

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXIII. No. 25
Whole Number 4641

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 20, 1924

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



And The Same To You

UNTIL he was almost ten the name stuck to him. He had literally to fight his way free of it. From So Big (of fond and infantile derivation) it had been condensed into Sobig. And Sobig DeJong, in all its consonantal disharmony, he had remained until he was a ten-year-old schoolboy in that incredibly Dutch district southwest of Chicago known as New Holland and later as High Prairie. At ten, by dint of fists, teeth, copper-toed boots, and temper, he earned the right to be called by his real name, Dirk DeJong. Now and then, of course, the nickname bobbed up and had to be subdued in a brief and bitter skirmish. His mother, with whom the name had originated, was the worst offender. When she lapsed he did not, naturally, use schoolyard tactics on her. But he sulked and glowered portentously and refused to answer, though her tone, when she called him So Big, would have melted the heat of any but that natural savage, a boy of ten.

The nickname had sprung from the early and idiotic question invariably put to babies and answered by them, with infinite patience, through the years of their infancy.

Selina DeJong, darting expertly about her kitchen, from washtub to baking board, from stove to table, or, if at work in the fields of the truck farm, straightening the numbed back for a moment's respite from the close-set rows of carrots, turnips, spinach, or beets over which she was laboring, would wipe the sweat beads from nose and forehead with a quick duck of her head in the crook of her bent arm. Those great fine dark eyes of hers would regard the child perched impermanently on a little heap of empty potato sacks, one of which comprised his costume. He was constantly detaching himself from the parent sack heap to dig and burrow in the rich warm black loam of the truck garden. Selina DeJong had little time for the expression of affection. The work was always hot at her heels. You saw a young woman in a blue calico dress, faded and earth-grimed. Between her eyes was a driven look as of one who walks always a little ahead of herself in her haste. Her dark abundant hair was skewered into a utilitarian knob from which soft loops and strands were constantly escaping, to be pushed back by that same harried ducking gesture of head and bent arm. Her hands, for such use, were usually too crusted and inground with the soil into which she was delving. You saw a child of perhaps two years, dirt-streaked, sunburned, and generally otherwise defaced by those bumps, bites, scratches, and contusions that are the common lot of the farm child of a mother harried by work. Yet, in that moment, as the woman looked at the child there in the warm moist spring of the Illinois prairie land, or in the cluttered kitchen of the farmhouse, there quivered and vibrated between them and all about them an aura, a glow, that imparted to them and their surroundings a mystery, a beauty, a radiance.

"How big is baby?" Selina would demand, senselessly. "How big is my man?"

The child would momentarily cease to poke plump fingers into the rich black loam. He would smile a gummy though slightly weary smile and stretch wide his arms. She, too, would open her tired arms wide, wide. Then they would say in a duet, his mouth a puckered pink petal, hers quivering with tenderness and a certain amusement, "So-o-oo big!" with the voice soaring on the prolonged vowel and dropping suddenly with the second word. Part of the game. The child became so habituated to this question that sometimes, if Selina happened to glance round at him suddenly in the midst of her task, he would take his cue without the familiar question be-

ing put and would squeal his "So-o-oo big!" rather absently, in dutiful solo. Then he would throw back his head and laugh a triumphant laugh, his open mouth a coral orifice. She would run to him, and swoop down upon him, and bury her flushed face in the warm moist creases of his neck, and make as though to devour him. "So big!"

But of course he wasn't. He wasn't as big as that. In fact, he never became as big as the wide-stretched arms of her love and imagination would have had him. You would have thought she should have been satisfied when, in later years, he was the Dirk DeJong whose name you saw (engraved) at the top of heavy cream linen paper, so rich and thick and stiff as

this time Selina attended schools, good, bad, private, public, with surprising regularity considering her nomadic existence. Deep-bosomed matrons, seeing this dark-eyed serious child seated alone in a hotel lobby or boarding-house parlor, would bend over her in solicitous questioning.

"Where is your mamma, little girl?"

"She is dead," Selina would reply, politely and composedly.

"Oh, my poor little dear!" Then with a warm rush, "Don't you want to come and play with my little girl? She loves little girls to play with. H'M?" The "m" of the interrogation held hummily, tenderly.

These good ladies wasted their sympathy. Selina had a beautiful time.

withered apples that have rotted at the core. Selina had once found such an apple in a corner of a disorderly school desk, sniffed it, regarded its wrinkled, sapless pink cheek, and had bitten into it adventuresomely, only to spit out the mouthful in an explosive and unladylike spray. It had been all black and mouldy at its heart.

Something of this she must have conveyed, in her desperation, to her father in an uncensored letter. Withoue warning he had come for her, and at sight of him she had been guilty of the only fit of hysteria that marked her life, before or after the episode.

So, then, from twelve to nineteen she was happy. They had come to Chicago in 1885, when she was sixteen. There they remained. Selina attended Miss Fister's Select School for Young Ladies. When her father brought her there he had raised quite a flutter in the Fister breast—so soft-spoken was he, so gentle, so sad-appearing, so winning as to smile. In the investment business, he explained. Stocks and that kind of thing. A widower. Miss Fister said, yes, she understood.

Simeon had had nothing of the look of the professional gambler of the day. The wide slouch hat, the flowing mustache, the glittering eye, the too-bright boots, the gay cravat, all were missing in Simeon Peake's make-up. True, he did sport a singularly clear white diamond pin in his shirt front; and his hat he wore just a little on one side. But then, these both were in the male mode and quite commonly seen. For the rest he seemed a mild and suave man, slim, a trifle diffident, speaking seldom and then with a New England drawl by which he had come honestly enough, Vermont Peake that he was.

Chicago was his meat. It was booming, prosperous. Jeff Hankin's red plush and mirrored gambling house, and Mike McDonald's, too, both on Clark Street, knew him daily. He played in good luck and bad, but he managed somehow to see to it that there was always the money to pay for the Fister schooling. His was the ideal poker face—bland, emotionless, immobile. When he was flush they ate at the Palmer House, dining off chicken or quail and thick rich soup and the apple pie for which the hostelry was famous. Walters hovered solicitously about Simeon Peake, though he rarely addressed them and never looked at them. Selina was happy. She knew only such young people—girls—as she met at Miss Fister's school. Of men, other than her father, she knew as little as a nun—less. For those cloistered creatures must, if only in the copying of their Bible, learn much of the moods and passions that sway the male. The Songs of Solomon alone are a glorious sex education. But the Bible was not included in Selina's haphazard reading, and the Gideonite was not then a force in the hotel world.

Her chum was Julie Hempel, daughter of August Hempel, the Clark Street butcher. You probably now own some Hempel stock, if you're lucky; and eat Hempel bacon and Hempel hams cured in the hickory, for in Chicago the distance from butcher of 1885 to packer of 1890 was only a five-year leap.

Being so much alone developed in her a gift for the make-believe. In a comfortable, well-dressed way she was a sort of mixture of Dick Swiveller's Marchioness and Sarah Crewe. Even in her childhood she extracted from life the double enjoyment that comes usually only to the creative mind. "Now I'm doing this. Now I'm doing that," she told herself while she was doing it. Looking on while she participated. Perhaps her theater-going had something to do with this. At an age when most little girls were not only unheard but practically unseen, she occupied a grown-up seat at the play, her rapt face, with its dark ser-

(Continued on page 552).

Our Story Contest

WE feel sure that "So Big" is one of the best stories ever run in the Michigan Farmer. It will be more than worth-while for every reader to read it. To make the reading of it doubly interesting, we are going to run a little contest in connection with it.

Prizes will be offered for the best letters on "What I got out of this story." The first prize will be five dollars; the second, three dollars; third, two dollars, and fourth, one dollar. The letters are to be submitted after the story is completed.

"So Big" is full of life and action. Its plot involves both rural and urban interest. It draws a vivid picture of life. In other words, it is a real first-class story.

Start reading it now. We know that if you do, you will be glad that you took our hint.

to have the effect of being starched and ironed by some costly American business process; whose clothes were made by Peter Peel, the English tailor; whose roadster ran on a French chassis; whose cabinet held mellow Italian vermouth and Spanish sherry; whose wants were served by a Japanese houseman; whose life, in short, was that of the successful citizen of the Republic. But she wasn't. Not only was she dissatisfied: she was at once remorseful and indignant, as though she, Selina DeJong, the vegetable peddler had been partly to blame for this success of his, and partly cheated by it.

When Selina DeJong had been Selina Peake she had lived in Chicago with her father. They had lived in many other cities as well. In Denver during the rampant '80s. In New York when Selina was twelve. In Milwaukee briefly. There was even a San Francisco interlude which was always a little sketchy in Selina's mind and which had ended in a departure so hurried as to bewilder even Selina who had learned to accept sudden comings and abrupt goings without question. "Business," her father always said. "Little deal." She never knew until the day of his death how literally the word deal was applicable to his business transactions. Simeon Peake, travelling the country with his little daughter, was a gambler by profession, temperament, and natural talents. When in luck they lived royally, stopping at the best hotels, eating strange, succulent sea-viands, going to the play, driving in hired rigs (always with two horses. If Simeon Peake had not enough money for a two-horse equipage he walked). When fortune hid her face they lived in boarding-houses, ate boarding-house meals, wore the clothes bought when Fortune's breath was balmy. During all

Except for three years, to recall which was to her like entering a sombre icy room on leaving a warm and glowing one, her life was free, interesting, varied. She made decisions usually devolving upon the adult mind. She selected clothes. She ruled her father. She read absorbently books found in boarding-house parlors, in hotels, in such public libraries as the times afforded. She was alone for hours a day, daily. Frequently her father, fearful of loneliness for her, brought her an armful of books and she had an orgy, dipping and swooping about among them in a sort of gourmand's ecstasy of indecision. In this way, at fifteen, she knew the writings of Byron, Jane Austen, Dickens, Charlotte Bronte, Felicia Hemans. Not to speak of Mrs. S. D. E. N. Southworth, Bertha M. Clay, and that good fairy of the scullery, the Fireside Companion, in whose pages factory girls and dukes were brought together as inevitably as steak and onions. These last were, of course, the result of Selina's mode of living, and were loaned her by kind-hearted landladies, chambermaids, and waitresses all the way from California to New York.

Her three dark years—from nine to twelve—were spent with her two maiden aunts, the Misses Sarah and Abbie Peake, in the dim, prim Vermont Peake house from which her father, the black sheep, had run away when a boy. After her mother's death Simeon Peake had sent his little daughter back east in a fit of remorse and temporary helplessness on his part and a spurt of forgiveness and churchly charity on the part of his two sisters. The two women were incredibly drawn in the pattern of the New England spinster of fiction. Mitts, preserves, Bible, chilly best room, solemn and kittenless cat, order, little-girls-mustn't. They smelled of apples—of

This is the First Installment of our New Serial Story

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXIII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

A Practical Journal for the Rural Family

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE

What's Ahead in Poultry Business

Some Facts Indicating that Poultry Raising is not Overdone

By Gilbert Gusler

LAST winter, the impressive expansion in the poultry industry, which had been under way since 1920, aroused a good deal of fear that serious over-production was about to occur. The annual estimate made by the United States Department of Agriculture, placed the farm chicken population on January 1, 1924, at 474,000,000 head. This was an increase of twelve per cent over 1923. Likewise a gain of thirty-two per cent since 1920, while the human population had gained only about six per cent.

Not only was the number of chickens on farms estimated to be the largest on record, but more attention was being paid to feeding and care. The stage seemed to be set for a further increase in egg production and in the number of chickens that would be raised in 1924. Most people believed that considerably lower prices would be necessary to induce consumers to absorb this increased output. For two seasons, dealers had suffered losses on stored eggs and were disposed to be very cautious as the new storing season approached.

An Official Warning.

The United States Department of Agriculture shook a warning finger. "The Agricultural Outlook for 1924," as prepared by its economists had this to say:

"The situation in 1924 clearly indi-

cates an increase in production of both poultry and eggs. The increase will probably be such as to make an accelerated rate of consumption of eggs necessary. In view of the outlook for the industry in 1924, producers should consider carefully the results of an expansion of poultry production."

Again it was demonstrated that the disaster everyone is looking for seldom happens. Producers themselves probably took some note of the possibility of overdoing their market. Then, early last spring, when dealers allowed

egg prices to drop to an extremely low level, while poultry prices remained rather attractive, producers responded by selling their surplus fowls more closely than usual. The average farm price of eggs for a time was at the lowest point since 1916. This stimulated consumption of eggs in the country and in the smaller towns where eggs at retail were close to the price farmers received. Protracted cold weather throughout the spring also tended to keep down the lay as well as the number of chickens raised. The

result was that the anticipated flood of eggs never reached the large markets.

What the Records Show.

The records show that receipts of eggs at the four leading markets during 1924 were lighter than in the corresponding months of 1923 with the exception of April and July. For the year to date, the shrinkage amounts to eight per cent, which is the first time in four years that receipts have failed to show a progressive increase.

Receipts of dressed poultry at these same markets were heavier than last year in each of the first seven months of 1924. This period covered the wind-up of the marketing of the large crop of poultry produced in 1923 and the weeding out of flocks during the period when egg prices were temporarily unsatisfactory. Combined receipts since July have been less than in the same period of 1923.

This shows how quickly accidental conditions, such as the weather, and the natural adjustments brought about by price may take care of a supply of poultry and eggs that seems to be getting out of balance with the demand.

Because of the corrections brought about in this manner, prices of both poultry and eggs are actually higher than at this time a year ago. Moreover, the unweighted average farm

(Continued on page 560).



Does Not Youthful Interest in Poultry Indicate Confidence in the Future?

The Personal Equation in Farming

Some Men Succeed in Spite of Adverse Conditions

By I. R. Waterbury

MOST farmers and many economists agree that a large part of the difficulty encountered by farmers as a class in every period of depression is due to over-production. Even the President voiced this sentiment in his recent talk to the live stock men at the International Live Stock Exposition. With an over-supply of farm products, market prices are bound to be low and the consequent returns small. That there is a measure of fact in this contention no one can successfully deny. Yet, there is another side to the picture which is worthy of more than our passing attention, a side which is best brought to our individual attention by the power of example.

The writer has in mind the case of one man which is typical of similar cases to be found in almost every farming community. A young man of ordinary attainments, but with the habit of industry, went to work to earn a competence after he had finished the course of instruction given at the country school. As soon as he was able to make a reasonable down payment he purchased eighty acres of land right in his own community, as was the common practice of forward-looking young men in those days.

This was originally a good piece of land but had been rented for some years and was not in the best of condition, a defect this young man set about to remedy. While he had not had the advantage of an agricultural college education or technical or scientific training of any kind in agricul-

ture, he used good horse sense in the handling of this piece of land right from the start. A portion of it was in clover which he proceeded to cut several times during the season and leave it right on the land. The next year the field was plowed and planted to potatoes, with a big crop of fine quality tubers as a result.

Similar success marked this young man's efforts in the production of other crops. He always grew good crops, far better than the average produced by his neighbors. He sold these crops, paid his running expenses and put the rest of the money in the bank. In a few years when the adjoining 120 acres was offered for sale he was a cash buyer. He retired from active work with an ample competence, having become known as one of the best farmers in the entire community.

This farmer operated through good times and bad—including the extreme depression of the late nineties. He did not make his money from increase in land values, as was largely the case with the previous generation of farmers. The fact is he left his farms in far better shape than he found them, both as to soil fertility and the extent and value of the improvements on them. Yet he had made plenty of money aside from that put back into his business, and under exactly the same conditions which were regarded as a serious handicap by most of his contemporaries and which proved an

insurmountable obstacle to many of them.

This example has been duplicated in a great many agricultural communities of this and other states, while farmers as a class have been suffering from the evil of over-production. The individual farmers who have prospered, even under admittedly adverse conditions, have always been farmers who produced good crops, not occasionally, but habitually. They have produced these good crops not because of any especially favorable conditions, but largely because they have paid special attention to the matter of soil fertility, and have kept their soils in good physical condition and well supplied with plant food. Generally this has supplemented by intelligently used of leguminous crops as green manure, supplemented by intelligently used chemical plant foods.

Michigan is one of the leading potato producing states of the country, yet our average yield per acre of potatoes is less than one-half of the average yield in Maine. The reason is, in a large measure, to be found in the fact that the farmers of Maine devote a very much larger percentage of their land to the production of leguminous crops than do the farmers of this state, or, in fact, any other state in the Union.

Also, if he will note market reports carefully, the reader may be surprised to find that the potato producers of

the state of Maine are suffering less from the evil of over-production this year than are the potato growers of this state, due to the fact that their product demands a premium on the market. It is almost a universal rule that the man who grows good crops, crops which yield considerably better than the average, also produces a quality product, a product which is better than the average from the standpoint of sale ability.

The larger crops are also produced at less cost per unit than are the small or average yields. Consequently when low prices prevail the farmer who produces a good crop will get by without a loss and may make a fair profit, when the average farmer finds his crop a losing proposition.

A lesson to be gained from this incontrovertible fact is that while increased total production along lines in which there is already a large surplus is neither advisable nor a sensible course, better per acre yields are absolutely essential to economic crop production all along the line in this state. It will pay to give more attention to building up the soil fertility through liberal use of leguminous crops plowed down for green manure, and the growing of better average yields on the smaller acreage devoted to the production of cash crops. In the last analysis, production per unit of labor is the greatest factor in profitable crop production, since labor is the most costly of the factors which enter into crop production.

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1924

The Lawrence Publishing Co.
Editors and Proprietors1632 LaFayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
Telephone Cherry 8384NEW YORK OFFICE 120 W. 42nd St.
CHICAGO OFFICE 608 So. Dearborn St.
CLEVELAND OFFICE 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE 261-263 South Third St.ARTHUR CAPPER President
MARCO MORROW Vice-President
PAUL LAWRENCE Vice-President
F. H. NANCE SecretaryI. R. WATERBURY Associate Editors
BURT WERMUTH Editors
FRANK A. WILKEN Editors
ILA A. LEONARD Editors
P. P. POPE Field Editor

I. R. WATERBURY Business Manager

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 \$1.65 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 FIVE

DETROIT, DEC. 20, 1924

CURRENT COMMENT

Our Best Holiday

IF all the children were entitled to a vote in a referendum upon the most popular of our holidays, surely Christmas would pile up a remarkable majority; and, while it makes its strongest appeal to the boys and girls, Christmas is not without a compensation to every member of the family from grandmother and grandfather down to the mite that coos in its crib.

Of course, those occasional outcroppings of ill humor, those Scrooge-like bursts of temper at annoyances, come when our digestion is a little off and we are in the swirl of the Christmas mob. The pushing, crowding, twisting and squirming one is obliged to pass through to get even a glimpse of the face of some cheerful but overworked clerk is indeed trying. But all this, when compared with the sum-total of anticipation and realization on the part of those within the family circle and among the close relatives and friends, makes the joy of Christmas time the greatest joy of all.

Then, too, as we look back over the Christmas festivities of the years gone by and reflect upon the joyous family reunions when we sort of cut loose from the workaday world, gave freedom to the spirit of love and friendship within us, got real close to those of our own neighborhood and blood, yes, and when this very spirit was everywhere in the air, it had a compensation that could not be reckoned in dollars and cents.

And so, we feel strongly that the strengthening of family ties and the actual building up of that bond of brotherly love among folks make Christmas really the best and most valuable of all our holidays and the one fullest of the real joy of life.

Habits of Mind

AMONG certain classes in China, it is a thing of pride to have long fingernails. These long nails indicate that one belongs to a class which does not have to work and the longer the nails the more a person of leisure one is. One man is said to have his nails over a foot long. He keeps them encased in wooden shields and is unable to feed himself or even lie down, except in certain positions, for fear of breaking these marks of aristocracy.

One is led to say with Shakespeare, "What fools these mortals be." But, and this is a big but, are we not fools,

too? We do not adhere to preconceived notions regarding fingernails, but are we not also in ruts? Do we not often farm in the way we were taught as the Chinese grow nails as they were taught? Do we not often, with much discomfort and loss, adhere to ruts of thoughts and methods when we could with some little effort get onto the smoother road of modern progress?

May it not be that we do not conceive that life is a constant process of change and progress? Today is not like yesterday, and tomorrow will still be different.

Fundamentals are always the same. The whole universe is run on fundamentals. They make the past worth while. But can we afford to sit helpless with our fingernails of the past and watch the world go by into a glorious future? May it not be well for each of us to ask, "Am I building upon the past, or am I buried in it? Am I willing or willful regarding the tasks the modern world puts to me?"

What We Drink

THE human animal is the only one who likes to tickle his appetite, and by and large, he uses much time and many methods in doing so. Among the various ways of tickling the palate is drinking, that is, something besides water. Water does not tickle the palate, it only quenches the thirst. It's the something put in water that does the tickling, and most notorious in this respect, is moonshine. Undoubtedly there has been enough moonshine consumed to turn night into day if its illuminating qualities were used. But moonshine has long lost its standing among self-respecting folks, so they use a substitute.

This substitute is usually made of a coal tar by-product, coloring matter, sugar and a lot of water. We consume eight billion bottles of such a concoction in a year, and most of us think we are drinking fruit juices, the nectar of the gods. In fact, there is more fruit juice in a hog running around in an apple orchard than there is in all of these drinks put together.

We have successfully legislated against the use of the word butter in connection with the sale of oleomargarine, but we still permit these drink concoctions to parade around as fruit drinks. They can be called any fruit name under the sun as long as the word "imitation" is on the bottle or label somewhere, and usually this word is so small and so placed that it is playing hide-and-seek with the consumer.

These bottles of bubbles lack the vitamins, and all the other health-giving qualities of fruit juices, in fact, they lack everything but the palate tickling qualities. Therefore, they are spurious, and are deceptions foisted upon the public.

It seems, then, that for common welfare, the laws should be such that they will prohibit the use of the fruit names in connection with any drinks which do not contain fruit juices.

The Community Betterment

A PRACTICE familiar to pioneers who had pork to cure and preserve was to test the strength of the brine by dropping in an egg. If the egg floated the brine was considered of the proper mixture to keep the meat. This practice had one drawback. When the egg was old it would float, even in brine lacking the required amount of salt to preserve meat. So the value of the test depends upon the condition of the egg.

It may be a bit far-fetched to go from brine to community critics; but that egg pretty well symbolizes the influence of those who criticize efforts to build up and improve our communities and the folks who live therein.

If the critic is a person of good

character who, by reason of that fact, is bound to criticize only for the sole purpose of making things better, his words and acts are quite certain to help in the preservation of the good things of the community, and in its improvement. But, should there be an attempt to follow the leadership of the person lacking in character, then like the bad egg, it may lead us to depend upon a "solution" that is too weak to make for betterment, with the result that conditions, even worse than those at first obtaining, may prevail.

For The People

AS we look over the public horizon, we note many self-appointed emissaries to the common weal. Without them the clocks would stop, the sun would quit its job and the moon would probably be full all the time. They deem themselves the essentials of the necessary in keeping the world from going flat.

