practical lines of economic pork production.

All of these men were successful in producing a ton of pork from one sow in 180 days from birth of the litter and will be awarded gold medals.

In addition Mr. McIlwain will receive \$100 from the National Duroc-Jersey Record Association and also a bronze medal for producing the heaviest Duroc-Jersey litter in the contest. This litter is also the heaviest of all

breeds and he will receive \$25 in cash, some bacon, ham and tankage.

Mr. Houseman will receive \$20 in cash, some ham, bacon and tankage.

Mr. Barnard will receive \$15 in cash and some bacon and tankage.

Mr. Kirk will receive \$25 offered by the Chester-White Record Association for producing the heaviest litter sired by a registered Chester-White boar and produced by a registered Chester-White dam, also \$10 in cash, some bacon and tankage.

Dickey Brothers will receive \$5 in cash, some bacon and tankage.

These prizes will be awarded by the Michigan Swine Breeders' Association during Farmers' Week at the College, held the first week in February. The ham, bacon and tankage are products of the Michigan Packing Companies and these prizes, as well as the gold medals, were made possible through the donations from the packing companies of Detroit and Pontiac.

Farmers owning good brood sows should plan early to take part in this contest next year.

The 1924 Ton Litter Winners

Owner.	No. in Litter and Breed.	Weight.
1 H. M. McIlwain, Bath.....	13 Duroc-Jerseys	3,074
2 Houseman Bros., Albion.....	12 Duroc-Jerseys	2,824
3 Ernest Barnard, Portland.....	11 Poland-Chinas	2,686
4 W. R. Kirk, Fairgrove.....	13 Chester-Whites	2,619
5 Dickey Bros., Coldwater.....	11 Poland-Chinas	2,550
6 David Gibson, Deerfield.....	10 Gr. Poland-Chinas	2,430
7 Harry Ward, McBain.....	10 Grade O. I. C.'s	2,418½
8 Perry Tift, Montgomery.....	11 Duroc-Jerseys	2,359
9 Victor Wilson, Portland.....	10 Poland-Chinas	2,358
10 Fritz H. Montey, Fairgrove.....	9 Gr. Ches. Whites	2,354
11 Glen Macomber, Plymouth.....	12 Duroc-Jerseys	2,318
12 D. W. Kelly, Gobles.....	13 Grade O. I. C.	2,212½
13 H. M. Bursley, Charlotte.....	12 Dur.-Poland Cross	2,202
14 E. E. Withington, Montgomery...	9 Duroc-Jerseys	2,198½
15 I. J. Bennett, Muskegon.....	9 Grade O. I. C.'s	2,080
16 W. A. Scott, Caledonia.....	11 Grade O. I. C.'s	2,053
17 Jesse T. Fox, Prattville.....	10 Poland-Chinas	2,036
18 Ralph Sherman, South Haven.....	12 Duroc-Jerseys	2,023
19 John Bronkhorst, McBain.....	12 Grade O. I. C.'s	2,002
20 Fred Rohlf, Fairgrove.....	9 Chester-Whites	2,000

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1924

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year, 52 issues \$1.00
Three Years, 156 issues \$2.00
Five Years, 260 issues \$3.00
All Sent Postpaid

Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage

RATES OF ADVERTISING

55 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$7.70 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.05 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any time. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan. Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

VOLUME CLXII NUMBER TWENTY FOUR

DETROIT, DEC. 13, 1924

CURRENT COMMENT

Just About Taxes

IS it that the people are following Coolidge, or is Coolidge following the people? Anyhow, tax reduction is a popular theme nowadays. Witness the last selection when a new state tax was voted down, likewise a lot of "local improvement" bills.

It is well that the public is becoming the watchdog of its own treasury. Every little while some public official wants to enlarge the activities of his department. This is natural, even if the official is honest and ambitious. Everybody wants to see the thing they have anything to do with make a big showing.

So, to keep the honest ambitions as well as the dishonest ones within due bounds, it is very fortunate that the public is awakening to the fact that it can not recklessly vote improvements without paying recklessly for them.

Don't Kill The Goose

FROM observations made during recent trips over the state, it would appear that there is a tendency among farmers in many sections to reduce their holdings of live stock below the normal level. This temptation is a natural result of the present high prices for grain and relatively lower prices for animals and animal products.

A few thoughtful live stock men, however, advanced the opinion that it is unwise to follow this tendency. We rather agree with them. It is unwise since the slaughter of any considerable percentage of our domestic animals, particularly breeding stock, is bound to react as a bearish influence upon the grain markets. Undue restriction in breeding operations would bring the supply of live stock below the normal demand, thus disturbing the marketing program for both surplus grains and live stock.

It is a well-known fact that on many farms there is, this year, a dearth of corn. If feeders attempt to put the usual finish on their stock and retain the normal amount of breeders, it will be necessary to use substitutes. Some will do this by increasing the ration of roughage. Others will lessen the amount of corn and add barley, damaged wheat, or rye to the mixture. A large number of Michigan feeders will also use cull beans to advantage. It will also be found profitable, particularly this year when corn is at its

present price range, to purchase protein supplements.

In such times as these, the ability of our farmers is given a real test. The old law of the "survival of the fittest" is now playing its relentless hand. Many farmers will "kill the goose that laid the golden egg" by selling short on their stock, and fail. Two years hence many of this class will be clerking in some city grocery store or dopping up second-hand flivvers. Other farmers, more resourceful, will overcome the handicap. In this particular case, they will locate additional supplies of feed and continue to carry on their live stock work in a normal way. These men will undoubtedly be called "lucky" by their shortsighted neighbors. They are, however, more than this, for they look ahead in their work, being good managers.

Michigan Scores Again

THE judging of exhibits at the International at Chicago has been delayed, due to the very keen competition in practically every class of live stock and crops. For this reason we have failed to publish the full reports that we had planned on giving in this issue.

However, enough of the winnings have been sent in by the weary judges to assure us that good old Michigan is far from being relegated to the cold corner. We give a single example. In the hay section of the most successful grain and hay show ever held, there were twenty-five prizes offered by the Chicago Board of Trade. Of these twenty-five awards, Michigan took twenty, giving the other five to Indiana, Wisconsin and North Dakota.

For the third successive year now, Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., of Ingham county has won the grand sweepstakes in this department. For the last two years he has won this honor on timothy hay. This season's goal was attained, however, with a bale of alfalfa. L. H. Lysin, of the same county, was awarded reserve sweepstakes.

These consistent winnings rather mark Michigan as the producer of high-class hay, as well as the home of other products requiring ideal conditions and a high degree of skill on the part of the farmer to produce them.

Bed Blankets And Farming

THIS country is truly becoming efficient. It has recently standardized bed blankets. The department of commerce, in cooperation with manufacturers, has cut down the number of sizes of bed blankets to be manufactured from seventy-eight to twelve.

Now if this standardization will cut down about six-sevenths the chances of buying a blanket that will persist on being kicked out at the bottom this is happy news. There is really nothing much more disagreeable than a blanket that will kick out at the bottom when there is ice on the water pitcher. And, if these remaining twelve sizes are graded in accordance to the kickability of the users, the standardization can be hailed with even greater delight.

One can readily see the relation of blankets to agriculture. Blankets help to overcome cold feet, and there is nothing much worse for agriculture than cold feet on the part of the farmer. So with the psychological effect that these new standardized blankets will have on the farmer, we can see prosperity ahead for farming.

Standardization really does have a psychological effect. It enables the purchaser to buy with greater assurance. And if any one can benefit through the customer buying with greater assurance, it certainly is the farmer. Buying, or rather selling, by guess and by gosh has hurt the farmer's market about as much as anything else. So, if standardization in farm products, in their growing, their packing and their marketing will elim-

inate most of the chances of the consumer getting stung, even as the standardization of bed blankets will do it should be received with enthusiasm.

We are pleased that the farmer does not lag behind industry in this phase of efficiency. Even as industry is cutting down the styles of brick from sixty-six to five, types of files and rasps from 1,351 to 498, range boilers from 130 to thirteen, and not forgetting the accomplishments in bed blankets, so agriculture is concentrating on standard lists of varieties of fruits, community cooperation in potato varieties; breeds of cattle, hogs, sheep, poultry, and packing and shipping methods.

Even as these methods bring profit to industry, so will they bring order out of chaos and greater profit to agriculture.

Meeting The Need

IN a certain Michigan community an organization was developed and proper equipment was provided for serving that

community. There was a real effort made by those in charge to sense the diverse needs of the locality and, as far as possible, to serve these needs. Later, through some miscarriage of plans, this organization got into the hands of a clique interested only in one narrow subject. As a consequence this promising and serviceable institution rapidly came to be, not a community asset, but the sole property of a small self-centered group.

This tragedy has occurred in many a neighborhood. It is the antithesis of cooperation. It develops gangs and cliques, disinterest and distrust; it raises suspicion where there should be confidence; it dwarfs community enterprise.

The only safeguard against such a tragedy is for those in authority in local community organizations to constantly strive for a program that will have interests touching the varied activities of the neighborhood. Here, we should follow diversity as we have found it necessary, or advisable, in our farming program. The everlastingly throwing out of the drag-net of inquiry to discover every morsel on community interest, and the constantly weaving into the exercises of the local organizations these interests will go a long way in keeping alive not only the bonfire of community cooperation and inspiration, but the home fires, as well.

A Social Experiment

AT no time in the history of the world has there been more interest in the matter of efficiency of public and private enterprises than that taken in the social experiment centering in Russia. There an attempt to direct the use of wealth through public agencies has been and is being tried upon a nationwide basis.

In industrial production, this attempt is well nationalized. More than ninety-five per cent of Russia's industrial output is from plants in the hands of the government. But in agriculture, quite the opposite is true. The peasants hold the land, operate it and sell the products according to their own discretion.

The real test between public and private efficiency, however, can be seen in the distribution of the products of farm and factory. Here the government agencies come in direct contact with private initiative.

It was not the intention of the government to permit private traders to become a factor in the merchandising of Russian goods. The government had powerful means at hand which officials believed would make it impossible for private enterprises to successfully compete. First, it could shape legislation to the advantage of state-controlled distribution; it controlled, practically the whole industrial output of the country; it had a

trade organization in the form of government departments and bureaus, and the whole banking machinery of the country at its back.

But in spite of the fact that the government had in its favor all of these powerful agencies, it has not succeeded in competition with private capital; for, but the beginning of the present calendar year, according to responsible soviet leaders, fully eighty per cent of the retail trade and fifty per cent of the wholesale trade had swung to the control of private capital.

The reason ascribed by the proponents of the Russian state system for this failure are: The inefficiency of the state machinery; the abuse of their monopolistic position; the undue increase of prices; the failure to render real service; a poor credit equipment and the instability of currency.

Some of these reasons are fundamental to successful trading and should be given careful and continuous consideration by men everywhere who are endeavoring to pool their strength in an effort to give a super-distribution service.

Spufflein'

I JUST come back from spufflein' around amongst folks where lectric lights light, traffic cops cop, girls is works o' art, and street cars is always got room fer one more. Consequently, I got ta spuffle around now fer somethin' ta say. The easiest thing is about my own spufflein'.

Sofie just asked me what spufflein' is and I says it means ta hurry, bustle. She says, "you ain't never did such a thing, and as fer bustles, yu just keep away from them and mind your own business."

Well, anyhow, I went ta the city o' bright lights ta a meetin' on the con-

siderashun of the outcome of the income tacks. I guess the meetin' was O. K., but I ain't one o' them fellers what set around on a hard chair listenin' ta folkses who is tryin' ta make their speechus what you call intelligunt and comprehensuf.

I'm one o' these regular fellers what does a lot o' lobbyin'. They got nice soft chairs in them hotel lobbies and I set there talkin' to travelin' men and other prominent folkses.

Just ta show you what kind o' a feller these folkses think I am, one o' them wanted ta sell me stock in a coal mine what is run entirely by oil. Another said he would put me on the board o' directors if I'd buy one thousand dollars stock in the Heaterless Stove Co. Well, I just told them fellers they'd have to see my finanshul secretary, Sofie Abigail Syckle, on such small matters.

While I was settin' there them bell boys'd call fer "Mr. Jones," etc. I just gave one o' them boys a nickul and told him ta call fer "Mr. Syckle." I did that five times while I was there and I never got so much fun and free advertisin' fer a quarter in my life.

You know, it's nice ta eat at them hotel lunch rooms, with girls tuckin' the napkins under your chin, putting sugar in your coffee, and etc. It's differunt than eatin' at home, with the coffee pot and the corned beef and cabbage bowl on the tabul, and your kids decoratin' both sides o' the tabul and your wife the other.

It's differunt all right, but it costs lots. They say them girls is nice just ta get a big tip. Well, anyhow, the nickies what I tipped them with was enuf ta knock them over. Maybe our wives'd be nice, too, if we'd tip them once in a while, so I bought Sofie a bag o' candy and the kids a big all-day sucker between them.

I tell you, them kids spuffled around some to get their share o' that sucker.

HY SYCKLE.



The Use of Price Index Numbers

Applied to Individuals They May have a Variety of Meanings

By J. T. Horner

THIS past season has been one of the best for farmers for some time. Some products are selling at very good prices even though there seems to be slowness in some other lines. Wheat, cotton, corn and sheep are at a rather relative high level and further production is encouraged. Hay, potatoes, beef cattle and swine, are low in price in comparison with our agricultural products and the products of industry. Beef cattle is the lowest of the group. Eggs and butter are holding very close to the level of all commodities.

There are various agencies which publish series of index numbers to indicate the changes in price levels. The series most commonly used is that constructed by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the United States Department of Labor. These index numbers are published monthly to show the change in price during the past month.

Price index numbers are very valuable to show the trend of business conditions, but they are sometimes used in the wrong manner. During the past few years these index numbers have been used to show how bad off the farmer has been. To prove this some persons have taken the price level of all non-agricultural products and compared it with the price level of agricultural products to arrive at what has been called the "purchasing power" of agricultural products. Considering prices of the year 1913 as 100, the purchasing power of agricultural products was eighty-seven in September, 1924. This means that the quantity of all agricultural products which would buy \$1.00 worth of all commodities in 1913 would buy only eighty-

seven cents worth in September, 1924. Therefore, it is reasoned that the farmer is relatively in a worse position (to the extent of thirteen cents on the dollar) than he was in 1913.

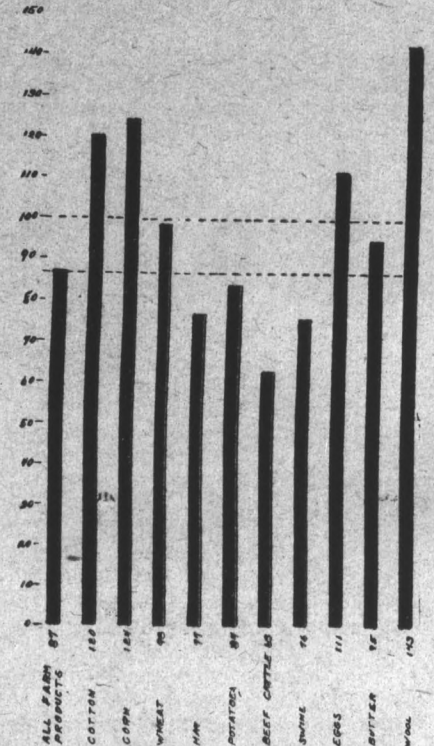
Such reasoning can be applied only in the most general cases. There are many different kinds of farmers. There is the wheat farmer, the tobacco farmer, the cotton farmer, the dairy farmer, the fruit farmer and many other kinds of farmers. Each individual farmer is not concerned with the prices of agricultural products of which he has none. An increase in the price of cotton, while it will increase the index number of farm products, does not help the Michigan farmer—in fact, it is to his detriment because it increases the cost of his cotton cloth.

Another mistake is made in applying such general terms to the condition of the individual farmer. The "all commodities" index is made of many different products. Some of these the individual farmer might not buy at all. House furnishing goods and building materials are high and these prices tend to decrease the general purchasing power of agricultural products; but if the individual is not buying these things, the high prices have very little influence upon his outgo.

The true way to get at the relative condition of any group of farmers is to compare the purchasing power of the things they have to sell with the things they have to buy. "All commodities" and "Agricultural products" are too general to give specific information concerning the exact financial

possibilities of any one individual.

In September, 1924, the general index of purchasing power of farm products was eighty-seven (considering the



This Chart Shows Purchasing Power of September Farm Prices in Terms of "All Commodities," when 1913 Prices Are at "100."

prices of 1913 as 100). The following tables compiled from data published by the Bureau of Agricultural Econom-

ics of the United States Department of Agriculture, showing the relative purchasing power of different farm products in terms of different groups of other products as follows:

Table I.

Wool	143
Corn	124
Cotton	120
Eggs	111
Wheat	98
Butter	95
Potatoes	84
Hay	77
Swine	76
Beef cattle	63

By examining the charts and tables it will be noted that the individual farmer does not get a true indication of his condition by using the "all farm products" purchasing power. The purchasing power ranges from sixty-three for beef cattle to 124 for corn. The purchasing power of cotton, corn, wheat, butter, eggs and wool is above the general, while that for hay, potatoes, beef cattle and swine is below.

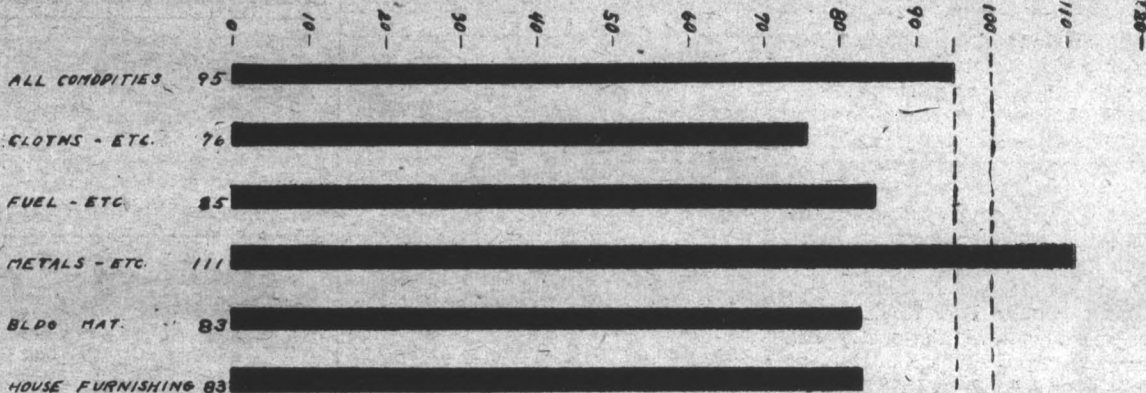
The purchasing power of any one product—butter for example—depends upon what products it is exchanged for. The following table shows how this varies.

Table II.

Metals, etc.	111
All commodities	95
Fuel, etc.	85
Building materials	83
House furnishing goods	83
Cloths, etc.	76

So in comparing the status of agriculture, care should be taken to get the data as specific as possible. The general purchasing power for all agricultural products is too high in some cases and too low in others. Index numbers are very valuable tools when properly used; but improper use of them can bring about much misunderstanding.

The indications are that there is going to be a revival of business. This ought to increase the purchasing power of city consumers and strengthen the market for dairy products, fruits and vegetables. Increased buying power in the city ought to have a good effect on beef prices. In view of the supply and the price of corn, hogs ought to bring a relatively good price during the coming year.



This Chart Shows the Purchasing Power of Butter in Terms of Different Commodities at September Prices.

Fight to Electrify Michigan Farms

Committee Finds that Quantity Consumption is a Stubborn Problem which, if Solved, would Clear the Road for Progress

ELECTRIC power farming in Michigan is one step nearer realization as a result of the meeting of some twenty-five men—representing Michigan's farmers, the Michigan Agricultural College, and the public service companies of the state—with members of the Public Utilities Commission in Lansing last Friday.

Sherman T. Handy, chairman of the commission, in opening the meeting, stressed the need for a rapid solution of the many problems confronting the farmers and the utilities which must be disposed of before power farming can ever become a reality in Michigan.

"Farm electrification is the most important problem confronting us at the present time," Mr. Handy declared. "There have been many improvements in farming methods, making the burden of farming less heavy, but little or nothing has been done to lighten the burden of the farmer's wife. Most of the dissatisfaction with farm life

comes, not from the field, but from the kitchen."

Mr. Handy suggested that the Michigan Agricultural College, through its engineering department, ought to lead the way in showing that the purchase of electricity is worth while. These experiments, he said, should be conducted in cooperation with the farm bureau, the grange and the power companies.

"The farmer wants to see what he is going to have to put his money into," Mr. Handy explained. "You can talk to him until you are black in the face about theories, but you show him and you have sold him. A practical demonstration of the feasibility of electricity on the farm is necessary."

George W. Bissell, dean of engineering, Michigan Agricultural College, replying to Chairman Handy, said that experimental study to educate farmers to the value and the various applications of electricity was needed.

"The Michigan Agricultural College, I am sure, would welcome the opportunity to experiment along these lines," said Dean Bissell.

The present committee on the relation of electricity to agriculture was continued by Chairman Handy, with instructions to "boil down" some rules which will serve at least temporarily.

"You have one of the greatest opportunities for service that has ever come to you," Mr. Handy declared.

The committee which was appointed two years ago by the Michigan Public Utilities Commission to study the question of farm electrification in Michigan has done considerable work. It assembled data on this question from all over the United States, which would show what methods were employed in the building of lines, what contracts were made with farmers, what machinery was available for farm work that could be electrified, and how much power was employed for vari-

ous types of operations.

The committee learned from its researches, that Michigan has an average of three farm houses to two miles of highway, which is the first difficulty in construction of lines, because so much construction must be undertaken to reach so few people. The cost of construction and maintenance, therefore, cannot be absorbed by a large number of consumers, as is the case in the city, and in up-keep, a greater amount of expense is necessary owing to the fact that comparatively light construction is exposed to every climatic condition.

The report which the committee finally made, aimed to equalize as far as possible, the service rendered to farmer and city consumer. In the city service district, electricity is brought to the premises of a householder without his being obliged to pay any of the first cost, in sections where service is

(Continued on page 525).

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Michigan Maintains Record

In the Enlarged Hay and Grain Department of the Great International, Wolverine Exhibitors Take the Lion's Share of Prizes

MICHIGAN'S claims to leadership as an alfalfa state were established, and A. W. Jewett, Jr., farmer at Mason, Michigan, held his place as the "Jack, Dempsey of the hay field" when his bale of alfalfa hay won the National Hay Association trophy awarded to the best bale of hay at the 1924 International Grain and Hay Show. This is the third time in succession that Mr. Jewett has won the International Hay Championship. In addition to his prize alfalfa, Mr. Jewett won first on Red Clover hay, and timothy—while his neighbors, L. H. Laylin, reserve champion with a bale of mixed hay; L. T. Lasenby, Lynn Jewett, and another Ingham county grower, Charles Laughlin, of Dansville, carried away nearly all of the rest of the hay prizes. While there were seventy entries in the hay classes, the quality of the Michigan hay was so outstanding that only four exhibitors from other states were able to place at all.