In talking they are great, but in doing, well, they always have manicured hands and clean shirt-fronts. There is occasionally some question as to the condition of the rest of the shirt.

In the last political campaign we had a unique occurrence. A presidential candidate kept his mouth shut and let his record speak for itself. The results of the election make us feel happy, not necessarily because that man got in, but because it showed us that the public in general was not always attracted by a lot of noise and bla-bla.

Men of true worth never spend time tooting their own horn. They are too busily engaged in useful work.

Doing Double Duty

THERE is no line of activity which requires as varied duties as agriculture. In industry each has his set line of work. The production department, the selling department and the cost department often have work so distinctive that they might well be called other businesses. Even in the various departments each man has distinctive work and often knows little of what the other man is doing.

But the farmer is supposedly required, in order to farm successfully, to know how to produce a product, the process of which is constantly changing because of the vagaries of nature. He is supposed to know the cost of production, which is also constantly changing because of the vagaries referred to above. And he is supposed to sell to the best advantage.

However, this is an age of specialization. By devoting ones' time to the study of selling, one becomes more proficient in selling. To devote one's time to the study of production one becomes better enabled to produce. In specialization one learns the little things which are big factors in the final results.

It is difficult to specialize on the individual farm because of the multiplicity of duties. Specialization must come by conferring many of the special duties to others outside of the farm. The agricultural colleges and experiment stations have numerous specialists who delve into the intricate problems of production, and are ready to serve the man next to the ground. They should be consulted when problems of production present themselves.

Sales methods most always present problems. A farmer is rarely a good salesman. Even if he is, he has not the time to devote to proper selling. Cooperation with an efficient salesman in charge of the cooperative selling is, without doubt, the solution of the problem. It is true that cooperation has failed in many cases but that was not the fault of cooperation but of the inefficiency in the use of cooperative methods.

Keeping costs are also hard for the farmer. He finds it difficult to adapt

any system to his farming. But, even so, in agriculture cost keeping has advanced. The Babcock test, and the trap nest are essentially cost methods. A membership in a cow testing association is one of the best ways of learning costs in dairying. Cost keeping has shown the economical value of good seed and the use of fertilizers.

As in industry, it seems that the trend in farming should be toward simplification. The efficient farmer will try to keep from doing double duty, but will endeavor to get others to do as much as possible so that he can devote himself to the immediate problems on the farm. He will make use of all possible public agencies to help him in his work, and will thus tend to make himself a specialist instead of an all-around man.

Merry Christmas

I DON'T need no calendar to tell me that Christmas is around. I kin tell by how Sofie and the kids acts. The kids is got the "wants" and Sofie is got the "buys" and "sews." Every little while the kids is sayin' I want this or I want that fer Christmas, and Sofie is always sewin' or buyin' somethin'.

When you see dust around our house there is somethin' the matter, and I see dust. Sofie just eats, sews and buys, and sleeps once in a while. She is makin' a pair of what-you-call-ems fer Mrs. Johnson, who gave her a nice



pair o' pink ones last year. She ain't never wore them pink ones, 'cause she is past the pink age, but she is gotta pay back Mrs. Johnson, anyhow. I says ta Sofie ta give back the pink ones and call it square, and she just looks at me with one o' them kinda looks marred men know about.

Christmas is gotta be a regular race, a race fer the womin'. Even the city newspaper starts about Thanksgiving tellin' you how many days there is before Christmas, 'til, when you get ta only one or two days before Christmas, everybody is breakin' the speed limit, and you gotta be awful careful how you talk ta your wife, 'cause she is awful busy tryin' ta figure out who gave her presents last year so she can give them some this.

You know, the other day when I was settin' there watchin' Sofie sewin', and not darin' ta say anythin', I picked up a anchunt history and in it I found that Christmas was ta celebrate the birth o' Jesus. Maybe that's somethin' most o' us don't know. I just wondered if Jesus would like ta have His birthday made such a tradin' time like it is. I kinda think he'd like ta have it celebrated in good fellowship an' holiness instead o' makin' it a endurance test fer nerves.

The other day I went down ta Bloomstein's store fer Sofie, an' he had a dozen clerks instead o' two, an' the way Ike was rushin' around there, I kin bet he was glad that Jesus was born.

I like the things that Jesus taught. "Peace on Earth an' good will toward men" means a whole lot. But there ain't goin' ta be much o' that ta home until after Christmas.

Looks ta me like if we'd spend more time tryin' ta learn the lessons Jesus taught instead o' at Ike Bloomstein's buyin', the world'd be better.

Well, anyhow, here's wishin' you a real Merry Christmas, the kind what'll last you through the year.

HY SYCKLE.

A good conscience is a continual Christmas.—Franklin.

This day shall change all griefs and quarrels into love.—Shakespeare.

It is good to be children sometimes, and never better than at Christmas when its mighty Founder was a child Himself.—Dickens.

TOP-DRESSING WHEAT WITH STRAW.

BY LEO C. REYNOLDS.

FOR several years I have been producing more straw on my farm than I could work through my stables into manure; consequently, I have drawn out a large amount of straw during the winter and top-dressed wheat as a means of encouraging clover catches and to protect the wheat from adverse weather conditions during the winter and spring. I find this practice profitable and shall this coming winter top-dress a considerable area of wheat land.

I begin top-dressing wheat with the straw as soon as the land is frozen hard enough to hold the wagon. I have tried spreading the straw with the ordinary manure spreader, but I find that I can do it much faster with forks. As I always stack my straw it does not wet in badly, and, if care is exercised not to uncover too much of the stack at once, very little trouble will be encountered with freezing.

I find it a good practice to throw the straw off in small piles on each side of the wagon, just enough to cover a space thirty feet wide. After the straw is unloaded I go along and spread it evenly and lightly upon the wheat. Here care should be exercised to spread the straw as lightly as possible. Too heavy spreading is likely to smother the wheat. Frozen bunches of straw should be broken up or thrown back upon the wagon and hauled to the barnyard.

I consider top-dressing with straw during the winter a great protection to the wheat crop. It helps to catch the snow and furnishes a covering for the wheat. It helps also to prevent freezing and thawing in the spring. It also furnishes a mulch for the wheat during the growing season and assists in securing good clover catches.

CARE OF THE WINDMILL.

ON a great many farms the windmill is the source of power depended upon to supply water for the live stock during the winter months. We depend quite largely upon the mill because it is a cheap source of power

and very reliable. My windmill has been in operation for over thirty years and is giving as good service today as the day it was put up.

I have been very careful to keep the mill well oiled. I think with the windmill, as with any other machinery, proper lubrication is very essential and quite largely upon it depends the life and service of the mill.

During the winter frequent oiling is very important. The older type of windmills, like mine, do not possess a reservoir from which the oil is splashed over the bearings or working parts. So, during cold weather when lubrication is much more difficult than in warm weather, this work must be watched closely. I endeavor to oil my windmill every two weeks winter and summer, with a good quality of medium oil.

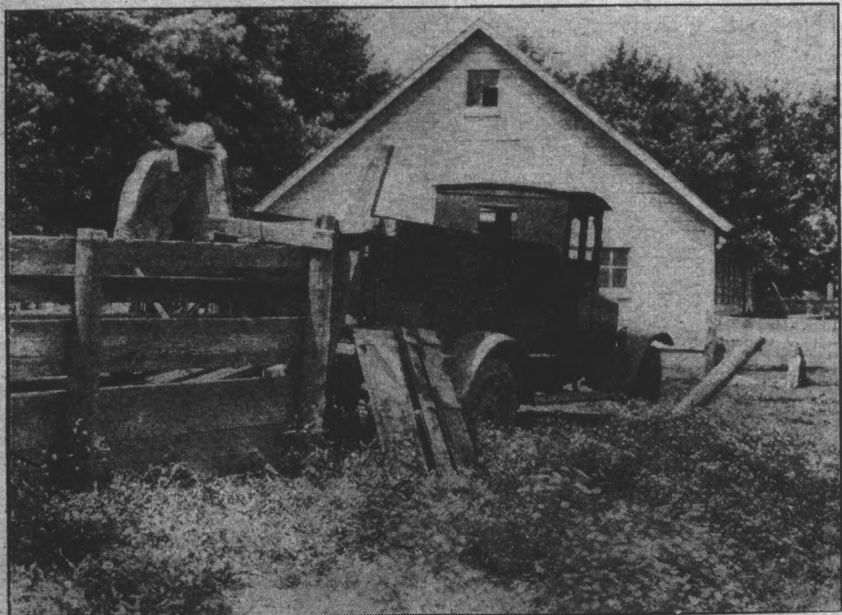
One of the great causes of short-life to windmills is failure to keep the joints and adjustments tight. During the winter the windmill is subjected to heavy winds. The braces on the tower should be kept tight. The wheel also should be gone over carefully and all bolts and braces adjusted and tightened.—R. L.

PRODUCES OVER FOUR TONS OF HONEY.

MR. THOMAS J. DAVIS, of Rudyard, has built up his bee industry until he at present has 140 swarms and expects eventually to have 300. He finds local conditions ideal for bee-keeping. His experience indicates that the Carneolian bee is best adapted to Upper Peninsula conditions. The average product the past season was sixty pounds of honey per colony. This is a low average, Mr. Davis states, because of certain conditions the past season that will not exist normally. Normally he expects a yield of 100 pounds per colony. Mr. Davis advocates the formation of an Upper Peninsula bee-keepers' association, which will do much to keep Upper Peninsula colonies free from disease and will facilitate marketing of honey.—L. C.

We make it a point to use our horses as regularly as possible in winter. It keeps them in better health.—R. O. Brown.

He Finds Truck a Big Time Saver



MR. H. G. MEYER, who owns a 240-acre farm, has built up quite a reputation in his neighborhood as a feeder of steers and hogs. Here is shown the way he loads his hogs for market into his one-ton truck.

Mr. Meyer says the big advantage of his motor truck over horses and wagons is the time saved. He can take a load of hogs to town, five miles away, unload them and be back for another load in less than forty-five

minutes, as against a two-hour trip each way by horses and wagon. Recently he hauled 194 hogs to town in less than two days. In the old days of wagon transportation, the item of shrinkage had to be considered and as much of the hauling as possible had to be done before seven in the morning. Now, with his truck he gets to town so quickly that shrinkage is practically negligible. In many other ways he finds the truck a good investment.



Lead gives to chinaware its beauty and lustre

GLAZED china is nothing more than clay shaped in various forms and covered with a thin skin of glaze. It is this thin coating that transforms the rough, porous clay body into a beautiful, smooth, lustrous china plate or cup or saucer. And in making this glaze, lead has always been one of the most essential ingredients.

Any one of the three lead products—white-lead, red-lead, or litharge—can be used in making lead glazes. Makers of fine chinaware will use as much as 80,000 pounds of white-lead a year and only 1,000 pounds of red-lead. Others in the industry use large quantities of red-lead. They will reverse the above figures and use 80 times as much red-lead as white-lead.

Where most lead is used

Although lead in pottery is constantly serving and helping to beautify your home, the tonnage of lead used in this way is not so great as that used in paint. Everywhere you go you see white-lead paint protecting houses from the attacks of weather.

There is no finer paint than pure white-lead and linseed oil for protecting exterior wooden surfaces from rot and decay. And nowhere is such protection so needed as on farm buildings. Exposed to the full sweep of wind and storm, all houses, barns, and other wooden structures should have adequate coverings of white-lead paint.

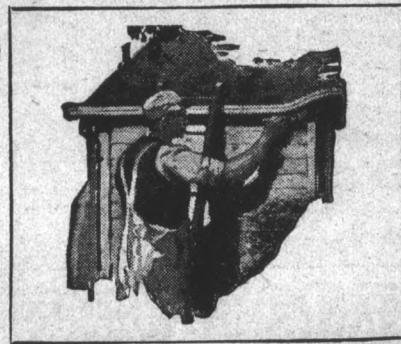
In these days when building costs are so high, the far-seeing farmer protects with white-lead paint the money he has invested in his property. In other words, he believes in the slogan, "Save the surface and you save all."

Ask any experienced painter what you should do to save your property from the attacks of the weather. He will tell you to keep it covered with white-lead paint.

He and his fellow craftsmen have used it for generations. Painters know its qualities and have confidence in it.

Red-lead for metal surfaces

Red-lead paint is to iron and steel surfaces what white-lead is to wood. It prevents rust and rust is just as sure to destroy your unpainted machinery, your tools as rot is to destroy your unpainted house or barn. Save wooden surfaces with white-lead paint, and the metal with red-lead.



This man is giving the farm house white-lead protection against the attacks of the weather.

A hundred pages of paint facts

If you want to know how to save the surface of wood, masonry or metal on your farm with paint, write for our "Handy Book on Painting." This book is filled with essential paint facts and formulas and will be sent free at your request.

Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy red-lead are the names of the pure white-lead and red-lead made and sold by National Lead Company. On every keg of these products is reproduced the picture of the Dutch Boy Painter shown below. This trade-mark guarantees a product of the highest quality.

National Lead Company also makes lead products for practically every purpose to which lead can be put in art, industry, and daily life. If you want information regarding any particular use of lead, write to us.



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State Street; Buffalo, 116 Oak Street; Chicago, 900 West 18th Street; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Avenue; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Avenue; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut Street; San Francisco, 485 California Street; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Penna., 316 Fourth Avenue; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut Street

Save the surface and you save all.



NEIGHBORS

When Ephraim Crosby made a clearing far out on Valley Road and built his house, he had no neighbors. He lived an independent life, producing on the farm practically all that his family ate and wore. Emergencies—sickness and fire and protection of his homestead from prowlers—he met for himself. Later he had neighbors, one five and another eight miles away. Sometimes he helped them with their planting and harvesting, and they helped him in turn. Produce was marketed in the town, twenty miles along the cart-road.

Today Ephraim Crosby's grandchildren still live in the homestead, farming its many acres. The next house is a good mile away. But the Crosbys of today are not isolated. They neighbor with a nation. They buy and sell in the far city as well as in the county-seat. They have at their call the assistance and services of men in Chicago or New York, as well as men on the next farm.

Stretching from the Crosbys' farm living-room are telephone wires that lead to every part of the nation. Though they live in the distant countryside, the Crosbys enjoy the benefits of national telephone service as wholly as does the city dweller. The plan and organization of the Bell System has extended the facilities of the telephone to all types of people. By producing a telephone service superior to any in the world at a cost within the reach of all to pay, the Bell System has made America a nation of neighbors.



AMERICAN TELEPHONE AND TELEGRAPH COMPANY
AND ASSOCIATED COMPANIES
BELL SYSTEM

One Policy, One System, Universal Service

TANNING HIDES FOR ROBES -AND COATS- HORSE AND COW - \$3.00 TO \$5.50

Tan hide and make Robe **WHYPAYMORE?**
complete using best grade
plush \$10.00 to \$12.50. We also make coats and fine
furs and tan hides into harness, sole, lace, glove leather.
Save \$5.00 to \$10.00 by writing for our prices. All work
guaranteed.
BADGER ROBE AND TANNING CO., Stevens Point, Wis.

RAW FURS WANTED

Highest Prices, Liberal Sort. Quick Returns.
Write Us for Price List and Tags.
W. H. RESSEGUIE & SON,
Grand Lodge, Michigan

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.

CONE-SHAPE GRINDERS

IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

Look to the Grinders. They do the
work! Bowsher's Cone-Shape
grinders are the correct principle
in Feed Mill construction. They
mean larger grinding surface
close to center of shaft; thus more
Capacity, Lighter Draft, Longer Life.

"Desire to express my appreciation
of the long-lasting, trouble-proof
Bowsher. Have used a No. 4 ten years
with less than One Dollar per year for
repairs." **R. W. Watt, Jacobusburg, O.**

10 sizes; 2 to 25 H. P. Write
for free catalogue.
D. N. P. BOWSHER CO., SOUTH BEND, IND.

**Why Not PUT THIS NEW
MILL ON YOUR
OLD
TOWER**

ALBION

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet
and powerful. One-third the work-
ing parts of any other mill.
Only main Pinion bearing subject to
wear. This is oilless, and easily re-
placeable. Covers 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.**

HAYES Fruit Fog Sprayers

Send for Catalog Before You Buy

Nearly 50 models, ranging in capacity
from 3 1/2 to 16 gallons per minute, with
300 lbs. pressure guaranteed.

Built like an automobile in one of the
largest sprayer plants in the world. Every
part mechanically perfected, efficient,
and easy to get at for cleaning or re-
pairs. Our small sprayers deliver the
same steady, dependable high pressure
as our big Triplex.

Quoted with or without trucks,
engines, pumps, tanks, or special
equipment. Also a full line of
traction and hand sprayers.

Distributors and Stocks in
all Fruit Sections

HAYES PUMP & PLANTER CO.
Dept. 612, Galva, Ill.



LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FOREIGN APPLE MARKET GOOD.

IN reviewing the foreign market sit-
uation, the bureau of agricultural
economics says that the foreign mar-
ket for American and Canadian ap-
ples during the 1924-25 season is en-
couraging. Improved economic condi-
tions in European markets, with reduced
production in the United States and
Canada, are reflected by the general
price level that has been maintained
by American apples in the United
Kingdom since the opening of the
season.

British markets have no special pref-
erence for boxed apples as against bar-
reled apples. The leading varieties
are York Imperial, Yellow Newton,
Jonathan, Baldwin and Winesap. The
preferred box varieties are Delicious,
Yellow Newton, Jonathan, Winesap
and Spitzenberg. It is reported that
ninety per cent of the 1924-25 ship-
ments of American apples has gone to
the United Kingdom.

COOPERATIVE WOOL GROWERS PROFIT.

THE Pacific Coast cooperating wool
growers have made an investiga-
tion which shows that during the last
five years the members have been paid
\$450,000 for their wool more than non-
members received for a similar quan-
tity of wool from the same territory.

CAPABLE MEN NEEDED.

THE importance of having men with
business capacity to head up co-
operative marketing organizations can
not be over-estimated, said Chris L.
Christensen, in charge of the Division
of Cooperative Marketing in the de-
partment of agriculture, on his return
from an inspection of western cooper-
atives. Efficient management and the
attitude of the members toward the
fundamental relation between produc-
tion and marketing are the two factors
which determine more than anything
else the success or failure of cooper-
ative organizations. Cooperative orga-
nizations are beginning to realize more
than ever before that production and
marketing are inseparable, and that
very often the solution of a marketing
problem may be found to originate in
production practices.

SHEEP MEN IN FAVORABLE POSITION.

COMMENTING on the live stock
situation, the secretary of agricul-
ture said that sheepmen were in a
much more favorable position than
cattle or hog producers. Today world
stocks of both sheep and wool are be-
low normal. Wool prices are advanc-
ing in world markets and there is an
excellent demand for both fat and
feeder sheep and lambs. The price
situation is encouraging expansion in
the production of wool and lambs.

It is worth noting that while the
American wool grower has in the last
few months not been getting the full
benefit of the tariff, he has benefitted
substantially from it in the last few
years. Under the tariff act of 1922
most of the wool imported into the
United States pays a duty of thirty-
one cents per pound clean content. In
the last few years the price of fine
territory staple wool in Boston has at
times been as much as thirty-two and
one-half cents above the price of a
comparable grade of wool in London.

FARMER REPRESENTATIVES AT CAPITAL.

WITH something less than a dozen
farm organizations maintaining
headquarters in the capital, it was
thought that the farmers were fairly
well provided along this line. But it

appears that this view is not at all
unanimous. Another farmers' relief
organization is to establish headquar-
ters in Washington. It is the Farmer-
to-Consumer League, a national non-
partisan association for the promotion
of agriculture through cooperative
marketing.

Members of the league are pledged
to help farmers to obtain farm relief
legislation at the present session of
congress. The relief legislation this
organization is promoting is the Cur-
tis-Aswell bill, which is the Yoakum
cooperative marketing corporation
scheme, to be financed by the govern-
ment, but to be controlled by a board
of eleven members. Officers of the
committee, having the Washington
headquarters in charge, are B. F.
Yoakum, J. W. Batchelder, Col. Ike T.
Pryor, D. O. Lively and J. H. Kimble.
The only real farm organization that
appears to be backing this scheme is
the National Farmers' Union.

NEW SECRETARY OF AGRICUL- TURE.

THE senate has confirmed the nom-
ination of Howard M. Gore, of
West Virginia, to be secretary of agri-
culture for the term ending March 4.
Mr. Gore is the first real farmer to
occupy the position in the President's
cabinet since the days of "Tama Jim"
Wilson. Secretary Gore has been a
farmer all his life, having been engag-
ed in general farming and raising beef
cattle. Until he came to Washington
two years ago to become assistant to
Secretary of Agriculture Wallace, he
had never left his farm, except for the
four years spent at the University of
West Virginia. He is said to have
been the originator of the 4-H clubs
for farm boys and girls, which are now
established in every state.

Among the recent aspirants for Sec-
retary Gore's place when he leaves
the department to become governor of
West Virginia, is John Fields, of Okla-
homa. Mr. Fields occupies a strong
position as a candidate for the secre-
taryship, having behind him his entire
state delegation in congress, and sev-
eral farm organizations.

COUNCIL ON MANY SUBJECTS.

DELEGATES to the annual meeting
of the State Association of Farm-
ers' Clubs had occasion to give expres-
sion to their views on many issues.

They held that the department of
justice should control the enforcement
of the prohibition amendment and that
no modification be made in the present
tolerance of alcoholic content; the
principles of the McNary-Haugen bill
be approved and endorsed; the opera-
tion of Muscle Shoals be urged; the
federal government duplicate to each
state for school purposes an amount
of funds equal to that raised in each
as primary school fund, and that all
federal cooperative projects be with-
held from states refusing concurrence
in the enforcement of federal laws.

They disapproved issuance of tax
exempt securities, but indorsed the gas
tax; an equitable income tax; the de-
lay of reapportionment of state rep-
resentation till 1926; the present pro-
hibition enforcement statutes; conser-
vation projects to be administered by
experts; the non-ratification of the
child labor amendment; the movement
to eradicate bovine tuberculosis, and
a state statute providing for the pub-
lication and distribution at state ex-
pense of arguments for and against all
proposed amendments to the state
constitution.

The following officers were elected
for the year: President, S. J. Skinner,
of Belding; vice-president, W. G. Kel-
logg, of Lansing; secretary-treasurer,
Mrs. I. R. Johnston; of Rushton; di-
rectors, Mrs. C. B. Cook, of Owosso,
and Lawrence Ward, St. Johns.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

MUST BACK EXCHANGE.

IN his talk on "Modern Marketing Methods for Michigan," at the recent horticultural meeting, Mr. C. E. Bassett said that it is necessary for the fruit growers of the state to back up the work of the Michigan Fruit Exchange. A state exchange is a necessity if Michigan is to make a good name for herself in the fruit markets of the country. If the exchange is not supported during its formative period, it would fail and then it would be a long time before the growers would have another opportunity to cooperate in a state-wide manner.