President Interested in Exhibits.

National recognition was given to the great crops industry of America and much interest added to the International Grain and Hay Show when President and Mrs. Coolidge visited the grain exhibits during their trip to the International Exposition.

President Coolidge was keenly interested in the great display of grains, seeds, corn, and hay. He examined prize exhibits closely and, farmer-like, started chewing a sample of the grand championship wheat of the show. Mrs. Coolidge commented on the unusual size and luster of the sweepstakes soybean entry and both noted features in several of the educational displays, including that of the Michigan Agricultural College.

The great crowd of farmers who followed the presidential party as it examined the best of the agriculturalists' handiwork expressed keen satisfaction in the interest of the chief executive in their work and in their problems.

Wheat Prizes Go to Wolverines.

Second only to the record in the hay classes was the showing made by Michigan growers in Soft Red Winter wheat. In this class, C. D. Finkbeiner, Washtenaw county Red Rock wheat grower, won first, an honor which was his two years ago. John C. Wilk, of St. Louis, won second, and A. W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, won third. Other Michigan growers followed in order, giving this state the first sixteen awards, except ninth, and a total of twenty out of the thirty prizes offered. Over one hundred entries competed in this case, one of the large classes of the show.

The rye championship of the world again went to George and Louis Hutzler, famous rye growers of South Manitou Island. These growers own one of the ten farms on this isolated island in northern Lake Michigan and produce the purest and best quality Rosen rye known. This is the fourth time the rye championship has gone to South Manitou Island and the third time it has been won by the Hutzlers. Michigan growers in all exhibited fourteen samples of rye and thirteen of them placed despite the keenest of competition.

In the corn class from the region composed of sections of Iowa, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Ontario and New York, the Michigan record was something of a setback as compared to 1923, when the first nine places went to Michigan farmers. In this year's show, W. A. Wortley, of Rushton, Michigan, placed second to H. T. Drahemi—a Wisconsin grower. Seventh to eleventh went to A. W. Jewett, of Mason; Ora Hoopingarnier, of Bronson; Milo Robinson, of Union City; L. H. Laylin, of Mason,

and John C. Wilk, of St. Louis. In all, Michigan farmers won eleven of the coveted ribbons in this class—four more than were awarded to any other state and a remarkable record despite the fact that first prize went to the Badger state.

While their fathers were finding the going rather rough in the corn classes, Michigan's junior corn growers took up the race with unusual success. The Duncan corn grown by Lynn Wortley, and his brother Clair, and that of Harold Goetz, of Blissfield, placed first, second and third respectively, in the largest junior corn class of the show.

In the bean and pea classes, farmers from Michigan again hit their stride. They took the first four out of five honors awarded in a class of nearly a hundred bean entries, and first in field peas. J. A. Wilk, of Alma, won the bean honors, while Charles Konnot, of Ewen, Ontonagon county, carried home the blue ribbon in peas.

Other placings of unusual interest were a first in Region 2 soy-beans, with reserve soy-bean championship of the show won by John C. Wilk, of St. Louis, Michigan; first in Flint corn, won by R. F. Jewett, of Mason; the placing of nineteen Michigan growers in a very large oat class, and firsts in White wheat, and flax, won by A. W. Jewett, Jr.

The great winnings of farmers from the Wolverine state at the International Grain and Hay Show has ceased to be a novelty and is more like a fixed habit. Noteworthy this year has been the wide range of territory from which the exhibits have come and the new names on the list of exhibitors. Charles Konnot, of Ewen, and Connors Bros., of Topaz, are new winners in field peas, while Mr. Konnot's wheat also placed.

W. A. Wortley, of Rushton, with a second on corn, made this unusual showing on his first attempt and outclassed all other Michigan exhibitors. Ora Hoopingarnier, of Bronson; Milo Robinson, of Union City; Fred Schilling, of Coldwater, and I. C. Moody, are other new exhibitors to win in the corn classes, while Warren Finkbeiner and Harry M. Martip, of Clinton, and Sebastian Finkbeiner, George W. Ernst, and Fred Mohrhardt, of Saline, are new exhibitors who contributed to Michigan's great showing in Soft Red Winter wheat and oats.

From Ontonagon and Luce counties in the north, to Branch and Monroe in the south, came Michigan's entries, representative of the best her fields had produced. Ranking with the great spring wheat exhibits from Canada, the great seed exhibits from Idaho, and the great corn exhibits from Indiana, is the great variety of exhibits from Michigan. While growers from these great states and provinces, famous for some one crop, are crowned kings of their specialties, Michigan—with awards in hay, wheat, rye, corn, oats, barley, field beans, field peas, soy-beans, red clover, alsike clover and flax, might well wear the crown of "King of Diversified Agriculture."

Note.—The complete winnings of Michigan exhibitors in the Hay and Grain Department of the great International appear on page 539 of this issue.

THE LIVE STOCK SHOW.

A RESUME of the big International Live Stock Show, with a general survey of the winnings and a list of Michigan successes, will be given next week. While not posing as one of the big live stock states, Michigan's showing is anything but discouraging to breeders and feeders who have, or intend to center, their operations in Wolverine territory.

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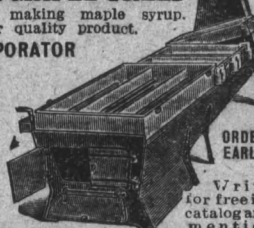
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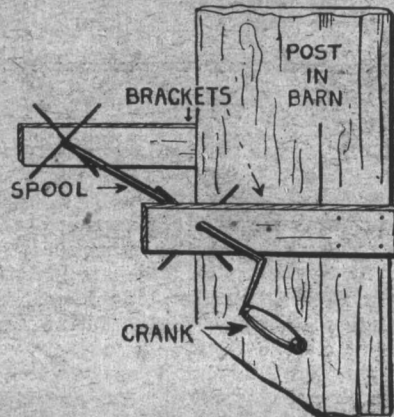
I HAVE heard many of my neighbors complain about not being able to get eggs out of their hens in the late fall and winter months when prices were high.

Well, we have fared better. Much depends upon the feed. Hens won't grow feathers and lay eggs at the same time. So, the thing we try to do is to help the hen get over the moulting period as quickly as possible. Proper feeding will turn the trick with good hens. Some tankage, milk, meat scraps, together with green stuff like cabbage, alfalfa leaves, sprouted oats and clover leaves fed in well-lighted houses will make a difference. They'll come back much quicker than hens that are obliged to steal their grub when the corn-crib door is open, and find the balance about the straw stack where the sparrows have been first. It is certainly worth a trial with eggs at their present prices.—B. T. Rogers.

COOPERATE AGAINST THE RAT.

I THINK that I am safe in saying that every rat destroys two dollars worth of grain during a year. Besides this, they do much damage to buildings, and health officials state that they carry many diseases that affect both our domestic animals and humans.

It is my opinion that if farmers in a community would cooperate they



A Simple Bracket and Spool on which Hay and Other Pieces of Wire Can be Wound.

could put on a campaign against these pests that would be more effective than each farmer working alone. We have used traps, guns, the exhaust of the tractor in rat dens, dogs and cats, and poison. All of them have been more or less effective. If our neighbors were cooperating, I feel certain that we could keep the number to the lowest minimum.—R. S. Dock.

INCREASES THE MANURE SUPPLY.

AT Forest Grove Farm during the winter, I aim to make all the stable and yard manure possible, and get it onto the land to replenish the soil and increase crop yield. I think, during the winter when the field work is not urgent, manure can be applied to the land a great deal cheaper than at any other time of the year.

I always thresh my straw in the barnyard and as near the stable as possible. As soon as I thresh, I litter my barnyard a foot deep with straw. For years, I followed the practice of keeping my barnyard clean so I could walk anywhere in the yard with my Sunday shoes on. But, I have changed my practice now. I consider the barnyard a manure factory. It is the place where I rot down and manufacture plant food.

Like every dairyman, I use my barnyard during the winter months as a

place for turning my stock out for exercise. If the yard is kept well littered I conserve the droppings from the herd and the cows also assist in breaking down the straw and making it into plant food. As I have each year a much larger amount of straw than I can possibly work through the stable, I consider it the best plan to make as much yard manure as possible.

I think it a profitable plan to work a maximum amount of straw through the stable as an absorbent. My cow stable is cement with gutters six inches deep and eighteen inches wide behind my cows. I keep my cows well bedded and the gutter full of litter. I clean my stables twice daily. By keeping the manure in a compact pile, it does not freeze badly and I can haul it onto the land daily or twice a week.—Leo C. Reynolds.

HOW THE LAWN HELPS.

I WANT to say a word about the advantage of a good lawn about the farm house. We all know that the lawn helps to make the home more attractive to the occupants as well as to visitors, and it reduces depreciation of the premises. But the thing I want to mention is the fact that it also reduces dirt.

The women folks can keep the house much cleaner when it is surrounded with a neat lawn. And when we come to think about it, has not much of our progress toward better life and a higher civilization been simply our success in keeping our bodies and our homes cleaner? Good lawns crossed by dry walks will go far in doing this upon the average farm.—R. S. Higsby.

SWEET CLOVER FOR SANDY SOIL.

I HAVE a sandy farm here in Clinton county that was badly run. Beans and wheat were sown year after year until we could not get a stand of clover. I got sweet clover about twelve years ago and let it go to seed. Since then I have never bought seed. I pasture it and then cut it with the grain binder, and pound out the seed with a fork. This is sown in the spring with oats or barley, or in the fall on wheat and rye.

When the crop is cut for hay the second growth is left for seed. There is usually enough seed left on the ground to reseed. I am plowing down ripe sweet clover for beans, which will be followed the next year with corn without plowing; then fall plowing or early spring plowing for oats. This brings the sweet clover seeds back to the surface and seeds the oats. I am too far from town to draw lime, but perhaps I do not need it, for without lime the fields are getting more productive each year under this treatment.

Stock eats this hay no matter when it is made. I have cut it when it was four or five feet high, with lots of ripe seed on it, but the cows and horses eat it with much zest, and did well on it. I do not say that such hay is as good as when cut at the proper time, but it serves a purpose and the stock do not hesitate to consume it. They even seem to relish the straw from which we threshed seed. I think more of the sweet clover should be sown on our farms.—R. E. Temple.

Farm people alone can eat the 49,138,000 pound butter surplus now on hand, if each person will eat only one ounce more per week than he ordinarily consumes.

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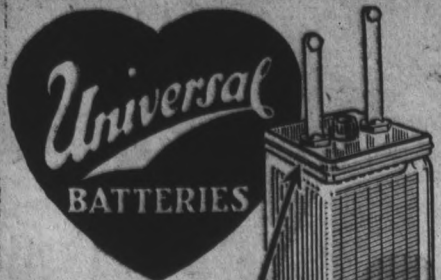
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Better Fruit Growing Discussed

Many Interesting Talks at the Annual Horticultural Meeting

THE fifty-fourth annual meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society at Grand Rapids was a decided success in every respect. The program was helpful and interesting, the attendance was good, and the interest was keen.

The program was opened with an unusual address of welcome by Mayor Elvin Swarthout, for it gave to the fruit growers something regarding their product, the apple, which they did not know before. The mayor told of the healthfulness of the apple, of how its free use would help prohibition, as the apple furnished the acid the human body needed, which we usually sought to supply through the use of liquor. He also gave a good insight into the apple's place in history and mythology. He claimed it a misnomer to lay the downfall of man to the apple, for the apple was not mentioned until the time of Solomon.

President Rogers, in his reply referred to the status of fruit growing. Thus far, he said, the man who has started in the raw, setting the orchard, has not made a success. There was need for greater income to put the industry on a staple basis.

The first subject on the program was the California peach blight, by Mr. C. W. Bennett, of M. A. C., a fungus disease which was found in the west in 1900. In 1921 it was reported in the east and this year it was found in Mason county of this state. It is distinguished by characteristic dark red spots with white centers in the peach and shot-hole appearance on the leaf. It is controlled by spraying but it has not been determined whether the present western schedule would work here, or not. It will probably not be a serious disease here, Mr. Bennett thought.

Mr. C. E. Bassett, former secretary of the State Society, appeared before the society for the first time in years. Since leaving the society activities, he has had considerable experience in co-operative marketing work. He said that orderly marketing was a great essential in successful fruit growing. The idea of "each one for himself" would never solve the problem. Cut-

The Apple Show

THE Horticultural Society's third annual apple show was a big success. It was unique in that all the expenses were paid for before the doors opened. There was no admission charged so many city people joined the fruit growers in viewing the very high quality and well colored Michigan fruit. Both quality and color were remarkable, especially considering the backward season.

One of the chief attractions was the center stand on which there were small packages of fruit packed for retail purposes. The public voted on these packages, which ranged from thirty-five cents to nearly \$4.00 in price. The contest was to decide which package the public would prefer for a "take home" package. The results were not available at time of going to press, so will be published later.

Boy Makes Record.

One outstanding feature in the awards on fruit is the record of Russel Braman, a twenty-year-old boy, who won twenty-seven blue ribbons, eight second prizes, two thirds and one fourth. And besides, six sweepstakes prizes. Young Mr. Braman won a total of \$210; 490 apple trees, a traveling bag and a cord tire.

Great credit for the success of the show is due Treasurer J. P. Munson, Secretary Don Hootman, R. E. Marshall, and the fruit growers who exhibited the fine fruit.

ting the cost of production was also necessary. He said that in all his travels he could find no place which had the possibilities of success in fruit growing as Michigan. It was up to the growers to make it a success by organization, standardizing and advertising.

Mr. Edward House, who has made a great success with roadside markets gave an interesting talk on the subject. He indicated that roadside stands have become such a factor in marketing that some state regulation of them was deemed essential. Non-grower operators who charged abnormal prices were detrimental to the stand business. Convenient parking place and attractiveness of the stand were important factors. It is best to locate the stand where autos had to slow up to make a turn, or for some other purpose. Mr. House was also strong in his denunciation of the artificial carbonated fruit drink. Eight billion bottles of that stuff was used in a year. If the unfair methods of selling these drinks could be stopped, a great demand for good fruit beverages would develop.

Two talks on the latest development in spraying were given by W. C. Dutton and H. A. Cardinell, both of M. A. C., on Tuesday afternoon. Mr. Dutton's subject was, "What is the Best Material for Spraying Apples?" The results of some interesting tests he made indicated that the best results were obtained from the sprays most popular now. Lime-sulphur, one to forty, and arsenate of lead, two pounds, are the best summer sprays.

Mr. Cardinell in discussing "Pressure, Quantity and Method of Application in Terms of Control," also said that the present strength of material, well applied, was the best. Both Mr. Cardinell's and Mr. Dutton's talks will be given in greater detail in future issues.

Dr. Porter, of the United States Department of Agriculture, told of his experience with lubricating oil emulsions. These are a necessity in the south where the scale has a longer season and where lime-sulphur will not keep this insect in control. He preferred the hot-mixed fish-oil-soap oil emulsion. It required more work and made storage necessary, but it gave better results than the cold mixtures. He did not recommend the use of oil emulsions for summer use, as even though they did have fungicidal effect, they caused an objectionable collection of dust on the fruit and foliage.

Shipping point inspection in the west was told of by George F. Waldo, of the Oregon Agricultural College. This inspection was well organized and gave satisfactory results.

In his talk, Wm. H. Essinger, of the State Department of Agriculture, in "Fruit and Vegetable Inspection," said that we had not nearly reached our possibilities in the inspection work. The law was still too lenient and some control over the trucker was needed. Details of his talk will be given later.

Mr. F. W. Sinks, of Detroit, who is interested in a chain of restaurants, told in a few words why he bought western apples. The reason was because he could not get Michigan apples. For baking he needs about eight bushels of very uniform apples per day. He can't find any among the Michigan packs to fill his requirements. Michigan fruit, he said, was already sold as people wanted it for its flavor and Michigan growers would come up to the standard of pack that the west had it would not have any difficulty in making easy sales. His judgment was that the red apple was the only one worth growing.

Mr. Sinks referred to the Moorehouse orchards, near Fenton, where

strict grading was practiced and as a result thousands of bushels were sold right at the farm at very good prices. Sinks made his part of the program more interesting by opening ten boxes of western apples for sample, and also serving samples of their baked apples.

Mr. Carrol Sweet, Grand Rapids, banker, made one of the most interesting talks the society has heard. We will tell more about it next week.

Thursday morning's program was opened by an interesting talk by W. H. Upshall, of the Horticultural Experiment Station, at Vineland, Ontario. Mr. Upshall explained how they detected mixtures in varieties in the nursery rows by the foliage. His investigations have shown definitely that varieties can be told by the characteristics of their leaves. Some nurseries showed over fifty per cent mixtures. By an inspection service based on this work, the mixtures in nurseries would be cut to almost nothing.

Mr. Henry Kraft and V. H. Mathews discussed the farm air-cooled storage. Mr. Kraft has been able to keep apples in his storage from November to June without shrinking. He has also made good profits from his plant. The first crop stored in 1914 paid for the cost of the building by increased returns from holding.

Mr. Don Button gave his experience and observations on the Detroit Municipal Market. His paper will be given in a future issue. Some discussions of varieties of peaches, plums and apples, a talk on grape insects, and President Butterfield's address constitutes the rest of the program. Lack of space makes it necessary for us to refer to them in more detail at some

Students Take Part

EACH year horticultural students at M. A. C. take part in the Horticultural Society's program. The society offers prizes in a speaking contest as well as in a fruit judging contest.

Each year short talks are given on practical horticultural subjects. The audience are the judges and the prizes are awarded according to their vote. This year the fruit growers voted L. H. Kelly, of Conklin, for first prize, who spoke on successful operating a storage plant; the second was E. M. Berry, of Hopkins, Mich., who talked on putting color on apples. The third choice was Richard Rosa, of Pontiac, who told of the value of statistics to fruit growers.

In the judging contest Don Stark, of Midland, proved to be the best judge. A. H. Teske, of South Haven, made the second highest score, and George Compton, of South Haven, came third.

The Business Session.

At the business session, George Friday, of Coloma, was elected president of the State Horticultural Society to succeed A. J. Rogers, Jr. Herbert Newton, of Hart, was re-elected on the executive board, and Mr. Granger Whitney, of Williamsburg, was made the new member to take the place left vacant by Mr. Friday's election as president. Secretary D. H. Hootman, and Treasurer J. P. Munson, were unanimously re-elected.

The society passed resolutions urging better crop estimated by the government. Usually the reports are over-optimistic, which is always a bearish factor for the farmer who has to sell. The society also opposed higher postal rates and the child labor law. It urged in resolution, a law which would prohibit the sale of imitation fruit drinks.

The mid-winter meeting in March will probably be held in Traverse City and the summer tour in August from Grand Rapids south through the fruit belt.

Service Department

TIME TO PRUNE GRAPES.

When is the best season to prune grape vines, here in Michigan?—D. R. Winter.

Grapes may be pruned safely before the sap starts in the spring. After that the vines will "bleed."

INTEREST NOT NECESSARY.

Is a non-interest bearing note legal or collectable in Michigan?—M. R.

The agreement to pay interest is in no way essential to the validity of the note.—Rood.

LOCAL SPEED LAWS EFFECTIVE.

Please tell me whether or not an incorporated village can enforce a local speed limit on a state or county highway that is less than the state or county regulation.—P. K.

The village may enact any ordinances not in conflict with the state laws and the constitution of the state and United States. There appears to be no conflict in further reduction of the speed limit.—Rood.

WIFE'S SIGNATURE NOT NECESSARY.

If personal property is mortgaged and mortgage is foreclosed, what share is a wife entitled to? Wife has not signed any papers.—M. D. P.

Except personal property that is exempt from execution the signature of the wife is not necessary to a valid chattel mortgage, and she is not entitled to anything against the mortgagee.—Rood.

WIFE MUST SIGN.

We are about to sell some of our farm, some cash down, balance mortgage back on land. A purchased mortgage. Would the mortgage stand law if his wife's signature wasn't on mortgage? He claims it isn't necessary for his wife to sign on such a mortgage. He bought some land in this locality and now the parties are worried. If party should be taken away, could we hold land if his wife's signature wasn't there?—A. G.

By statute a deed of a homestead by a married man is void if the deed is not signed and acknowledged by the wife. If the title is held by entirety the same is true. In any other cases the husband can sell subject to the possible dower interest of the wife should she survive.—Rood.

ELECTRIFYING MICHIGAN FARMS.

(Continued from page 521). available. The investment, however, averaged about \$50, which the service company absorbs. This order as submitted to the state commission, would make the same deduction to the farmer, so that whatever share he must pay for the building of a line would be in excess of that amount.

Another feature of the rate structure which the committee recommended in its report, was to isolate the costs of up-keep and overhead, and make a separate schedule for power which would be approximately at city rates or lower. A "step rate" so-called, was suggested, which would be designed so as to encourage the farmer to use the greatest amount of energy commensurate with his work. By doing this, he would reduce the unit cost on his entire service.

The committee consists of the following members: G. W. Bissell, chairman; Eugene Holcomb, Alfred Fischer, Roy T. Duncan, A. B. Cook, L. Whitney Watkins, Frank A. Newton, B. E. Waltz, F. D. Avis, Charles B. Calvert, Charles Smith, M. L. Noon, C. G. Pitkin, Miss Jennie Buell, E. A. Calkins, and F. M. Wintermute. Mr. Wintermute is statistician for the utilities commission and secretary of this committee.



WELL, here's the close of another year. It hasn't been the best kind of a year, but neither has it been the worst. And the outlook for the future is the best the farmers have seen for several years.

In the meantime, all your farm machines have another season's work to their credit. It's time to check them all over, now, while you remember just what they can do. Which machines are worn out? Which ones are losing you money? Which methods are behind the times?

Important changes have come to pass in ten years' time as every man knows. Good farming has had to change along with the rest, to a faster, more efficient, more economical pace—and that has been largely a matter of change in farm machines. Farm machines today must save more valuable time and take the place of more expensive human labor. Many of the old, small-capacity tools, made for a time when labor was cheap, are wasting profit. Sometimes they eat up the cost of new equipment in a single season. The time for slow work is past. Now is the day of 10-ft. binders, 2- and 3-furrow plows, 2-row cultivators, mechanical power and motor haulage. You can't

beat down the price of labor but you can make that labor do two or three days' work in one!