CALIFORNIA PEACH BLIGHT.

THE California peach blight which has been prevalent in the west since 1900 was found in Mason county, of this state, this summer.

The characteristic markings of the disease on the fruit is a white spot with a red discoloration around it. On the leaves it has the same markings but in time these spots dry up and fall out, as in the case of shot-hole fungus.

On the young shoots the characteristic marks are also found, and on the older limbs the trouble shows itself as black open cancers in due time.

Scab, blackspot and other peach diseases are somewhat similar in appearance to this blight, but none of them have the white center with red discoloration around it. It is thought that the trouble will not be serious in this state.

In California they spray in the latter part of November, or December, and that controls the disease for the coming season. But here, it is thought several sprayings in summer will have to be made to keep the trouble in check. The difference in the probable control measures here, and those used in the west, is due to the difference in the weather.

FRUIT GROWERS NEED BUSINESS METHODS.

MR. CARROLL SWEET, a prominent Grand Rapids banker, told the fruit growers that they needed modern business methods in their farming.

In no business does the producer pretend to be a salesman, as salesmanship and production are two entirely separate activities. Only in farming does one man perform these two duties. Therefore, the selling, at least, is not done successfully.

He suggests that cooperation be made more thorough and then a real salesman hired at a worth-while salary to sell Michigan apples to the world. He said that twenty-five thousand dollar salaries seem high, but often it is economy to pay such a salary to the right man.

Mr. Sweet also said that the right kind of advertising was one of the best investments a business man can make, and that there is no reason why a farmer's cooperative organization should not find it a part of good judgment to advertise in a business-like way. The western fruit grower has proven that it pays.

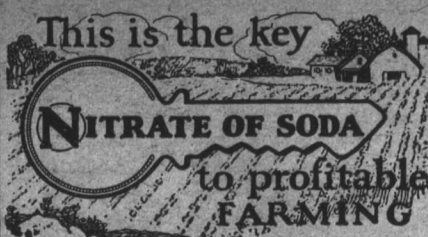
In all lines of business, they are cutting down the number of models they make. A furniture factory which failed recently had 249 styles on its list. In reorganization this was cut down to about thirty and the factory was put on a paying basis. In fruit there are too many varieties. A half dozen varieties of apples would be all that is necessary to supply the market.

With reference to credit, Mr. Sweet

said that ability plus integrity spells credit. If a fruit grower had the two qualifications referred to he should find no difficulty to get reasonable credit.

A farmer should not hesitate to ask for credit, provided he has the qualifications worthy of credit. In fact, he should demand it if he wants and can qualify for it. Bankers are as human as other people and sometimes a banker refuses credit to a worthy man because of the banker's inability to see the worthiness. That is the banker's fault and the would-be borrower's misfortune.

The white pines are best for community and church Christmas trees as their size is more adapted to larger spaces. The spruce is one of the most common of Wisconsin Christmas trees.



USE MORE NITROGEN

Farmers never use too much. Few of them use enough. Most of them use too little.

IT PAYS TO USE NITRATE OF SODA

100 to 300 pounds per acre

early in the spring, because it supplies immediately available nitrogen at the time it is most needed for best and quickest growth.

Nitrogen starvation is a far more common cause of poor crops than most farmers realize.

If your local dealer cannot supply you with the Nitrate you require or if you desire specific advice about its use, write our nearest office. For our information please add the number 1526

Chilean Nitrate of Soda—EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

Dr. William S. Myers, Director

Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga.
701 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn.

55 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio
Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.
25 Madison Avenue, New York

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

In a "Ball-Band" Arctic You Can See Some of the Reasons for More Days Wear

Old Man Winter is a bully. He gets outside your windows and dares you to come outdoors. And when you venture out, Winter doesn't run away. He attacks.

He blocks your path with snow. He puts ice beneath your soles and blows a freezing blast at your ankles.

He uses every weapon from a slip and fall to a frozen toe. His little guns cause discomfort and pain. His big guns are colds and pneumonia.

He is tough. One of his tricks is to wear out and destroy any footwear but the strongest.

When you walk out to meet Winter on his own ground, go well shod.

Your father before you doubtless wore "Ball-Band" Boots or Arctics when he fought his way to barn and field and town; and the same high quality, the same protection against cold and snow and hard wear is built in the "Ball-Band" Arctics you can buy today.

Examine a "Ball-Band" 4-Buckle Arctic

Take it up to the window. Put your hands in it. Feel the smooth woolen lining—not a wrinkle or a loose spot in it—the rubber and the lining are one—they cannot be separated.

Now look at the tongue or gusset that comes up over the instep and protects the front doubly. It is not a separate thing like the tongue in your shoes but it folds, leaving no crack, crevice or seam for the water to get in.

The strong heavy sole will attract your attention. See how neatly it is joined to the upper without a seam. You know it will never break away. The thickness, toughness and flexibility of the sole assure you of long wear.

See the reinforcement at every bend and wherever the strains come. No wonder "Ball-Band" Arctics wear so long.



One Buckle Arctic



Boys' Rolled Edge
Esko Slipper

Every "Ball-Band" Arctic passes through 33 skilled hands

You realize when you examine one of these arctics what skill is required to put together the many pattern pieces of rubber and cloth that make an article of footwear so warm and so durable.

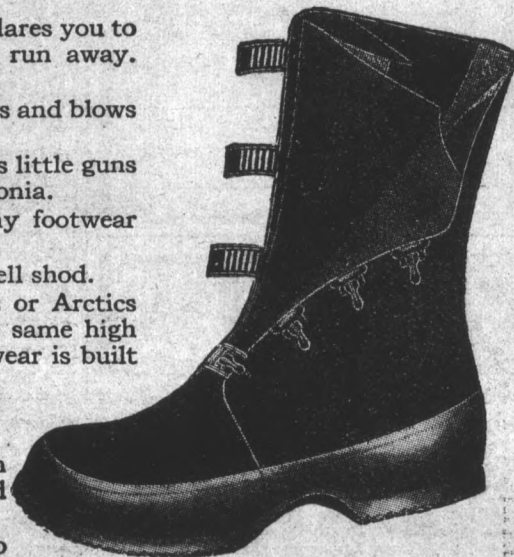
Each of the 33 workmen does his work by hand and he is expert at his particular part of the work.

Over ten million men and women are careful to look for the Red Ball—the "Ball-Band" Trade Mark, for they know that it means comfort, warmth and More Days Wear.

We make nothing but footwear and we know how

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
328 Water Street Mishawaka, Ind.
"The House That Pays Millions for Quality"

"BALL-BAND"
Rubber & Woollen
FOOTWEAR



Four Buckle
Excluder Arctic

Look for the RED BALL

Look for the Red Ball. It is on every pair of "Ball-Band" Rubber and Woollen Footwear. If your dealer does not handle "Ball-Band" write for dealer's name and the free booklet, "More Days Wear." It shows many kinds of Boots, Arctics, Light Rubbers, Work Shoes, Sport Shoes, Wool Boots and Socks—something for every member of the family.

AMERICA'S LEADING FUR HOUSE
Established 1853

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT AND SONS

Established 1853
Capital Over One Million Dollars
Our Detroit Plant Covers over two city blocks.

We Pay the Market's Highest Mark for RAW FURS

For BIG MONEY ship all your furs to the BIG house of Traugott Schmidt & Sons in Detroit. Our mammoth Receiving Plant—our extensive foreign connections—our record of 71 years of fair dealing—our capital of over \$1,000,000.00—are your guarantee of satisfaction.

Write for Price List
Every trapper and fur buyer in America should write at once for our Raw Fur Price List as this year we are making a special offer to our shippers that you cannot afford to miss.

We Charge No Commission
We charge no commission for handling your furs. You get every cent. We pay all express and parcel post charges, so you save big money that way too. Your furs are graded fairly and liberally so you get the market's highest mark. Your money is sent same day furs are received. No waiting—no delay.

Write Us Today SURE
Get our dependable Raw Fur Price List, latest market news, shipping tags, etc. all sent FREE. For quick action, fill out and mail us the coupon below. Do this NOW while you think of it.

TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT & SONS,
515 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich. Phone Main 4982

MAIL THE COUPON TODAY

Traugott Schmidt & Sons,
515 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Gentlemen: Send me FREE your Raw Fur Price List and your special offer to shippers.

Name

Address

Ship your FURS

To McMillan Fur & Wool Co.
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

Old Reliable (47 yrs) and Largest Dealers in the Northwest.
Pay High Prices. Quick Returns. Satisfaction.
Circulars to anyone interested in Raw Furs.
Free! Trappers Guide to those who ship to us.

SHIP FURS DIRECT TO HERSKOVITS NEW YORK
THE WORLD'S LARGEST FUR MARKET

You'll Get Better Grading and BIGGER PAY FOR YOUR CATCH.

SHIP QUICK—WE NEED ALL OF YOUR FURS.

FREE Treasure Books of Supplies at Lowest Cost, Guaranteed Price Lists, Shipping Tags, Market Reports, etc.

Write to W. IRVING HERSKOVITS FUR CO., Inc.
109 West 24th Street, New York—Dept. 229

TRAPPERS—Ship To DORMAN

1,000,000 shippers in North America and each one can be satisfied!

Thousands ship to us every year. Do you ship to DORMAN? If not, you are missing that confidence and peace of mind that OUR shippers enjoy. They know that they can depend on getting top market prices, correct grading, and quick returns.

We pay express, and parcel post, charges, and deduct no commissions.

Make a new friend. Write NOW for our price list.

BENJAMIN DORMAN
RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC.
109 West 24th St. New York

THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

HYDRAULIC RAM INSTALLED.

OUR best investment is a water system including a hydraulic ram. A short distance from our barn is a spring-fed stream. In this stream, under an eighteen-inch fall, we installed the ram. From there a pipe carries the water to a tank in the barn, where the flow is controlled by a float. Just outside the barn, another pipe is connected with the first and leads to another tank in the attic of the house. When the flow to the barn stops, the water must go to the house. Both of these tanks are usually full. The attic tank and a range boiler furnish hot and cold water in abundance for bathroom and kitchen. This saves labor at the house and the live stock does much better when supplied with an abundance of good fresh water above freezing temperature.—Fred Ellison.

PICKS THE SILO.

I CONSIDER the best investment I have made on my farm to be the silo. It enables me to take care of the corn crop early before the fall work is on, and also makes possible the handling of the corn at less expense. Silage is an excellent feed for cows, and when fed with oats or barley and a little cottonseed meal, brings good results. It is also a first-rate feed for wintering horses, and I use it to feed the chickens. In all, I consider the silo my best bet.—L. G. Bush.

PINS HIS FAITH ON THE MANURE SPREADER.

TO select from the varied equipment of a modern farm, any one article and say "that is my best investment," is not an easy task. However, what little success I may have attained as a farmer, I think can be attributed to the purchase of a manure spreader. Spreading from a wagon more than 125 loads of manure annually is no small job, and was the bugbear of the live stock business to me. Consequently, to my financial loss and to the detriment of the soil I tilled, I held closely to a cash crop system with his attendant depletion of the soil. With a spreader I can now do in half a day what required fully a day before, and with the expenditure of much less energy on my part.

Without a spreader the job was postponed, because the wagon was not ready, or it wouldn't pay to get it ready to haul only one load or two. This, of course, resulted in the loss of Much fertility.

Further, a wagon soaked up periodically with barnyard seepage must deteriorate more rapidly than if cared for and properly used.

To the purchase of a spreader must be attributed my change of farming, which, in turn, has brought many comforts and conveniences (not mentioning the better condition of the soil due to the growing of legumes and the conservation of fertility), which we otherwise would not have had.

ELECTRICITY HIS BEST INVESTMENT.

IN the operation of my farm of sixty-five acres I endeavor to have the tools and equipment that make for profit and efficiency. The one investment, I believe, that combines profit, efficiency and pleasure to the greatest degree is the installation of electricity.

Several years ago I arranged with the electric company supplying current to the nearby village, to extend their line to my farm. Our home, barns and outbuildings are wired. The turn of a switch fills any room in the house from cellar to attic with abund-

ant light. Porch lights and a light conveniently placed outside lights the lawn and barnyards, making the use of a lantern "doing chores" unnecessary. In fact, the horse and cow barns being electrically lighted, and lights

My Most Profitable Winter Job

I GOT such a satisfactory thrill from the response to our last contest, that I am going to try another. Finding winter work is a real problem with many. So let us hear from those who have found worth-while tasks for the cold months. Simply tell in a letter what your most profitable winter job is, and mail to The Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, on or before December 24. To each of the writers of the five best letters one dollar will be sent.

in the barn peaks filling the mows and lofts with plentiful light, "chore time" is reduced one-third.

A motor operates the milking ma-

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

CONDEMNING LAND.

The cemetery wishes to buy land of my father's, which he does not want to sell. Can they condemn the land for that purpose?—E. E.

Land cannot be condemned for burial purposes.—Rood.

TRAPPING ON ANOTHER'S PROPERTY.

A. is a man fifty-five years of age and B. is a young man about twenty-three. A. owns property—a farm having a creek running through it. He has a good fence, but there has been a wash-out and he built a fence around the wash-out. B. sets traps on A's property and A. pulls the traps, as you said he could. Yesterday A. met B. and B. gave A. a beating. B. swore at A. and called him names. What can be done, if anything?—W. D.

An action for damages lies, for assault and battery, and B. is liable criminally for breach of the peace and assault and battery.—Rood.

SKUNKS AND TAXES.

Must a person secure a license to raise skunks? Can a law be passed at a township meeting to the effect that a man must pay double the amount of his assessment who does not work out his road tax?—W. R. N.

No license is required to raise skunks. But a private game preserve may be established by the state game warden on application. The person who works out his road tax is credited the agreed price for his services. The person who pays cash pays the face of the tax and no more, unless he allows it to go to default.—Rood.

CAPACITY OF A WAGON BOX.

Would you kindly tell me the number of bushels of corn a box fourteen feet long, seven feet wide and fifteen inches high would hold?—C. McK.

Multiplying the length, width and height of this box in feet, and the product by 1,728, the number of cubic inches in a cubic foot, gives 211,680 the cubic inches in this box. Since there are 2,747.7 cubic inches in a bushel of shelled corn, by dividing the 211,680 by this 2,747.7 gives 77.04 as the number of bushels of shelled corn

chine, grindstone, emery wheel and any other light machinery. Two automatic electric water systems for hard and soft water are installed in the house, making possible hot and cold running water, bath room with tub, toilet and lavatory and septic tank. These systems pump all the water required for the house, twenty head of live stock and seven hundred hens.

Wife has her electric washing machine, iron, vacuum sweeper, fan and curling-iron! From arising to retiring there is scarcely an hour that electricity is not used on our farm every day in the year and it is equally available any hour of the night.

The monthly bill is about \$5.50, \$2.25 for milking; lights \$1.50; pumping \$1.25; washing, ironing, cleaning, etc., fifty cents.

Electricity certainly makes farm work and life lighter, and instead of a luxury is a luxurious necessity.—A. O. Howard.

WATER SYSTEM INSTALLED THIRTY YEARS.

I HAVE running water in the house. This system was installed thirty years ago. I use wind power, which is working as good today as when put in. The first cost was about \$150, and \$1.00 a year would cover the up-keep. There is also a spring located in the center of the farm so I have little worry in keeping the house and the live stock supplied.—George W. Rice.

in the box. If it be ear corn then deduct one-third, the weight of the cobs. One-third of 77.04 is 25.68; subtracting this from the 77.04 leaves 51.36 the number of bushels of ear corn the box would hold. These figures assume that the box is filled level full.

KEEPING PLOWS IN SHAPE.

Every year the mouldboards of our plows get rusty and it takes much time to get them well scoured again in the spring. Is there any easy way of preventing this?—Reader.

Merely greasing these surfaces with axle grease or a heavy oil will prevent this trouble.

A LAND DISPUTE.

We bought a farm eighteen years ago, previous owner living on adjoining farm. The second year we were there there was some dispute as to our line, so he finally had his surveyed, which brought the line fence about five feet over on the frontage and about twenty-five feet at the rear. He has laid his plot into lots now, and some of the buyers of the lots claim still more of our ground. Can we trust the man who surveyed for him to survey for us, or is there any chance of them being dishonest?—W. C. D.

If the original survey was made by agreement between the parties to determine the line, and they then agreed to the line as fixed by the surveyor, that survey determines the line whether it is right or wrong.—Rood.

A BINDING CONTRACT.

My deceased wife's father and mother owned eighty acres of land, forty acres was joint deed and forty acres with deed where three children had to sign off in order for father to sell. Father agreed to give each a share, which was \$225 and father had children sign an agreement to pay him six per cent interest on their share as long as he lived. Was this legal? I also signed the agreement to please wife. Am I obliged to continue to pay her share of interest as she died six years ago? Have paid it until this year.—M. L.

The promise of one is sufficient consideration to support the promises of the other. It looks like a binding contract.—Rood.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

CATTLE POPULATION INCREASES.

A SURVEY of dairy cattle by the Creamery Institute indicates that in the Upper Peninsula there has been an increase of 9.5 per cent in the number of dairy cows two years old and over in comparison with last year.

ESTABLISH FARM MARKET.

THE Sault Ste. Marie city commission has voted to establish a municipal farm produce market. Stalls for the display of farm produce will be provided but at present a building will not be erected.

SPRAYING INCREASED YIELDS.

A SPRAYING test for apple trees was undertaken in Iron county, the past season, which demonstrated that sprayed trees yielded 24.3 pounds of sound fruit more than came from the unsprayed trees, out of every 100 pounds produced.

RUSHING OUT THE SCRUBS.

TO date, it is reported, 118 pure-bred sires have been placed on the dairy farms of the peninsula pursuant to the better sire campaign sponsored the past season by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau and the Extension Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. At the same time 189 scrubs have been got rid of.

CLOVERLAND FIELD PEAS AT INTERNATIONAL.

AN exhibit of field peas was sent from Ewen, Ontonagon county, and won prizes at the International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago, November 29 to December 6. Over fifty farmers in southern Ontonagon county have been growing pedigreed field peas of the Scotch Green variety, the county agent reports.

HOLDING SEED POTATOES.

DICKINSON county farmers who have grown certified seed potatoes this year have decided to hold all their output for spring delivery rather than accept the rather low price obtaining this fall. The prevailing price is reported to be seventy-five cents for certified stock and it is believed that this will advance to nearly \$1 by spring. The farmers will therefore store their potatoes through the winter. They have Green Mountain seed.

ALFALFA FEVER SPREADS.

FOURTEEN farms in Houghton county, it is announced, will plant alfalfa next spring. Four carloads of lime for the treatment of the soil is already on hand. A special test of dairy cattle in the Oskar and Liminga districts of Houghton county has been carried out by the Division of Animal Industry of the State Department of Agriculture, County Agent L. M. Geismar having arranged for these tests. Cattle to the number of 121 were tested without disclosing any reactors.

USE INCREASING QUANTITIES OF EXPLOSIVES.

THE pyrotol that has been delivered to Upper Peninsula farmers has cost them \$8.25 per hundred pounds the past season, as against \$6.23 for sodatol purchased a year ago. Pyrotol contains, it is stated, from forty to fifty more sticks to the hundred pounds than does sodatol, and with free caps added, the cost per stick is about the same, and it seems to have

about as much kick in it. There is said to have been a fifty per cent increase in the use of explosives for land-clearing the past season. Much of this is government war salvaged explosives.

MRS. LANG HEADS TESTING ASSOCIATION.

MRS. MAE LANG, of Blainey, Schoolcraft county, has been elected president of the Schoolcraft Cow Testing Association. This is believed to be a unique instance of a woman holding such a position in northern Michigan. Mrs. Lang has been active in securing the establishment of the new Schoolcraft Association and is herself a well-established dairy farmer. There are twenty-three members in the association. An Engadine banker assisted a group of farmers in his territory to finance the enterprise and accompanied the farmers to the organization meeting at Manistique.

START GROWING CERTIFIED SEEDS.

THROUGH cooperation with the Michigan Agricultural College Experiment Station at Chatham, a number of Iron county farmers planted pure certified seed grain, the past season, and now, as their reward, have certified seed to dispose of to their neighbors. This seed includes Wolverine oats, Wisconsin pedigreed barley and Rosen rye. It is believed that there is also an advantage in securing northern-grown seed which has become acclimated to this latitude. A few farmers have grown certified seed potatoes in Iron county which also will be disposed of locally to the mutual advantage of grower and purchaser.

SHORT COURSES AT MARQUETTE.

THROUGH a cooperative arrangement between the Northern State Normal School, Marquette, and the Engineering Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, a short engineering course for farmers will be offered at the Normal School next January.

The Michigan Agricultural College will furnish the technical staff and the Northern State Normal School will provide rooms and equipment, and to some extent the instructors of the Normal School will be called upon for assistance. It is estimated that \$25 will cover the expense for those who take advantage of this opportunity.

Instruction will be given in the operation of gas engines and tractors, in machinery investment, repair and upkeep, and in farm buildings and silos. This is the first thing of the kind so far attempted in the Upper Peninsula and its results will be watched with much interest.

TELLS HOW TO USE SALVAGED TIMBER IN BUILDING.

THE Engineering Department of the Michigan Agricultural College has published a bulletin relating to the use of salvaged farm timber in constructing farm buildings. The bulletin was prepared by Mr. George Anderson, of the college extension staff, located at Marquette, and is based on his study of Upper Peninsula conditions. The material for this bulletin was gathered locally and is based on the experiences of our farmers. The bulletin is being distributed through the Marquette office of the M. A. C. Extension Department, which has quarters in the Marquette county court house.

Like the Sterling Mark on Silver



GOLD SEAL

Look for the Gold Seal

FOR more than half a century—ever since the beginning of "Gold Seal" Rubber Footwear—we have been guided in our manufacturing policy by old-fashioned ideals of honesty and value. We are still old-fashioned in this one respect—and are proud of it.

Our reward has been worth-while, proving that even in these hurly-burly times, "honesty is the best policy". "Rubber-wise" people—those who have worn all kinds of rubber footwear, looking for the best— invariably make "Gold Seal" their final permanent choice. They have been doing this in always increasing numbers since 1872.

The "Gold Seal" label is the mark we have placed on this better rubber footwear to identify its quality. Look for it when you buy rubber footwear—and ask for "Gold Seal" by name. Sold by leading shoe stores everywhere.

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY

General Offices: 787-89 Broadway, New York

Branch Offices:

Milwaukee, Wis., 85-89 Buffalo St. St. Louis, Mo., 1103 Washington Ave.
St. Paul, Minn., 371-77 Sibley St. Portland, Ore., 61-67 Fourth St.
Kansas City, Mo., 807 Baltimore Ave. San Francisco, Calif., 539 Mission St.

BOOTS—RUBBERS OVERSHOES



Vetch Separator
Will separate vetch from wheat, rye or oats

The Sinclair-Scott Co.,
Baltimore, Md.