To make money your farm must handle the most productive work in least time, with least labor. Increase your crop yield per acre. Cut down your labor costs. Diversify. Plow more furrows as you go along, cultivate more rows, cut wider swaths. Plant every hill full—the missed hills in a field have a big effect on the yield. Save extra pounds of butter fat by efficient cream separation. Spread manure by the load instead of by the forkful. Let tractor and engine power help you.

Never was there a better time for the use of good judgment, combined with practical vision. Put the right pieces of modern equipment on your farm, handle them well, and you can't avoid a profitable year.

The law of supply and demand is swinging back to the sunny side of farming. Let's be ready for 1925 and ready with equipment to fit these new times. Nature helps him who helps himself—and the McCormick-Deering dealer is ready to show you the very latest in time- and labor-saving, yield-increasing farm equipment.

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Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

WISHING YOU A HEALTHFUL CHRISTMAS.

IT is worth while to consider health in your Christmas giving, for health is one of the things that you may give. I know a man who gave his wife an electric washing machine for Christmas. One of our neighbors laughed at the idea, but I think it better than if he had given her a baby grand piano. His gift was prompted by a desire to ease the burden of her work and help her to better health. He was giving health for Christmas.

Another and very easy way to give health for Christmas is offered in the opportunity to buy Christmas Seals.

This will mean much for your health and that of your neighbors.

Christmas will be much more happy and healthful for you and your family if you use good sense about humoring your palate. It is a fine thing to have Christmas jollity, to eat and drink good things, to have food that is a little better, a little tastier, and somewhat better relished than throughout the rest of the year. But you can do all this without spoiling your health by excess. Remember that the worst form of excess at the Christmas season is the use of too much sugar, and, next to that, the excessive eating of meat foods. Give special attention to the many tasty vegetables, fruits and

salads. Serve the rich pies, puddings and sweet sauces in very minute portions and the fruits, nuts and vegetables in abundance. And be sure to see that the candy eating is confined to a few pieces after meals, instead of a steady munching, crunching all the day long.

REST CURE AT HOME.

I have very severe headaches over eyes and in temples. Also am very nervous. I am a poor renter farmer's wife and so I cannot afford a rest cure, which I am sure would do me good if I could just take it.—X. Y.

One thing that is possible to a poor renter farmer's wife is sufficient sleep, and that you must have. It will make quite a difference. Get to bed not later than nine o'clock and be sure that you take an hour's rest in the afternoon. Headaches and nervousness such as you describe are often due to visual error. My first suggestion is that you consult a good oculist and get glasses that will relieve your eyes. Do not try to get a cheap job. It is very expensive to neglect the eyes. You are the very person who cannot afford it.

DIET AND ECZEMA.

Does diet help eczema? I have an awfully bad case. It comes on my hands especially, but most any place. B. S.

Eczema is a disease in which diet may be the whole secret. Yet there is no diet one can recommend for eczema in general. The basis of the disease lies in an irritant substance that is affecting the body. It may be that this substance is one of the protein foods included in your diet, in which case its exclusion will give you a cure. But the problem is to find the particular irritant that causes your trouble. One method that has worked in some cases is to resort to a diet of milk. If that relieves the eczema it is fair to assume that a dietary disturbance is the cause. Gradually add other articles to your diet, watching for the first sign of any aggravation and being prompt to exclude any doubtful food.

TONSILS ARE ABSCESSSED.

I am very nervous; have low blood pressure and a weak heart. Have been advised to have my tonsils removed as they are abscessed. What kind of anesthetic would you advise me to take—general or local? Do you think such an operation will do me some good?—Subscriber.

There seldom is any reason for an adult person taking a general anesthetic for such an operation as the removal of tonsils. In this case there is every reason for preferring the local anesthetic. Tonsils that are abscessed poison the body and their removal should give you a chance to pull up. To get an early reply you should have sent an addressed envelope.

WHY ADD WORRIES?

My hair is getting gray very fast. I am only forty-two and don't feel old at all. Is there any remedy to bring the natural color back, and what do you think about dyeing?—A. I. T.

There is no remedy that will restore gray hair to its natural color. As to dyeing the hair: Unless you are a rich woman don't try it. There are no absolutely harmless dyes. There are some that are comparatively so, but their successful application demands the frequent services of a skillful hairdresser. Remember that your friends and associates estimate your character by just such actions as this. There is sure to come a time when either through carelessness or misfortune the subterfuge will fall and you will stand forth among your friends as a woman who could not appreciate the dignity of gray hair. So don't try it. Why add to your worries?

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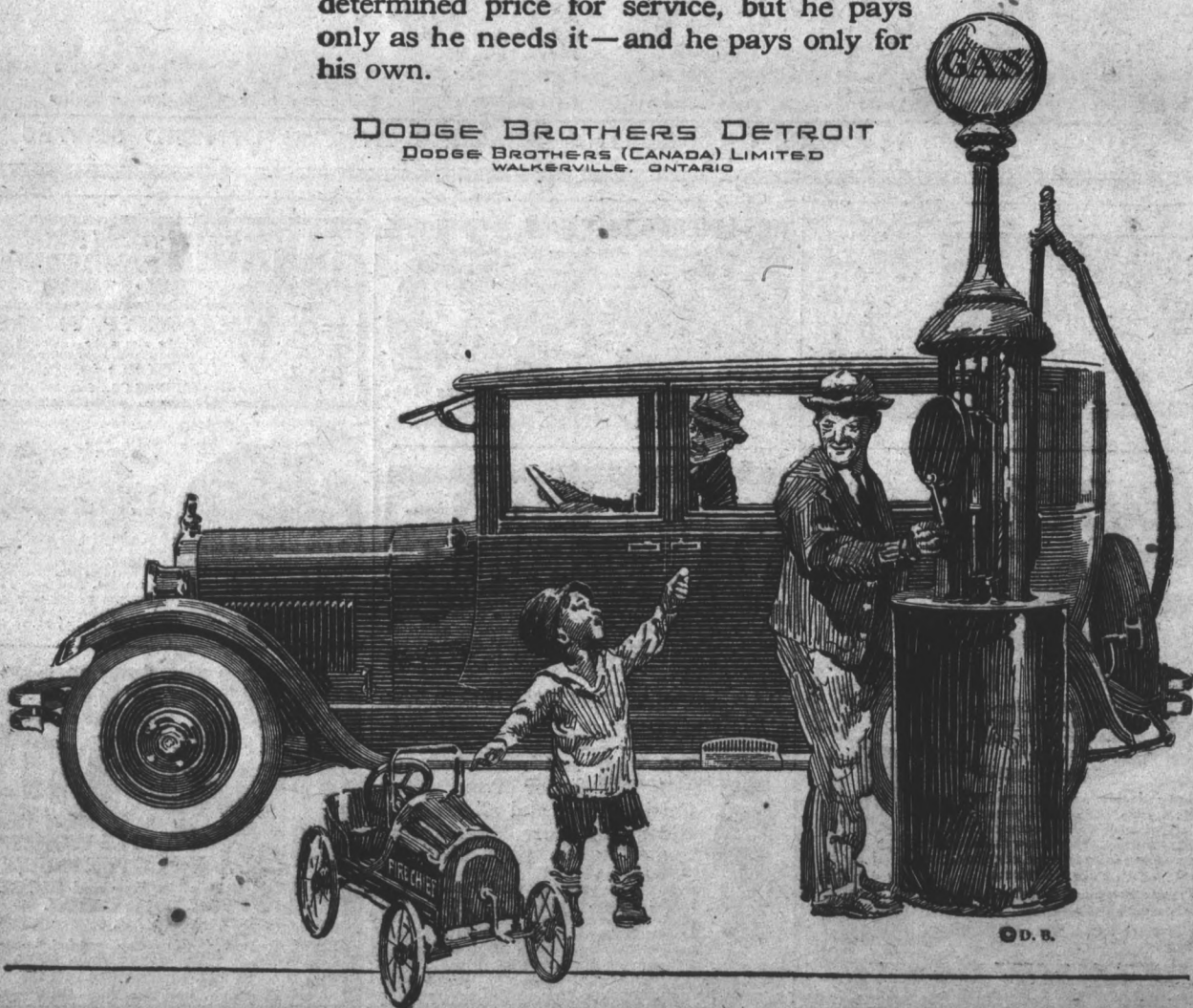
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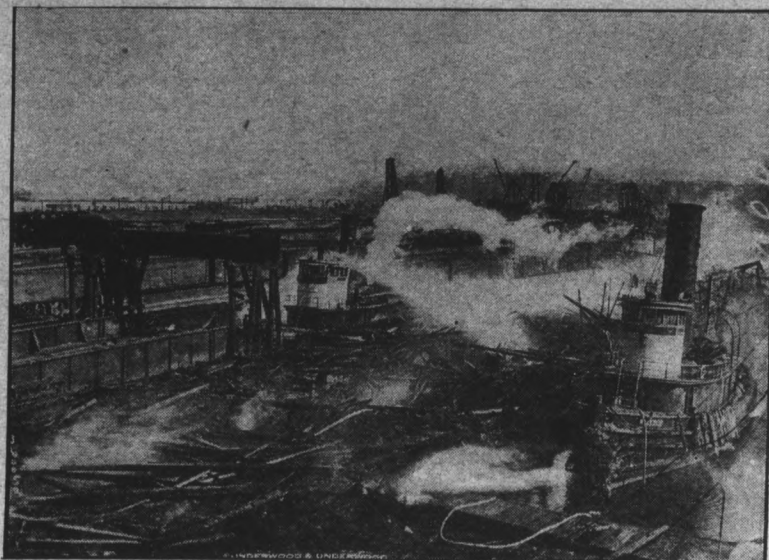
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Georgie Tellier, ten-year-old farmer lad, will present this Grand Champion to President Coolidge.



Fire boats and railways tugs battled this three-hour blaze that destroyed two piers and much valuable merchandise at Jersey City. The damage is estimated at \$2,000,000.



L. Siegman built this portable eight-tube radio set with a tuning radius of 1,500 miles.



With their right hands raised obliquely as in ancient Roman form, the officers and men of the Fascisti militia, take oath of allegiance to the King of Italy when made part of national army.



Because this man did not believe in signs he drove a six and a half ton truck loaded with eight tons of brick on a five-ton bridge. This was the result.



John J. Tigert, U. S. Commissioner of Education, had charge of the entire program for the National Education Week.



Prof. S. Langdon, assyriologist, and now excavating ruins in Kish, was born at Monroe, Mich.



Here is a champion whose goat you can't get. This Angora won all the American blue ribbons in 1924.



The Agricultural Commission appointed by Coolidge. Left to right: H. Gore, R. W. Thatcher, W. C. Coffey, L. J. Taber, R. A. Cary, O. E. Bradfute, F. H. Bixby; standing, W. M. Jardine, R. P. Merritt.



A recent flood of the Rhine caused considerable damage to the city of Cologne. In some sections of the town the streets were completely inundated with water.

NONSENSE!" said Gordon, dryly. "My land is my own. Would you shoot the poultry in my barnyard?"

"If I did," cried Jocelyn, with eyes ablaze, "I'd not be in your debt, young man. You are walking on my father's land. Ask your father why! Yes, go back to the city and hunt him up at his millionaire's club and ask him why you are driving Tom Jocelyn off his old land!"

"My father died three years ago," said Gordon, between his set teeth. "What do you mean?"

Jocelyn stood quite still. Presently he looked down at the fish on the ground and moved it with his foot. Then Gordon asked him for the third time what he meant, and Jocelyn, raising his eyes, answered him: "With the dead all quarrels die."

"That is not enough!" said Gordon, harshly. "Do you believe my father wronged you?"

"He's dead," said Jocelyn, as though speaking to himself.

Presently he picked up the fish and walked towards his house, gray head bent between his shoulders.

For a moment Gordon hesitated, then he threw his gun smartly over his shoulder and motioned his dogs to heel. But his step had lost something of its elasticity, and he climbed the hill slowly, following with troubled eyes his own shadow, which led him on over the dead grass.

At first that inert oppression which always came when the memory of his father returned to him touched his fine lips with a gravity too deep for his years. No man had ever said that his father had dealt unfairly with men, yet for years now his son had accumulated impressions, vague and indefinable at first, but clearer as he grew older, and the impressions had already left the faintest tracery of a line between his eyebrows. He had known his father as a hard man; he knew that the world had found him hard and shrewd. And now, as he grew older and understood what the tribute of honest men was worth, even to the dead, he waited to hear one word. But he never heard it. He had heard other things, however, but always veiled, like the menacing outbreak of old man Jocelyn—nothing tangible, nothing that he could answer or refute. At times he became morbid, believing he could read reproach in men's eyes, detect sarcasm in friendly voices. Then for months he would shun men, as he was doing now, living alone month after month in the great, silent house where his father and his grandfather's father had been born. Yet even here among the Sagamore Hills he had found it—that haunting hint that honor had been moulded to fit occasion when old Gordon dealt with his fellow-men.

He glanced up again at the butcher-bird, and rose to his feet. The bird's cruel eyes regarded him steadily.

"You wholesale murderer," thought Gordon, "I'll give you a charge of shot."

But before he could raise his gun, the shriek, to his amazement, burst

into an exquisite song, sweet and pure as a thrush's melody, and, spreading its slaty wings, it sailed off through the sunshine.

"That's a new trick to me," said Gordon, aloud, wondering to hear such music from the fierce feathered criminal. But he let it go for the sake of its song, and, lowering his gun again, he pushed into the underbrush.

The yellow beech leaves illuminated the woods above and under foot; he smelled the scent of ripened foliage, he saw the purple gentians wistfully raising their buds which neither sun nor frost could ever unseal.

In a glade where brambles covered a tiny stream, creeping through layers

end of the blind trail, and in a few minutes he found it. It was a dead-fall, set and baited with winter grapes.

Noiselessly he destroyed it, setting the heavy stone on the moss without a sound; then he searched the thicket for the next "line," and in a few moments he discovered another broken twig leading to the left.

He had been on the trail for some time, losing it again and again before the suspicion flashed over him that there was somebody ahead who had either seen or heard him and who was deliberately leading him astray with false "lines" that would end in nothing. He listened; there was no sound.

"SO BIG"

THIS most fascinating and gripping story of real life by that inimitable story writer, Edna Ferber, takes you, boots and all, into, not only the homes, but the very hearts of the farm folks of High Prairie, the shrewd traders on one of the busiest market streets of the world, and the veneered, as well as the true, who lived in palatial homes in North-side Chicago, we believe one of the very best we have ever run, and we are going to give prizes for the best letter about the story after it is finished. The first installment comes next week.

of jewel-weed and mint, the white setter in the lead swung suddenly west, quartered, wheeled, crept forward and stiffened to a point. Behind him his mate froze into a silvery statue. But Gordon walked on, gun under his arm, and the covey rose with a roar of heavy wings, driving blindly through the tangle deep into the dim wood's depths.

Gordon was not in a killing mood that morning.

When the puzzled dogs had come wagging in and had been quietly motioned to heel, Gordon stood still and looked around at the mottled tree-trunks glimmering above the underbrush. The first beechnuts had dropped; a few dainty sweet acorns lay under the white oaks. Somewhere above a squirrel scolded incessantly.

As he was on the point of moving forward, stooping to avoid an oziar, something on the edge of the thicket caught his eye. It was a twig, freshly broken, hanging downward by a film of bark.

After he had examined it he looked around cautiously, peering into the thicket until, a few yards to the right, he discovered another twig, freshly broken, hanging by its film of bark.

An ugly flush stained his forehead; he set his lips together and moved on noiselessly. Other twigs hung dangling every few yards, yet it took an expert's eye to detect them among the jangles and clustering branches. But he knew what he was to find at the

either of steps or of crackling twigs, but both dogs had begun growling and staring into the demi-light ahead. He motioned them on and followed. A moment later both dogs barked sharply.

As he stepped out of the thicket on one side, a young girl, standing in the more open and heavier timber, raised her head and looked at him with grave brown eyes. Her hands were on the silky heads of his dogs; from her belt hung a great, fluffy cock-partridge, outspread wings still limber.

He knew her in an instant; he had seen her often in church. Perplexed and astonished, he took off his cap in silence, finding absolutely nothing to say, although the dead partridge at her belt furnished a text on which he had often displayed biting eloquence.

After a moment he smiled, partly at the situation, partly to put her at her ease.

"If I had known it was you," he said, "I should not have followed those very inviting twigs I saw dangling from the oziars and moose-vines."

"Lined deadfalls are thoroughfares to woodsmen," she answered, defiantly. "You are as free as I am in these woods—but not more free."

The defiance, instead of irritating him, touched him. In it he felt a strange pathos—the proud protest of a heart that beat as free as the thudding wings of the wild birds he sometimes silenced with a shot.

"It is" quite true," he said, gently;

"you are perfectly free in these woods."

"But not by your leave!" she said, and the quick color stung her cheeks.

"It is not necessary to ask it," he replied.

"I mean," she said, desperately, "that neither I nor my father recognize your right to these woods."

"Your father?" he repeated, puzzled.

"Don't you know who I am?" she said, in surprise.

"I know you sing very beautifully in church," he said, smiling.

"My name," she said, quietly, "is the name of your father's old neighbor. I am Jessie Jocelyn."

His face was troubled, even in his surprise. The line between his eyes deepened. "I did not know you were Mr. Jocelyn's daughter," he said, at last.

Neither spoke for a moment. Presently Gordon raised his head and found her brown eyes on him.

"I wish," he said wistfully, "that you would let me walk with you a little way. I want to ask your advice. Will you?"

"I am going home," she said, coldly.

She turned away, moving two or three paces, then the next step was less hasty, and the next was slower still. As he joined her she looked up a trifle startled, then bent her head.

"Miss Jocelyn," he said, abruptly, "have you ever heard your father say that my father treated him harshly?"

She stopped short beside him. "Have you?" he repeated, firmly.

"I think," she said scornfully, "your father can answer that question."

"If he could," said Gordon, "I would ask him. He is dead."

She was listening to him with face half averted, but now she turned around and met his eyes again.

"Will you answer my question?" he said.

"No," she replied slowly, "not if he is dead."

Young Gordon's face was painfully white. "I beg you, Miss Jocelyn, to answer me," he said. "I beg you will answer for your father's sake and—in justice to my father's son."

"What do you care—" she began, but stopped short. To her surprise her own bitterness seemed forced. She saw he did care. Suddenly she pitied him.

"There was a promise broken," she said gravely.

"What else?"

"A man's spirit."

They walked on, he clasping his gun with nerveless hands, she breaking the sapless twigs as she passed, with delicate, idle fingers.

Presently he said, as though speaking to himself: "He had no quarrel with the dead, nor has the dead with him—now. What my father would now wish I can do—I can do even yet—"

Under her deep lashes her brown eyes rested on him pitifully. But at his slightest motion she turned away, walking in silence.

As they reached the edge of the

(Continued on page 533).

AL ACRES—Slim Says That It Doesn't Disturb His Rest a Bit

By Frank R. Leet



The Raising of Lazarus

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IN Browning's poem, "The Strange Medical Experience of Karshish," he describes a physician of the first century traveling in the Near East. In Bethany he runs across a strange case, which he reports to his old medical teacher in a letter. The case is that of a Jew who claims to have been raised from the dead by a wonderful teacher, now dead. Karshish, of course, does not believe it; says it is a case of trance, of epilepsy, which has brought on the man this strange hallucination. And yet the physician cannot get away from the strange consistency of the man's story. Nor can he escape from the conviction that Lazarus exhibits a marvelous combination of good qualities; a degree of sainthood that he has never seen before. He cannot believe that the One who raised Lazarus was really God, as Lazarus says he was; that he came,



taught, gave his life for mankind. And yet the calm confidence of Lazarus's attitude toward the next world, his beautiful equilibrium of soul, almost convince him.

He begs pardon of his famous teacher in medicine for introducing such a fantastic idea as this, and talks about the curious minerals he has seen, and the plants he has discovered, in his travels. But he cannot get away from the subject and comes back to it again. Suddenly he cries out, that perhaps Lazarus is right, that the all-powerful God is also an all-loving God, and really cares for his human children. "The very God; think, Abib; dost thou think? So, the All-great, were the All-loving, too. So, through the thunder comes a human voice saying, 'O heart I made, a heart beats here! Face, my hands have fashioned, see it in myself!'"

THE question has been asked, why it was that the raising of Lazarus was not told in the other gospels. Two other raisings to life are recorded in the others. And it may be that to tell the Lazarus story as early as the date of the first three gospels, would have stirred up hatred and persecution. For the leaders went away from the miracle at Bethany determined to slay the Christ. It must be remembered that the gospel of John was written the last of all the New Testament books, when the author was a very old man, and when all, or nearly all, the persons to whom he refers were dead. The reasons for believing that this gospel was written so late are many, and we cannot enter upon them now.

The story of the raising of Lazarus is so natural, so full of circumstantial details, that it bears every mark of genuineness. It would be very, very hard to make up a story like this. It is too simple, too minute in its details, to have been fabricated. Like the face of a child, it bears the stamp of sincerity and truthfulness.

WE naturally wish that the description of this miracle were longer. We crave more facts, more details. Did Lazarus remember the four days he lay in the grave? What were his experiences, those four days? Was he glad to come back to earth, or would he have preferred to remain where he was? All this we cannot know—now. We must wait. It argues the perfect genuineness of the story, that it is so sparing of all such matters. It leaves much unsaid. Curious and morbid questions are unanswered. Suppose a modern newspaper reporter had been present! No such dignified and restrained narrative as this would have come to us. Tennyson puts it:

From every house the neighbors met,
The streets were filled with joyful sound,
A solemn gladness even crown'd
The purple brows of Olivet.

Behold a man raised up by Christ!
The rest remaineth unrevealed;
He told it not; or something seal'd
The lips of that Evangelist.

Why did Christ not come hurrying to the scene of the dying man when he first heard of his illness? Why did he continue two days where he was? Lazarus was his close friend. The two sisters were his friends. He had stopped there many times. The home was evidently a home of some means. They were not poor people. They were folk of some influence. But He made no haste to come.

WELL, for one thing, Christ was never in a hurry. His life was one of intense activity, but he hurried not. He was always calm. Everything came in its time, even as He came in the fullness of time. He who works with God ought also to be calm. Rush avails nothing, except to beget nervous disorders, sanitariums and undertakers' bills. "Now is for dogs and apes; man has forever." We are told that in the Far East this is the attitude now. Reading the life of Gandhi recently, I was impressed with the fact that Gandhi, the most talked of man in the Orient, and one of the world figures of the present time, has never been in a hurry. He has said that if a reform did not take place now it would some time, and he would work and wait. This is hard for us occidentals to understand. We feel that we must organize a movement tonight before going home; get a committee of strong men, a full-time secretary, office equipment and stationery all arranged for, or the thing won't go, whatever it is. Being unhurried is the only impossible virtue on the calendar for us.