13 WEEKS FOR 15 CENTS

Don't wear a truss

BE COMFORTABLE—Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushion bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of G. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 323A State St., Marshall, Mich.



Mr. C. E. Brooks

Genuine BAYER ASPIRIN

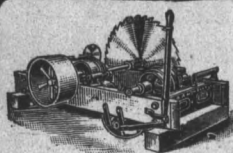
SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Unless you see the "Bayer Cross" on tablets you are not getting the genuine Bayer Aspirin proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians 24 years for

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid



SAW YOUR OWN LUMBER

with a Howell Portable Saw Mill. Turn your standing timber into high price building lumber at the mere cost of sawing. Big demand for lumber, lath and shingles. Keep your engine busy the year round making Big Money in Custom Sawing for your neighbors. Howell saw mills are made in several sizes suitable for tractors of any size. Also Edgers, Planers, Lath and Shingle machines. Write for free Catalog, B-8.

R. R. HOWELL & CO., Mfrs.

Minneapolis, Minn.



Insurance will pay for it if the old pump fails

There is no protection like Hartford Farm Insurance. It covers everything you own—your house, your furniture, your barn and other buildings, their contents, your crops, your implements, your animals—everything.

With a Hartford policy you have as your safeguard a Company that for more than a century has promptly paid every honest loss.

And there is no service like Hartford service. The Hartford Agent in your locality has been selected for his marked ability to serve you. Ask him for "My Property," a helpful little book that will enable you to make a good inventory of all you possess, or mail the coupon and we will send you a copy.



A Seal of Certainty on an Insurance Policy

M.F.-10

HARTFORD
FIRE INSURANCE
COMPANY
Hartford, Conn.

Gentlemen:

I operate a _____ acre farm.

Please send me a free copy of your inventory book—"MY PROPERTY."

Name _____

Address _____

INSURE IN THE
**HARTFORD FIRE
INSURANCE COMPANY**
Hartford, Conn.

Mail this Coupon for the booklet. It is **FREE**

They Bring Better Things

Teachers Dispel Fog of Ignorance with Inspiring Light of Truth

By J. T. Horner

WE all know that a full national life is impossible unless we have a prosperous agriculture and a wholesome rural life. These are just as essential as sound industrial, mercantile, transport, and financial business. All phases of economic activity must be healthy to enable our complex society to properly function. We have passed by the time of individual, sectional or national isolation. The world is now one large complex economic organization of which each part and class must function rightly.

The welfare of agriculture is dependent upon an educated and moral rural citizenship. Not educated leaders alone; but straight-thinking masses. Upon rural teachers who come in contact with boys and girls who never enter college halls, lies the great burden. To them the opportunity is given to lay the foundation stones of an intelligent rural social order through which better farming, better business, better living, and better citizenship will become a reality. It is their job to assist in making farm life better, and along with better economic conditions bring a greater knowledge of the world, more culture, an intellectual interest, a wholesome social life, proper religious interest, rural leadership, and good citizenship. Specifically, the teacher's job is to develop straight-thinking on all phases of country life.

The farmer has many economic problems confronting him today. As customs change and the individual home becomes less and less self-sufficient, the economic problems become more pressing. More and more things are purchased in the market place. In order to get the money with which to buy, things must be sold. The farm of today does not provide the farmer with his living, but with money with which to buy the things needed to satisfy the needs of home. We are, indeed, living in an age of money-economy, and are dependent upon markets.

This growing importance of the business phase of agriculture makes it imperative that farmers—if they are going to act with economic intelligence—understand the fundamentals of economics. We need more sound economic thinking and less advocacy of those economic fallacies which tend to hinder rather than assist. There are some fallacious ideas concerning economics which have gained considerable following. The public sometimes takes up these ideas and bitterly resents criticism. However, the true professional educator advocates those fundamentals which he thinks are true, even at the risk of incurring public displeasure.

The fundamental truths of the economics of agriculture need to be planted firmly in the creed of farmers. To do this the mass of the people must be reached. The teachers are the ones who must do this job. The college is never going to be able to do more than to provide leaders and teachers and through its research to keep those, who are in the field, working along the right line.

Economics is a progressive science. If the agriculture of Michigan is to have the right kind of economic teaching and advice, economic research must occupy just as important a part in the activities of the agricultural college as do teaching and extension. Economic research is just as essential to right economic action as crop or animal research is to the productive side of agriculture.

The forces which make price should be understood by farmers. These are the fundamentals of economics. With a knowledge of these more simple truths concerning prices, the farmer has the foundation for an understanding of his economic problems. Without it, he is in the dark.

Faulty economic concepts make poor citizens. If farmers think about their problems on the wrong basis, they will come to the wrong conclusions and will, therefore, attempt to accomplish things which will not be for the best interests of society. Not that farmers will ever intentionally do things which are not right; but if their reasoning is on a false basis, they will be led astray.

For example, some years ago farmers were led to believe that the middleman was a parasite and was the cause of the high cost of living as well as the low return to agriculture. "Eliminate the middleman" was a slogan based upon ignorance and prejudice and led to many unfavorable consequences. This movement should have been substituted by an endeavor to discover the real functions of the middleman system, what abuses were present in it, and just how this whole system of trade could be made to serve our best interests.

Economic reasoning is never on a sound basis unless it is founded upon sound concepts of value. A study of the equity of prices can never be approached unless those fundamentals which cause things to have value are understood. The belief that cost of

(Continued on page 563).

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Shop early for Christmas, but make the very first thing you buy Christmas Health Seals.



A unique method of laying the corner-stone was originated when Margot, Russian dancer, skated on the corner-stone of a new skating rink to be built at Los Angeles.



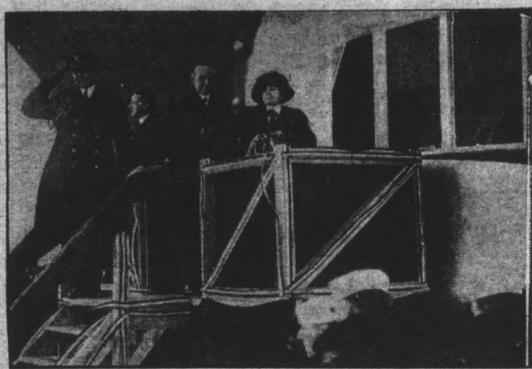
Ninety years young, Chauncy M. Depew has a lively interest in everything new.



Theodore D. Robinson has been appointed to succeed his cousin, Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. He is on his way to the U. S. Navy Yards at Philadelphia.



This new bridge, 2,257 feet long, spans the Hudson from Peekskill to Bear Mountain and gives direct route for tourists from New York to this great vacation land.



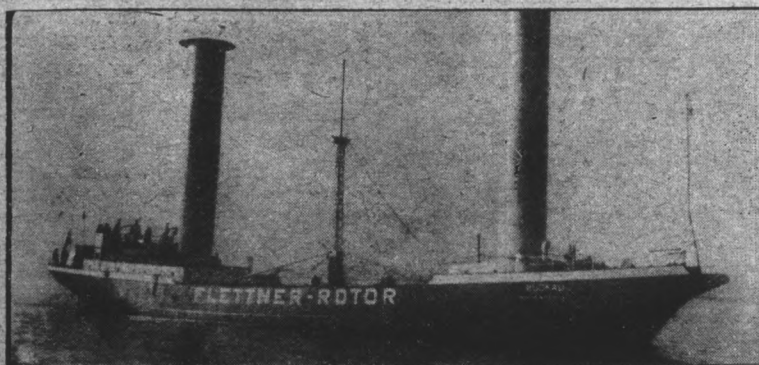
Mrs. Calvin Coolidge pulled the ribbons which released a flock of pigeons at the christening of ZR-3.



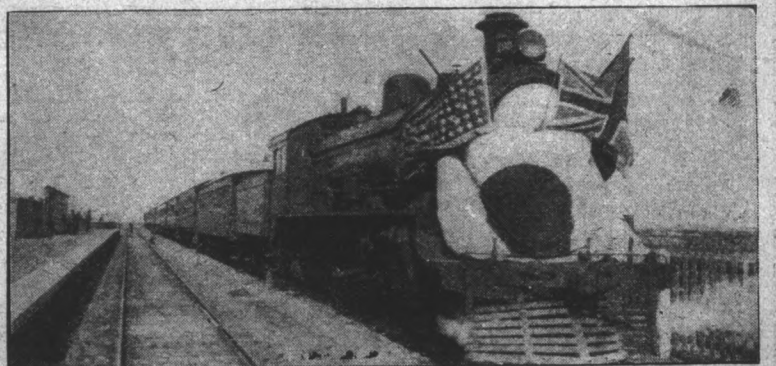
In Lord Allenby's hands lies full responsibility to make terms with Egypt.



Representatives of the National Women's Party called on Navy Secretary Wilbur to acquaint themselves with a Naval Reserve Bill.



This boat, invented by Anton Flettner, may revolutionize marine freight traffic and save millions of tons of coal and barrels of oil. The two big hollow cylinders are the motive power.



Stars and Stripes, Union Jack, rising sun and troops protect International Train, run under the 1901 protocol, as it passes through China's war zone.

SO BIG

(Continued from page 542).

ious eyes glowing in a sort of luminous pallor as she sat proudly next her father. Simeon Peake had the gambler's love of the theater, himself possessing the dramatic quality necessary to the successful following of his profession.

In this way Selina, half-hidden in the depths of an orchestra seat, wriggled in ecstatic anticipation when the curtain ascended on the grotesque rows of Haverly's minstrels. She wept (as did Simeon) over the agonies of The Two Orphans when Kitty Blanchard and McKee Rankin came to Chicago with the Union Square Stock Company. She witnessed that startling innovation, a Jewish play, called Samuel of Posen. She saw Fanny Davenport in Pique. Simeon even took her to performance of that shocking and delightful form of new entertainment, the Extravaganza. She thought of the plump creature in tights and spangles, descending the long stairway, the most beautiful being she had ever seen.

"The thing I like about plays and books is that anything can happen. Anything! You never know," Selina said, after one of these evenings.

"No different from life," Simeon Peake assured her. "You've no idea the things that happen to you if you just relax and take them as they come."

Curiously enough, Simeon Peake said this, not through ignorance, but deliberately and with reason. In his way and day he was a very modern father. "I want you to see all kinds," he would say to her. "I want you to realize that this whole thing is just a grand adventure. A fine show. The trick is to play in it and look at it at the same time."

"What whole thing?"

"Living. All mixed up. The more kinds of people you see, and the more things you do, and the more things that happen to you, the richer you are. Even if they're not pleasant things. That's living. Remember, no matter what happens, good or bad, it's just so much"—he used the gambler's term, unconsciously—"just so much velvet."

But Selina, somehow, understood. "You mean that anything's better than being Aunt Sarah and Aunt Abbie."

"Well—yes. There are only two kinds of people in the world that really count. One kind's wheat and the other kind's emeralds."

"Fanny Davenport's an emerald," said Selina, quickly, and rather surprised to find herself saying it.

"Yes. That's it."

"And—and Julie Hempel's father—he's wheat."

"By golly, Sele!" shouted Simeon Peake. "You're a shrewd little tyke!"

It was after reading "Pride and Prejudice" that she decided to be the Jane Austen of her time. She became very mysterious and enjoyed a brief period of unpopularity at Miss Fister's owing to her veiled allusions to her "work" and an annoying way of smiling to herself and tapping a ruminative toe as though engaged in visions

far to exquisite for the common eye. Her chum Julie Hempel, properly enough, became enraged at this and gave Selina to understand that she must make her choice between revealing her secret or being cast out of the Hempel heart. Selina swore her to secrecy.

"Very well, then. Now I'll tell you. I'm going to be a novelist," Julie was palpably disappointed, though she, "Selina!" as though properly impress-

supper. Certainly the prospect of the usual Monday evening meal in Mrs. Tebbitt's boarding house (the Peake luck was momentarily low) did not present sufficient excuse for Selina's refusal. Indeed, the Hempel supper as sketched dish for dish by the urgent Julie brought little breezy groans from Selina.

"It's prairie chickens—three of them—that a farmer west of town brought. Father. Mother fixes them with stuff-

at once and ran off her in rivulets. "Of course it hasn't, Selie dear. Only I thought you might leave him just this once."

"If I'm not there he's disappointed. And that terrible Mrs. Tebbitt makes eyes at him. He hates it there."

"Then I don't see why you stay. I never could see. You've been there four months now, and I think it's horrid and stuffy; and oilcloth on the stairs."

"Father has had some temporary business setbacks."

Selina's costume testified to that. True, it was modish, and bustled, and basqued, and flounced; and her high-crowned, short-rimmed hat, with its trimming of feathers and flowers and ribbons had come from New York. But both were of last spring's purchasing, and this was September.

In the course of the afternoon they had been looking over the pages of Godey's Ladies' Book for that month. The disparity between Selina's costume and the creations pictured there was much as the difference between the Tebbitt meal and that outlined by Julie. Now Julie, fond though defeated, kissed her friend good-bye.

Selina walked quickly the short distance from the Hempel house to Tebbitt's, on Dearborn Avenue. Up in her second-floor room she took off her hat and called to her father, but he had not yet come in. She was glad of that. She had been fearful of being late. She regarded her hat now with some distaste, decided to rip off the faded spring roses, did rip a stitch or two, only to discover that the hat material was more faded than the roses, and that the uncovered surface showed up a dark splotch like a wall-spot when a picture, long hung, is removed. So she got a needle and prepared to tack the offending rose in its accustomed place.

Perched on the arm of a chair near the window, taking quick deft stitches, she heard a sound. She had never heard that sound before—that peculiar sound—the slow, ominous tread of men laden with a heavy inert burden; bearing with infinite care that which was well beyond hurting. Selina had never heard that sound before, and yet, hearing it, she recognized it by one of those pangs, centuries old, called woman's instinct. Thud—shuffle—thud—shuffle—up the narrow stairway, along the passage. She stood up, the needle poised in her hand. The hat fell to the floor. Her eyes were fixed. Her lips slightly parted. The listening look. She knew.

She knew even before she heard the hoarse man's voice saying, "Lift 'er up there a little on the corner, now. Easy—e-easy." And Mrs. Tebbitt's high shrill clamor: "You can't bring it in there! You hadn't ought to bring it in here like this!"

Selina's suspended breath came back. She was panting now. She had flung open the door. A flat still burden partially covered with an overcoat carelessly flung over the face. The feet, in their square-toed boots, wob-

(Continued on page 555).

"MERRY CHRISTMAS"

By James E. Hungerford

Christmas is coming to bless us again,
Bringing its bounty o' blessings to men!
Wiping out worries and troubles and frets;
Routing the "past," with its futile "regrets;"
Blotting out memories, tragic and drear—
Filling our hearts with the magic o' cheer!
Giving us gifts from the Giver above—
Greatest o' which is the Spirit o' Love!

Christmas is coming to wipe away care,
Bringing rich blessings for mankind to share;
Giving to some o' us gifts o' sweet peace,
And from our troubles and sorrows, surcease;
Giving to others in life a fresh start;
Courage to try again—and a brave heart;
Helping the helpless, and cheering the strong—
Gifts from above to humanity's throng!

Christmas is coming with blessings untold—
Rarer than gifts o' mere silver and gold;
Giving us happiness, helpfulness, hope,
As in the darkness we stumble and grope;
Giving us gifts o' contentment and cheer—
Setting us free from the bondage o' fear;
Christmas is coming—and so, fellowmen,
Here's wishing you all "Merry Christmas!" again!

ed, but followed it up with: "Still, I don't see why you had to be so mysterious about it."

"You just don't understand, Julie. Writers have to study life at first hand. And if people know you're studying them they don't act natural. Now, that day you were telling me about the young man in your father's shop who looked at you and said—"

"Selina Peake, if you dare to put that in your book I'll never speak—"

"All right. I won't. But that's what I mean. You see!"

Julie Hempel and Selina Peake, both finished products of Miss Fister's school, were of an age—nineteen. Selina, on this September day, had been spending the afternoon with Julie, and now, adjusting her hat preparatory to leaving, she clapped her hands over her ears to shut out the sounds of Julie's importunings that she stay to

ing, and there's currant jelly. Creamed onions and baked tomatoes. And for dessert, apple roll."

Selina snapped the elastic holding her high-crowned hat under her chin of hair in the back. She uttered a final and quavering groan. "On Monday nights we have cold mutton and cabbage at Mrs. Tebbitt's. This is Monday."

"Well then, silly, why not stay?"

"Father comes home at six. If I'm not there he's disappointed."

Julie, plump, blond, placid, forsook her soft white blandishments and tried steel against the steel of Selina's decision.

"He leaves you right after supper. And you're alone every night until twelve and after."

"I don't see what that has to do with it," said Selina, stiffly.

Julie's steel, being low-grade, melted

AL ACRES—Better Hang up Your Stockings, Boys, and Conserve the Tree

By Frank R. Leet



THE
HOOD
KATTLE KING
fleece lined



Warm and Dry~quickly cleaned



The Four
Buckle Arctic

The popular
HOOD Red Boot

White Rock
Rubbers
~for all the family

Here's a wet weather shoe—the Kattle King. Husky tire-tread soles, built for wear under all conditions. Red all-rubber uppers, which established a new standard for life without checking or cracking—and without clumsy weight.

Being all-rubber, the Kattle King is quickly, easily, thoroughly cleaned—of all grime and soil—free from all odors.

Leave them in the shed at night—there's no cloth to soak moisture and freeze. You work in comfort, your feet are always dry, you get longer service.

The Kattle King is typical of Hood service to you in boots. The Hood Red Boot offers the same long wear and freedom from checks and cracks.

In White Rock Rubbers, the same "in built" service cuts down the rubber bills for all the family.

Hood values are sound, of practical every-day benefit. Use the name Hood as your buying guide. It is a time tested guarantee of design, material and workmanship.

HOOD RUBBER PRODUCTS COMPANY, Inc.
Watertown, Massachusetts

HOOD **RUBBER PRODUCTS**
BETTER RUBBER PRODUCTS SINCE 1896

RUBBER BOOTS AND SHOES—ARCTICS—CANVAS SHOES—ATHLETIC SHOES—HEELS AND SOLES—RUBBER SPECIALTIES—TIRES AND TUBES



A Delightful Delay

It's worth being late for—a cake like this. What a gift for the appetite! What real zest it adds to the Yule-tide meal! Back in 1889 many housewives used

CALUMET

THE WORLD'S GREATEST
BAKING POWDER

when they baked their Christmas cake. Today their daughters are using the same dependable leavener—so are millions of other women. And the reasons are apparent—economy—unfailing results—the two big causes for Calumet being called the preferred leavener of the nation.

Use it when you bake the Christmas cake and continue using it throughout the coming year because for light, perfectly baked and always nutritious foods it has no rival. Every ingredient used is officially approved by the U. S. food authorities.



SALES 2½ TIMES THOSE OF ANY OTHER BRAND

Christmas

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THERE is a modern ballad about the wise men who came to Bethlehem. The three men got down off their camels and tried to open the door of the stable. But they could not open it. After trying for some time they sat down to await the dawn. Anon came a shepherd lad who quietly opened the door and went in.

"A miracle! a miracle!"
Cried out the Wise Men three;
A little child hath solved the lock
That could not be opened."
In wonder spoke the shepherd lad,
"It hath no lock," quoth he.

Some years ago a book was published, "The Child, the Wise Men and the Devil." The author says he had had



a dream that the nations all came together in order to depose Christ. When they had completed their task, and the Divine one had been dethroned, the dreamer saw a vast plain on which were those who had lost their Redeemer, the widowed, the orphaned, the friendless, the sick, the halt, and the sinbound. Then darkness and despair descended, like vultures on their prey.

He dreamed again, and saw a Christless world. A sick woman sent for one of the Great Thinkers who had dethroned the Christ. When he came in he stormed, "It is always so with these Christians. A sick woman is sent to them, and they lose no opportunity of seeking to entice her away to follow after superstition." But the woman answered, "How comes it then, that ye who deny Christ have built no hospital of your own to which to send your sick?" But the Great Thinker was silent. Then she told what Christ had meant to her; how He had stilled her fears, forgiven her sins, helped her to bear her load. Just then when she needed Christ most, the book of the Great Thinkers was put into her hand. She said she felt instinctively that its teaching was false, but when she wanted to believe in Christ again, she could not, and in her agony of spirit she had sent for the Great Thinker to come and offer her something in place of her Christ. "What hast thou to give me, a dying woman," she cried, "in place of the faith I have lost?" "But the Great Thinker was silent, and when next I looked he was gone, and the woman lay dead."

The fact of Christ is what holds the world together. All varieties of the church held by Him. When you enter a Roman Catholic church, there He hangs upon the cross. When you enter a Protestant church, there is the Bible on the pulpit, telling of His life, death and resurrection. When you read of some national political convention, or international convention, some one opens it with prayer in the name of Christ. Bethlehem is the greatest fact in the world. We might get on without London, if we had to, or Paris, or New York or Detroit, but we cannot get along without Bethlehem.

AT the close of the war a man went to France to find the grave of his son, who had been in the aviation service, and had been killed. The grave could not be found. He spent days in the search. One morning he heard an English skylark singing. He had often wanted to hear this bird but never had. It is one of the sweetest singers of the bird family, singing as it mounts upward in the air until lost to sight. He heard the lark and went in that direction. He thought of Shelley's lines,

Higher and still higher
From the earth thou springest
Like a cloud of fire
The blue deep thou wingest,

And singing still dost soar, and soaring ever singest.

He followed the song over fields plowed by shot and shell, through barbed wire entanglements. The bird seemed to lead him on and then disappeared. Suddenly another lark shot upward into the air from a hidden spot. Going to the place he found it to be his son's grave, hastily dug where he had fallen.

In the same way the Bethlehem manger leads men to the land of heart's desire, if they will but go in that direction. There is peace and mutual understanding, and the solving of doubts, the assuaging of fear.

HAVE you ever looked into a hymn book to see the number of hymns on the birth of Christ? "It came upon a midnight clear," "Joy to the world! the Lord is come," "O little town of Bethlehem, How still we see thee lie!" "Holy Night, peaceful night," "Hark! the heard angels sing," "While shepherds watched their flocks by night." There are many more. They are among the most familiar songs known. The singing of them brings joy to the heart.

It is a pity that most of the Christmas greeting cards on sale have no reference to the religious nature of Christmas. Santa Claus is worked pretty nearly to death, and reindeer, fireplaces with stockings in a row, and so forth, are the principal subjects. It is a pity there is no mention of the Royal Birthday. Such greeting cards with a religious sentiment can be had, and if there were a demand for them, they would appear in larger numbers. Dear old Santa Claus ought to be given a well-earned rest. He is a poor substitute at best for the Babe that the wise men came to see.

TODAY'S lesson is from John, and is the deepest and most philosophical description of Christ's advent, of any of the gospels. John does not describe the birth as do the others, but begins before that, saying that the Word (that is, Christ) existed before the creation of the world, that it was Christ who created everything. Then he adds that this Word, this God who had existed always, came into the World and dwelt among us. The word

"dwelt" is really tabernacled, or lived in a temporary abode. It is the same word used in the Old Testament in describing the tabernacles of the children of Israel when they were on the march. That is, he came to be among us in the flesh just as we live in the body.

But why did He come? No event like this could take place that did not have its basis in the deepest of reasons. And the answer is, love. "For God so loved the world." Notice that He loved the world. Christ did not come on a petty mission. He came not to Jews only, or Greeks, or Americans, but to the whole race of mankind. The book of Revelation is right when it speaks of "a great multitude, which no man could number, of all nations, and kindreds, and people and tongues." It requires a man of might to fulfill such a mission, but Christ fulfilled it to the last letter. He left nothing unsaid or undone. When it was all over He could say, "I have finished the word which Thou hast given Me to do."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 21.

SUBJECT:—God's gift to the world. John 1:14-18, and 3:16-21.

GOLDEN TEXT:—For God so loved the world that He gave His only begotten Son, that whosoever believeth on His should not perish, but have eternal life. John 3:16.

SO BIG.

(Continued from page 552).

bled listlessly. Selina noticed how shiny the boots were. He was always very finicking about such things.

Simeon Peake had been shot in Jeff Hankin's place at five in the afternoon. The irony of it was that the bullet had not been intended for him at all. Its derelict course had been due to feminine aim. Sped by one of those over-dramatic ladies who, armed with horsewhip or pistol in tardy defence of their honor, spangled Chicago's dull '80s with their doings, it had been meant for a well-known newspaper publisher usually mentioned (in papers other than his own) as a bon vivant. The lady's leaden remonstrance was to have been proof of the fact that he had been more vivacious than bon.

It was, perhaps, because of this that the matter was pretty well hushed up. The publisher's paper—which was Chi-

cago's foremost—scarcely mentioned the incident and purposely misspelled the name. The lady, thinking her task accomplished, had taken truer aim with her second bullet, and had saved herself the trouble of trial by human jury.

Simeon Peake left his daughter Selina a legacy of two fine clear blue-white diamonds (he had had the gambler's love of them) and the sum of four hundred and ninety-seven dollars in cash. Just how he had managed to have a sum like this put by was a mystery. The envelope containing it had evidently once held a larger sum. It had been sealed, and then slit. On the outside was written, in Simeon Peake's fine, almost feminine hand: For my little daughter Selina Peake in case anything should happen to me." It bore a date seven years old. What the original sum had been no one ever knew. That any sum remained was evidence of the almost heroic self-control practised by one to whom money—ready money in any sum at all—meant only fuel to feed the flames of his gaming fever.

To Selina fell the choice of earning her own living or of returning to the Vermont village and becoming a withered and sapless dried apple, with black fuzz and mould at her heart, like her aunts, the Misses Sarah and Abbie Peake. She did not hesitate.

"But what kind of work?" Julie Hempel demanded. "What kind of work can you do?" Women—that is, the Selina Peakes—did not work.

"I—well, I can teach."

"Teach what?"

"The things I learned at Miss Fister's."

Julie's expression weighed and discredited Miss Fister. "Who to?" Which certainly justified her expression.

"To children. People's children. Or in the public schools."

"You have to do something first—go to Normal, or teach in the country, don't you?—before you can teach in the public schools. They're mostly old. Twenty-five or even thirty—or more!" with nineteen's incapacity to imagine an age beyond thirty.

That Julie was taking the offensive in this conversation, and Selina the defensive, was indicative of the girl's numbed state. Selina did not then know the iron qualities her friend was displaying in being with her at all. Mrs. Hempel had quite properly forbidden Julie ever to see the dead dissolute gambler's daughter again. She had even sent a note to Miss Fister expressing her opinion of a school which would, by admitting such unselected ladies to its select circle, expose other pupils to contamination.

Selina rallied to Julie's onslaught. "Then I'll just teach a country school. I'm good at arithmetic. You know that." Julie should have known it, having had all her Fister sums solved by Selina. "Country schools are just arithmetic and grammar and geography."

(Continued next week).

THE PATHS OF DUTY.

BY ARTHUR WALLACE PEACH.

The paths of duty climb
The rugged ways of life;
Along their many miles
Are days with labor rife.

No glory crowns the end,
No glory cheers the way,
Each walks his path alone
From dawn to ending day.

We cannot see afar
Some gleaming goal in view;
The corners turned, we find
No vista fair and new.

But with the closing day
When toil and labor cease,
We know who walks these paths
Comes home at last to peace!

If the best man's thoughts were written on his forehead, he would wear his hat over his eyes.

God never shuts one door but He opens two.

Travel Books for Christmas

Very Worth While

"There is no frigate like a book
To take us miles away."

The many and delightful excursions one can take with travel books can bring release from the too narrow confines of our daily rounds of work, no matter what that work may be. Travel books widen our boundaries, lengthen and deepen our viewpoint and sympathies and understandings of the peoples of other lands.

Travel books I have suggested will prove good enjoyment and fascinating company. They are all well illustrated.

The Spell of Egypt, \$1.75, by Robert Hichens.

The Mountains of California, \$3.50; The Yosemite, \$3.50, by John Muir.

The Adirondacks, \$3.50; The Catskills, \$3.50, by T. Morris Longstreth.

Vagabonding Down the Andes, \$5.00; Roaming Through the West Indies, \$5.00; Tramping Through Mexico, Guatemala and Honduras, \$3.00; Afoot in Spain, \$3.00; A Vagabond Journey Around the World, \$5.00; Zone Policemen, (Panama Canal Zone), \$3.00, by Harry Frank.

White Shadows in the South Seas, \$5.00; Mystic Isles of the South Seas, \$5.00, by Frederick O'Brien.

Abroad at Home, \$5.00; American Adventures, \$5.00, by Julian Street.

All of the above named books are published by The Century Company, New York City.

Alaska, An Empire in the Making, \$3.00; Chinese Lanterns, \$3.50, Dodd Mead Co., New York City.

So This is America, \$1.85, (a

scream), Dorraine Co., Philadelphia, Penn.

Letters from a Distance, \$2.50, (Africa), Thomas Seltzer Co., New York City.

A Little Book of the South Lakes, \$1.50.

A Little Book of Brittany, \$1.50.

Finland and Its People, \$1.50.

A Donkey Trip Through Spain, \$4.00.

Dining in Paris, \$1.50.

The Lure of the Riviera, \$2.00.

Rome in Seven Days, \$1.50.

Picture Tours of Europe, \$2.50.

As it is in England, \$2.00.

Finding the Worth-while in Europe, \$2.00.

The Great White South, \$3.00.

Norwegian Towns and People, \$1.50.

London in Seven Days, \$1.50.

Paris in Seven Days, \$1.50.

The above named books are published by Robert McBride Company, New York City.

Lure of the Mediterranean, \$4.00.

Pictures que Sicily, \$4.00, Harper Bros., New York City.

A Vision of Morono, \$4.00.

Carpenter's World Travels, \$4.00, (a volume).

Sea Tracks of the Speejaacks, \$5.00, Doubleday-Page Co., New York City.

A Palestine Notebook, \$3.50.

Belgium, by Brand Whitlock, \$5.00, D. Appleton Co., New York City.

Travels in East Anglia, \$3.00, Harcourt Brace Co., New York City.

The Inns and Taverns of Pickwick, \$3.00.

Dickenson Inns and Taverns, \$2.75, Chas. Scribners' Sons Co., New York City.



Woman's Interests



Christmas Game for Young and Old

All Will be Young Together, When the Clever Hostess Introduces these Games

CHRISTMAS Day is only four days away and there is sure to be a houseful of company, both grown folk and little folk. After they have enjoyed the bountiful dinner you have been planning and preparing for weeks, your guests will welcome some active games. These will create real fun for all the family.

Snow Ball.

When all the guests arrive have the little host, or hostess draw into the room a gayly decorated sled, filled with white snowballs. These balls are easily made by taking a piece of cotton, the size and shape of a real snowball and covering it with a strip of white crepe paper nine inches long and five inches wide. Paste edges together and gather at the top and bottom. Stretch the paper in the middle to fit around the cotton. Roll the ball lightly in gum arabic water and then in diamond dust, or what is called "snow." Hang a large wreath of holly

MAN is the will, and woman the sentiment. In this ship of humanity, Will is the rudder, and Sentiment the sail; when woman affects to steer, the rudder is only a masked sail.—Emerson.

in the doorway and let the children in turn throw their balls through the wreath, the reward being a small candy cane for each successful attempt.

Christmas Candles.

Place a wee tree brilliantly lit with tapers on a firm table just the right height, blindfold a child, turn him or her around three times and let them blow hard to see how many candles they can blow out. The prizes for this game may be candy-filled stockings.

'Twas the Night Before Christmas.

This game is played exactly like stage coach only all the children have names of things mentioned in the well-known lyric, for instance, roof, chimney, prancer, dasher, etc. At the words St. Nicholas—all change seats. 'Tis best to have an older person name the children for this game and then read the poem to the little ones.

On the table for the centerpiece have a huge snowball "Jack Horner" pie. Take a wire shaped like a bell and leave an opening at the top, large enough to take in the favors. Cover with sheet wadding, then with white crepe paper. Brush with liquid glue and sprinkle diamond dust plentifully over it. Wrap the gifts in white paper, tie with red ribbon, and run one ribbon to each plate. Have a wreath of holly around the base of the snowball.

USE SOAP BARK TO CLEAN DARK WOOLS.

WINTER is here and with it will come the washing of woollens. Members of the home economics department at State College state that a soap bark solution is more satisfactory than soap or soap flakes for washing dark wools. It is easy to use and has good cleansing qualities. The material retains that soft feel and

new appearance. There is no danger of streaking or spotting which frequently results when soap is used and when the rinsing is insufficient.

Purchase a ten cent package, or about one ounce of soap tree bark from the druggist. Place the bark in a kettle, pour one quart of boiling water over it and allow it to simmer for one-half to three-quarters of an hour. Strain through cheesecloth. Use this liquid as a soap solution.

shaped balsam that is bushy and tapering makes the best appearance. It is well to have it reach lower than the ceiling in order that at the top may be placed a single gold star in memory of Bethlehem. The children always wait for it to crown the whole for then it is truly "Christmasy."

The tree may be effectively potted to resemble a large house plant. If it is planted in a pot of soil and kept watered, it will last over New Year's

hung as far from the earth, Loki's kingdom, as possible. The kiss which is now given under the mistletoe signifies that this plant is no longer to be feared.

The sprig of mistletoe is known as the old "kissing bunch" in Southern England. It is hung with apples in the center of evergreen-covered hoops and suspended from the main beams of the living-room. Not only kissing is carried on beneath the mistletoe, but here also the carolers gather and sing, "God rest ye, merry gentlemen."

CHILDREN'S BOOKS, SUITABLE FOR CHRISTMAS STOCKING.

READING is one of the greatest joys of childhood. The bookless home deprives children of one of their greatest means for real happiness in life. No money spent for toys will stir up the imagination or yield as much pleasure and profit as will the pages of good books.

One of the greatest treasures in books for the older children is Van Loon's Book of the Bible. It is worth its weight in gold. Published by Boni & Lovight, New York, for \$5.00. It is an extremely interesting "Journey Through the Bible," and your children and yourself as well, will know the true worth of the Bible after reading this book.

One of the loveliest of children's classics which has become world-famous in less than a year's time, and translated into many languages, is "Maza the Bee," published by Thomas Seltzer, New York, at \$3.00. This book will inculcate in your children the fine unities of a rich heart and mind.

The "Land of Mulsehlew," published by Rand McNally, of Chicago, at \$2.00, is a most exquisitely illustrated volume of Mulsehlew and it will certainly bring great joy to a child's heart as well as grown-ups who enjoy beauty, and also like to read the much worth-while fairy books.—I. W.

Yuletide



Greetings

HOME is a precious place in winter. In the warm glow of the fireside families grow closer together in love and happiness. Winter brings Christmas, the season of cheer and good will to all. And so it is, I wish you and each member of your family circle greater joy, health and happiness throughout the coming year.—Martha Cole.

Prepare the lukewarm soft water for washing and proceed in the usual way. The soap bark solution will give a good suds but will not feel soapy. Rinse in water of the same temperature. Squeeze the water out of the material but do not twist in wringing as this mats the wool fiber.

Extremes of temperature in drying are to be avoided, the college specialists say. Freezing or extreme heat shrinks the material and makes it harsh. Press on the wrong side before dry.

THE EMERGENCY DRAWER.

THE busy housewife always enjoys the Christmas spirit, but with the many household duties one usually is in almost a panic to know what gifts to prepare and how to find time for the extra work, therefore, the gift emergency drawer is of great help.

Into this drawer is placed all the good tissue paper, bits of ribbon, pretty scraps, for making small gifts; finished bits of handiwork, and many a small article picked up when this drawer is in mind. Its aid is invaluable when birthdays and other special occasions draw near.—Mrs. F. K.

CHOOSE CHRISTMAS COLOR SCHEME.

A HOUSE trimmed in many colors is not necessary to reveal the Christmas spirit.

Good taste in Christmas decorations for the home often depends upon the soft colorings of winter foliage with bright red native berries. The use of colors that harmonize with winter gives a feeling of satisfaction and comfort to the family group as well as the guests, according to the Wisconsin department of home economics.

The Christmas tree is always the main center of interest, even if there are no children in the home. A well-

Day without drying out and losing its needles. The base may be covered with a strip of green crepe paper and tied with red ribbon. It may be well to repeat the same color scheme on the flower pots of Christmas bulbs and pepper trees which are blooming in the house at this time.

MISTLETOE HAS LEGEND.

IN olden days, as the story goes, Loki had Baldur killed by a dart from a mistletoe. To satisfy Frigg, the mother of Baldur, the plant was dedicated to her on the condition that it would not be allowed to touch the earth. In memory of this, the mistletoe is now

Christmas Candies for Kiddies

WE grown-ups might say, "what is Christmas without kiddies," and the kiddies probably think, "what is Christmas without candy."

The following are some recipes to satisfy the sweet tooth:

Fruit Caramels.

$\frac{1}{2}$ lb. raisins $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. nutmeats
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. dates $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. candied citron
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. figs Juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ lemon
 $\frac{1}{2}$ lb. grated cocoanut Juice of $\frac{1}{2}$ orange

Stone the dates. Put the raisins, dates, figs, cocoanut, nut-meats and citron through the food-chopper, add the lemon and orange juice and mix thoroughly. Roll into balls three-quarter-inch in diameter, (or pack into a three square-cornered can and cut into cubes. The balls or cubes may be rolled in grated or powdered sugar.

Real Taffy.

1 cup sugar 2 cups light brown syrup

Cook until it becomes brittle when dropped into cold water. Pour into buttered tins. Pull when cool enough to handle and add a tiny bit of vanilla

when half pulled. Do not butter the hands; pull it twenty minutes or longer if it does not become porous.

Lollypop.

1 cup sugar 8 drops oil of cinnamon
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup light corn sirup Red coloring
 $\frac{1}{4}$ cup water

Put the sugar, corn sirup and water into a saucepan and cook, stirring until the sugar is dissolved. Continue cooking without stirring until the temperature of 310 degrees Fahrenheit is reached (very brittle in cold water). Occasionally wash sides of saucepan to dislodge crystals. Remove from the fire, add the flavoring and add the coloring, stirring as little as possible. If a coloring paste is used, it should be dissolved in a few drops of cold water so that it will blend easily. Pour into the greased molds as soon as the lollypops begin to harden and insert the sticks. These may be wooden skewers purchased from the putcher for large lollypops, or toothpicks for small ones.—I. L.

Christmas Day Menus

By the Prize Winners

It is my turn to prepare Christmas dinner for the family this year. We all have families of our own, but as long as God spares us Mother, who is eighty-three, we feel that we all want to be together with her, as her presence is the most precious gift we can receive. I am planning to have as much of my dinner as possible come from the products of the farm, that we have raised and canned during the summer and fall.

Escalloped Oysters
Roast Goose with Dressing
Mashed Potatoes Brown Gravy
Creamed Peas Baked Squash
Home-made Brown and White Bread and Butter
Mixed Pickles Cabbage Salad
Red Raspberry Jam
Cranberry Sauce Jelly Celery
Coffee
Suet Pudding Pumpkin Pie with Whipped Cream

I escalloped the oysters because it saves an extra course. My pudding and cranberry sauce I shall make a couple of days before Christmas so as to have them out of the way. The children crack the walnuts, hickory and butternuts and pick out the meats to be used in the pudding and candles.

After dinner the dishes will be "stacked," as I have three grown-up daughters who will be home from school and college to help "mother," and we will have the Christmas tree shorn of its inexpensive little gifts for every one, "listen in" on the radio, music by the younger ones, and last of all, we older ones will sing the songs we used to sing for Mother and Father (when he was with us), and when we were the "younger ones," before they all have to start for home.—Mrs. F. A. B., Augusta, Mich.

Tomato Bisque
Crown Roast of Pork Spare Ribs
Dressing Baked Apples
Mashed Potatoes
Buttered Carrots and Peas
Celery Pickles Cranberry Jelly
Beet Salad on Lettuce Leaves
Bavarian Cream and Wafers
Partly cook the spare ribs, then saw the bones through the center. Stand on the larger end and fasten in a circle, cutting part way down between the bones so it will spread slightly at the top. Put the dressing in the cylinder thus formed, and bake. When serving, garnish the platter with baked apples.

The carrots are diced and cooked, then the peas added and seasoned.

Mashed Potatoes with Gravy Roast Turkey
Souffled Squash
Goldenglow Salad Cranberry Marmalade
Pickles Ice Cream Apples
Lemon Pie Jelly Filled Doughnuts
Coffee

Goldenglow Salad.

Clean and pare three medium-sized carrots, put through food chopper and mix with two cups of chopped apples and two cups of celery. Mix with a little mayonnaise dressing. Arrange on crisp lettuce leaves and garnish with a spoonful of dressing on each portion.

Ice Cream Apples.

This is a pretty way to fix ice cream. Use a small cup to scoop the cream out of the freezer, shape it roughly with a silver knife in the form of an apple, sprinkle this thickly with coconut, stick a clove in each apple for a stem. Stand each one on paper doily on a pretty plate.



Doings In Woodland

The Christmas Party in Woodland

"'Twas the night before Christmas
And all thru the house
Not a creature was stirring, not even
a mouse."

It was the night before Christmas in Woodland, too. All day there had been hustle and bustle in every little house, preparing for the Christmas party.

The pretty green tree that grew at Woodland Corners was to be the center of the festival. Old Mother Winter had sent down a few fluttering snow flakes to cover the brown leaves, but



"Merry Christmas," They All Sang.

they had not stayed. As soon as the sun shone they had run away.

But now, on the night before Christmas, Old Mother Winter began shaking her feather bed up there in the sky and softly big, white, feathery flakes of snow came down. Softly they fell all night and in the morning all Woodland was dressed in white.

The pretty green tree at Woodland Corners that was to hold the presents for the Christmas party needed little trimming now. It was trimmed from top to toe in crystal sheen.

"Oh, me! Oh, my! Merry Christmas," sang each one as they danced up to the tree to put their present on.

There was a little jointed doll made of hickory nuts for Sally Squirrel, a toy house of willow twigs for Jackie Rabbit, and a big puff ball from the oak tree for Sandy Squirrel. For little Canny Coon there was a brand new sled. Right in the tip top of the tree there was a pretty rabbit doll with pink eyes for Jenny Rabbit. And ever so many more things. Every animal in Woodland from the big bear, Bruin, to little Molly Meadow Mouse, was there and each one had a present.

"Merry, Merry Christmas," they sang when all the presents had been taken from the tree.

"Let's have a sleigh ride," suggested little Canny Coon. He was so anxious to try his new sled.

So off the scampered for their sleds. They met at the Old Frog Pond Hill and soon Woodland was ringing with their merry voices as down the hill they flew.

Long into the night the fun went on until the Old Man in the Moon began to nod and sank down behind the treetops. Then with a jolly "good-night and Merry Christmas," they all scampered home to dream of another Christmas party next year.

36th Year

The savings which thousands of thrifty people have placed with us during the past 35 years have enabled us, through co-operation, to assist thousands of other thrifty folks to own 15,780 homes. 15,780 homes if placed side by side on 35-foot lots would make a row 104 miles long (from Detroit to beyond Bay City), and would house 80,000 people—a city in itself.

For the past 35 years we have paid our investors an average of 5 per cent per annum on their savings, and at the same time have always paid all withdrawals promptly on demand—without loss or delay to a single customer.

It is on the strength of this proven record of 35 years that we invite you to open a savings account paying

4½%, 5% and 6%

The National Loan & Investment Company

Resources \$8,000,000

Established 1889

1248 Griswold St. Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association

(Under State Supervision)

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets

all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington Vt.

FREE—FOUNTAIN PEN—FREE

With every order of 100 sheets and 100 envelopes printed Name and Address. Write Name clearly. Send money order \$1.50. Imperial Stationery Co., 1365 W. 6th St., Cleveland, O.

Free Information On Fur Tanning



Free information on your furs and hides. Send for prices and circulars.

Tell us the kind of fur you have, we give correct information as to the tanning and make up, what they will best work into.

We tan horse hides, beef hides for robes and coats, tan furs for chokers, neck scarfs and make up ladies' coats, make rugs of all kinds, mount Deer Heads, Buckskin, Leather coat and Jumpers.

W. W. Weaver, Reading, Mich.



CHOICE FROZEN FISH

Direct to you at WHOLE-SALE PRICES. Herring, large, round, 100-lb. lots \$3.50. Herring, large dressed, 100-lb. lots \$4.50. Herring, large, skinned, dressed, headless, 100 lb. \$7.50. Less than 100-lb. lots of herring ½c per pound more. Perch, fine size round, 6c lb; Perch, large round, 8c lb; Perch, skinned, dressed, headless, 13c lb; Pickered, dressed, headless, 10c lb; Pickered, skinned, dressed, headless, 15c lb; Yellow Pike, 15c lb; Salmon, dressed, hals, 14c lb; Halibut, dressed hals, 22c lb; Tullibee (similar to small Whitefish), 11c lb; Smoked Fish (packed 10-lb. boxes), Bluefish, \$1; Tullibee, \$2; Lake Chubs, \$1.50; Goldeyes, \$1.60; Jumbo Bluefish, \$1.70; Salmon chunks, \$2.20; salted Holland Herring, kegs, mixed, \$1.05; kegs Milked, \$1.15; 100-lb. kegs mixed, \$9.25; 100-lb. kegs Milked, \$10.50; Norway Herring, 100-lb. kegs, \$7.75. Many other varieties. Small customary package charge on frozen fish orders only. Our line never more complete, and 25 years honest dealing your best guarantee of satisfaction. Order direct from this ad, including remittance with order, or send for complete price list.