But when he did get there, the time was ripe, and—he was ready! There is no false step, no hesitancy. There had been a purpose in his deliberateness.

THESE orthodox Jews believed that the resurrection was coming. But Christ utters a startling and amazing statement. The resurrection is not only a far-off event. It is here now. "I am the resurrection and the life." We begin the immortal life now, if we are in Him. Eternity is here, now. It is coming, but it is also here. We are living in eternity now.

This is a thought that ought to make life mean a thousand fold more. Eternity is not simply a matter of endlessness—going on and on and on, and still on. That might become very wearisome. But there are qualities of eternity. Not all eternities are alike, any more than all lives are alike. But the eternity that is lived in the life and the strength of Christ, surely that is the kind of endlessness that will never stale.

It is strange, is it not, that this miracle did not convince everybody? Some went away more set than even in their fiendish conspiracy of death. Miracles do not make converts, necessarily. As was said to the rich man in torment, "If they believe not Moses and the prophets, neither will they believe, though one rose from the dead."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR
DECEMBER 14.

SUBJECT—"The Raising of Lazarus."
John 11.1 to 44.
GOLDEN TEXT—I am the resurrection and the life. John 11.25.

Do not parents know that children are very impressionable and are easily influenced by the right kind of example; and by inculcating proper ideas and ideals?

"This is public ownership at its best"



Sec'y of Commerce
Herbert Hoover



U. S. Senator
Arthur Capper
Kansas

Secretary of Commerce Hoover in a talk radiocast to five million people thus defined superpower:

"Superpower means interconnection of (electrical) systems and larger central stations, coal and water, scattered over the whole union.... It implies no gigantic exploitation, for that is impossible under state regulation of rates and profits."

This interconnection "is in daily progress before our eyes."

But it cannot reach its full development or attain the remarkable economies assured by engineers if American initiative and enterprise are hampered by what Secretary Hoover calls "the deadening hand of the government."

"If we have not the capacity as a nation to regulate these great tools in the public interest," it is Secretary Hoover's conviction, "we much less possess the capacity to operate them on behalf of the Federal Government."

Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas in a talk which was also radiocast to five million people, likewise expressed his confidence in these regulated companies. Because of their record he expressed the belief "that the application of power to agriculture for the mutual benefit of the farm, electric light and power industry, and the nation as a whole, is in hands that may be trusted to find a mutually advantageous solution."

And because so many consumers of electricity own securities of the companies Senator Capper said that the electric light and power industry "is becoming in an increasing degree a great community enterprise. This, in my opinion, is public ownership at its best."

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Woman's Interests



What to Make for Christmas

As Answered by Our Readers

IN this day of tours and tourists, I find an outing pillow appreciated. From a burlap sack, cut a square the size desired for the pillow. Draw two threads one and a half inches apart each way to form squares. Draw bright colored heavy work floss through this open space. Line the pillow with contrasting cambric. Sew a loop in the corner so that it may be carried on the arm.—Mrs. C. B., Reed City, Mich.

With four youngsters to sew for I have had to think of something different that I could send several friends and relatives for Christmas. The children and I have cracked and picked out the meats of butternuts, walnuts and hickory nuts. The small Christmas boxes we purchased at the store we filled with these and tied with gay ribbons. In some we put home-made candy. For the friends I wish to send a larger gift to I plan to parcel post a dressed chicken with a roll of home-made butter and a glass of jelly.—Mrs. E. E. M., Custer, Mich.

Christmas was a burden in our family until we tried this plan. At one of the family get-togethers before Christmas, we make out slips of paper with each one's name on them. All are put in a box and shaken up well. Each member draws a slip from the box and

A MAN who in the struggles of life has no home to retire to, in fact or in memory, is without life's best rewards and life's best defences.—J. G. Holland.

he must buy a Christmas gift for the person whose name he has. With our big family of daughter-in-laws and son-in-laws and grandchildren, the scheme works splendid.—Mrs. L. A., Kent City.

A lunch basket cover will be just the thing for the family who goes on a picnic often. Cut a cover of white linen or unbleached factory large enough to cover a lunch basket well and come down on the edges about three inches. Notch it in to fit around the handles. Face around the edge, running a tape through the facing at each end to tie around the handles. A simple applique design will make it more attractive.—Mrs. E. H., Parma, Mich.

A knitted rug makes a very pleasing and useful gift. Use four needles, cast twenty-five stitches on each of three of these and with the fourth knit back and forth with carpet rags which have been torn rather fine. Knit contrasting stripes at the end. A blue and white one is most appropriate for a bath-room.—Mrs. B. M., Deckerville, Mich.

A practical gift for a very new little friend would be a Humpty Dumpty doll. With a suitable piece of soft white flannel, cut the shape of an egg after folding double. Stuff with cotton and sew up the sides. With embroidery floss, make eyes, mouth and nose, rosy cheeks and hair. Little feet with bells attached may be placed at the bottom of the doll.—Mrs. A. G., Suttons Bay, Mich.

From yard-wide muslin and as long

as the width of a comforter, three comforter protectors can be made. Hem and put a narrow edge of crochet or contrasting binding on one edge. These are basted on the comforter and can be easily removed for laundering. Mrs. J. B., Traverse City, Mich.

AFTER THE LAST BLOW-OUT, OLD INNER TUBES HAVE MANY USES.

AN old inner tube has many uses in the household after it has seen its last days on the automobile. If rubber bands of various widths are cut from it, they will find many uses around the household. A paper-wrapped package is quickly fastened with one or two of them. The parcel-post package secured by these rubber bands arrives in good condition. Paraffined jelly glasses, if they have no tin covers, can be covered with circles of paper held in place by these rubber bands. Little daughter may use them as garters to hold bands in her bloomers.

If whole sections are cut, fringed and laced together, they make handy bags. The large size can be stretched down over the broom and saves much wear on the edges. Baby will have no end of fun rolling a ball through a piece of inner tube a foot long.

AVOID CROWDING THE WINDOWS.

AFEW well-grown plants are more beautiful in the window garden than a compact mass can possibly be. I like to have every plant I grow show its individual beauty, which it cannot do when crowded by others. Then, if we have to divide our attention too much no plant will get the personal care that is so necessary to success.

If you want to feel the greatest pride in your flowers aim to grow splendid specimens rather than a notable collection. I would rather grow one fine Thurstoni begonia and have it so perfect that it would compel admiration than grow a couple of dozen begonias, all commonplace except the variety.

I would rather grow one fern that would fill a window with its filmy fronds than a half dozen smaller ferns of different kinds. My friends would thrill with me over the one while they would give the collection but a passing glance.—A. H.

ARE WE PLANNING A RECREATIONAL PROGRAM FOR OUR YOUNG PEOPLE?

FATHERS and mothers, have we grown so old that we have forgotten the pleasure which used to be ours anticipating a social gathering?

Do you remember the sleigh rides in the old, straw-filled sleigh, under a bright moon, the frost glinting on the snow and the happy voices raised in song? It's so much easier for us today to say, "Don't do this," and "Don't do that," than it is to furnish the right kind of recreation for our young people.

An immense amount of vitality is the heritage of every normal boy and girl, and the answer to "thou shalt not" is "I will." Let us use this enthusiasm and vitality in building up the proper kind of community spirit.

Where a grange is established, this is easy, for all members of the family are eligible to membership, and a program at each meeting is part of the routine work. We can have a farmers club with a Glee Club in connection, made up of our young people. We can have so many kinds of clubs for these same young people—baby beef clubs, sheep clubs, pig clubs—in fact, any kind of stock club, grain clubs, sewing and canning clubs. Or just a good old-fashioned social time where father and mother, son and daughter learn to play together and be "pals" in earnest.

"With the ropes of today we ring the bells of tomorrow," and we fathers and mothers cannot escape our responsibility along this line. The future of our land depends on the program you and I put over with our

young people. May we do our bit to fit them to assume this responsibility.

Our boys and girls are our greatest asset. Let us make this winter a happy winter on the farm for every member of the family, remembering that "All work and no play makes Jack a dull boy."—A Farmer's Wife.

Don't melt paraffin to pour over your jelly, but scrape enough into the bottom of each glass to cover the top, pour the hot jelly on it, and the paraffin will rise to the top and make a perfect cover, without waste.—Mrs. H. C.

If you have baking or cooking to do after you are dressed up for the afternoon, protect the sleeves of your gown with the tops of a pair of discarded white stockings. A rubber band at the top will keep them in place.

This Farm Woman, a Community Asset

THE opportunity which the farm woman has to exert a leadership, not only in her own home but in her whole community, is well illustrated by Mrs. Dorothy Kunzelman, of Baraboo. She lives in the famous Skillet Creek community, which has become well known through that veteran horticulturist, William Toole, the present president and an active worker in the Skillet Creek Farmers' Club.

Mrs. Kunzelman is active in the work of this club. She states: "Club meetings are held at the homes of the members every two weeks, and topics

As a reward for this interest in the farming business the husband has provided a modern, new home. Perhaps the destruction of the old home by fire hastened the home somewhat, for it was built in 1919, when costs were extremely high. Following is a description of the house:

"Basement under the entire house, which is 30x32 feet; a driveway into the cellar for the car in the winter. We also use this driveway for various other things—mighty handy. All the water used at the barn goes through a large range boiler; around this is built a cooling box for milk, butter,



The Kunzelman Home is Modern in Every Respect.

of interest to the farmer are discussed. Outside talent is being constantly brought in. We have learned to know the good of our neighbors through these meetings."

In nearly every rural community the school board has a hard time to find anybody to "board" the teacher. Mrs. Kunzelman has volunteered to provide a home for the teacher of her school district, and on occasion when the teacher cannot attend her classes, she has even taught in her place.

The Kunzelman farm consists of sixty acres. Holstein cattle and Chester White hogs are kept, and Mrs. Kunzelman finds time to help her husband. She writes: "We have been raising prize winning Chesters. Last spring our eight sows farrowed seventy-three pigs, raising sixty-four of them. I really do enjoy taking care of the little pigs, helping them to get started, keeping their records, pedigrees, etc., and getting them ready for the fairs."

etc., which is almost as good as ice in the summer. It saves a lot of hard work packing ice, and bringing it to the ice box in summer. This cooling box is between the kitchen and dining-room, so no danger of freezing, and always a good, cold drink to be had from this fresh supply of water.

"An open fireplace is a great comfort cool evenings.

"Maple floors upstairs and down. Plenty of sunshine. My kitchen has two east windows and two south windows. When just four or less, we eat in the kitchen for it is so pleasant and saves just miles of steps.

"We have always been fortunate in getting good help. We pay them well, give them good food, a good bed, and treat them as one of the family; tell them how much the cream check is, how much a pig sells for, and try to have them feel as though they are part of the necessary equipment. A day off now and then helps."—W. A. E.



HOUSEHOLD SERVICE

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

CANNING PIE TIMBER.

Could you tell me a good way to can pumpkin so it will keep?—Mrs. H. K.

To can pumpkin, cut the raw pumpkin in suitable sizes, blanch in boiling water for three minutes, and pack closely in sterilized jars. Season with salt and fill the jar with boiling water. Process in hot water bath for two hours, or in steam pressure cooker for forty minutes at ten pounds pressure. You may cook the pumpkin down to the desired consistency for pies and then can and process in hot water bath for the same length of time. Some housewives say that cooking first adds a better flavor.

SAUSAGE RECIPES.

Please send me recipe for bologna and liver sausage.—Mrs. O. E.

Bologna Sausage.

To eight pounds of lean beef use one pound of fat pork. Put the meat through a food grinder, spread it out on a flat surface and sprinkle with the seasonings. For every nine pounds of meat allow two and a quarter ounces of fine salt, three quarters of an ounce of ground mace or coriander. Mix the seasonings with the meat and reground. Stuff into casings, dry one hour and smoke eight or ten hours. Dry before putting away.

Liver Sausage.

Add five pounds of well cooked pork or beef liver and one pound of flour to

eight pounds of well cooked pork from boned hogs' heads or jowls. Cut the meat into small pieces, mix thoroughly with flour and put through a food grinder. Spread out and sprinkle with six ounces of fine salt, two ounces of finely ground black pepper and one ounce of finely ground sage. Reground, adding one onion if the onion flavor is desired. Stuff the meat into round casings or hogs' bungs and cook in boiling water ten minutes. Cool in ice and hang in a dry, cool place.

CHRISTMAS RECIPES.

Cranberry Salad.

Soften a half box of gelatine in one-half cup of cold water, add two and one-half cups of boiling cranberry juice, one tablespoonful lemon juice, a dash of salt, and sweeten with sugar to taste. Stir until cold and beginning to thicken, add one cup of finely cut celery and one cup of finely cut meats. Turn into small wet moulds and set aside to harden. Serve in nests of lettuce leaves with a garnish of mayonnaise.—H. A. L.

Baked Carrots.—Boil until tender. Cut lengthwise. Lay out in pan, dot with butter and bake until brown.

HOW TO PRESERVE MEAT.

COPIES of our bulletin, "How to Preserve Meat for Home Use," are now available to all our readers. It contains tested formulas for preserving meat in various ways and gives rules for canning meat at home. For stamps to Martha Cole, Desk M, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.



Doings In Woodland

Happy Squirrel Moves His Cupboard

WHEN the Old Owl saw Sly Frankie Fox sneaking up to the Hollow tree where Happy Squirrel stored his winter supply of food, he hooted just as loud as ever he could. Even though he was a bird and couldn't talk the language of the animal in Woodland, he knew that Sly Mr. Fox was doing something that was not right.

"Whoo-hoo-oo-o! Whoo, hoo-oo-o!" he screamed, and away ran Frankie Fox very much frightened.

Happy Squirrel and Mrs. Squirrel



All Night the Two Squirrels Worked.

were sound asleep in their warm little bed, but they heard him.

"What was that?" asked Happy as he hopped out of bed.

"I heard it, too," said Mrs. Squirrel. "I think it was the Old Owl who sits in the Hollow tree. Perhaps someone is after our winter food."

At that, Happy Squirrel slipped into

his trousers as fast as he could and Mrs. Squirrel hurried and dressed, too.

"You were right," said Happy to Mrs. Happy, as she hurried up to the old Hollow tree. Happy had gotten there several minutes before her. "A sly fox has been here. See his tracks right up to the Hollow tree."

"He must have found your memory book on the piece of birch bark or he never would have been able to find our winter cupboard. You hid them so well," said Mrs. Squirrel.

The Old Owl winked at these two little squirrels as they chattered to him in their animal language to thank him for what he had done.

"We must move our winter cupboard tonight," said Happy Squirrel, after he had thought a minute. "That sly fox was frightened away by the Old Owl but he will be back."

"Can't we wait until morning?" asked Mrs. Happy. "I don't like the woods when it is dark."

"Morning may be too late and I know a very good place to hide the food not far from here," said Happy.

All night long the two little Squirrels worked and the sun was just peeping over the hill when the last basket was carried.

That night Frankie Fox came again and when he reached into the hole in the Old Hollow Tree it was empty.

The Old Owl in the tree hooted, "Hoo! oooo-hoo-o!"

It sounded to Frankie Fox as if he said, "You are fooled!" as Frankie hurried back home.

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 subscriptions to Michigan Farmer and the other publication each for one year.

EXAMPLE:—We will send the Michigan Farmer and Detroit Free Press, each for one year, for only \$4.50. If the same party wishes McCall's Magazine, it may be included for 60c extra, or \$5.10 for this club. You may order as many other publications as you desire at the third column figure.

ALL ABOUT DAILY PAPERS:—Our rates on daily papers are made for subscribers living on R. F. D. routes only. If in doubt, send us your order, and we will have it filled, if possible. Our rates with Michigan Daily Papers apply to the state of Michigan only.

DAILY (6 a week)	1	2	3	Pet Stock Journal—Hares and Rabbits	1.00	1.65	.75
Adrian Telegram	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$4.00	Poultry Guide	.25	1.15	.15
Ann Arbor Times News	3.00	3.50	2.75	Modern Poultry Breeder	.50	1.25	.25
Albion Evening Record	3.00	3.50	2.75	Poultry Itam	1.00	1.50	.50
Battle Creek Enquirer-News	4.00	4.50	3.75	Poultry Keeper	.50	1.00	.50
Big Rapids Pioneer	3.00	3.50	2.75	Poultry Success	1.00	1.50	.50
Bay City Times Tribune	4.00	4.50	3.75	Poultry Tribune	.50	1.25	.30
Coldwater Reporter	4.00	4.25	3.50	Reliable Poultry Journal	1.00	1.50	.50
Detroit Free Press	4.00	4.50	3.75	Swine World	.50	1.25	.30
Detroit News	4.00	4.50	3.75	Tractor & Gas Engineering	.25	1.15	.15
Detroit Times	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Flint Journal	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Grand Rapids Press	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Grand Rapids Herald	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Jackson Citizen's Patriot	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Jackson News	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Kalamazoo Gazette	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Lansing State Journal	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Lansing Capitol News	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Monroe News	3.00	3.50	2.75				
Manistee News Advocate	5.00	5.00	4.75				
Niles Daily Star	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Owosso Argus Press	4.00	4.50	3.75				
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Port Huron Times-Herald	4.00	4.50	3.75				
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Saginaw News Courier	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Toledo Daily Blade	2.50	3.00	2.25				
Toledo News-Bee	2.50	3.00	2.25				
Toledo Times	2.50	3.00	2.25				
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Fort Wayne Gazette	4.00	4.50	3.75				
South Bend Tribune (7 issues)	5.00	5.50	4.75				
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Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal	5.00	6.00	5.00				
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SEMI-WEEKLY (2 a week).

Chelsea Tribune	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$1.75
Mason County Enterprise	2.00	2.50	1.75

WEEKLY.

Albion Herald	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$1.50
Bellevue Gazette	1.50	2.25	1.50
Bloomfield Advance	1.50	2.25	1.50
Capper's Weekly	1.00	1.50	.60
Clinton County Republican	1.50	2.00	1.25
Chesaning Argus	1.50	2.50	1.50
Charlotte Leader	1.50	1.75	1.00
Central Lake Torch	1.25	1.50	1.25
Cedar Springs Liberal	1.50	2.25	1.50
Clare Courier	1.50	2.00	1.25
Elk Rapids Progress	2.00	2.50	1.75
Gratiot County Herald	1.50	2.00	1.25
L'Anse Sentinel	2.00	2.50	1.75
Lennox Standard	1.50	2.00	1.25
Lowell Ledger & Alto Solo	2.00	2.75	2.00
Millington Herald	2.00	2.50	1.75
Missaukee Republican	1.00	1.75	1.00
Munising News	2.50	3.00	2.25
Manton Tribune Record	1.50	2.00	1.25
Noble County, Indiana, Democrat	2.00	2.50	1.75
Portland Observer	1.50	2.00	1.25
Schoolcraft Express	1.50	2.25	1.50
St. Johns News	1.50	2.00	1.25
St. Mary's News and U. S. Farm Journal	1.50	2.00	1.25
Sanilac County Republican	1.50	2.35	1.40
Toledo Weekly Blade	.75	1.40	.50
Ypsilanti Record	1.00	1.50	.75

CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, ETC.

Alcona World	.50	\$1.25	\$.35
American Bee Journal	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$1.25
American Fruit Grower	.50	1.25	.30
American Swine Herd	.50	1.35	.45
American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower	1.00	1.75	.85
American Poultry Advocate	.50	1.25	.25
American Thresherman	1.00	1.50	.50
American Hereford Journal	1.00	1.65	.75
Breeders' Gazette	1.00	1.50	.60
Bee-keepers' Review	1.00	1.50	.60
Chester White Journal	1.00	1.50	.60
Capper's Farmer	.25	1.15	.15
Corn Belt Farmer	.25	1.15	.15
Duroc Swine Breeder's Journal	.50	1.25	.30
Everybody's Poultry Magazine	.75	1.40	.50
Farm Mechanics	1.00	1.50	.50
Fruit Belt	.50	1.25	.35
Game Breeder	2.00	2.00	1.25
Gleanings in Bee Culture	1.00	1.85	.90
Guernsey Breeders' Journal	2.00	2.50	1.75
Holstein-Friesian Register	1.00	1.50	.60
Hoards' Dairyman	1.00	1.75	.85
International Plymouth Rock	.50	1.25	.30
Inland Poultry Journal	1.00	1.50	.60
Jersey Bulletin and Dairy World	2.00	2.00	1.75
Market Growers' Journal	1.50	2.00	1.25
O. I. C. and Chester White Swine Grower	.50	1.25	.30
National Poland-China Journal	.50	1.25	.35
Fancier's Guide	.50	1.25	.30

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THE MICHIGAN FARMER, Detroit, Michigan.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

What the Mailman Brought

Some Interesting M. C. Letters

Dear Uncle Frank:

Here's another country heard from, and I guess you will think I "skipped" school when you look at the date. I haven't, so you can't accuse me of that. There is a teachers' meeting today and tomorrow, so that accounts for me not being in school. I think I heard someone say that I was a "lucky person." I am far from it, because I will probably have to pick up potatoes this afternoon.

If I remember right (which I seldom do) someone wrote and said that there were too many "old-fashioned" girls that belong to the M. C., or something like that. I am wondering if they did the same thing I did, and that is to

ger right along. If it keeps on, it will surely amount to something.

Dear Uncle Frank:

This is the town that I am spending my vacation in. What do you think of it? I get the Michigan Farmer here and read the doings of the M. C.'s just the same as if I still lived in Michigan. You are far from here, but not forgotten.—Your M. C. Nephew, Carl Rohl, Jr., Orby Villastead, Alvjo, Sotckholm, Sweden.

Thanks very much for sending the card from Sweden. You must tell us about your vacation some time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my box of candy and M. C. card and pin. I thank you very much. You know, Uncle Frank, it sometimes pays to try.

I am twelve years old. I am three years in this country. When I first came over, they put me in the first grade, and here in Michigan they put me in the third grade, and now I am in the sixth grade. I can talk German, English, a few words of French, and other different languages. How many languages can you talk, Uncle Frank?

I never agree with girls that think bobbed hair is all right. I have long curly hair, and I am never, never going to bob it.

I can milk. I help in the field and do housework. I have to go to school

every morning. We have to go to school about one and one-half miles.—Your niece, Hedwig Stegmuller, M. C., R. 5, Stockbridge, Mich.