WISCONSIN FISHING CO., Dept. D, Green Bay, Wis. Reference—McCartney National Bank



100 lbs. Large Round Herring.....\$3.50
100 lbs. Large Dressed Herring..... 4.50
Package charge 80c. Send for complete list.

Consumers Fish Co., Green Bay, Wis.

Finest Fresh Frozen Fish

Large Round Herring \$3.50, Dressed \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; Round Perch 6c; Round Pickered 8c; Dressed 10c; Flounders 8c per lb., packing charges 35c per 100 lbs. Mail your order today or send for complete price list. Can ship at once. Badger Fish Co., Dept. 5, Green Bay, Wis.

COAL in carload lots at attractive prices. Farmer agents wanted. Theo. Burt & Sons, Melrose, Ohio

CATALOGUE OF WINTER STYLES.

Our Fashion Catalogue contains 500 designs of Ladies' and Misses' and Children's Patterns a comprehensive article on dressmaking, and other sewing hints. For a copy send 15 cents to Michigan Farmer Pattern Dept., Detroit, Mich.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Taken From the Mailbag

Some Interesting Letters from Young Folks

Dear Uncle Frank:

I notice that several of the boys and girls are giving their choice of authors. My favorite author is James Oliver Curwood. It may be that his books are interesting to me because I am a great lover of all outdoors, but I also believe that his books have real lessons behind them. I also enjoy the works of Zane Grey and Peter B. Kyne very much.

If this letter appears in print, I would like to ask all the Merry Circle who care to, and who have Chinese Ring-necked pheasants on their farms, to write me their (or their parents') opinion of the above-mentioned bird; that is, whether or not they consider it destructive.—With all best wishes, your sincere friend, Gerald S. Richards, Lake Odessa, Mich.

I am glad to know that you are a lover of the great out-doors and like wholesome books. Here is a chance to start a pleasant pheasant discussion.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am so busy learning to wash, bake and keep house just now, as mother is in Chicago on a visit. It seems a privilege to take time to write.

Say, Uncle Frank, why can't we have a self-denial week? Think what good the returns would do some less fortunate children.

Do you know where I can find more about the life of King C. Stuart? I think his history would be interesting.

Guess I had better ring off now, as I am going to a box social in three hours, and must get supper, wash the



Ileta and Nelda Brenot Riding their "Two-seated" Pony.

Our Burning Ambitions

Dear Uncle Frank:

To endeavor to repress my earnest and sincere interest in this delightful page, would be to commit a deed at once both iniquitous and insincere, and the significance of my letter may only receive a mild ratification from its readers, nevertheless, I pray that the suggestion I am about to state will meet the approval of its readers, and will pass unheeded the recrements of the less interested cousins.

The discussions on the much favored subject, "bobbed hair and knickers" has long been "worn out," and though some apparently never seem to tire of the debates on this subject, it should be considered as a subject of the past, as various opinions have already been stated.

Why not each of us state our secret ambition in life, Uncle Frank? Ah! readers, every one of us have an ambition in life, and, yes! the tenants of neglected graves once wrote on high a name they deemed would meet no death; the dreams and ambitions of their lives are buried with them. Would it not be interesting to know

dishes, "wrinkle" my hair, and (shh) powder my nose.

Say, Uncle Frank, I just thought of a reason why boys might not like bobbed hair. I took some old wire I thought my brother had discarded, and cut it up for curlers, later finding it belonged to his radio. Who knows,

brother was afraid, so he let go of the rope and we went on. The horse began to gallop and, of course, we went up in the air. When we came down we hit the ground instead of the horse. Mother didn't know about it until about three years ago.—Your want-to-be niece, Dagmar Thomsen, Pentwater, Mich.

Your horse experience is interesting. It is similar to many things in life. When something gets beyond our control, we never know where it is going

M. C. to You

M. C. is the symbol of happiness and good cheer. It means both Merry Christmas and Merry Circle. Christmas symbolizes the goodness of life. It is the most anticipated time of the year but it should be anticipated rather for what can be given than for what may be received. Our greatest gifts to others is the happiness we can help them to get. Our own best exemplification of the goodness of life is also a gift that will help others. It is with this thought that I wish you all a big and bounteous Christmas.—Uncle Frank.

there may have been similar occurrences.

You certainly are bashful about your age, aren't you? Let me make a guess. You are between thirty and thirty-five, dark hair, and you are a good one to tell a secret to.

I think I have contributed enough to W. B. for this time.—Yours for more M. C.'s, Dorothy Rake, R. 1, Mears, Michigan.

I know nothing of the writer you mention. You must have had to hurry to get all those things done in three hours, especially the powdering and curling part. You are a poor guesser when it comes to me. The only thing I'll admit is that I think I can keep a secret. I bet there was some loud speaking when you took that radio wire. Your self-denial week is a good idea. What do the M. C.'s think about having one after the holidays?

Dear Uncle Frank:

In the letters that were on the boys' and girls' page, I noticed a girl mentioned a horse-back ride. When I was about ten years old, my friend, my sister and myself went back in the pasture to get a horse. My brother went with us to lead the horse. When we were all on and ready to go on our way home, we had to go down a hill. The horse wanted to run and my

to land us. To stay on top, we should never let go of the good things of life.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I'll bet I have something that not many children have for pets. It is a cow. I call her "Snoopy" because she is always into something. I'll tell you how I trained her. Every night when I went after the cows, I would take three or four ears of corn, until every time she sees me she thinks I have an ear of corn for her. I can ride on her back, which is just as much fun as riding horseback. If anyone has a pet like mine, I would like to hear about it.—Your loving niece, Emma Eellen, R. 1, Olivet, Mich.

That cow of yours must be one of those dual-purpose animals they talk about, as she is good for milk, petting and horse-back riding. And, I forgot, she is also good for snooping.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have an important question to ask you. Our school has organized what is called the "Student Council." We have had pretty good luck so far. But this is the puzzle. One person has a spite against another, and naturally that person watches the other one real close. Then when he has a chance, that person puts the other person's name in the box for some little thing that is not necessary. Then that person is brought up before the council.

There are certain persons in this school, Uncle Frank, that do that very thing. Now, what would you do?

Well, good-bye, and hope I can come again.—Helen Sheldon, M. C., Byron, Mich.

I think spite work is one of the smallest things a person can do. In this life we've got to be good sports, we've got to play fair and square. I should think your council members would soon recognize the petty spite work and not pay any attention to it. Have the complainer sign his name to the complaint. That would stop many. Then the council could chastise the complainer.

CLUB MEMBER STUDENTS AT M. A. C.

The State Board of Agriculture has for the past few years awarded scholarships at M. A. C. to club members who won "State" and "All County" championships. This recognition on their part has been rewarded by an ever-increasing number of former club members enrolling at M. A. C. as students.

The facts regarding the present year's enrollment is given in the following data which has just been compiled:

Some M. C. Limericks

By Rosaline Linderer, M. C., Newaygo, Michigan.

An M. C. was Uncle Frank,
He went up the road to crank
His old tin Lizzie,
It made him dizzle,
And he said "Oh, Blankety! Blank!"

By Irene Warsaw, Bay City, Michigan.
Whose members are bright as can be.

I know of a club called M. C.,
But then they all rave;
It's prizes they crave,
It really is tragic to see.

By Edith Kingdon, M. C., Traverse City, Michigan.

Our Uncle Frank sure is a dandy,
So generous with pens, flashlights and candy;
He just laughs at the kickers
That don't approve of knickers,
Because he knows they are handy.

By Rex Ellis, Richland, Mich.

A "knickerty-flicker," called "Bob,"
Went out to hunt her a job,
Said the "knickerty-flicker,"
It sure makes me snicker,
The boss of the job's such a snob.

By Emma Sellen, Olivet, Michigan.

There was an M. C. they called Winnie,
They say she was terribly skinny,
She jumped in the tub
And pulled out the plug
And went right on through like a minnie.

Of 113 freshmen, thirty-one are former club members, or 4.35% of the enrollment.

Of 412 sophomores, fifty are former club members, or 12.11% of the enrollment.

Of 3,692 juniors, twenty-seven are former club members, or 7.31% of the enrollment.

Of 293 seniors, twenty-five are former club members, or 8.41% of the enrollment.

Of the entire student body, numbering 1,791, 133 are former club members, or 7.43% of the total enrollment.

It is of interest to note that the 133 former club members now enrolled as students at M. A. C. is the highest number who have enrolled during any given year. It is also of interest to note that of the fifty-seven club members who enrolled as freshmen last year, fifty have returned as sophomores for this year. The entire twenty-seven sophomores of last year have returned as juniors this year.

Twenty-five per cent of the first-year short course men, and twenty-three per cent of the second-year short course men who enrolled during the past college year were former club members.—R. A. Turner, State Club Leader.



Emma Gilbert Shocked the Oats with Her White Waist.

New Year's Scramble

UNDOUBTEDLY quite a few Merry Circlers would like to send New Year's greetings to other Merry Circlers and receive some in return. So, I thought that this would be a nice time to have a New Year's Scramble.

This will be similar to the Correspondence Scrambles except that greetings will be sent instead of letters. You had better send your greetings in the form of a short note, as cards are usually too large to get into the addressed envelopes sent in. Small cards will be all right.

Write your greetings and enclose it in an envelope addressed to New Year's Scramble, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, and enclose with it a stamped envelope addressed to yourself.

These greetings will be scrambled December 27, so be sure to get yours in early.

WORD PUZZLE WINNERS.

OUR Farm Crops Word Puzzle must have been easy, for it brought in big stacks of replies, over half of which were right. Some of the contestants lost out because they did not put their names in the upper left hand corner of the contest paper, and others missed a chance of winning by not putting their names on the contest papers at all.

There was one mistake in the contest. No. 9, "etwagt," had one too many t's in it. The word that it was supposed to stand for was "wheat."

We decided the winners in the usual way we pick winners in the Read-and-Win contests. We blindly picked the winning papers from a big pile of correct papers.

The lucky ten this week were:

Fountain Pens.
Josephine Vander Mey, McBain, Michigan.
Gladys Coon, R. 2, Clinton, Mich.
Flashlights.
Laura Rose, R. 1, Marquette, Mich.
ward Glenn Stoerk, R. 1, St. Johns, Mich.
Howard Glenn Stoerk, R. 1, St. Johns, Mich.
Ethel Davis, R. 11, St. Johns, Mich.
Candy.
Gladys Hyland, 3525 Porter Street, Detroit, Mich.
Evelyn Smith, R. 2, Muskegon, Mich.
Arthur Landon, Sodus, Mich.
Norman Kline, R. 4, St. Louis, Mich.
Emmett Pike, R. 3, Mesick, Mich.

WORD PUZZLE SOLUTION.

BELOW are the correct answers to the twenty mixed words in our Word Puzzle, which appeared in our December 6 issue:

- | | |
|----------------|------------------|
| 1. potatoes | 11. barley |
| 2. carrots | 12. timothy |
| 3. cauliflower | 13. strawberries |
| 4. peaches | 14. raspberries |
| 5. clover | 15. celery |
| 6. spinach | 16. lettuce |
| 7. onions | 17. turnips |
| 8. apples | 18. cabbage |
| 9. wheat | 19. horseradish |
| 10. buckwheat | 20. parsley |



WHAT IS A COLD?

ALL of us have colds," writes a subscriber. "What is a cold, anyway?"

It is hard to say, excepting that in all likelihood it is not what you think it is. In their early stages you may experience watery eyes, running noses, aching, sneezing, slight fever and a general feeling of cussedness from acute catarrh, influenza, measles, beginning pneumonia, sinus infection, or a dozen other things.

Some doctors advocate classifying all such symptoms under the name of "catarrhal fever," simply to do away with the miserable diagnosis so often made, "A bad cold."

This diagnosis has been responsible for hundreds of deaths. A man decides that he has "a bad cold." Of course, it won't do to give up work just for a cold, so he stays on the job until pneumonia comes and a diagnosis is made that he can't get away from. Meantime he has suffered tremendous damage through being up and active when he should have been resting quietly in bed. Had the diagnosis of "catarrhal fever" been made, instead of "bad cold," he would have gone to bed and stayed there until well.

I am not trying to make business for the doctors. All the good ones have plenty to do, anyway. But I believe that altogether too many lives are lost every year because "colds" are considered a light matter. I insist that every cold that has associated with it a rise of temperature is entitled to rest in a comfortable bed until all trace of fever has disappeared.

So I am very much in favor of classifying "bad colds" or "a touch of the grippe" as diseases of a sufficiently dangerous type to require isolation and rest in bed, and I am sure that if all are treated seriously from the start there will be a great drop in the pneumonia death rate which is becoming more terrible year by year.

GETTING RID OF BED-BUGS.

Do you know of any powder short of gunpowder that will clean up a house

infested by bed-bugs? If so I'd like to know what it is.—L. S. D.

The bed-bug is very tenacious of life and will defy ordinary insect powders. It yields most readily to gasoline. Boil everything that can be boiled. Strip off the old wall paper, and, in putting on the new, mix "bitter apple" in the paste. Take all the beds apart and squirt gasoline into every corner and along every crevice. Treat the wood-work of the room likewise.

MAY REQUIRE YEARS.

Is inherited syphilis contagious? What is the better treatment for it, medicine or the needle? How long does it take to overcome a case of inherited syphilis?—Subscriber.

1. Yes. 2. Sometimes medicine by the mouth is helpful, but quicker results and more beneficial come by injecting the medicine. The time needed varies and the patient may be under observation for several years.

HAS CHRONIC HIVES.

We have a boy with chronic hives. Our doctor says it is caused by a weed pollen and if he finds which pollen he can vaccinate against the trouble.—M. H.

Your doctor's explanation may be true. We are finding many such things of late. Asthma, eczema and other mysterious and stubborn diseases have yielded to treatment such as your doctor proposes. Hives in chronic form is a disease that does not yield to any local application. Prolonged rest and avoidance of all nerve strain is advisable. Ordinary "blood medicines" are of no value.

PERHAPS OTHERS SHOULD GET THIS LETTER.

I am a young girl of eighteen and am bothered very much with halitosis. Have a heavily coated tongue each morning, and usually the coating remains all day. My teeth are in good condition, eat regularly, and am, as far as I know, in perfect condition. Can you tell me the cause of this, and a remedy?—R. D.

I have a special letter about halitosis prepared to meet the many inquiries about that subject. A stamped, self-addressed envelope will get it promptly.

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	1.05	.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	1.75	.25
Albion Evening Record	3.00	3.50	2.75	Poultry Item	1.00	1.50	.50
Battle Creek Enquirer-News	4.00	4.50	3.75	Poultry Keeper	.50	1.25	.30
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	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Miles Daily Star	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Owosso Argus Press	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Pontiac Daily Press	3.00	3.50	2.75				
Port Huron Times-Herald	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Sault Ste. Marie Evening News	4.00	4.50	3.75				
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				
Fort Wayne News Sentinel	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Fort Wayne Gazette	4.00	4.50	3.75				
South Bend Tribune (7 issues)	5.00	5.50	4.75				
Chicago Herald Examiner	5.00	5.25	4.75				
Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal	5.00	5.00	4.75				
Chicago Tribune	5.00	5.25	4.75				

HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINES, ETC.

Adventure	\$6.00	\$6.25	\$6.00
Ainslee's Magazine	2.00	2.70	2.00
American Golfer	5.00	1.55	4.50
American Boy	2.00	2.50	2.00
American Builder	2.00	2.00	1.25
American Cookery	1.50	2.00	1.25
American Magazine	2.50	3.00	2.50
American Needlewoman	.50	1.30	.35
Argosy All-Story Weekly	1.00	4.00	3.75
Boy's Magazine	1.00	1.55	.85
Boy's Life	2.00	2.35	1.75
Century	5.00	5.75	5.00
Christian Herald	2.00	2.00	1.05
Christian Standard	2.00	2.50	1.65
Christian Endeavor World	2.00	2.75	1.85
Collier's Weekly	2.00	2.50	1.75
Country Life	5.00	5.00	4.50
Country Life	5.00	5.00	4.50
Current Events	.60	1.50	.35
Current Opinion	4.00	4.25	3.25
Cosmopolitan	3.00	3.25	3.00
Dearborn Independent (Ford's)	1.50	2.00	1.10
Delicater	2.00	2.60	2.00
Designer and Woman's Magazine	2.00	2.15	1.25
Detective Story Magazine	1.00	1.50	.50
Educational Review	3.00	3.25	3.00
Etude	2.00	2.50	1.60
Everybody's	2.50	3.00	2.25
Every Child's	1.50	2.00	1.00
Film Fun	2.00	2.40	1.50
Forest and Stream	2.00	2.10	1.25
Gentlewoman	1.00	1.15	.15
Good Stories	.25	1.15	.15
Good Housekeeping	3.00	3.25	3.00
Household Magazine (Capper's)	.25	1.15	.15
Harper's Bazaar	4.00	4.00	4.00
Harper's Magazine	3.00	3.00	3.00
Hunter, Trader and Trapper	2.00	2.25	2.00
Hunting and Fishing	1.00	1.30	.35
Independent	5.00	5.00	4.00
Judge's Weekly	5.00	5.00	4.00
Junior Home Magazine	2.50	2.50	2.00
Love Story Magazine	6.00	6.40	6.00
Life	5.00	5.10	4.25
Literary Digest	4.00	4.90	3.90
Little Folks' Magazine	2.00	2.00	1.75
McCall's Magazine	2.00	2.00	1.75
McClure's Magazine	3.00	3.25	2.00
Methodist Advocate	2.00	2.50	1.60
Metropolitan	2.50	2.75	2.00
Modern Priscilla	2.00	2.00	1.75
Mother's Home Life	.25	1.15	.15
Munsey's Magazine	3.00	3.75	2.75
National Sportsman	1.00	1.50	.60
National Geographic	2.00	2.50	1.75
Outdoor Life	1.25	1.80	1.90
Ohio Teacher	1.00	1.25	.50
Outlook	5.00	5.10	4.50
Outer's Recreation	2.50	2.75	2.10
Pathfinder	1.00	1.50	.60
People's Home Journal	1.00	1.50	.75
People's Popular Monthly	.25	1.15	.15
Picture Play Magazine	2.00	2.25	1.75
Popular Magazine	4.00	5.00	3.75
Popular Science Monthly	2.50	3.00	2.25
Presbyterian Banner	2.50	2.50	2.00
Pictorial Review	1.50	2.00	1.15
Physical Culture	2.50	2.50	2.25
Review of Reviews	4.00	4.10	3.00
Radio Broadcast	4.00	4.50	3.50
St. Nicholas	4.00	4.25	3.75
School World	.50	1.35	.40
Science and Invention	2.50	2.70	2.00
Scribner's Magazine	4.00	4.15	3.00
Scientific American	4.00	4.50	3.75
Sunday School Times	2.00	2.50	1.75
Today's Housewife	2.50	2.60	1.75
True Story	2.50	2.50	2.00
Travel	4.00	4.00	3.50
Top Notch	3.00	3.70	2.75
Trotter and Pacer	4.00	4.10	3.50
United Presbyterian	2.50	3.25	2.35
Violinist	2.00	2.25	1.75
Western Story Magazine	6.00	6.40	5.50
Woman's Home Companion	1.50	2.10	1.50
Woman's World	.50	1.30	.35
World's Work	4.00	4.00	3.00
Word and Work	1.00	1.60	.75
Youth's Companion	2.50	2.85	2.00

Add 50 cents to any second column price and Michigan Farmer will be sent two years. Add \$1.00 and Michigan Farmer will be sent for three years. Add \$2.00 and Michigan Farmer will be sent for five years. You can take advantage of long-term offers on Michigan Farmer and still be entitled to order your other papers at third column price quoted in Michigan Farmer club list during the period of your paid-up subscription to Michigan Farmer.

If you do not find the publications of your choice listed in the above list, we will gladly quote you prices on any club you desire. Write us.

Cut Off Here. COUPON. Cut Off Here.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER,
Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen:—I am enclosing herewith \$..... for which send me

The Michigan Farmer and.....

(Names of Other Publications).

for one year.

Name

Post Office

R. D. State

PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens
in laying trim

Put your hen in laying trim
—then you have a laying hen

YOU WANT music in your poultry yard—song, scratch, cackle.

You want an industrious hen—a hen that will get off her roost winter mornings, ready to scratch for her breakfast.

A fat, lazy hen may be all right for pot-pie, but for egg-laying—never!

Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration daily, and see the change come over your flock.

See the combs and wattles turn red.

See them begin to cheer up and hop around. See the claws begin to dig in.

That's when you get eggs.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

The price of just one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen will eat in six months.

There's a right-size package for every flock.

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.

60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.

200 hens the 25-lb. pail

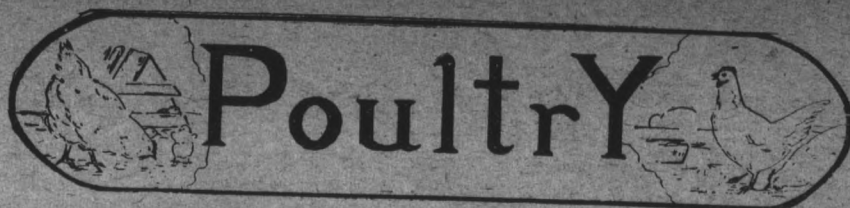
500 hens the 100-lb. drum

For 25 hens there is a smaller package

REMEMBER—When you buy any Dr. Hess product, our responsibility does not end until you are satisfied that your investment is a profitable one. Otherwise, return the empty container to your dealer and get your money back.

DR. HESS & CLARK, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice



LEGHORNS BRUISED.

I have 415 White Leghorn hens, hatched April 29, which lay between twelve and fifteen dozen eggs per day and increasing daily. Recently, I find many of them bleeding above vent. It looks as though they pick themselves. Some have a small sore; some are just bruised black and blue, which extends along the abdomen. A couple of hens I locked by themselves lost that bruised appearance in a couple of days. I never see them pick themselves or see other hens do it. They are a nice healthy looking flock of hens. I feed wheat and corn and a standard mash which I mix myself, fifteen per cent meat scrap, plenty of mangels and cabbage. I cannot see any lice on them.—W. A. D.

The fact that the isolated birds soon recovered indicates the trouble must be due to conditions in the flock. A condition of torn and injured backs is sometimes due to the activities of the male birds. The wounds are caused by sharp toenails and not by the spurs. Possibly too many males with the flock may result in much interference at mating time. If feather pulling exists in the flock it can be determined by quietly watching the birds for a few minutes. If the trouble is due to the male birds it may be best to isolate them until about three weeks before the eggs are saved for hatching.

FEEDING CULL BEANS.

Could you give us a balanced ration for laying hens and pullets, using cooked beans. We have a lot of discolored beans and would like to use them if possible. We have fed some and the hens clean them up quickly.—F. J. H.

Beans are not used with any of the poultry feeding formulas with which I am familiar and they are not extensively used as poultry feed. I think it will pay best to keep the flock on the same balanced dry mash and scratch grain ration that you are now using. Then feed the boiled cull beans once a day at noon. Feed them moderately so it will not cut down the consumption of dry mash too much and reduce egg production. Mixing the boiled beans with a little bran will be best.