When I was young I could speak German, but my German friends say that my tongue has gotten too thick since. English is about all I can handle now. I would not be so positive about bobbed hair. One can never tell what they will do in the future.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle Frank, don't you think girls work harder than boys? All boys have to do is work out in the fields and do chores. In the winter days they do their chores morning and evening, and the rest of the day (outside of school and study) they have to do nothing. Girls and their mothers are always on the go. Even on Sunday girls have to help get dinner, and if you ask the boys to just get a half a cup of water or get some wood, they grumble. Girls have to do outside work at that, besides. Girls are brighter than boys, too. Boys hardly ever are at the head of their class. It is usually a girl.—Your niece and cousin, Alida Westers, R. 8, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Yes, girls work real hard—that is, some of them do. You know they say that "Man's work is from sun to sun, but woman's work is never done." Somebody must have thought that true, or else he wouldn't have written it. Perhaps it was a woman who wrote it. This question ought to bring discussion.

Illinois, issues at twenty-five cents each, four very helpful sex pamphlets for young people, as follows:

John's Vacation, for boys ten to fifteen.

Chums, for boys sixteen to eighteen.

Margaret, the Doctor's Daughter, for girls twelve to fourteen.

Life's Problems, for girls fifteen to eighteen.

I think these are safe to recommend. I'll be glad to answer any letters you send, or cooperate in any other way.

Sincerely yours,

Charles H. Lerrigo, M. D.

The Merry Circle wants to be worth while to its young members. It wants to help equip them with the right attitude toward life, and with the information to help them go through life right. For that reason we will open this department to young folks who want information or who have problems to solve. We also open this service to parents who wish help in starting their children right.

All letters will be held in strictest confidence and will be answered by Dr. Lerrigo or myself, most of them by Dr. Lerrigo. They will be answered by mail, not through the columns, and even though references are made in the columns, no names will be divulged.

This service will be known as The Open Door, and is dedicated to better manhood and womanhood among Merry Circleers; for that reason we want you to feel perfectly free to use it.—Uncle Frank.

The Open Door

Something New for Merry Circleers

Dear Uncle Frank:

I want to thank you for printing my letter. In regard to your comment that I prefer modern fiction, I must say, decidedly so. I have read novels that are considered great English and French (translated) classics, and there is not nearly as much truth back of them; by this I mean truth that can benefit us in this day. Right now I am reading "Ivanhoe," Scott, and although it is very interesting, I cannot apply it to modern life and its problems. On the other hand, modern writers nearly always have some great truth back of their novels and if you read it closely you will discover it. I also read the M— publications, especially T— S— and T— R—. If you have ever read these, you will not wonder when I say that I have derived more benefit and got more common sense and judgment out of them than the other things I have read.

As to the marks I received this last month, you may be right. Our school goes by the standard mentioned, but when I tell you that last year I received A in all my studies for the last semester, you will understand why I say I must improve, and I honestly feel that I am.

I print this letter because it brings out a thought regarding modern problems which each one of us have to contend with, and of which we are all seeking information. I print it, too, because it is from a wholesome, serious minded, thoughtful Merry Circle girl.

The mystery of sex is one of the greatest attractions of every normal individual, and in the age of youth there is a constant searching for information regarding it. Information will be found by everyone through some source, but it is most essential to the welfare of the individual that the right kind of information be found.

I have read some of the confessional type of magazines referred to in the letter above. The stories are nearly all regarding the mistakes of the going wrong kind of individuals because of ignorance or of wrong information, which is just as bad as ignorance. My thought is that this type of story does

not teach wholesomely the matters regarding sex. I believe that it is better to learn of sex matters from standard books on the subject than to read of the intimate experiences of those who have fallen in the gutter.

The books that I refer to are such as "What a Young Woman Should Know," by Mary Wood Allen, and "What a Young Man Should Know," by Dr. Sylvanus Stall. These cost \$1.35 each, and should be available to every young person. Most publications have them.

In the past, sex was a forbidden subject, but now the greatest doctors and religious instructors realize that there is no better foundation for a useful maturity than an honest and wholesome knowledge of sex life. They favor a wholesome discussion of it. It is with this thought in mind that I have used the above letter as a means of introducing the subject. This is not a note of warning to the writer of that letter, as I am certain that she is wholesome minded and, because of being so, may gain some helpful information from the stories she reads, but she would gain much better, more essential information from such books as I have suggested, and still be free from the possibilities of evil influences of such stories.

While considering this matter, I wrote Doctor Lerrigo, our health advisor, regarding it. Below is the letter he wrote in reply:

Dear Uncle Frank:

Perhaps you do not know that dealing with young people has been a very special hobby of mine for at least twenty years.

I shall be very glad to assist you in the line of work that you mention. I agree that it is quite possible to say too much on sex subjects, but it is terribly important that we say enough, and there is much more danger of error by too much silence than in the other direction.

The American Medical Association, 535 North Dearborn Street, Chicago,

Five Winning Limericks

By Margaret Henry, M. C., Birch Run, Michigan.

Two M. C.'s have a calf.
They lead it half and half.
One takes the lead,



The First Limerick Was Written with This Picture as a Subject.

To check its speed,
The other hangs on aft.

By Margaret G. Beckwith, Ovid, Mich.

I try in each contest
I do my very best.
May lose or win,
Don't care a pin,
The fun gives me more zest.

By Isabel Woolley, Brethren, Mich.

A Merry Circle boy named Chase,
Got bugs in the limerick race,
But his Dad got sick
Of so much limerick,
And kicked him all over the place.

By Frances Wilson, M. C., Harbor Beach, Mich.

That old waste basket's size,
Let me put you wise.
If we could see,
I'm sure 'twould be
A giant in disguise.

By Laurence McNamara, M. C., Harbor Springs, Mich.

Lately I joined the M. C.
I'm a dummy you'll all agree,
For I failed to thank
Our dear Uncle Frank.
Now what do you all think of me?



Kenneth Dean Had Lots of Fun with His Bicycle Last Summer.

sign their name as an "old-fashioned" girl because their hair was long, and they did not go joy-riding all over the country at unearthly hours of the night. Am I right?

Well, I must close before I say too much about "old-fashioned" girls or begin to give my opinion on bobbed hair.

I am inclosing a dime as I wish to do my bit for the fund.—From an M. C., Nina Parrish, Ypsilanti, Mich.

Even at that your vacation must have been a rest, as back-work is a change from head-work, and a change is a rest, they say. I am glad you follow the "early to bed, early to rise" maxim. Thanks for the Fund contribution.

Dear Uncle Frank:

How old is the M. C., and what is the date of its birth? I think this information would be interesting to nearly all of the M. C.'s so that we may celebrate the anniversary of its beginning.

Why not let "How we shall celebrate the (number) anniversary of the Merry Circle" be a topic for discussion or for a contest?

Perhaps you can suggest something, Uncle Frank. I believe I can remember when it began, but not the exact date. Member what a time we had to get a name for it? Wouldn't it be splendid to keep a sort of record or history of the club? I imagine the names of Rex Ellis, Harold Coles and others would stand out in that history as George Washington and Abraham Lincoln would stand out in American history. I believe the M. C. will some day make a great showing among the various clubs of this nation. Then how nice it would be to have a complete record of its past work!

Oh, yes, I almost forgot to thank you for my flashlight. I have it on the table in front of me, right now, and it sorta inspires me to write such a lingo as this.—Well, good-night, Edna Federspiel, Sterling, Mich.

The first of the present contests was announced March 4, 1922. Uncle Frank appeared on the scene March 15, and the first Letter Box was in the April 1, 1922, issue. The Merry Circle was announced January 6, 1923. Your suggestion to celebrate is a good one. Let's discuss it in our letters. I have a scrap book record of all of the club doings. Yes, the M. C. is growing big-

Story Contest

SEVERAL of the boys and girls have been asking for a story contest. It must be that they have some stories to tell, so will give them a chance to tell them.

In this contest the stories can't be over 300 words long. You can write any kind of story you like as the most interesting and well-told stories will get the prizes.

The first two prizes will be handsome nickle fountain pens; the next three, handy flashlights, and the next five, cute little boxes of candy.

Be sure to put your name and address on the upper left hand corner of the first sheet of your story. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

Send your stories to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before December 19, as the contest closes then.

CROSS-WORD PUZZLE WINNERS.

THE response we received from the cross-word puzzle contest shows that the Merry Circlers have been bitten by the cross-word puzzle bug, and the number of correct answers we got showed that they were good cross-word puzzlers.

Quite a few answers were not considered for the prizes because they showed lack of neatness, but still the number of good ones was so great that all of the correct and neat puzzle papers were mixed together in a basket and then ten were drawn to receive the prizes. The following are the lucky ones:

Fountain Pens.
Edna Baubrecht, Saline, Mich.
Dorothy Pinnow, Farmington, Mich.
Flashlights.
Lloyd Avery, Cedar Springs, Mich.
Clarence Myers, Mesick, Mich.
Evelyn Bloemberg, R. 5, Hudsonville, Mich.

Candy.
Ila Ingraham, Manchester, Mich.
Nora Crandall, Bitely, Mich.
Louise Turner, Mosherville, Mich.
Adelia Johnson, Lewiston, Mich.
Erma A. Moore, R. 1, East Lansing, Mich.

THE PUZZLE ANSWER.

THE cross-word puzzle announced last week was an easy one, really to easy. I presume most of you know the correct solution of it, but to com-



pare your answers with the correct one I am printing the latter here. I also want to say that all who had correct answers and were not Merry Circlers, will get M. C. buttons and cards.

turned. It is what my father wishes—now.

He held out his hand. Jocelyn took it as though stunned.

Gordon, still holding his hand, drew him outside to the porch.

"How much did you have in the Sagamore & Wyandotte Railway before our system bought it?" asked Gordon.

"All I had—seven thousand dollars—" Suddenly the old man's hand began to tremble. He raised his gray head and looked up at the stars.

"That is yours still," said Gordon, gently, "with interest. My father wishes it."

Old man Jocelyn looked up at the stars. They seemed to swim in silver streaks through the darkness.

"Come," said Gordon, gayly, "we are brother sportsmen now—and that sky means a black frost and a flight. Will you invite me to shoot over Brier Brook swales tomorrow?"

As he spoke, high in the starlight, a dark shadow passed, coming in from the north, beating the still air with rapid wings. It was a woodcock, the first flight bird from the north.

"Come to dinner, young man," said Jocelyn, excited; "the flight is on and we must be on Brier Brook by day-break."

In the blaze of a kerosene-lamp they sat down at table. Gordon looked across at Jocelyn's daughter; her eyes met his, and they smiled.

Then old man Jocelyn bent his head on his hand clasped hands.

"Lord," he said, tremulously, "it being Thanksgiving, I gave thee extry thanks this A. M. It being now P. M., I do hereby double them extry thanks"—his mind wandered a little — "with interest to date. Amen."

THE END.

The Market Hunter

(Continued from page 528).

woods in a burst of sunshine he looked up at her and she stopped. Below them the smoke curled from her weather-racked house. "Will you have me for a guest?" he said, suddenly.

"A guest!" she faltered.

A new mood was on him; he was smiling now.

"Yes, a guest. It is Thanksgiving Day, Miss Jocelyn. Will you and your father forget old quarrels—and perhaps forgive?"

Again she rested her slender hands on his dogs' heads, looking out over the valley.

"Will you forgive?" he asked, in a low voice.

"I? Yes," she said, startled.

"Then," he went on, smiling, "you must invite me to be your guest. When I look at that partridge, Miss Jocelyn, hunger makes me shameless. I want a second-joint—indeed I do!"

Her sensitive lips trembled into a smile, but she could not meet his eyes yet.

"Our Thanksgiving dinner would horrify you," she said—"a pickerel taken on a gang-hook, woodcock shot in Brier Brook swales, and this partridge—" She hesitated.

"And that partridge a victim to his own rash passion for winter grapes," added Gordon, laughing.

The laugh did them both good.

"I could make a chestnut stuffing," she said timidly.

"Splendid! Splendid!"

"Are you really coming?" she asked. Something in her eyes held his, then he answered with heightened color, "I am very serious, Miss Jocelyn. May I come?"

She said "Yes" under her breath. So young Gordon went away across the hills, whistling his dogs cheerily on, the sunlight glimmering on the slanting barrels of his gun. They looked back twice. The third time she looked he was gone beyond the brown hill's crest.

She came to her own door all of a tremble. Old man Jocelyn sat sunning his gray head on the south porch, lean hands folded over his stomach, pipe between his teeth.

"Daddy," she said, "look!" and she held up the partridge. Jocelyn smiled.

All the afternoon she was busy in the kitchen, and when the early evening shadows lengthened across the purple hills she stood at the door, brown eyes shearching the northern slope.

The early dusk fell over the alder swales; the brawling brook was sheeted with vapor.

Up-stairs she heard her father dressing in his ancient suit of rusty black and pulling on his obsolete boots. She stole into the dining-room and looked at the table. Three covers were laid.

She had dressed in her graduating gown—a fluffy bit of white and ribbon. Her dark soft hair was gathered simply; a bunch of blue gentian glimmered at her belt.

Suddenly, as she lingered over the table, she heard Gordon's step on the porch, and the next instant her father came down the dark stairway into the dining-room just as Gordon entered.

The old man halted, eyes ablaze. But Gordon came forward gravely, saying, "I asked Miss Jocelyn if I might come as your guest tonight. It would have been a lonely Thanksgiving at home."

Jocelyn turned to his daughter in silence. Then the three places laid at the table and the three chairs caught his eye.

"I hope," said Gordon, "that old quarrels will be forgotten and old scores wiped out. I am sorry I spoke as I did this morning. You are quite right, Mr. Jocelyn; the land is yours and has always been yours. It is from you I must ask permission to shoot."

Jocelyn eyed him grimly.

"Don't make it hard for me," said Gordon. "The land is yours, and that also which you lost with it will be re-

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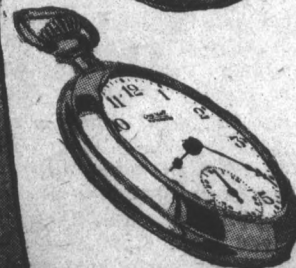
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Keep the little white jar of Musterole on your bathroom shelf and bring it out at the first sign of tonsillitis, croup, neuritis, rheumatism or a cold.

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NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

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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, J. O. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill., 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 him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



Roup Causes Poultry Losses

Various Forms of Colds Called Roup Lowers Flock Efficiency

ALTHOUGH roup is an all-year-round disease, the worst epidemics come with the shifting weather conditions of fall and spring. The disease causes considerable loss and appears to be increasing from year to year.

The term roup covers a number of ailments. It includes colds, bronchitis, catarrh, canker, diphtheria, roup proper, and perhaps chicken pox. It usually comes with colds which start when the birds have been exposed to dampness, drafts and chill. The germs seem to be everywhere and anything which tends to lower a bird's vitality and resistance may start an epidemic. Most forms of poultry are subject to its ravages.

The first symptoms are sneezing, coughing, watery eyes and running nostrils. Sometimes it ends with this stage, but oftener it goes on till the characteristic ropy stench develops and the nasal sinuses fill with a thick mucous and puff out near the eye or angle of the jaw. Canker may show up in the mouth and throat as yellowish white masses which may invade the wind pipe and strangle the bird. When this condition develops, the bird breathes with a wheeze and with the mouth open. In the later stages, the comb and face turn purple from lack of air. In bad cases, a stringy mucous collects in the throat and forms a sort of diphtheritic membrane which also strangles the bird. In other cases, the external symptoms are not alarming but birds will suddenly collapse from the internal absorption of the disease poisons.

There is no sure cure for roup known and when the disease gets a good start or is of a virulent nature, no remedy but the axe seems effective. Vaccines have been used and in some cases seems to get results but on the whole have not as yet been very satisfactory for the ordinary poultry man. Correct the wrong conditions which enable the disease to get started by stopping drafts from blowing on birds on the roost, provide good ventilation so that fresh air may come in and the damp foul air may escape, and keep quarters sanitary by thorough cleaning and disinfecting. If it is possible, remove and isolate all ailing birds as soon as they are noticed. In most cases, it would be well to dispose of such birds rather than turn them into the flock again. Often the disease becomes chronic or the bird becomes a carrier of the germs and although it appears well, it may infect the whole flock again.

Give all exposed birds a physic of epsom salts, using one pound to one hundred birds. Dissolve the salts in warm water and stir into a mash feed. Distribute the mash well so that all birds will have an equal chance at it. To prevent the spread of the disease through the drinking water, potassium permanganate is used, dissolving the amount that will stay on a dime for each gallon of water. If the hen house can be closed rather tightly, good results are to be had from boiling off disinfecting vapors, like oil of eucalyptus and ordinary sheep dip, or burning pine tar. Some benefit is often derived from dipping the heads of the birds in boric acid solution or salt water but if these solutions can be squirted up the nostrils or in the cleft in the roof of the mouth or in the eyes, results are better. If eye swellings appear, they may be lanced, the core removed, and the wound treated with

tincture of iodine. Canker in the mouth may be scraped loose and the sore spot treated with sheep dip or tincture of iodine. As a rule, it is better to kill and burn real bad cases. If birds are kept warm and dry they make a quicker recovery.

LINE BREEDING.

Please tell me if line breeding is done by mating the rooster with his own pullets.—Mrs. C. N. H.

Line breeding can be done by using the same ancestry or blood lines with careful selection that avoids the bad effects of inbreeding. The shade of difference between line breeding and inbreeding is sometimes very faint. Breeding the pullets of a mating back to the sire, and one of the cockerels back to the hen, is a start in line breeding which is often practiced to establish certain qualities in a strain.

FEEDING RICE.

Is rice a good feed for laying hens, and how much should I feed to 100 hens?—C. K. F.

Rice is not liked by poultry and it ranks lower than wheat in both digestibility and palatability. It is not much used for poultry feeding, even in the south where rice is grown. Some commercial chick scratch grain mixtures contain a little broken rice but it does not add to the value of the feed. I would not advise feeding rice to laying hens, considering the present price of wheat and fresh eggs.

DUCKLINGS, POULTS AND GUINEAS.

Will you tell me how long it takes to hatch duck, guinea and turkey eggs, and if hatched in the incubator, at what temperature should I also keep it? Also advise me what to feed these different kinds of birds. Have had no experience with any of these.—Mrs. M. E. S.

The eggs from all but Muscovy ducks will hatch in twenty-six to twenty-eight days. Muscovy duck eggs require from thirty-three to thirty-six days. Guinea eggs take from twenty-six to twenty-eight days to hatch. Turkey eggs hatch on the twenty-eighth day but it varies on an egg hatch on the twenty-seventh day and the hatching continues until the twenty-ninth or thirtieth day.

Duck eggs in an incubator require a temperature of 102 degrees. This is also satisfactory for turkey eggs. The guinea eggs will hatch at 102 to 103 degrees. Incubators are very satisfactory for duck eggs. Turkey eggs are seldom hatched in incubators. Neither are guineas. I think you will have the best success with your turkeys and guineas if you hatch with hens.

A mixture of equal parts of bread crumbs and rolled oats, and a sprinkling of about three per cent sand is a good starting feed for ducklings. Bread and milk is also satisfactory. Stale bread soaked in milk and squeezed nearly dry is a good first feed for poults. When three weeks old they can be worked over to rolled oats and fine chicks' scratch feed, and larger grains added as the birds develop. There are many good rations for turkey poults but do not use sloppy mash. Guineas like bread crumbs and rolled oats and can soon eat fine chick feed. They are great foragers and insect eaters and will soon gather most of their ration.

KEEPS Hens LAYING

ALL Winter



A Glass Cloth covered scratch shed gives chickens balmy June weather conditions indoors during zero months. Hens lay more eggs. Paid its cost ten times over, writes Iowa farmer, "by giving extra light and warmth, increasing egg yield remarkably during winter when eggs brought top prices." Greatest thing I ever heard of. Better than glass and cheaper, too. Also ideal for housing early hatched chicks in safe, warm, sun-lit scratch pens.

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GLASS CLOTH is extensively used for all poultry house equipment as well as storm doors and windows, enclosing porches for winter, temporary greenhouses, hotbeds, etc. Prepaid prices—single yd. 60c; 3 yds. at 42c; 10 yds. at 38c; 50 yds. at 36c; 100 yds. at 33c. per yd.

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Dept. 133 Bladen, Nebraska

Special Trial Offer

GLASS-CLOTH

\$13.95 Champion \$21.95 Belle City

140 Egg Incubator 230 Egg

80 Egg Incubator \$11.95; Hot Water, Copper Tank, Self-Regulated, \$3.95; 80 Chick; \$7.95 140 Chick; \$9.95 230 Chick; Hot-water Brooder, \$1.95; Order both 140 Size Incubator and Brooder, \$18.95 230 Size Incubator and Brooder, \$28.95 80 Size Incubator and Brooder, \$18.95

Express Prepaid
E. of Rockies and allowed West. Low Prices on Coal & Oil Country Brooders. Guaranteed. Order Now. Share in my \$1,000 in prizes, or write for free book "Hatching Facts." Jim Rohan, Pres.

Belle City Incubator Co. Box 14 Racine, Wis.

INCREASE YOUR PROFITS

by equipping your Poultry House with **McCURDY SANITARY DRY MASH FEEDERS** 6 pk. size \$4.00; 3 bu. size \$7.50; 2 1/2 bu. Out Door Feeder \$5.00; 4 1/2 gal. Winter Fountain \$5.00. Catalogue Free. Transportation paid east of Mississippi River.

THE McCURDY MFG. CO., Dept. B, Ada, Ohio.

Auto Poultry Coop

"A Farmer's Necessity"

JUST the thing for carrying poultry to market. Safe, clean and convenient. Fits on running-board of any automobile. Built from heavy galvanized steel wire electrically welded, except bottom, which is wood. With ordinary care will last for years. No farmer raising poultry should be without one.

We Ship Direct Price only \$2.75

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Battle Creek, Mich. DEPT. 3 Atchison, Kans.

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The Standard for 30 Years

—the feed recommended by owners of successful poultry farms, breeders of fancy stock and dealers everywhere. Darling's Meat Scraps are clean and wholesome, contain over 60% protein, brings health and strength to chicks—more eggs and bigger hens.

"Feeding Secrets"

of famous poultrymen—now published in book form and sent free to poultrymen. Tells facts and gives advice never universally known before. Book is compiled, edited and printed to assist poultry raisers to make chicken raising more profitable. Send us your dealer's name and we will send you your copy of this book free. Write for it now.

Darling & Company
U. S. Vargo - Dept. E
Chicago, Illinois

Feeding Secrets of Famous Poultrymen



MICHIGAN LEADS IN 300-POUND HERDS.

ANNUAL yield per cow is the most vital factor in cost, and therefore profit in milk and cream production. Markets may determine price but the cow owner controls the costs. Lower costs increase profits or make a profit at lower selling prices.

Two thousand three hundred and seventy-four members of cow testing associations in twenty-eight states were reported to the National Dairy Association as eligible to the Honor Roll of Herd Owners whose herds averaged 200 pounds of fat each per year for each cow in the herd and on yearly record in a cow testing association.

A Minnesota owner writes: "I think this move a distinct step in the progress of dairying."

A. J. Cramer, United States Bureau of Dairying, stationed in Wisconsin says in part: "I am sure that the 300-pound herd average propaganda has caused a number of farmers to consider culling more closely so they can attain this average—we will have many more 300-pound herds another year."

Michigan leads with 386 herds over the 300-pound mark, thirty-eight of these went over 400 pounds.

Wisconsin follows with 365 herds over the top, of which fourteen exceeded 400 pounds.

Pennsylvania comes next with 338 herds over 300 pounds and forty-eight over 400 pounds.

Minnesota, 221 herds with nine over 400 pounds.

Ohio, 204 herds with twenty-five over 400 pounds and three over 500 pounds.

Eligibility to this Honor Roll requires that every cow in the herd must be on record for the full time she is in the herd and the herd must exceed five cows. The herds vary in size from five to thirty, as the case may be.

States reporting ten or more herds, averaging 300 pounds or over; (also those averaging over 400 pounds):

	300 lbs. or Over	400 lbs. or Over
Michigan	386	38
Wisconsin	365	14
Pennsylvania	338	48
Minnesota	221	9
Ohio	204	29
Iowa	174	9
Maryland	134	..
Illinois	108	9
Virginia	65	6
Idaho	59	6
Indiana	56	4
Oregon	51	15
New York	38	1
New Hampshire	24	3
New Mexico	18	..
North Dakota	18	..
Missouri	17	..
Georgia	16	13

EVERY DAY MILK IS USED ANOTHER WAY.

ABOUT every time the old clock clicks off its twenty-four hours we find a new use for milk or some of its by-products. Now, according to Prof. S. S. Sommers, of Wisconsin, skim-milk powder is used in the manufacture of sausage, as a filler. In this work the milk powder replaces the cereal starches that have been employed to prevent the fat of the sausages from collecting. Naturally, the milk powder is preferred for it carries more of the things that the human body needs.

Newaygo county, the home of the first cow testing association in the United States, has three associations, including the original one started in 1906. In the first year of this association the milk production average was 545 pounds, the butter-fat average, 215. In 1923, this same association in its twelfth year, showed an average of 6,755 pounds of milk and 321 pounds of fat. The association did not function during the war because of the shortage of help.

Michigan Honor Roll

BELOW are tables showing the ten high butter-fat producing sows in the respective age classes in seventy-seven Michigan Cow Testing Associations reporting for the month of October. There were 101 associations operating during October.

Mature Cows—Five Years and Over.				
Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
Kent-West Alpine, J. C. Butch.	PB H	10-2-24	2,646.0	100.3
Kent-Grand Rapids, C. Patterson	PB H	10-1-24	2,151.0	88.1
Allegan-Central, Leon Godfrey	Gr. J	9-25-24	1,361.0	86.5
Kent-Grand Rapids, C. Patterson	PB H	10-4-24	2,086.0	85.5
Ionla-Belding, Ionla State Hospital	PB H	9-17-24	2,065.0	82.6x
Livingston No. 3, Hugh Manns	Gr. H	.....	2,062.0	82.5
Mecosta-Hemus, John Bell	Gr. H	.....	1,320.0	81.8
Allegan-Central, Leon Godfrey	Gr. J	9-25-24	1,218.0	81.6
Berrien-Cass, Joe Catara	PB H	9-1-24	1,789.0	80.5
Leelanau, D. H. Day	PB H	9-11-24	2,583.0	80.2xx

Under Five Years.				
Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
Clinton-Eagle, Allen Eaton	Gr. H	9-25-24	1,863.0	89.4
Berrien-Cass, Joe Catara	PB H	9-1-24	1,509.0	79.9
Oceana, Sam O'Dell	PB J	9-1-24	1,278.0	79.2
Van Buren-North, Sherman Dairy	Gr. H	9-24-24	1,581.0	71.0
Livingston No. 3, N. H. Chestnut	PB H	.....	2,288.0	68.5
Allegan-North, George Newell	PB H	9-8-24	2,179.0	67.5x
Ingham-Leslie, George Higdon	Gr. H	9-27-24	1,590.0	65.7
Oscoda, Arthur Fleming	PB H	10-15-24	2,043.0	65.4x
Macomb No. 1, Otto Meitz	PB H	9-24-24	2,077.0	64.4
Macomb No. 1, William Schoof	PB H	9-10-24	1,990.0	63.7

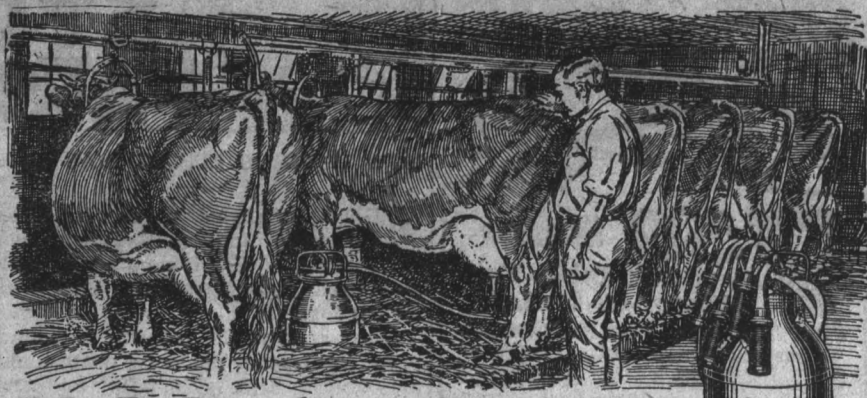
Under Four Years.				
Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
Kalamazoo No. 1, Kalamazoo State Hospital	Gr. H	9-30-24	1,689.5	70.9x
Charlevoix, Dan Swanson	Gr. H	9-9-24	1,289.0	70.9
Kent-West Alpine, J. L. Wilson	PB H	8-18-24	1,646.0	67.5
Ionla-Belding, Michigan Reformatory	PB H	9-25-24	2,009.0	64.3xx
Livingston No. 1, M. J. McPherson	PB H	9-14-24	1,714.3	63.4
Kent-West Sparta, H. A. Fleck	PB H	8-25-24	1,571.0	63.4
Aronac, Peter Koelsch	PB H	9-27-24	1,674.0	60.3
Oscoda, Arthur Fleming	PB H	9-24-24	1,621.0	60.2x
Ionla-Belding, F. Normington	PB J	9-10-24	1,094.0	60.2
Eaton-West, L. E. Campbell	PB H	9-30-24	1,919.0	59.5x

Under Three Years.				
Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
Lapeer, George Atwell	Gr. J	9-20-24	973.0	67.1
Ionla-Belding, Ionla State Hospital	PB H	9-20-24	1,061.0	65.0x
Marquette, E. B. Deutsch	PB G	10-5-24	1,203.0	64.0xx
Montcalm, Town Brothers	PB H	9-22-24	1,300.0	63.7
Gogebic, Rens Bergeron	Gr. H	10-7-24	1,221.4	63.5
Allegan-North, Wm. Slotman	PB H	9-10-24	1,727.0	60.4
Kent-West Alpine, Art Edison	PB J	9-21-24	1,156.0	60.1
Marquette, J. B. Deutsch	PB G	12-17-23	1,153.0	60.0x
Kent-Grand Rapids, J. Karsboom	Gr. H	.....	1,370.0	58.9
Branch, O. W. Butcher	Gr. J	9-23-24	1,119.0	58.2

The following are the ten high milk producers in the seventy-seven Cow Testing Associations reporting for the month of October:

Association and Owner.	Breed.	Date Fresh.	Lbs. Milk.	Lbs. Fat.
Kent-West Alpine, J. C. Butch.	PB H	10-2-24	2,646.0	100.3x
Leelanau, D. H. Day	PB H	9-11-24	2,583.0	80.2xx
Livingston No. 3, N. H. Chestnut	PB H	9-7-24	2,288.0	68.0
Ionla-Belding, Ionla State Hospital	PB H	9-17-24	2,065.0	72.6x
Ingham-Lansing, D. Box & Son	PB H	.....	2,182.0	63.3
Allegan-North, George Newell	PB H	9-8-24	2,179.0	67.5x
Kent-Grand Rapids, C. Patterson	PB H	10-1-24	2,151.0	88.1
Eaton-North, G. T. Warren	PB H	9-1-24	2,142.0	64.2
Allegan-East, E. J. Wheatley	PB H	9-28-24	2,120.0	74.2
Kent-South, Joe Wenger	PB H	4-12-24	2,118.0	59.3

x Indicates cows were milked three times daily, and xx indicates four milkings daily.



"My DeLaval is milking my cows better than they were ever milked by hand"

So says a prominent Holstein breeder who is always careful about his milking. This is not an exceptional instance, in view of the evidence that is coming from De Laval Milker users, such as the following:

"After using the De Laval Milker on our herd of forty cows we find that the cows respond freely to the machine. We believe this is due to its uniform action."

"The action of the De Laval Teat-Cup is entirely different from all other makes of machines. It is mild and pleasing to the cow, causing her to respond quickly."

"I can milk in just half the time with the De Laval, for my cows give down their milk better, and now in-

stead of sitting in a barn and milking 23 cows by hand, I can just watch the work being done and it is a pleasure."

"I say that the De Laval Milker will absolutely get more milk over hand milking and save so much time that it will pay for itself in a short time."

And in this manner we could go on quoting from among the thousands of other satisfied users, proving the claims made for the De Laval Milker—that it

1. Increases milk production;
2. Saves time and labor;
3. Produces cleaner milk;
4. Makes dairying more pleasant;
5. Makes more money.

Send for complete information

Ask for Reduced
1925 De Laval
Milker Prices
Now in Effect

The De Laval Separator Co.

NEW YORK
165 Broadway

CHICAGO
29 E. Madison St.

SAN FRANCISCO
61 Beale St.



Sooner or later you will use a
De Laval
Milker and Cream Separator



First Cost—the Only Cost

Before you plan a building or silo, get estimates on Kalamazoo Tile Construction. Need no paint, no repairs; will not burn or decay; cool in summer, warm in winter; also storm and vermin proof.

Kalamazoo
GLAZED TILE BUILDINGS
Solve your building problems permanently. Save money. Write today for our free interesting booklet about Tile.
KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.
Dept. 423 Kalamazoo, Mich.

Saws Logs—Falls Trees—
Buzes Branches—
Does Belt Work
10-Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms.
TRY 30 DAYS

One Man Saws 15 Cords a Day!
—Easy with the OTTAWA Log Saw! Wood selling for \$3 a cord brings owner \$45 a day. Use 4 H. P. Engine for other work. Wheel mounted—easy to move. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branch houses. Write for FREE Book—"Wood Encyclopedia"—today.
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1501-T Wood Street Ottawa, Kansas
Room 1501-T Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Here are the pipes he'll want for Christmas

THEY'RE just what he'd choose if he were buying them himself.

Go to your nearest tobacco dealer and look over his Holiday line of

BAKELITE SOCKET PIPES

Whoever you give one to will have the coolest, cleanest, most satisfying pipe he ever smoked.

Bakelite Socket Pipes are made by all the leading manufacturers. All dealers carry them.

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247 Park Avenue New York
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The Bakelite Underslung

The reason for the nation-wide popularity of this latest model of the Bakelite Pipe can be readily understood when you've talked to the man who has smoked one.





750 Down Puts this Old-Tan Metal-to-Metal Harness on Your Horses

We trust you wherever you live. Only \$7.50 down. Pay the rest monthly. Write for free harness book. Learn all about this improved metal-to-metal harness construction. Metal wherever there is wear or strain. No old-fashioned buckles.

Old-Tan Harness

First Old-Tan leather produced 70 years ago. Now known throughout America for its pronounced superiority. Old-Tan harness is made by a tanner-manufacturer who follows every step from the raw-hide to the completed harness.

Write for Free Book Ask for free harness book. Learn all about our \$7.50 down and easy payment offer and the Old-Tan metal-to-metal harness.
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Distributors of Melotte Cream Separators and Edison Phonographs.



SAVE

Time, Labor, Belts, Power
and money by using

"DETROIT" Wire Hook Belt Lacing

Best way to lace farm belts. Same method used by 10,000 big factories and many more small shops and farms everywhere.
GUARANTEED Tool for applying lacing \$3.50 or together with assorted box of lacing—complete \$5.
Ask your dealer.

Detroit Belt Lacer Co., Detroit, Mich.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations must reach us
Twelve Days before date of publication

For Sale Five Registered Aberdeen Angus Cows
all bred to my best bull. Blackcap Enlate S. Price 10 cents per lb. One bull calf, calved April 12, 1924, priced for quick sale. **MARSHALL KELLY, R. 10, Charlotte, Michigan.**

Registered Guernseys
LOVE PINE RANGER our new Herd SIRE has a Dam with an A. R. O. record 936 fat. When in the market for better Guernseys, write **GILMORE BROS., Camden, Mich.; J. W. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.**

Wallinwood Guernseys
Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale.
F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich.

Reg. Guernseys For Sale
Springing cows, bred heifers, Bull calves.
W. W. BURDICK, Williamston, Mich.

For Sale Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and Bull Calves. A. R. Record May Rose Breeding. **JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.**

A Son of Echo Sylvia King Model

Bred by Traverse City State Hospital.

Born: February 27, 1924. A well grown, nicely marked calf, 50% white. His seven nearest dams average 31.73 lbs. butter and 605.9 lbs. milk in 7 days.

His Sire: A grandson of May Echo Sylvia from a 36-lb. Jr. 4-yr. daughter of a twice 37-lb. cow. He now has 42 A. R. O. daughters, including a 32.3-lb. Jr. 3-yr. old.

His Dam: At 6 yrs. Butter, 7 days, 30.93; Milk, 583.7. Butter, 305 days, 800.18; Milk, 18,071.1. Her dam is a 20.8-lb. 4-yr. old daughter of a 24-lb. cow.

A good bodied calf with straight top line and level rump.

Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 543, and list of bulls for sale by MICHIGAN STATE HERDS.

**Bureau of Animal Industry,
Department C., Lansing, Michigan.**

Matador Sylvia Concordia

His sire, Matador Segis Walker, 100 A. R. O. daughters, ten from 30 to 34 lbs., seven with yearly records of from 1,000 to 1,280 lbs., he a brother to Segis Pieterje Prospect, the world's greatest cow, 37,381 lbs. of milk and 1,448 lbs. of butter in a year. His dam, a 32.33-lb. four-year-old daughter of Avon Pontiac Echo, 63 A. R. O. daughters, one with a record of 41 lbs., three over 34 lbs., five over 33 lbs. and ten over 30 lbs., and he a son of that wonderful producer, May Echo Sylvia with a record of 1,005.80 lbs. of milk and 41.01 lbs. of butter. Send for our list of young bulls.

**HILLCREST FARM,
Kalamazoo, Mich.**



HOW WINNING LITTER WAS FED.

THE lucky farmer in the ton-litter contest of Indiana this year was W. F. Parks. His ten pure-bred Poland-China pigs tipped the scales at 2,774 pounds.

Here is how he fed the sow and pigs. The mother got corn, some tankage and a little skim-milk, and the run of a mixed clover and timothy pasture while she carried her litter.

After farrowing, a thin slop of bran and shorts was fed for three or four days. Corn was added on the fifth day and tankage when the pigs were a week old. Feed was gradually increased until the sows were getting a liberal feed by the time the pigs were two weeks old.

Pigs were started to eating on a slop of shorts and skim-milk, and were fed by hand in a "creep." Corn was added a couple of weeks before weaning. After weaning the pigs were fed corn, shorts and skim-milk and had the run of a clover pasture.

"The pigs did exceptionally well from the start," said Mr. Parks. "One big reason was because I kept the sows and their litters out of the old hog lots. The pigs were always thrifty and healthy; none of them were runt. It pays to keep young pigs where there is no danger of them becoming infected with parasites and disease."

JUDGING CONTEST A GREAT SUCCESS.

A NEW feature of the farm program of the Central Michigan Normal School's Agricultural Department is the judging contest recently inaugurated. This contest is held in connection with the Annual Boys' and Girls' Club Round-up, and promises to become a very popular affair at this institution.

The contestants were divided into three groups, one consisting of rural school boys and girls, one of high school students, and one of farmers. Silver cups, contributed by local institutions, were given as prizes in each

group in both grain and live stock judging.

In grain judging, four samples each of corn, wheat, oats, beans and potatoes were arranged for the contestants to pass on. A class of four draft horses was brought together at the school and for the other classes of live stock the contestants moved in sections to nearby farms. Dairy cows were judged at the Ray Hoyle farm; dual-purpose cows and swine at Francisco Farm, and baby beeves and sheep at the Maple Hill farm of George Wheeler.

The final placings were made, in grain, by Professor Duncan, of the Michigan Agricultural College; horses, by Robert Wardrope, a prominent judge of horses at leading fairs, and in the other classes of live stock by Mr. Allen, of Alma, a member of M. A. C.'s crack judging team of last year. There were upwards of 100 to try their hand in the contest. The winners are announced below. They must repeat their good work twice more in succession before the silver cups they now hold become their permanent property.

High School Contest.

Grain—St. Louis wins first place and the cup. Mt. Pleasant takes second place, with Midland third, and Evart fourth.

Live Stock—The cup goes to Mt. Pleasant, with St. Louis standing in second place, Midland third, and Evart fourth.

High man in grain, C. Zliet, of St. Louis. High man in live stock, Larson Thayer, of Mt. Pleasant.

Rural School Contest.

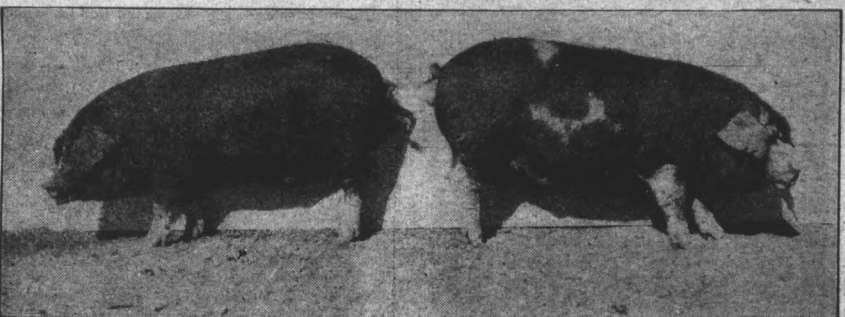
Grain cup goes to Rosebush. Live stock cup to Forest Hill.

Farmers' Contest.

Both cups to John C. Wilk, of Alma.

Considerable liquidation has occurred in the beef cattle industry, but it is possible that when the turn comes it may disclose relatively short supplies and that prices will rise vigorously. Estimates are that the corn belt will feed out about twenty-five per cent fewer cattle this season than last.

Spotted One Got Charcoal But His Mate Did Not



THERE has been much discussion among scientists about the possible virtues of wood charcoal in animal nutrition; some think it has a value, and others think it worthless. We are in the former class.

And there are a great multitude of hog men who believe in charcoal feeding.

The Iowa Station tried out charcoal this year in a preliminary test, and it did well. Where eighty pounds of charcoal was mixed with twenty pounds of salt, and self-fed as a mixture in place of straight salt, the results were apparently beneficial under the particular conditions of the experiment.

The basal ration self-fed "free-choice" style to both lots consisted of corn grain, mostly yellow, soy-bean oilmeal, and salt. When eighty pounds of the salt out of 100 pounds was substituted with wood charcoal the pigs made larger gains, they making 166 pounds while the salt-fed pigs were "doing" 139 pounds.

The charcoal and salt-fed pigs ate more feed than when just salt was supplied, and the feed required for the hundred pounds of gain made was just slightly less.

The charcoal and salt-fed pigs developed more uniformly than the "salt feds." It took the salt-fed pigs 112 days to go to the 225-pound weight, starting at seventy pounds, but the charcoal and salt-fed pigs made the market goal in ninety-four days.

Perhaps our farmers are right in regard to charcoal as in regard to yellow corn.

It does not pay, intellectually or otherwise, for scientists to be too dogmatic about "these matters." The farmer's experience is like a folk lore tale; it has something back of it.



\$5 After 30 Days Trial

Send for my big new free harness book. Tells how I send Walsh No-Suckle Harness on 30 days free trial. Use it—prove for yourself that it is stronger, easier to handle. Outwears buckle harness because it has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear them, no buckle holes to weaken them. Amazing success—thousands in use in every state.

Costs Less—Wears Longer

Saves repairs. Walsh special 900 steel test leather, which is explained in big free book. Easily adjusted to fit any size horse. Made in all styles: back pad, side backer, breeching, etc. \$5 after 30 days trial—balance is paid monthly. Return to me if not satisfactory. Write today for my big free book, prices, easy terms. Sold direct to you by mail only.

**J. M. WALSH, Pres.
WALSH HARNESS CO.
433 Keele Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.**

Send for your Copy

DISPERSAL SALE Reg. Holstein-Friesian Cattle

at the farms, 6 miles north of Ionia, Mich.

Wednesday, Dec. 17, 1924

Beginning at 1 o'clock prompt, 35 head of well-bred cattle, including 1 30-lb. sire 2 yrs. old; 17 cows, some with 7-da. and yearly records; 8 yearling heifers bred to above sire; 6 heifer calves from A. R. O. dams or Granddams; 3 bull calves. Nearly all these cattle are sired by 20-30 and 32-lb. sires. Herd fully accredited. Catalogs ready Dec. 10th, 1924.

**Col. C. F. Hess, Auctioneer.
W. R. Harper, Sales Manager.
HERBERT L. SMITH, Prop.**

\$600 Buys four Reg. Holstein Heifers and one Reg. Bull old enough for service; one yearling Heifer, three two years old; due to freshen in early winter; in calf by our 33-lb. Bull. **E. A. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich., Tel. No. 48 R-3.**

Hereford Bull calves, thrifty, rugged fellows, Fairfax—Farmor—Anxiety blood, priced moderate. **E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, Mich.**

Financial King Jerseys Because of crowded conditions in our calf barn we offer for quick sale a few good bull calves at your own price. Name it. Be reasonable. Coldwater Jersey Farm, Coldwater, Mich.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS
FOR SALE
**CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan**

Milking Shorthorn Bull 12 mo. old. Double Grandson of Glenside Dairy King. Dark Red. Also a light Roan bull 12 mo., of best Clay breeding. **IRVIN DOAN & SONS, Croswell, Mich.**

Jerseys For Sale Bulls ready for service. Also a few females. All from R. of M. dams. Accredited herd. **Smith & Parker, R. D. No. 4, Howell, Mich.**

15 Cows, 4 bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. **Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.**

For Sale: 1 Roan Bull

Now ready for service. Fine individual, guaranteed in every way. Sire, Royal Peer, Sr. Champion of Ind., 1921. Dam, Roselawn Hetty, Grand Champion of Michigan 1919. Price \$125.