Boiled beans contain a lot of protein and starch and very little indigestible fiber. They are highly concentrated and it would be fine if the cull beans could be worked into poultry rations in a profitable manner. At present there is little definite data on the value of the beans for poultry feeding and I cannot locate any poultry feeding experiments where they have been used. If your birds like the beans, keep in good health and lay eggs, you will be able to demonstrate at first hand whether you wish to continue using them or not.

FUTURE OF POULTRY BUSINESS.

(Continued from page 543).

price of chickens for the first nine months of 1924 was the same as in the corresponding period of 1923, standing at 19.4 cents a pound. The farm price of eggs averaged 25.6 cents a dozen against 25.8 cents in 1923. These comparisons are all the more significant in view of the fact that urban buying power has not been quite as broad as last year.

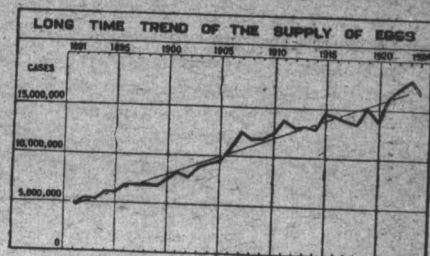
Receipts in 1924 Below Normal.

The accompanying chart gives a hint as to why both poultry and egg prices have held up so well during the rapid expansion in production since 1920. Judged by the long-time trend of receipts at the six cities, New York, Chicago, Boston, St. Louis, San Francisco and Milwaukee, 1920 was farther below normal than in any year as far back as 1891. Fully half of the increase in supply since 1920 was in the nature of

a rebound from a period of under-production. Part of the remainder was to take care of the growth in population of these cities. The peak supply in 1920 was not as far above normal as measured by the long-time trend as receipts in 1920 were below it. Furthermore, the decrease in receipts in 1924 will put the supply below the normal line. Viewed with a perspective of this kind, expansion in production in the last five years has not been so great after all.

Unprofitable Prices Don't Last Long.

The absence of any prolonged period of diminishing receipts, as shown by this chart, indicates that periods of unsatisfactory prices for eggs are not very severe or long-lived as a rule. While distinct cycles are noticeable, especially since 1905, they are not as conspicuous as they are in most other



branches of agricultural production. The whole period from 1911 to 1920 is probably the most pronounced case as egg production was retarded because grains advanced more rapidly when the war broke out than such commodities as poultry and eggs which are produced almost exclusively for domestic consumption. Commercial poultrymen who were obliged to buy a good deal of their feed had a difficult time during this period and many of them were forced out of business.

Looking forward from the present stage, there appear to be no extremely large clouds on the poultryman's horizon. The danger of severe over-production, if it ever existed, seems to have passed for the present without the necessity of any long-drawn period of liquidation of flocks. More attractive prices for corn, wheat, hogs and other farm products may eclipse the popularity of the hen for a while. It is possible that, allowing for the seasonal fluctuations, poultry production may become stabilized during the next one or two years at somewhere near the present volume. With no great change in demand, prices should hold close to the levels prevailing during the last three years.

APOPLEXY.

I have a large flock of hens—all are looking fine, and laying lots of eggs. But last week they began to drop off the roost dead. Their combs are blue and they are heavy and don't look sick—just simply drop dead. I feed ground mash and boiled oats. They have grit, charcoal, etc.—Mrs. J. G.

When hens die suddenly it is often due to apoplexy. This usually occurs to hens that are over-fat, and follows excitement or the strain of laying. A postmortem on the birds that die may locate the exact cause of the trouble. Such losses can usually be prevented by making the hens exercise for their scratch grain, and feeding plenty of green feed. Some hens show a tendency to become heavy with fat, even with the best of management. Such birds are apt to be poor layers and culling them out will cut down the losses in the flock from such diseases as apoplexy and liver trouble.

It is profitable to keep hens comfortable. Keep the coop free from draft, still well ventilated and dry. The coldest coop is the tightly closed, ill-ventilated one.

Per Chick Hatched "SUCCESSFUL" Is Cheapest To Buy
Mail a postal—Get our offer. Poultry lessons free to every buyer. Eastern customers will be served quickly from our Eastern Warehouse. Catalog FREE. Make green, egg-making feed in "SUCCESSFUL" Grain Sprouters.
Des Moines Incubator Co., 368 Second St., Des Moines, Iowa

SAVE MONEY IN CLOVER
Our prices are \$2.00 to \$3.00 lower than most dealers. Write us today for free samples of Highest Grade Home Grown Seed. Our prices are surprisingly low. Get our samples and prices on Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy and all Seeds. We can save you big money on your seed bill. Write for free samples, special prices and 62 page catalog.
American Field Seed Co., Dept. 131 Chicago, Ill.

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.
Electric Wheel Co., 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

POULTRY
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.

Whittaker's R. I. Red Cockerels
Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain, bred from fifteen generations of Winter Layers, will improve your color and production. Both Combs. Catalog free. Interlakes Farm, Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

LOOK! 150,000 chix 9c up. 10 chix free with early orders. Save \$3.00 to \$4.00 by our profit-sharing plan. 15 varieties. From highest-producing contest layers of Michigan. Free circular. Hatching eggs. LAWRENCE HATCHERY, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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
UNITED STEEL & WIRE CO.
Battle Creek, Mich. DEPT. S Atchison, Kans.



Cheapest Way to Clear Land

My new reduced prices on the improved 1925 Model Hercules makes it easy and cheap for you to remove every stump—to clear every acre on your farm as clean as a whistle. No stump or hedge too big or stubborn for the Hercules, all-steel, triple power stump puller. It yanks 'em out in less time and with less effort than any other method. Make big money pulling stumps for your neighbors. Pull stumps for fuel. I make both horse and hand power machines. Latest, most up-to-the-minute improvements. Send today for catalog and special folder.

\$10.00 Easy Payments
Hand Power Hercules
B. A. FULLER, Pres.
Hercules Mfg. Co.
749 29th St., Centerville, Iowa



ALFALFA HELPS SWELL THE FLOW.

THE North Antrim Cow Testing Association has completed two years of testing work. C. G. Mullett, the tester, states that the association will continue for another season.

Two herds averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat. These herds are owned by Ernest Loehne (pure-bred and grade Jerseys), and George Drenth (grade Holsteins). Mr. Loehne's pure-bred Jersey cow, Ruby, seven years old, was high cow in butter-fat production. Loehne also had the high herd in butter-fat production. There were five cows that made 400 pounds of butter-fat and nine cows that produced better than 365 pounds of butter-fat. Peter Weiland had the high cow in the two-year-old age class. His grade Holstein made 293 pounds of fat and 6,635 pounds of milk. In the three-year-old class Robert Watson's grade Guernsey stood first. In the four-year-old age class E. Loehne's pure-bred Jersey stood first.

In this association much alfalfa hay is grown and fed. Rations have been balanced with this roughage as a basis and economical production has been possible through the heavy use of alfalfa hay.

HERE IS TESTER SERVICE.

IN 1923 the Traverse-Antrim Cow Testing Association was formed. Robert Kaiser was hired to do the testing work. Mr. Kaiser had a full association and reports many interesting items.

Twenty-nine members out of thirty-three have silos. Two new silos were built during the year. Fifteen of the thirty-three members fed grain the year around. Twenty-two separators were tested. Four new separators were purchased during the year. Twenty-two members' silos were tested and found lacking lime. Two carloads of lime were bought by the association. All members grew alfalfa hay. Every member is using a pure-bred sire. A bull association was organized among the members during the year. Every herd in the association was tested for T. B. during the year. Twenty cows were sold for beef and in addition eighteen cows were sold on the strength of the cow test record.

The high herd in butter-fat production is owned by Clarence Selkirk. His six cows averaged 387.7 pounds of fat and 7,652 pounds of milk. Other herds averaging above 300 pounds of butter-fat production were owned by the following: Wm. J. Hoopfer, Edgar Fox, George Fox, C. M. Larsen and John Campbell, owning Guernseys; Harry Fouch, William Selkirk, D. F. Hoxie, with Jerseys; and H. F. Hagan and Clarence Selkirk with mixed cows. This association is continuing for another testing year.

HIGH FEED COST OFTEN MEANS LARGEST PROFITS.

IT is significant that in a certain cow testing association the herd whose feed cost bill per cow was lowest, returned the lowest amount of milk per cow, the lowest amount of butter-fat and the lowest return above feed cost. In the same association the herd that had the highest feed bill per cow made the most milk and butter-fat and returned the greatest return above feed cost. In the first herd the feed cost per cow was \$33.41 per year and the income above feed cost was \$16.36. In the second herd the feed cost was \$60.40 and the income above feed cost per cow was \$105. In the second herd, less than twice as much was paid out for feed and the

owner received more than six times as much net income.

The cost of feed is a very important factor in the cost of producing milk, but often it is more economical in the long run to not watch this item too closely, but instead watch the item called "Return Above Feed Cost."

The cow testing associations are contributing largely to a more complete and definite understanding of the true meaning of economy in feed costs. H. R. Lascelles.

TESTING ASSOCIATION POPULAR.

THE study of cow testing association records, including 61,200 association cows, show an average production per cow of 6,274 pounds of milk and 257 pounds of butter-fat. This is more than fifty per cent above the estimated average production of all dairy cows in the United States. All association records available over a period of five years of continuous testing show a constant gain each year. From the information at hand it appears that there are approximately 730 active cow testing associations in the United States as compared with 627 a year ago.

T. B. WORK PROGRESSES.

IN his annual report, Dr. J. R. Mohler, chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, says that in the cooperative campaign to eradicate tuberculosis the results continue to be highly satisfactory. The number of herds officially accredited as free from tuberculosis increased from 28,526 to 48,273. The total number of counties which have completed area testing or were conducting such work at the end of the fiscal year was 318. A number of packers are paying a premium of ten cents per hundredweight for hogs originating in "modified accredited areas," which is a designation for areas containing less than one-half of one per cent tuberculous cattle.

THIS MEANS BETTER HERDS FOR THESE MEN.

THE North Kent Cow Testing Association, Herbert Hansen, tester, reports that twenty-six unprofitable cows were sold during the year and that there are at least an equal number remaining in the association that the members expect to sell soon. Twenty-three of the twenty-five members mix their own feed, and twenty-three of the twenty-five members have one or more silos. Eleven herds have one or more pure-bred cows and all herds are tuberculin tested. There are nineteen pure-bred sires owned by the association members, seven of them Holsteins, six Guernseys, four Jerseys and two Shorthorns. Harry Williams' cows carried all the honors in the association work. His pure-bred Holstein cow, Piney Grove Segis Elzevere, five years old, was high in both milk and butter-fat production. Mr. Williams' herd of seven pure-bred and grade Holsteins was likewise high in both milk and butter-fat production. Twenty-nine cows made better than 365 pounds of butter-fat during the association year. This association has reorganized and Mr. Hansen is continuing on the work.

Barley appears to be growing in favor as a feed on Michigan farms. And in those sections where it can be grown to advantage the dairy cows are getting an increased amount from year to year. When mixed with about equal parts of oats, and ground, this grain has been found a good feed for the dairyman to use.

47

YEARS of Service

4

MILLION DeLaval Separators Sold

De Laval Separators have done more than any other factor to change dairying from a "pin money" proposition to the largest and most profitable branch of agriculture. The original centrifugal separator to begin with, De Laval's have led in every important improvement, and today the latest

Improved De Laval Separator is generally acknowledged as being the best cream separator ever made. Among other improvements and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a richer, smoother, higher-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions. It soon pays for itself.

Trade Allowance
Old centrifugal cream separators of any age or make accepted as partial payment on new De Laval's. Sold on easy terms from
\$6.60 to \$14.30
Down
the balance in 15 easy monthly payments

Send for FREE catalogs

See and Try the NEW DeLaval

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR CO., Dept. 453
New York, 185 E. W. Harrison St., Chicago, 29 E. Madison St., San Francisco, 61 Beale St.
Send catalog checked—Separator ☐ Milkster ☐

Name.....
Town.....
State.....
No. Cows.....

Just Like Having Green Pasture All Winter

Dry winter feeds are harder to digest, harder to assimilate than the tender, green food your cows enjoy in summer. The added strain on the milk-making function naturally reduces the milk yield in winter—unless something is done to invigorate these important organs.

Kow-Kare accomplishes just what is needed. It is a wonderful builder of natural vigor in the genital and digestive organs. A tablespoonful given with the feed twice a day, one week out of each month, will pay for its slight cost many times over in increased milk-flow. Besides, your cows will not become the prey of such ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Milk Fever, Garget, Lost Appetite, etc., all of which result from sluggish digestive and genital organs.

If you are troubled with any of these diseases in the herd, Kow-Kare will correct the trouble. For over twenty-five years it has been "The Home Cow Doctor" to many thousands of cow owners.

Let Kow-Kare work for you this winter. Start now; your feed dealer, general store or druggist has it—in \$1.25 and 65c sizes. Or we will send by mail, postpaid on receipt of price.

Send for valuable free book, "The Home Cow Doctor". Cow owners use nearly one million copies of this book yearly. Thousands say they could not get along without its help.

Dairy Association Co., Inc.
Lyndonville, Vt.



Imperial Primer

Starts Your Car Instantly in Cold Weather
Sprays quick-firing gasoline vapor right into your cold cylinders.

\$4.75
\$4.00 For
Fords

For all makes of cars, trucks and tractors
Just work the plunger like a pump.



One stroke of the Imperial Primer, within easy reach on your dash—like the crack of a pistol the spark catches, and away you go. Pays for itself many times over by saving batteries, bearings, gasoline and time. Essential for winter driving.

Will double the life of your battery. You only need to turn your motor over in the cold oil once—and you're off! Any garage can get an Imperial Primer for you, or send money order or check direct to

The Imperial Brass Mfg. Co., 1200 W. Harrison St., CHICAGO, ILL.



\$7.50 Down
Puts this Olde-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.

Olde-Tan Harness

First Olde-Tan leather produced 70 years ago. Now known throughout America for its pronounced superiority. Olde-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 Olde-Tan metal-to-metal harness.
BABSON BROS., Dept. 31-09
19th Street and Marshall Blvd., Chicago, Ill.
Distributors of Melotte Cream Separators and Edison Phonographs.

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 herd 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 Guernsey Bull Calf
6 months old. His sire is Grandson of Imp. King of The May, price \$50. Also 4 Reg. cows and some heifer calves. T. B. tested. **E. A. BLACK, Howard City, Mich.**

Registered Guernseys

LONE 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.**

FOR SALE Guernsey Bull, May Rose breeding, 4 years old. A. R. Dam. 531 lbs. fat. **Frank E. Robson, Room 303 M. C. R. R. Depot Building, Detroit, Michigan.**

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 Grandson of Echo Sylvia King Model

Born: February 29, 1924. Well Marked. 50% white.
His three nearest dams average 341.27 lbs. butter and 21,191.5 lbs. milk in a year.
His Sire: Traverse Colantha Echo, is a son of Echo Sylvia King Model and a 27-lb. 4-yr.-old cow with a 305-day record of 900 lbs. butter and nearly 20,000 lbs. milk.
His Dam: Dolce of Eden No. 250767. At 7 yrs. of age: Butter, 7 days, 30.09; milk, 659.6; Butter, 365 days, 749.93; milk, 20,954.5. Her dam is a 24-lb. cow with a 365-day record of 874.97 lbs. butter and 22,750 lbs. milk. Send for pedigree of Ear Tag No. 130 and new list of bulls for sale by MICHIGAN STATE HERDS.

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

For Sale MAPLEHURST HOLSTEINS

Our Herd is built on the Blood of our former herd sire, "Goldmine Komdyke Payne," a son of the \$100,000 Bull, the most popular Blood because of Best type, and natural 4% testers. We offer 4 two-yr.-olds, two are fresh and other two will be fresh in April, and one three-yr.-old that is due now. She gave 10,000 lbs. of 4% milk as a two-yr.-old, in 10 mos. on two milkings.
WHITNEY BROS., Onondaga, Mich.

FOR SALE

SOME YOUNG BULLS old enough for service; sired by our 33.58-lb. Bull, also some fine young Cows in Calf by same Bull; some Cows just fresh.
All at a very low price; choice stock for sale at all times. **E. A. Rohlf, Akron, Mich., R. 3, Box 6, Telephone 48-R3.**

For Sale Reg. Holstein Bull Calf, 2 mos. old. Sired by 33-lb. Bull; Dam has Cow Testing Assoc. record of 1,962 lbs. milk and 90.7 lbs. butter in 30 days. **CHAS. RADFORD, Atkins, Mich., St. Clair Co.**

Hereford Bull calves, thrifty, rugged Anxiety blood, priced moderate. **E. J. TAYLOR, Fremont, 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.**

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.**

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.**

SHORTHORN BULLS reds and roans. **W. E. Morrish, R. 5, Flint, Mich.**

Shorthorns Best of quality and breeding. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. **BIGWELL STOCK FARM, Box 2, Tecumseh, Mich.**

Michigan Takes Honors

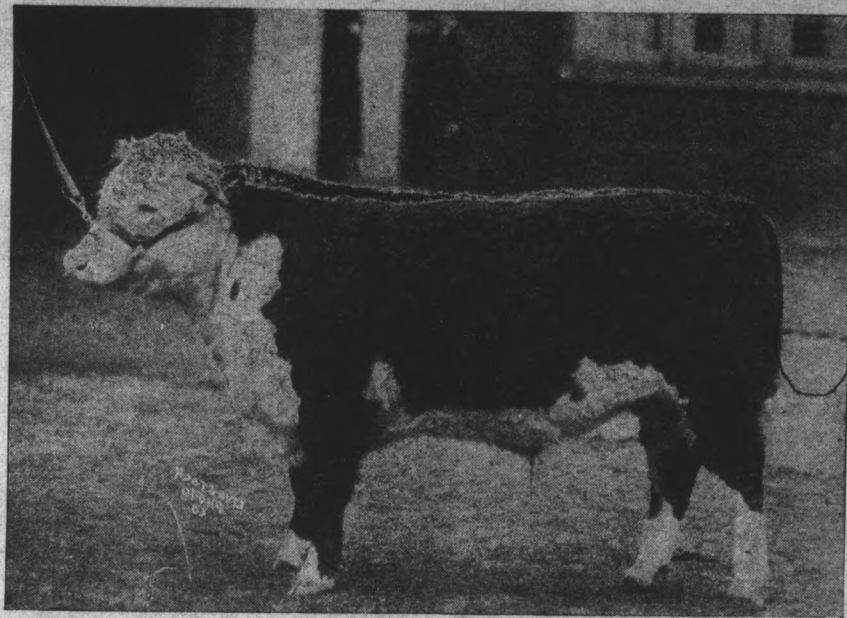
Live Stock Exhibits from this State Get Approbation of International Judges

EVENTS are the great things. Lord Beaconsfield once said, "The least of events are of greater importance than the most sublime and comprehensive speculations."

On this basis we are not likely to over-judge the twenty-fifth anniversary of the International Live Stock Show. In every respect it was wonderful. De Luxe products of stable and field filled every department. And it was big. There were 254 carloads and thousands of individual cattle, hogs, sheep and horses, competing for world honors. In fact, at this, the supreme court of live stock quality, fully 11,000 head passed before the various judges. The Grand Champion.

Deacon, an eleven months old Hereford steer of 950 pounds, typey, evenly

When the Belgians were called to the ring, Michigan scored the senior and grand championship on Pervenche. Here, too, the Owosso Sugar Company, of Alicia, took first and reserve championship honors in the two-year-old mare class with Jeanne Braine, while the Agricultural College was awarded the same place in the three-year-old mare class on Betty-de-Camille. Other winnings by the college were second place on three-year-old stallions with Range Line Phoenix, and fourth in two-year-old mares on Margelotte. The Owosso Sugar Company was also awarded second place in aged stallions on Garibaldi; fourth place on two-year-old stallion on Tarl Tuffe; sixth in yearling stallions on Joe-de-Cappelle; sixth and seventh on stallion foals;



This is Deacon, the Grand Champion Steer at the 1924 International. He Hails from Colorado and was Exhibited by the Ken-Caryl Ranch.

fleshed, smooth to the tail, bred and fed in Colorado, was crowned grand champion by Judge Walter Biggar, of Scotland. He was sold at auction to the Book-Cadillac Hotel, Detroit, for \$1,344. The two-year-old Shorthorn, Spark Plug, from Iowa, was given reserve honors.

The Carlot Winners.

In the carlot classes, E. P. Hall, of Illinois, carried away grand champion award on his Angus yearlings. This is the sixth time Mr. Hall has won this grand prize. These fifteen steers, averaging 1124 pounds, sold for \$6,574.40.

To Homer Waters, also of Illinois, went the grand championship on his carload of 338-pound Berkshire barrows. These sixty head were finished on corn, tankage and bluegrass. The unusual practice followed by Mr. Waters was the giving of tankage but once a week, which was cleaned up at one feeding.

The champion load of lambs was exhibited by Robert McEwen & Sons, of Ontario, who have been consistent winners at former shows.

The best carlot of calves were Angus and came from South Dakota, being the property of A. M. Mitchell; while the champion yearlings were Herefords and hailed from the ranges of Colorado.

Michigan Takes a Hand.

Exhibits from the Wolverine state had a few conspicuous places in the live stock winnings. This is particularly true in the equine department. Outstanding was the defeat of the 1922 and 1923 champion aged Percheron mare, Carnona V by Maplegrove Leila, of the Michigan Agricultural College, which entry was also made reserve champion in the Percheron class. In addition to this honor, the college took second place in the four-year-old mare class on Dunham's Marie, while first place on Percheron four-year-old stallions went to J. G. Stevens, of Breckenridge, Michigan.

fourth on mares three years old on Carlonche; fifth on mares two years old with Ermyth Florabel, and fourth on filly foals, and seventh on yearling mares. William E. Scripps, of Orion, was awarded second on filly foals; fourth on yearling mares; fourth on five-year-old mares with Mary Margaret; fifth and eighth on yearling stallions with John Henry and William Henry.

Capture Many Swine Ribbons.

No less honorable were Michigan's placings in the swine department. In the Yorkshire class, the Michigan Agricultural College took first in 150-250 pound barrows; fourth and fifth in 250-350 pound barrows; third in 150-250 pound pen of barrows; second in 250-350 pen of barrows; third in get of sire, and reserve champion.

In the Tamworth class, the Michigan Agricultural College was awarded third in get of sire; second in pen of 350-450 pound barrows; third in pen of 150-250 pound barrows and fifth in 250-350 pound barrow. In this class W. S. Adams, of Litchfield, Michigan, took fourth on 250-350 pound barrow, and third on pen of 250-350 pound barrows.

In the Berkshire barrow class, the college was awarded reserve champion on 350-450 pound barrow, and first and second in the same class. It also took fifth on 150-250 pound barrows; seventh on 250-350 pound barrows; seventh on pen of 150-250 pound barrows and third on get of one sire.