**BRANCH COUNTY FARM,
Geo. E. Burdick, Mgr., Coldwater, Mich.**

Fairland Herd of beef-milk Shorthorns offers young cows and bred heifers. Also heifer and bull calves from 2 to 10 months old, just right to ship. **J. J. FOSTER & SONS, Niles, Michigan.**

Shorthorn yearling bull. Dark roan. Guaranteed right. Herd accredited. Priced to sell. Come look him over. **Jayne & Brown, Fenton, Mich., (Farm 3 miles south).**

Shorthorn Roan bull 12 mo., good individual from accredited herd. Priced right. **W. B. McQuillan, Howell, Mich.**

Red Poll Bulls for sale or exchange for sheep, Yorkshire Swine. **E. S. CARR, Homer, Mich.**

FAIRFIELD Shorthorns—now offering a few choice young bulls ready for service. Priced right. **H. B. Peters & Son, Elsie, Mich.**

Shorthorns Best of quality and breeding. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. **BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.**

HOGS

Large Type Berkshires Choice boars. Glits bred or open. Reasonable. **W. H. EVERY, Manchester, Mich.**

LAKEFIELD FARM DUROCS

Sons and daughters of Super Col and of Michigan's grand champion Col's Great Sensation.

LAKEFIELD FARM, Clarkston, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY SWINE for sale. Type and quality our aim. Write your wants. **W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.**

Spotted Poland China Hogs for sale. Boar Ready for Service, and a few sows. **Sam Bueschler, Elkton, Mich.**

Hampshires Spring Boars for sale. Place your order for Glits—Bred to order. 11th year. **John W. Snyder, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.**

Large Type Durocs Boars and Sows, all ages. Priced reasonable. Write or come. **Clyde A. Kershaw, Plainfield, Mich.**

Registered O. I. C. service boars and open Glits. Best of breeding, priced right. **J. R. VAN ETEN, Clifford, Mich.**

O. I. C.'s Spring pigs. Sired by "Giant Boy" and "Jumbo Bell Boy," also Brown Swiss sows. **MILO H. PETERSON, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.**

O. I. C.'s. Now offering the 8 best boars from 3 litters of 31 pigs raised last spring. **C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.**

WHY CALVES CEASE TO BAWL.

AN article which sets forth arguments to the effect that calves from modern, highly domesticated dairy cows get too much nourishment in the first two weeks of their lives, interests me. This is presumed to explain why there is a greater mortality in calves than in other classes of live stock.

The following statement like Lincoln's, "rat-hole in the corner," will bear looking into: "Improvement in the digestive ability of the calf has not kept pace with the increasing richness of the milk. As a result, a calf if allowed free access to the cow for the first two weeks will often overeat."

The difficulty here is, that there are not enough calves allowed to suckle their mothers for two weeks to warrant a conclusion as to what the general effect would be. The other statement, which cannot be substantiated, is to the effect that the cow has increased greatly in the richness of her milk. We have been breeding for milk production, quantity and not quality.

The safest bet would be that there is the smallest mortality in calves where they have been left without restraint and continuously with their mothers. This reminds us of the man who swallowed two lobsters, two quarts of champagne, and a small glass of buttermilk, and then blamed the buttermilk for his headache.

It cannot be proven that a cow's milk is too good for a cow's baby. What does kill the calves is found essentially in the unbalanced ration that follows weaning. Not too much cream, quite the reverse. Over-feeding on cold, frothy, skim-milk and milk substitutes, is depleting the calf population. "Think on these things."—George H. Glover.

DAIRY NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND.

A COW testing association has been organized in Dickinson county. The initial membership was twenty-six. A tester has been secured.

The annual meeting of the Danforth Holstein-Friesian Association was held at Escanaba recently. This is an association participated in by farmers and business men jointly. The foundation stock of this association was obtained in the Lower Peninsula at a cost of \$3,556, and consisted of sixteen pure-bred cows and one bull. Eleven cows of the original purchase are still the property of the association. The calves accruing to the association during the year have for the most part been retained locally. These include seven bulls. The pure-bred sire owned by the association has during the past year become the parent of forty-four calves. This means much to the future of the dairy industry of Delta county. All the farmer members of this association are reported to have expressed full satisfaction with the results of the first year of the organization.

Ontonagon county has completed its second test for bovine tuberculosis. Of 2,754 cattle examined, there were 111 reactors, amounting to 1.1 per cent. The last car of reactors was recently shipped out of Gogebic county for slaughter. In this county 7,500 cattle were tested the past season, and these yielded 238 reactors. A re-test of infected herds will take place next spring.

The Marquette county test has been completed, and resulted in finding 369 reactors out of 11,000 examined. The reactors have been shipped to a packing plant for slaughter.—L. A. Chase.

GETTING READY FOR BIG CONVENTION AND SALE.

FIRST plans for Michigan's role as host for the 1925 Annual Meeting and Sale of the Holstein-Friesian Association of America, were recently laid by members of the State Holstein

Board and other interested Michigan Holsteiners.

M. W. Wentworth, president of the Michigan Association, was elected as chairman of a committee of three to have complete charge of the meeting and sale. Mr. Wentworth has "been through the mill"—he having been an active member of the committee that handled the entertainment of the convention held in Detroit in 1916.

Dudley E. Waters, of Grand Rapids, and Horace W. Norton, Jr., of Lansing, were the other two members elected. Mr. Waters—a life-long resident of Grand Rapids—will be well suited to handle local arrangements in that, the convention city. Mr. Norton has been a director of both National and State Associations for years; consequently he is in a position to facilitate handling of the business of the National Association attendant at the 1925 convention.

J. G. Hays, state secretary for the Michigan Association, will, of course, function as chief assistant to this general committee.

No plans have been given out as yet except that two whole days will be devoted to the delegate meeting instead of one as formerly. This should make for an orderly transaction of business, with opportunity for each delegate to assist. As to the sale—plans include selling only sixty head in a one-day sale, the offerings to be of such high quality as to insure an average sale price of \$1,000 or better.

Suggestions will be gratefully received by the committee in regard to the convention and sale to be held the first week of June, 1925, in Grand Rapids, Michigan.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscribers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of each case and give name and address of the writer. Initials only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.

Diseased Udder—Bloody Milk.—We have a very good cow that gives bloody milk from one quarter of bag. At times it will clear up and be about normal. Part of time a bunch can be felt in udder, occasionally clots of blood comes with the milk. The udder is not tender, has not been injured in any way I can see. She has been in this condition for the past six weeks. About a year ago she gave bloody milk, but her bag was free of bunches. J. B. S., Curran, Mich.—Apply equal parts of tincture of iodine and camphorated oil to bunches once a day. Rough milking is a common cause of cows giving bloody milk. Gentle milking is one of the home remedies for this ailment.

Brood Sow Kills Chickens.—Will you please tell me how to stop a hog from eating chickens? I have a brood sow that eats chickens. What can be done to prevent it without injuring the sow? F. A., Eau Claire, Mich.—After a hog contracts the habit of killing chickens the animal can never be trusted; therefore, I know of no better plan than to protect the chickens from occupying the same lot or pen, with the sow.

Stomach Worms in Sheep.—Will you please tell me how to prepare and give the copper sulphate treatment for stomach worms in sheep? E. L. M., Grass Lake, Mich.—If you will dissolve four ounces (quarter pound) of copper sulphate in one pint of boiling water, with cold water added to this solution to make a total of three gallons you will then have a one per cent solution. Three fluid ounces, or perhaps a little more, is plenty for a medium-sized sheep. It is good practice to give a dose of this worm medicine to sheep that have stomach worms every four or five weeks during the year. Fast the sheep for twelve or fifteen hours before commencing treatment. Most sheep will take this medicine in their drinking water.

Cough.—I have a pig four months old that seems to be in good health, but she has a cough. Please tell me if she will be all right for butchering. A. S. L., Pullman, Mich.—Mix equal parts of powdered licorice, ginger, gentian, common salt, together and give her half a teaspoonful in soft feed twice a day. If left alone and well fed she will fatten and be fit for market.

Feeds That Increase Your MILK CHECKS



You will be surprised how your milk checks increase and the health conditions of your herd improve when you feed the "Old Reliable"

SUGARED Schumacher Feed and Boss Dairy Ration

Sugared Schumacher Feed (composed of Corn, Oats, Barley and Wheat products) is the greatest carbohydrate feed in the world. Finely ground and properly balanced with Oil Meal, Salt and Molasses, it makes a palatable, health-giving, body building ration which fits them for long and heavy milking periods.

Boss Dairy Ration with its 24% PROTEIN CONTENT furnishes abundant protein concentrates and increases their milk yields. Just give these two feeds a trial—you will soon see a marked improvement in your herd and also in your milk checks. Read this letter:

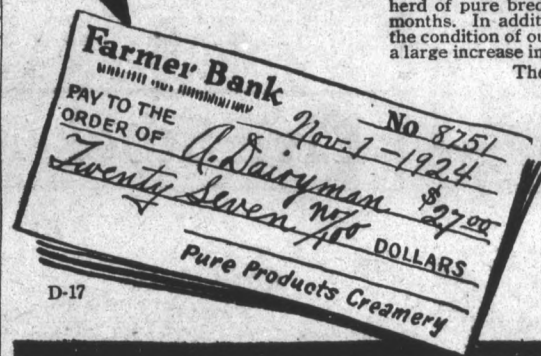
"We have been feeding your feed to our large herd of pure bred Guernseys for about three months. In addition to a big improvement in the condition of our cows, they have also shown a large increase in milk flow."

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Your dealer can supply you.

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Put its simple, sanitary, efficient, safe milking features to work for you. Equipped with "See-thru" teat cups. Engine or electric power operated. Sensational price.

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Close skimmer, easy washing discs. Sizes 100 to 1000 pounds. Strong, durable. Over million used. Hand, belt or electric power. Liberal terms.

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Turns and cleans easily. Skims warm or cold milk thoroughly. Prompt shipments from stock nearest you. Write for free catalog and Easy Payment Plan.

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HOGS

If You Need a CHOICE of 1. C. spring boar or gilt, write to Jacob Smith, Saline, Mich. We have a goodly number to choose from.

O.I.C.'s last spring pigs, either sex, not akin, from BIG TYPE Chester Whites of show quality. Spring boars and gilts, also fall pigs. Priced reasonable. Lucian Hill, Tekonsha, Mich.

Fall Pigs either sex, by the great Boar, The Wolverine. Priced reasonable. Best of dams. W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Now offering good herd Boars with the best of breeding. Also gilts not akin to them. Prices are right. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

P. C. Choice Boars and Gilts that will please you. Sired by Peter A. Pan & Model Clansman. C. E. Gannant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE Poland China boars and gilts. Best of breeding and choice individuals. Immune for cholera. Registered free. WESLEY HILL, Ionia, Mich.

For Sale Large Type Poland Chinas either sex. Also Brown-Swiss Bulls. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

Spotted Poland Chinas Excellent breeding. Boars \$25 to \$35. Luckhard's Model Farm, Bach, Mich.

SHEEP

Breeding Ewes

For sale, in lots of 50 or more, telephone Newport, telegraph Rockwood, P. O. So. Rockwood. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON.

For Sale Registered Oxford Rams and Ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed. Geo. T. Abbott, Palma, Mich. Phone 78-3, Deerpark, R. 2.

Reg. Hampshires Good, well-bred ram lambs. W. W. CASLER, Ovid, Mich.

20 Well-bred Registered Shropshire Ewes, priced to make you money. ERNEST RUEHS, Caledonia, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 539



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, December 9.

Wheat.
 Detroit.—No. 1 red at \$1.70; No. 2 red \$1.69; No. 3 red \$1.66; No. 2 white \$1.70; No. 2 mixed \$1.69.
 Chicago.—December at \$1.60%; May \$1.65% @ 1.65%; July \$1.46% @ 1.46%.
 Toledo.—Cash \$1.69% @ 1.70%.

Corn.
 Detroit.—No. 2 yellow \$1.30; No. 3 yellow \$1.27.
 Chicago.—December \$1.24 @ 1.24%; May \$1.28% @ 1.28%; July \$1.28% @ 1.28%.

Oats.
 Detroit.—New, No. 2 white 63c; No. 3, 62c.
 Chicago.—December at 58% @ 58%; May 63% @ 64c; July 62% @ 62c.

Rye.
 Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.34.
 Chicago.—December at \$1.36%; May \$1.41; July \$1.31%.

Barley.
 Detroit.—Barley, malting at \$1.02; feeding 96c.

Beans.
 Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.30 @ 5.35 per cwt.
 Chicago.—Navy, choice \$5.75; kidney \$9.15 @ 9.25.
 New York.—Choice pea at \$6 @ 6.25; red kidneys \$8.75 @ 9.

Buckwheat.
 Detroit.—Milling grade \$2.30 @ 2.35.

Seeds.
 Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$19.15; alsike \$12.75; timothy \$3.25.

Hay.
 Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$17.50 @ 18; standard \$16.50 @ 17; No. 2 timothy at \$15.50 @ 16; No. 1 clover mixed \$15 @ 16; wheat and oat straw \$10.50 @ 11; rye straw \$12.50 @ 13.

Feeds.
 Detroit.—Bran at \$36; standard middlings \$40; fine do \$42; cracked corn \$50; coarse cornmeal \$47; chop \$40 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Apples.
 Chicago prices on apples: Northern Spies \$7.50 @ 8 bbl; Baldwins \$6 @ 6.50; Jonathans \$8.50 @ 8.75 bbl; Kings \$7 @ 7.25 bbl; Delicious \$4.25 @ 4.50 per bu; Greenings \$7.50 @ 8 bbl; Grimes Golden and Wagners \$5 @ 5.50 bbl; Snows and Winesaps \$7 @ 7.50 bbl.

WHEAT

For three weeks, wheat prices have been advancing and declining over a fairly wide range, never getting far in either direction, and showing a broad sidewise movement. The market is still in an uncertain mood, but shows symptoms of being about to leave the range it has covered so thoroughly, and of entering higher ground. Digestion of the large amounts of wheat put afloat in October and early November seems to be the explanation of the market's behavior. The Argentine harvest is just getting well started and shipments of new crop can not reach Europe much before the end of February. In the interval of nearly three months until that time, importing countries will need around 150,000,000 bushels of wheat, depending on the short voyage countries, chiefly the United States and Canada.

Domestic demand is gradually tapering off as the peak of the grinding season has probably been passed. Flour buyers are buying only from hand to mouth. The new crop of wheat needs moisture in many sections but forecasts of rain and snow have allayed apprehension on that score. Comprehensive surveys indicate an increase of about five per cent in the acreage.

RYE

While deliveries of rye on December contracts were heavy, they went into strong hands and they are being moved east for export during the winter and spring. New export sales have been small in the last week. Prices have been showing weak tendencies, but are stiffening up again and the underlying statistical strength will probably prevent any decline of consequence. As soon as stocks on ocean passage become smaller, larger export sales may be anticipated.

CORN

Corn has shown more strength than any other grain in the last week. Receipts are moderate, the cash demand has improved, and the negligible deliveries on December contracts have tended to enthrone speculative sentiment. New corn is grading better than expected in most cases.

Buyers are in the dark as to the kind of winter movement of corn that will occur. The rapid disposal of hogs means that feeding requirements will be reduced, but, in spite of such economy, other live stock will take all the corn in many sections. This may mean a fairly broad feeding demand, both locally and at distributing centers. At present, receipts at primary markets are not up to the average for this season of the year.

OATS

Oats prices have shown no independence but have been rather strong with corn. Primary receipts have changed but little in the last two weeks while primary shipments are lighter. Exports have become very light again and new export sales are seldom mentioned.

SEEDS

Seed markets are about the same as a week ago. Distributors show more inclination to wait and see how keenly consuming demand will develop for seed at the advance in prices over those prevailing during the past three years. Receipts of cloverseed are still light. Imports have been small thus far, although some French seed is said to be on its way to this country. Timothy seed has had a fair recovery from the recent low point. Alsike clover has not held up as well as red clover because of large imports from Canada. The department of agriculture reports that about 50 per cent of the red clover and 70 per cent of the alsike had been sold by growers up to November 24. The tendency seems to be to hold seed as growers apparently expect the advance in prices to continue.

FEEDS

The millfeed market is stronger than a week ago and the decline in oilmeals seems to have been checked. Speculative interests are the largest buyers as the consuming trade is holding off. Mixers also have been contracting for delivery after the first of the year. The output of all kinds of feeds is rather large and the storage stocks are fairly heavy.

HAY

The hay market is practically unchanged from a week ago. The demand shows slight improvement but trading is slow and timothy prices are slightly easier. Alfalfa prices are

steady as the demand has increased enough to take care of the heavier arrivals. Open weather has reduced hay consumption in most sections and pasturage has been available until recently in many of the hay-buying regions. Drouth, however, has been a factor, particularly in New England, Mississippi and Louisiana. In the southwest, wheat has furnished unusually good fall pasture.

POULTRY AND EGGS

A decline of three cents a dozen in one day featured the fresh egg market last week. The active holiday demand and the recent high prices were followed by curtailed buying by consumers. The resulting weakness culminated in the one day's drastic decline. Better collections of fresh eggs are being reported in scattered sections. As the increases in the lay become more general, prices can be expected to slowly decline with occasional swings upward as cold weather cuts down receipts temporarily.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 48 @ 53c; dirties 32 @ 33c; checks 31 @ 32c; fresh firsts 48 @ 55c; ordinary firsts 35 @ 40c. Live poultry, hens 21c; springers 22c; roosters 14 1/2c; ducks 16c; geese 17c; turkeys 21c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 49 @ 52c; storage 36 @ 38c. Live poultry, heavy springers 22 @ 23c; light springers 18c; heavy hens 23c; light hens 15c; roosters 15 @ 16c; geese 18 @ 19c; ducks 20 @ 21c; turkeys 30c.

BUTTER

Butter prices last week lost over half of their recent gains of around 12 cents. The Chicago market has been above a parity with New York for two weeks, which has induced shipments back from the east. Consumptive demand is showing effects of the higher prices. Many dealers believed that prices had advanced too rapidly and were slow to buy ahead of actual needs, so that the reaction in the market was not unexpected. Demand for medium and undergrades is restricted by the use of storage butter. Withdrawals at the four leading markets are almost twice as large as a year ago so that the surplus over last year is being more rapidly reduced.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 43 @ 43 1/2c; New York 45c; In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 37 @ 41c.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, December 9.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 50,000. Market is mostly 15 @ 25c higher than Monday's average. Best lights and slaughter pigs largely 50c up; big packers are inactive; tops are quoted at \$9.85; bulk 210 to 325-lb. butchers \$9.25 @ 9.75; 170 to 190-lb. average \$8.35 @ 9; bulk 140 to 150-lb. \$7 @ 7.75; strong weight killing pigs steady to \$6.50; bulk of packing sows \$7.85 @ 8.

Cattle.

Receipts 14,000. Mostly killing classes, moderately active and steady to strong compared to Monday's close. Stots are higher; short-fed steers and she stock are predominating kinds; finished yearlings are very scarce, some held around \$15, several \$12.50 @ 13.75; vealers are strong; stots are higher at \$9.50 @ 10.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 13,000. Fat lambs are mostly 15 @ 25c higher; early bulk \$15.25 @ 15.50; early tops \$15.75; best are held higher; clipped lambs \$12.50; fat sheep and feeding lambs are steady; heavyweight fat ewes at \$8.25 @ 8.50; feeding lambs \$14.25 @ 15.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 285. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry fed \$9.50 @ 10.75. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 7.50 @ 9.50. Heavyweight butchers 6.50 @ 7.50. Mixed steers and heifers 5.50 @ 6.25. Heavy light butchers 4.50 @ 5.25. Light butchers 3.50 @ 4.25. Best cows 4.25 @ 5.50. Butcher cows 3.50 @ 4.25. Cutters 3.00 @ 3.25.

Canners 2.25 @ 2.75
 Choice bulls 3.75 @ 4.00
 Heavy bologna bulls 4.25 @ 4.75
 Stock bulls 3.00 @ 4.00
 Feeders 4.50 @ 6.00
 Stockers 3.00 @ 5.50
 Milkers \$45.00 @ 70.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 412. Market slow.
 Best \$11.50 @ 12.00
 Others 3.00 @ 11.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,058. Market 50c higher.
 Best lambs \$15.00 @ 15.50
 Fair lambs 11.00 @ 13.50
 Light to common 8.00 @ 9.25
 Fair to good sheep 6.00 @ 7.50
 Culls and common 2.50 @ 4.00
 Buck lambs 7.00 @ 14.25

Hogs.

Receipts 2,610. Market is 25 @ 50c higher.
 Mixed hogs, heavy y'rkcs. \$ 9.50
 Pigs 6.50
 Light yorkers 7.50
 Roughs 8.25
 Good yorkers 9.25
 Stags 5.00 @ 6.00

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 7,030. Market is closing steady. Heavies \$9.25 @ 9.50; few at \$9.60; medium \$9.25 @ 9.50; light weights \$8.50 @ 9.25; light lights \$7 @ 8.50; pigs \$6 @ 7; packing sows and roughs \$7.50 @ 7.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 150. Market steady.

Calves.

Receipts 400. Tops at \$12.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,200. Best lambs at \$16; ewes \$8 @ 9.

POTATOES

Potato markets are firm at prices slightly higher than the low point ten days ago. Carlot shipments are still falling off, although they remain larger than usual at this season of the year. Based on the estimated size of the crop and the carlot shipments to date, there is still a burdensome supply available in producing sections. Prices are among the lowest experienced in recent years, however, and some further recovery could easily take place. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at 90c @ \$1.10 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL

Wool prices continue to advance, although the mills are confining their purchases chiefly to immediate needs. The limited supply of wools available tends to restrict the volume of trading. Foreign markets are strong as European spinners are ready to pay more than the American market will permit when the duty is taken into account, so that the quantities purchased to come to this country at recent British and Australian sales have been small. More has been taken by American buyers in Australia than elsewhere. Contracting wool on the sheep's back in the west has taken another spurt and prices up to 48 cents have been paid in Montana and Wyoming. Estimated.

BEANS

Lack of cold weather has been a bearish factor in eastern bean markets. The weakness, however, is not sufficiently pronounced to force sellers to cut prices. At New York pea beans are quiet and easy at around \$6 per cwt. In Chicago, the jobbers report the trade firm and favorable, due to a somewhat better consuming demand. The demand for canned beans appears to be on the increase to the disadvantage of the dry beans. This may be an argument in favor of advertising.

GRAND RAPIDS

The turning point in the egg market was believed near this week. Produce dealers were nervous early this week and there was a wide range in their paying prices. Quotations as follows: Eggs 52 @ 55c; by retailers 55 @ 65c; poultry, weak; light demand for fowls, ducks and geese; heavy springers in good demand at 18 @ 22c lb; light inquiry for turkeys around 28c lb; pork, easier, mostly at 12 1/2 @ 13c lb; veal weak at 11 @ 12 1/2c; carrots higher, mostly 75c bu; onions 75c bu; celery, unsettled at 20 @ 50c dozen; spinach \$1.50 bu; beans, white \$4.65 @ 4.75 cwt; red kidney \$7.50 @ 8.25 cwt; wheat at \$1.47 bu; buckwheat \$1.75 cwt.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Offerings were liberal but buying was not very active and prices were a little lower. A large supply of Greening apples found slow sale, while red apples were more active. Hothouse radishes, lettuce and tomatoes were cleaned up readily. Cabbage, squash, carrots, turnips and parsnips moved slowly, even at cut prices. Spinach and other greens were almost at a standstill. There was a heavy supply of potatoes, but buying was light, mostly at 60 @ 65c a bushel. There was a fair demand for live poultry. Veal had ready sale and small dressed pigs sold quickly, while hogs moved slowly.

Apples, fancy \$1 @ 3 bu; beets 50 @ 75c bu; cabbage 50 @ 60c bu; red 60 @ 65c bu; carrots 60 @ 75c bu; cauliflower \$1.50 @ 2.25 bu; local celery 50 @ 75c dozen; dry onions 90c @ \$1 bu; green onions \$1 dozen bunches; root parsley 65 @ 75c bu; curly 50c dozen bunches; parsnips 75c @ \$1 bu; pears 50c @ \$1 bu; potatoes, No. 1, 60 @ 65c bu; No. 2 and ungraded 50 @ 60c bu; pumpkins 60 @ 75c bu; rutabagas 60 @ 75c bu; spinach 90c @ \$1 bu; Hubbard squash 75c @ \$1 bu; turnips \$1 @ 1.50 bu; kale 50c bu; honey 1.25 per 5-lb. pail; eggs, retail 70 @ 85c; hens, wholesale 23 @ 25c lb; retail 25 @ 28c lb; springers, wholesale 20 @ 25c; retail 22 @ 28c lb; ducks 28 @ 30c; dressed pigs 14 1/2c; veal 16c; dressed small pigs 30c.

The highly finished specialties in the steer line selling above \$12 for Christmas beef trade also will be scarce in two weeks more. This means that the top and bottom of the steer price list will draw considerably closer together.

MICHIGAN WINNERS AT CHICAGO.

FOLLOWING is a complete list of Michigan winners at 1924 International Grain and Hay Show:

Ten Ears Yellow Dent Corn, Region 2.
Second, W. A. Wortley, Rushton; 7th, A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason; 8th, Ora Hoopingarner, Bronson; 9th, Milo Robinson, Union City; 10th, L. H. Laylin, Mason; 11th, John C. Wilk, St. Louis; 13th, Fred Schilling, Coldwater; 18th, L. T. Lasenby, Mason; 19th, I. C. Moody, Forest Hill; 21st, J. A. Wilk, Alma; 23rd, D. V. Bow, Saginaw, W. S.

Ten Ears White Dent, Region 2.
Tenth, A. E. Hilliard, Mason; 20th, R. F. Jewett, 21st, L. H. Laylin; 22nd, A. W. Jewett, Jr.

Single Ear Corn, Region 2.
Second, Ted J. Wilk, Forest Hill; 13th, L. H. Laylin.

Ten Ears Junior Corn, Region 2.
First, Lynn Wortley, Rushton; 2nd, Clair Wortley, Rushton; 3rd, Harold Goetz, Blissfield.

Flint Corn, Region 2.
First, R. F. Jewett; 2nd, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 3rd, L. H. Laylin; 5th, A. E. Hilliard; 6th, L. T. Lasenby; 9th, Lynn Jewell, Leslie; 13th, John C. Wilk, St. Louis; 14th, L. C. Moody, Forest Hill; 15th, J. A. Wilk, Alma.

Soft Red Winter Wheat.
First, C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton; 2nd, John C. Wilk; 3rd, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 4th, Lynn Jewell; 5th, L. T. Lasenby; 6th, A. J. Lutz, Saline; 7th, Warren Finkbeiner; 8th, R. F. Jewett; 10th, L. H. Laylin; 11th, Harry M. Martin, Clinton; 12th, J. A. Wilk; 13th, Ted J. Wilk; 14th, A. E. Hilliard; 15th, Ralph Arbogast, Union City; 16th, Sebastian Finkbeiner, Saline; 19th, Everett Lindsley, Saline; 20th, Fred Mohrhardt, Saline; 21st, Charles Konnot, Ewen; 22nd, Frank L. Houghton, Alto; 23rd, David E. Hanson, Berlin.

Hard Red Winter Wheat.
Twenty-fifth, John C. Wilk.

Soft White Winter Wheat.
First, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 3rd, Lynn Jewell; 4th, L. H. Laylin; 5th, L. T. Lasenby.

Oats, Region 2.
Fifth, L. H. Laylin; 6th, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 7th, Lynn Jewell; 9th, A. E. Hilliard; 10th, Henry McCarty, Grand Rapids; 11th, R. F. Jewett; 12th, L. T. Lasenby; 17th, Roy L. Bow, Saginaw; 18th, Harry M. Martin; 19th, Paul Clement, Britton; 20th, Warren Finkbeiner, Clinton; 21st, D. V. Bow, Saginaw; 22nd, C. D. Finkbeiner; 23rd, G. P. Phillips, Bellevue; 24th, Farley Bros., Albion; 26th, Fred Mohrhardt, Saline; 28th, Richard Wooden, Hanover; 29th, L. E. Wooden, Hanover; 30th, George W. Ernest, Clinton.

Flax, Region 2.
First, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 2nd, L. T. Lasenby; 3rd, L. H. Laylin; 4th, Lynn Jewell; 5th, R. F. Jewett; 7th, A. E. Hilliard.

Rye.
First, George and L. G. Hutzler, So. Manitou; 2nd, L. H. Laylin; 4th, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 6th, L. T. Lasenby; 7th, R. F. Jewett; 8th, A. E. Hilliard; 12th, Melvin J. Smith, Springport; 13th, Lynn Jewell; 16th, John C. Wilk; 19th, J. A. Wilk; 20th, Ted J. Wilk; 21st, Verold Gormley, Newberry.

Six Rowed Barley.
Twelfth, R. F. Jewett; 13th, L. H. Laylin; 19th, A. E. Hilliard; 20th, Fritz Mantey, Fairgrove; 21st, Lynn Jewell; 22nd, A. W. Jewett, Jr.

Alfalfa Hay.
First, A. W. Jewett, Jr., grand champion; 2nd, Lynn Jewell; 3rd, L. T. Lasenby; 4th, L. H. Laylin.

Red Clover Hay.
First, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 2nd, L. T. Lasenby; 3rd, Lynn Jewell; 4th, L. H. Laylin.

Timothy Hay.
First, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 2nd, L. H. Laylin; 3rd, L. T. Lasenby; 4th, Lynn Jewell; 5th, A. E. Hilliard.

Mixed Hay.
First, L. H. Laylin, (reserve champion); 2nd, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 3rd, Charles Laughlin, Dansville; 4th, A. E. Hilliard; 5th, L. T. Lasenby.

Any Other Hay.
First, L. H. Laylin; 2nd, A. W. Jewett, Jr.

Red Clover Seed.
Twelfth, Albert Hagelshaw, Union City.

Alsike Clover Seed.
Fifth, A. J. Lutz, Saline.

Yellow Soy-Beans, Region 1 and 2.
First, J. A. Wilk, (reserve champion); 2nd, Ted J. Wilk; 3rd, John C. Wilk; 5th, Melvin Smith, Springport; 6th, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 8th, D. V. Bow; 9th, L. H. Laylin.

Soy-Beans Any Other Color.
Third, L. T. Lasenby; 4th, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 6th, Lynn Jewell; 7th, L. H. Laylin.

Field Peas.
First, Charles Konnot, Ewen; 4th, L. H. Laylin; 5th, Connors Bros., of Topaz.

Field Beans.
First, J. A. Wilk; 2nd, Lynn Jewell; 3rd, Melvin Smith; 4th, A. W. Jewett, Jr.

CROP AND MARKET NOTES.

Shiawassee Co.—The fall has been rather dry for pasture, new seeding and fall crops. Wheat has made good growth despite late seeding and dry weather. Very little fall plowing is being done. Clover hulling shows a light yield of cloverseed. Apple crop light and market dull. Potato crop excellent and a large number of farmers sold direct to outside buyers. The hay market is very slow and a number of farmers are baling and storing. Lambs by the train loads are beginning to arrive for winter feeding. Lamb feeders are a little uncertain as to feeding on account of the high price of corn. A few cars of feeding cattle have gone on feed. Farmers are beginning to take more interest in winter dairying after three years of low market, and good cows are in demand. Farmers generally are well satisfied with returns from the sugar beet crop. While the tonnage was not large the test was high.

PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER



Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main frame bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Govers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your chore hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to:

Union Steel Products Co. Ltd.
Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.

SPOHN'S DISTEMPER COMPOUND



Don't take chances of your horses or mules being laid up with Distemper, Influenza, Pink Eye, Laryngitis, Heaves, Coughs or Colds. Give "SPOHN'S" to both the sick and the well ones. The standard remedy for 30 years. Give "SPOHN'S" for Dog Distemper. 60 cents and \$1.20 at drug stores.

SPOHN MEDICAL CO. GOSHEN, IND.

For Best Results Ship Direct to DETROIT BEEF CO.,

**DRESSED CALVES
DRESSED HOGS
SUCKLING PIGS
LIVE POULTRY
DRESSED POULTRY**

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Highest Prices, Liberal Sort. Quick Returns. Write Us for Price List and Tags.

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Grand Lodge, Michigan

FREE To Early First Choice CHICK White Leghorn Buyers CHICKS

Our monthly bulletins on feeding, housing, culling and care of poultry. Send name, address. No obligation.

Rural Poultry Farm, Box 109, ZEELAND, MICH.

PATENTS

Write for my free Guide Books "How to Obtain a Patent" and "Invention and Industry" and "Record of Invention" blank before disclosing inventions. Send model or sketch of your invention for instructions. Promptness assured. No charge for above information. Clarence A. O'Brien, Registered Patent Lawyer, 656 Security Bank Building, directly across street from Patent Office, Washington, D. C.

Holmes, Stuve Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, poultry, Live & Dressed, Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Finely Pulverized High Calcium Limestone, either in bulk or bags. Highest grade sold in Michigan.

Campbell Stone Co., Indian River, Mich.

Virginia Farms and Homes

FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.

R. B. CHAFFIN & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.

SHEEP

Fairview Shropshires For Sale. Ten Bred Ewes. Choice Yearling Rams and ram lambs sired by McKerron's Senator's Double Grandson 3339-480. 163. E. F. Goodfellow, R. 1, Ovid, Mich., Phone 48-5.

THE MICHIGAN AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE offers for sale five Shropshire, five Hampshire, six Rambouillet, two Cotswold and two Southdown breeding ewes. Address, **PROF. G. A. BROWN**, East Lansing, Mich.

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 special rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

States 9 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.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.00	\$6.40
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.32	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.48	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.64	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.80	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.96	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	3.12	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	3.28	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	3.44	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	3.60	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	3.76	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.92	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	4.08	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	4.24	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	4.40	9.84

MISCELLANEOUS

SEEDS—New Crop "Kansas" Alfalfa \$7.00 and \$9.50 bu., also Sweet Clover, Red Clover, Alsike, Timothy, Sudan, Cane, Kaffir, Millet, Seed Corn, Soy Beans, Cow Peas. Lowest Prices, Bags Free. Send for circular and samples and Save Money. Solomon Seed Co., Solomon, Kansas.

CHEVROLET TRUCK—1922 Model F. B. One Ton. Self-starter, Electric Lights, Closed Cab, Platform body. Good tires and in good mechanical condition. \$600. Will trade even for good team of horses 5 to 10 years old, weighing 2,800 or over. People's Milling Co., Muskegon, Mich.

PURE CLOVER HONEY—5 lb. pail \$1.25, by parcel post. A. R. Kirkman, Walhalla, Mich.

REAL ESTATE

MAKE MORE MONEY on a small farm in San Joaquin Valley, California, where you can work outdoors all the year. Splendid opportunities here for the man of moderate means. Twenty and 40-acre farms produce alfalfa abundantly. Dairying, hogs and poultry make good returns; and staple varieties of fruits yield dependable profits. A combination of these means a well-balanced farm with good income throughout the year. Wintered less California offers much to the man looking for a country where he can get the most out of life. Climate is delightful with long growing seasons; wonderful roads; excellent schools. Nearby markets and cooperative marketing associations afford profitable outlets for all produce. A small one-family farm, cutting out high labor costs, insures success. There are no winter handicaps. San Joaquin Valley illustrated folder mailed free on request. C. S. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago, Ill.

OREGON—Most Dependable Farm Conditions in United States. Fruits, grains, dairying, livestock, poultry, hay—all do well in Oregon. A healthful, well-balanced climate. Mild winters; cool summers, no destructive storms. General crop failures unknown in half a century. Hundreds of farm families settling here every year. Good, highly productive land, at very reasonable prices. Banking and business interests united with farmers to provide markets and make agriculture a success. It costs you nothing to get the facts. Write today for FREE official bulletins to Land Settlement Dept., Room 617, Portland Chamber of Commerce, Portland, Oregon.

SO. MICHIGAN BARGAIN—Equipped Farm Near Town; \$1,300. Every convenience at hand; 10 acres assuring comfortable easy living from small farming. poultry, fruit, vegetables; 6 acres tillable, creek-water-mill beautiful lake; elm shaded 6-room house, substantial barn, poultry house, etc. Owner must sell. \$1,300 gets it, horse, cows, poultry, vehicles, tools, corn, fodder, potatoes, apples, etc., included. Part cash. Details pg. 135 big Bargain Catalog, illus. money-making farms and business chances. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Michigan.

FOR QUICK SALE—58 acres, or house, part at third value; barn, fruit, high woven fences, joins Lansing suburbs, sold for \$500 an acre. Also fine home and garage near M. A. C. for sale on your own terms. Also 50 acres with good 7-room house, fruit, etc., adjoining city 5,000, Ionia Co., \$3,750; half cash. Mr. Arnold, 251 Gunson St., East Lansing, Mich.

FOR SALE—220-acre farm in Jackson Co., on state road, 100 acres heavy loam soil, 40 acres heavy oak timber, remainder mowing marsh and pasture. Address Box 405, Michigan Farmer.

INCUBATORS

"SWAP" your little old incubator for "New Ohio" quality hatcher. Hatch bigger hatches—hatch better chicks. Get a bigger, better machine. Unusually low prices now and liberal allowance for yours. 100, 250, 400, 600, 800, 1200, 1800 egg sizes. No better machines—few as good. Best guarantee. Big illustrated folder gives full particulars. Geo. J. Wetschurack, Lafayette, Ind.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing five pounds \$1.50; ten \$2.50; smoking five pounds \$1.25; ten \$2.00 pipe free, pay when received, satisfaction guaranteed. Co-operative Farmers' Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; twenty, \$5.25. Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Pipe Free. Money back if not satisfied. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Three-year-old leaf, 8 lbs. chewing \$2.00; 8 smoking \$2.20; 8 second smoking \$1.40. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Old Homespun Co., Hawesville, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.75. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

PET STOCK

FOR SALE—High-class Foxhounds; Beagle hounds, Coonhounds; Bloodhounds; and Setters; partly and well-broken; puppies of all breeds; no money in advance, ship C. O. D. Stamp for booklet. Landis-Kennels, Mohnton, Pa.

FERRETS—I specialize in raising ferrets. Thirty years' experience. November prices; females \$3.50 each; males \$2.75 each. One dozen \$30. Yearling females special rat catchers \$5.00 each. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

PUPS—from a pure-bred German Police male and a pure-bred Collie female, make excellent farm and watch dog and ideal Christmas gifts. Order now, I'll ship for Christmas. Price reasonable. Ransom Peters, R. 2, Ithaca, Mich.

BREEDER AND TRAINER of English and Fitch Ferrets. Price, quality and safe delivery guaranteed. Choice yearling females \$4.00 each. Book free. Thos. Sellers, New London, Ohio.

POULTRY

WANTED—every week, 10,000 broilers and fryers, weight 1½ to 2 lbs. Also fat hens. Will pay good price for these birds. Write for particulars to East Coast Poultry Co., 700 Alfred St., Detroit, Mich.

COCKERELS—Hens, Geese, Ducks, Turkeys; all principal breeds. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

SUPERIOR RINGLET Barred Rock, Cocks, Cockerels. Extra Fine. Prices Reasonable. L. Wyndham, Tiffin, Ohio.

WANTED—One Thousand S. C. White Leghorn Pullets, good utility stock. Give age and price. Box 333, Michigan Farmer.

"TANCRED" WHITE LEGHORNS—Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks, State Fair Winners. Geese, Guinea, Fenner Bailey, Montgomery, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—Thompson Strain, \$2 to \$5. Harry Goodfellow, Sparta, Mich.

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$4 each, \$15 for six. Grace Milliken, Fenton, Mich.

WHITE ROCK HENS and Pullets. Pure-bred. Laying strain. \$1.50 each. Jayne & Brown, Fenton, Mich.

PURE-BRED, S. C. R. I. B. Cockerels. W. L. Rundel, Saline, Mich.

SILVER LACED and White Wyandotte quality cockerels. Browning's Wyandotte Farm, Portland, Mich.

LARGE Barred Rock Cockerels, \$5.00. J. Barnum, Union City, Mich.

FOR SALE—S. C. Buff Leghorn cockerels. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

TURKEYS

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred White Holland Turkeys, toms \$7, hens \$5. Thoroughbred Flemish Giant Rabbits, \$2 each. Leonard Norton, R. 1, Three Rivers, Mich.

AMERICA'S BEST Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Blue Ribbons from leading shows. Featuring one of America's largest toms. Write Johnson Turkey Farm, Six Lakes, Mich.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank Strain. Choice heavy birds, large bone, well marked. Satisfaction guaranteed. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

TURKEYS—M. Bronze, B. Red, Narragansett, White Hol. Hens, Toms, Pairs and trios, no kin. Order early. Walter Bros., Pawhatan Point, O.

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—Toms \$12; Hens \$3. White Wyandotte Cockerels. Mrs. Wm. B. Newell, Onsted, Mich.

PURE-BRED Giant Bronze turkeys, hens \$7, toms \$8. Unrelated. Until Dec. 15. Ida Davey, Ellsworth, Mich.

EDGEWOOD BRONZE TURKEYS—Pure-bred. Vigorous and large. 24-pound cockerels in Nov. Toms \$10, hens \$6. For sale until Dec. 20. Mrs. Edgar Case, Benzonia, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. Strong, healthy birds, 10 lbs. breeding from America's best strains. N. Evelyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

PURE-BRED Giant Bronze Turkeys. Big-boned, young thoroughbreds. Mrs. Millie Dillworth, North Star, Mich.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, fine large birds from choice stock. Mrs. Ralph Sheek, Caledonia, Mich.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, toms and hens. Earl & Merle Phelps, Dowagiac, Mich.

PURE-BRED Bourbon Red Toms, \$8.00 each. Freed Fausnaugh, Chesaning, Mich.

PURE-BRED Giant Bronze Turkeys. Large, Vigorous Birds, choice stock. E. J. Love, Bloomingdale, Mich.

MAAMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Very fine stock. Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.

NARRAGANSETT Turkeys. Prices right, higher after Jan. 1. Ernest Clement, Ionia, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Bourbon Red Turkeys. H. O. Ruggles, Milford, Mich.

PURE-BRED large White Holland turkeys. Toms \$8, and hens \$7. Darwin Dean, Milford, Mich.

FULL BLOOD White Holland Turkeys for sale. Hazen Welch, Elwell, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Be independent, make big profit with our soap, toilet articles and household necessities. Get free sample case offer. Ho-Ro-Co., 2701 Dodier, St. Louis, Mo.

BIG MONEY Selling New Household Cleaning Set. Washes and dries windows. Sweeps, scrubs, mops. All complete only \$2.95. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

HELP WANTED

MEN WANTED for auto work. The auto repair business pays from \$50 to \$150 a week, steady work, no layoffs, no strikes, plenty of big jobs open. You can train for a big pay job in 8 weeks. Two big training shops—send today for my 64-page free book and special offer, including free board and free railroad fare to my nearest school. Write now. Address school nearest you. McSweeney Auto Tractor and Electrical Schools, Dept. 3310 McSweeney Bldg., Cincinnati, or McSweeney Bldg., Cleveland.

WANTED—Farmer and wife to take care of private shooting preserve. Must be experienced in duck and poultry raising as well as truck farming. Must have knowledge of hunting on both land and water. When writing state references, also age and salary expected. Box No. 780, Michigan Farmer.

WANTED—Married man without children to run farm near Detroit. Reference required. Box 806 Michigan Farmer.

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—Position as foreman on Dairy farm. Experienced, with lots of references. Box 708 Michigan Farmer.

WANTED—Light work around, farm or overseeing duties. Understands farming thoroughly. Best of references. Box 253, Michigan Farmer.



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YOU cannot keep your health if your feet are unprotected against the wet. Farm chores take you into mud and snow and water. Leaky footwear robs you of comfort and, eventually, of your health.

Firestone Boots are designed and built with weather-proof, water-tight construction, reinforced to stand the hardest strains. Month in and month out, they keep the feet dry and comfortable no matter where you wear them.

You'll appreciate the extra heavy gray full double flange sole and gray heel, and the vamp, counter and leg reinforcements. Selected fabrics and scientifically compounded rubber make them unusually durable. The materials and workmanship in Firestone Boots are the result of 40 years of progress in manufacture.

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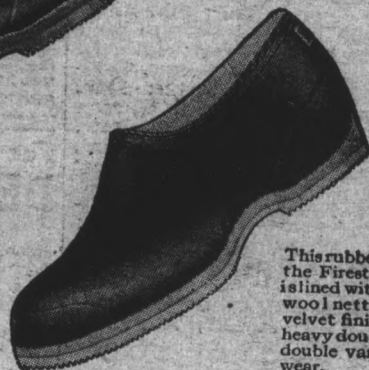
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The Firestone "Over" has extra heavy gray or red double sole. Lined throughout with heavy gray wool nett. Another excellent over-shoe for rough, heavy wear.



This rubber—known as the Firestone "Titan" is lined with heavy gray wool nett. Made with velvet finish and extra heavy double sole. Also double vamp for long wear.



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