In the Chester-White class Andy Adams, of Litchfield, Mich., brought home third and fourth on aged boars; fourth on junior yearling boars; second and fifth on senior pigs, fifth on aged sows; fifth on senior yearling sows; fifth on aged herd; second on produce of sow, and third on get of sire. In this same class, Crandell's prize stock of Cass City, Michigan, won second on aged boar; third on junior yearling

Steel Jackets

For Large Iron Kettles

If you have a large iron kettle, we will make you a heavily reinforced jacket to fit it, providing you a complete feed cooker. Has large fire door, flue, handles, pipe. Price according to size. Send measurement of kettle around outside one inch from top. If kettle has flange, measure under it. Ask for chart of standard sizes.



If you have no kettle, you'll be interested in the **Heesen Stock Feed Cooker [Kettle and Jacket]**
For cooking stock food scalding hops, rendering lard, etc. Handiest article on farm. Seven sizes. Write for prices.
Heesen Bros. & Co.
Dept. 4 Tecumseh, Michigan

MICHIGAN Concrete STAVE SILOS

The last word in a permanent silo. Write for interesting free illustrated fact-proving catalog. Tells how we manufacture them under the best known processes—and not stopping at that—how we erect them for you in a few days from ground to peak. Special terms if you order now. Agents wanted in open territory.
MICHIGAN SILO CO., Kalamazoo, Mich. Factories at Kalamazoo, Mich., Peoria, Ill., Bloomfield, Ind.

HOGS

Large Type Berkshires Choice boars. Glits bred or open. Reliable stock priced reasonable. **W. H. EVERY, Manchester, Mich.**

DUROC-JERSEYS

TOPMAST SENSATION, the dean of Michigan Sires, is dead. We have only a few of his offspring, either sex, for sale. These pigs will be money makers for their owners. Priced at \$25 and up. Remember we breed and raise the best.

LOEB FARMS,
The Home of Grand Champions
Charlevoix, Michigan.
Virgil Davis, Supt. of Swine.

LAKEFIELD FARM DUROGS

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.**

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

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

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

If You Need a CHOICE O. I. 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 strong stock, recorded free. **OTTO B. SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.**

BIG TYPE Chester Whites of show quality. Spring boars and glits, also fall pigs. Priced reasonable. **Lucian Hill, Tekonsha, Mich.**

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Now offering some wonderful bred glits, granddaughters of National Grand Champion—at prices you can pay. **P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, 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.**

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

P. C. Choice Boars and Glits that will please you. Sired by Peter A. Pan & Model Clausman. **C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.**

FOR SALE Poland China boars and glits. Best of breeding and choice individuals. Immune for cholera. Registered free. **WESLEY HILE, 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.**

Horned Dorset Rams and Ewes **G. J. DUNNEWIND, R. 1, Comstock Park, Mich.**

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

Fairview Shropshires For Sale. Ten Bred Ewes. Choice Yearling rams and ram lambs sired by McKerron's Senator's Double Grandson 3639-480-103. **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.**

boar; third on senior pig; second on aged sows; first in senior yearling; fourth and fifth on junior pigs; second on aged herd; third on young herd, and third on produce of cow.

Other swine awards coming to Michigan were: Third on 150-250 pound Poland-China barrows, and third on pen of 150-250 pound Poland-China barrows to the Michigan Agricultural College. The college was also awarded fifth on 150-250 pound Duroc-Jersey barrow, and fifth on pen of 150-250 pound Hampshire barrows.

Sheep Prizes Also Taken.

The Agricultural College was a consistent winner in the Rambouillet class, taking third on ram lambs; second on pen of lambs; third on yearling ewes; third on ewe lambs; second on pen of ewe lambs, and fifth on flock. The college then knocked down fourth and fifth on yearling wethers in the Hampshire class and third on pen of lambs. In the Oxford wether class, the college carried home second and fifth in yearlings and third in pen of lambs. The Crandell Stock Farm was awarded fifth place in aged Cotswold ram.

Angus Exhibits Take Bulk of the State's Cattle Awards.

W. E. Scripps, of Orion, was awarded first on steer; fourth on bull calved

in 1922; fourth on bull calved in 1924 and seventh on bull calved between October 1 and December 31, 1923. Woodcote Stock Farm, of Ionia, Michigan, was awarded second on heifer calved between October 1 and December 31; fifth on bull calved between the same dates, and fifth on bull calved between January 1 and June 30, 1923; fifth on group of three bulls; fourth on heifer calved between July 1 and September 30, 1923; sixth on heifer calved after July 1, 1924, and seventh on cow calved before 1921. Dwight Cutler, of Detroit, Michigan, was awarded sixth on bull calved in 1921. The Michigan Agricultural College got third on steer and third on herd of three head.

In the Shorthorn class, the entries of the Gotfredson Land Company, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, was placed first on cow calved before 1921 with calf by side calved after October 1, 1923, and ninth on bull calved in 1922.

Junior Live Stock Judging.

The Kansas non-collegian team was declared first in judging all classes of stock among twenty similar teams from other states and provinces. The Michigan boys ranked tenth, but tied with Kansas for first in judging cattle. In the college contests, Nebraska team won the coveted first place.

They Bring Better Things

(Continued from page 550).

production is the basis for value has led to much unsound economic thinking. The persistence of this theory of value has delayed for some time the arrival of a rational economic thought among farmers.

Not only should the farmer know about the economics of agriculture; but he should know about the services which other classes of society perform. The school is not performing its full duty if the idea persists that the farmer is the only one who works and renders an economic service, and that all other classes are merely parasites living off the labor of the farmer and manipulating markets to his disadvantage. The merchant, the banker, the manufacturer, the broker, the wholesaler, the railroader, the laborer, all these are essential parts of the great economic machine which brings us the satisfactions needed. Farmers should know about industry.

There are many problems before the Michigan farmers today. He is producing things to sell in the market. Therefore he must follow the first essential to successful business, which is a knowledge of what the market wants. No man can successfully sell anything unless people want it; because things are not valuable unless they are wanted, and the consumer is willing to give up something in order to get them. Farmers should make an analysis of the market in the same manner that manufacturers do. With a knowledge of what is wanted, the farmer is on the way to a profitable market.

The most active imagination cannot conceive of a market system which will bring profit to farmers—or any other class—unless efficient methods of production are followed. Profit is the difference between income and outgo, and can be just as effectively increased by decreasing outgo as by increasing income. In order to have a profitable agriculture, there must be careful consideration of those scientific productive practices which have been proven. It is the height of folly and absurdity for farmers to reject the advice of scientific production specialists. May we not work together to bring back to the farmer a regard for science in his business so that he may never say again that he doesn't want to hear anything about production, for he already knows how to grow things and that what he wants to know is how to sell. The farmer really wants

to know how to conduct his business profitably. This can never be done unless careful consideration is paid to scientific and economic productive practices. No market man in the world will ever be able to bring prosperity to the farm where economy is a stranger.

If a product is to sell to the best advantage it must be prepared in accordance with the demands of the market. Careful grading and packing are necessary if the highest returns are to be received. The success of the California citrus fruit growers and the northwest apple growers is due, first of all, to good quality properly prepared for market. Proper preparation does not necessarily mean fancy packages and extreme fancy stock. It means preparation in accordance with the demands of the market in which sale is to be made.

No one can come into a market and get the best results unless he has a knowledge of market conditions. The great handicap under which the farmer has been laboring for years is due to an utter lack of market information. He has not known anything about market conditions or what his goods ought to bring. He has been going to the market place and taking what was offered without any idea whether he was getting what his goods were worth or not. To sell effectively, the farmer must have as much knowledge about the market as the buyer. The great spread of cooperative organization in recent years is bringing to farmers this needed market information. It is also bringing a knowledge of the importance of the middleman and the value of his services. The profit which the farmer once thought common in business has not been found.

A knowledge of market demands, scientific and economic production, proper preparation for market, a knowledge of market conditions coupled with efficient business methods are going to bring to farmers more nearly the measure of return which is necessary to give to agriculture the needed stability.

These things will come only through proper education. The whole problem is one of education. Teachers have the opportunity and responsibility for a sound-thinking agriculture. They are the lamps to throw out the light of truth and dispel the fog of ignorance which is keeping the farmer from realizing his fullest possibilities.



Improving the Dairy Herd

The Department of Agricultural Relations of the New York Central Lines is continuously at work with cattle breeding associations, agricultural colleges, farm bureaus and progressive farmers in the important work of improving dairy cattle.

Better cattle means better milk. Better milk means better prices for the farmer.

Transporting milk from the farms to the city has come to be a considerable part of our day's work, and we want to help increase this traffic.

Recently a "Better Cattle Train" operated in cooperation with New York State Department of Farms and Markets, Breeders' Associations, Farm Bureau, Grange, Dairy-men's League and Syracuse University, visited the important dairy counties of the State, giving demonstrations and lectures on the care and feeding of herds, and on modern dairy methods. Similar trips are being planned for other States served by our lines.

We recognize that working with the farmer helps to make him prosperous, and we prosper only as the communities we serve prosper.



NEW YORK CENTRAL LINES

BOSTON & ALBANY-MICHIGAN CENTRAL-BIG FOUR-PITTSBURGH & LAKE ERIE
AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

Agricultural Relations Department Offices

New York Central Station, Rochester, N. Y.

La Salle St. Station, Chicago, Ill.

Michigan Central Station, Detroit, Mich.

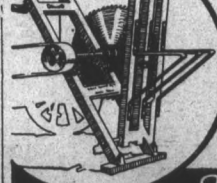
466 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y.

68 East Gay St., Columbus, Ohio

Man Wanted (city or country) old established company will supply capital and start you in your own permanent business selling necessities people must buy every day. Experience unnecessary. Write **McCONNELL & CO., Factory M-75, Winona, Minn.**

FREE BARGAIN BOOK
Send today for my New Cut Price Catalog—Bigger bargains than ever this year on Fencing, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Roofing and Paint. **I PAY THE FREIGHT** and guarantee satisfaction. Compare my quality and low factory prices—see the big money New Cut Prices save you. **The Brown Fence & Wire Co., Dept. 2902 Cleveland, Ohio**

Equip Your Fordson with a DIAMOND WOOD SAW UNIT!



Provides complete equipment for sawing logs, poles, cordwood or lumber, cheaply and quickly. Uses every ounce of power without waste. Makes your Fordson a money maker when it would otherwise be idle. Ideal for the man who cuts his own wood or for the custom sawyer.

Attached In Five Minutes Travels Anywhere

The Diamond Wood Saw Unit can be operated wherever a Fordson can be driven. Most practical Saw Frame Attachment ever devised. Guaranteed against defective material and workmanship and guaranteed to give satisfactory service. Write today for full particulars **FREE**.

NEW WINONA MANUFACTURING CO.

Winona 910 W. Fifth St. Minnesota

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.**

KITSELMAN FENCE
GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT
"I Saved 26½¢ a Rod." says J. C. Thompson, R. 1, Greenville, Mich. **You, too can save. Buy direct at Lowest Factory Prices. WE PAY THE FREIGHT.** Write today for Free 100-page Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts and Barbed Wire. **KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 278 MUNCIE, IND.**

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, December 16.

Wheat.
Detroit.—No. 1 red at \$1.76; No. 2 red \$1.75; No. 3 red \$1.72; No. 2 white \$1.76; No. 2 mixed \$1.75.
Chicago.—December at \$1.65; May \$1.70; July \$1.49; July \$1.49.
Toledo.—Cash \$1.76@1.77.

Corn.
Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at \$1.35; No. 3 yellow \$1.31.
Chicago.—December \$1.25; May \$1.31; July \$1.31.

Oats.
Detroit.—New, No. 2 white 66c; No. 3, 65c.
Chicago.—December 60; May at 65; July 64.

Rye.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.41.
Chicago.—December at \$1.44; May \$1.49; July \$1.35.
Toledo.—\$1.38.

Barley.
Detroit.—Barley, malting at \$1.05; feeding 99c.

Beans.
Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.35@5.40 per cwt.
Chicago.—Navy, choice \$5.75; kidneys \$9.15@9.25.
New York.—Choice pea at \$6.25; red kidneys \$8.65@8.75.

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

Seeds.
Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$19.10; alsike \$12.60; timothy \$3.20.

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 \$38; standard middlings \$39; fine do \$44; cracked corn \$52; coarse cornmeal \$48; chop \$43 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Apples.
Chicago prices on apples: Northern Spies \$6@7.50 bbl; Baldwins \$6@6.50; Jonathans \$8@8.50 bbl; Kings \$6@6.50; Delicious \$4.25@4.50 per bushel; Greenings \$6.50@7 bbl; Grimes Golden \$5@5.50; Wagener's \$4.75@5 per bbl; Snows \$4.50@5; Winesaps \$7 bbl.

WHEAT

The wheat market finally left the trading area it has been covering since mid-November while the large stocks on passage for Europe were being digested. Prices reached new high ground for the season, thereby giving a mechanical signal that the bull market was being resumed. The fact that stocks of wheat afloat have been cut down sharply and that the foreign situation was strengthening seems to confirm this technical sign. Primary receipts are showing the sharp reduction which was expected whenever stocks at interior elevators and in transit began to clean up.

The statistical position of wheat remains the strongest known in a number of years and indicates that still higher prices are ahead.

RYE

After declining for several weeks, clearances of rye increased last week. The amount put afloat from this country, which is practically the only exporter this season, remains below the average weekly absorption so that the stocks on ocean passage are being cut down steadily. They still remain slightly above normal, however, so that foreign demand may be a little slow for a while longer. Germany was reported as a buyer in the last day or two, but rye prices have not been as strong as wheat.

CORN

Corn prices were decidedly strong most of last week and advanced about five cents over the previous high point of the season. Speculative activities played a substantial part in the upturn, although primary receipts dropped off in the last few days, whereas they usually increase rather steadily at this season of the year. Practically all sections report that husking returns are disappointing and private estimates of the size of the crop are being reduced. Producers appear inclined to hold their surplus in anticipation of still higher prices later on. Sensational reports on the Argentine crop also have been a factor as drought has been severe and locust damage is said to be the most menacing in fifteen years. If the Argentine situation is as bad as it is painted, growers

there will hold tenaciously to the balance of their old crop surplus and increase the chances of export business from the United States. The advance in this country was so pronounced, however, that we are out of line with the foreign market, in spite of a sharp upturn at Liverpool.

OATS

Oats prices have advanced along with other grains. Primary receipts are gradually becoming lighter and the visible supply has ceased to increase, while the demand from consuming sections shows signs of improving. Exports are small but there seems to be a fair chance that sales will be made during the winter and spring.

SEEDS

Most divisions of the seed trade are quiet at present, as supply conditions are fairly well known and spring demand from consumers has not assumed much breadth. Prices are in about the same position as in the last two or three weeks.

FEEDS

Prices of all by-product feeds have become quite firm. Strength in feed grain markets, colder weather, declining production and speculative buying of some feeds were the influences at work. Consuming trade is more active but the volume of demand is not very large.

HAY

The hay market is stronger than a week ago, because of less favorable weather in some sections. The demand has been equal to the receipts, which are of only moderate volume. Alfalfa hay has advanced over \$2 from the low point several weeks ago. Other kinds have made small gains.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices climbed to a new high for the season last week. Receipts are light, as a whole, and recent severe storms are likely to be reflected in smaller collections for a while longer. Some slight increase in receipts of fresh eggs from southern points is being noted and this will become more pronounced as the month progresses. A downward trend of egg prices is usually the rule in December, but dealers fear a shortage and are not pushing sales to any extent. Poultry prices were slightly stronger last week, with turkeys apparently feeling the effect

of holiday demand. For several weeks receipts have been much heavier than last year, and stocks in storage appear rather large with more than a month of accumulation still ahead.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 48@52c; dirties 32@35c; checks 31@32c; fresh firsts 48@54c; ordinary firsts 35@40c. Live poultry, hens 18½c per lb; springers 20c; roosters 14½c; ducks 15c; geese 14c; turkeys 26c.

Detroit eggs fresh candied and graded 50@54c; storage 36½@38c per dozen. Live poultry, heavy springers 23c; light springers 19c; heavy hens 23c; light hens 15@20c; roosters 15@16c; geese 16@17c; ducks 20@21c; turkeys 32c.

BUTTER

Butter prices are fast getting back to the point at which they rested before the recent spectacular advance started. A decline of 4½c a pound was last week's loss. The make is showing an increase and, while storms in producing sections may cut into the supply temporarily, production is expected to show a gradual gain from now on. The outlet for high-grade storage butter is broadening so that the excess over a year ago is being steadily reduced. The output in the first half of December was nearly as heavy as in the entire month last year. Storage holdings in the entire country on December 1 totaled 100,743,000 lbs., as compared with 51,508,000 pounds on December 1, 1923.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 41c; New York 44½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 37@40c.

POTATOES

Potato prices have been steady to firm at a modest advance over the season's low spot. The carlot movement is showing less fluctuation from week to week and more stability in the market is to be expected from this time on. Exports of Maine potatoes to England have been started in the hope of widening the market for the big crop. Usually, foreign trade in potatoes is negligible, owing to the costs of shipment. Low prices this year may permit fairly large exports for a while. Prices at Maine shipping points are running about 55@60c per 100 pounds, compared with \$1.10 last year. Northern whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at 90c@1 in Chicago with New York whites at \$1.10@1.25 in eastern cities.

BEANS

The bean market has advanced sharply in the last week. Demand is better and, in spite of the slow buying earlier in the season, about 2,500 cars were shipped out of Michigan during October and November. Dealers are bullish on the situation and growers will sell more leisurely from this time on. In a few weeks more it is the general belief that Michigan will have very little competition as the California crop has been moved rapidly. The upturn was expected to come a little later as distributors usually do not buy freely just before the inventory season. Activity at this time makes it appear that their stocks have run low.

WOOL

The wool market is a little more quiet than it has been, largely because of a lack of offerings. Prices remain quite firm with the upward tendency still in evidence. British, Australian, New Zealand, South American and East Indian wool markets all are reported strong and slightly higher in some instances with some American buying in evidence. Consumption of wool the world over seems to be out-running production and there are no post-war reserves to draw upon, while production cannot be expanded quickly to catch up with the demand. Some mills are believed to be anticipating their wants to some extent, in spite of the fact that prices average nearly 50 per cent higher than they were six months ago.

In the Boston market, Ohio and Pennsylvania fleeces are quoted at 68@69c, grease basis, for choice delaine wools, half-blood combing at 65@66c, three-eighths blood combing at 68@69c and three-eighths blood clothing at 53c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The market was well supplied with all kinds of produce. Warmer weather brought out a large number of peddlers and buying was active. Apples were good sellers, with best Spys, Jonathans and Northwest Greenings moving readily. Lettuce, tomatoes, cauliflower, horseradish, celery and small white turnips were easy sellers. The market for parsnips and onions was a little stronger, but for potatoes, carrots, cabbage and parsley unchanged. Rutabagas, squash and pumpkins were slow. The demand for live and dressed poultry was fairly active. Veal and hogs sold slowly.

Apples, fancy \$1@3 bu; beets 75c@1 bu; cabbage 50@60c bu; carrots 65@75c bu; cauliflower, No. 1, \$1.50@2 bu; horseradish \$3@5 bu; dry onions \$1@1.50 bu; parsnips \$1@1.25 a bu; pears 50@75c bu; potatoes 55@65c bu; pumpkins 60@75c bu; spinach \$1@1.50 bu; Hubbard squash 75c@\$1 bu; turnips \$1.50@3 bu; kale 50c bu; honey \$1.25 per 5-lb. pail; shelled corn \$1.40 bu; eggs, retail 65@85c; hens, wholesale 24@25c; retail 25@26c lb; springers, wholesale 24@25c; retail 25@26c; ducks, wholesale 24c; retail 25c lb; geese, retail 25c; dressed poultry, hens 30@32c; springers 30@35c per lb; ducks 30c; geese 30c; small live pigs \$4@5 each; dressed hogs 14c; veal 15c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Wheat early this week was at the highest price of the year in Grand Rapids, growers making sales at \$1.54 per bushel. Farmers not pressed for cash to pay taxes and meet fall obligations are not selling at present prices, feeling that still higher quotations are in store for them before spring. Beans, after jumping 40c per cwt, last week, sagged back this week with elevators paying around \$4.65@4.75 per cwt. Other prices were: Carrots 65c @1 bu; onions 75c bu; celery 20@60c bunch; spinach \$1.25@1.50 bu; parsnips 75@90c bu; cabbage 40@60c bu; potatoes 40@50c bu; butter-fat 44c lb; eggs 55@60c; poultry, turkeys 24@32c lb; chickens 15@22c lb; fowls 13@19c lb; ducks 18@20c lb; geese 18c.

Branch Co.—Nov. 25.—The dairy business is fully up to normal. Butter-fat brings 40c. A normal amount of poultry is on our farms. Eggs are selling at 50c. Farmers are marketing wheat at \$1.40 per bushel. Fall sown grains are fairly good. The wheat acreage is above the average. Farm organizations are now active in this locality.—C. S.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, December 16.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 60,000. Market fairly active, steady to 10c lower, mostly steady. Tops \$9.75; bulk good 250-lb. average and up \$9.65@9.75; bulk 200 to 240-lb. average \$9@9.40; 150 to 170-lb. average \$7.75@8.50; bulk strong weight \$6.85@7.15.

Cattle.

Receipts 8,000. Fed steers more active, steady to 25c higher, mostly 25c up on better grades; all weight of fat-killing quality rather plain; best yearlings \$13; choice handyweight \$12.65; bulk fed steers \$8.75 down; she stock mostly steady; bulls weak; choice vealers higher, mostly \$9@9.50 to the packers; grassers selecting up to \$10.50 and above.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 18,000. Market very slow. Early sales fat lambs weak to 25c lower; early bulk \$15.75@16; early tops \$15.25; choice grassers at \$13.40, steady; fat sheep dull and weak; bulk of ewes \$6.25@8; fat lambs steady, bulk \$14@15.50; feeding ewes \$7.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 521. Market very dull and 25c lower on all grades.

Good to choice yearlings dry fed \$9.50@10.25
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 7.50@8.75
Handyweight butchers 6.00@6.75
Mixed steers and heifers 5.00@5.50
Handy light butchers 4.00@4.75
Light butchers 3.50@3.75
Best cows 4.25@4.75
Butcher cows 3.25@3.75

Cutters 2.50@2.75
Canners 2.00@2.25
Choice bulls 3.50@3.75
Heavy bologna bulls 4.25@4.50
Stock bulls 3.00@3.75
Feeders 4.50@6.00
Stockers 4.00@5.75
Milkers \$45.00@75.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 528. Market steady to 50c higher.
Best \$12.00@12.50
Others 5.00@11.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3,418. Market is 25c lower.
Best lambs \$16.00@16.25
Fair lambs 13.00@14.75
Light to common 7.50@11.25
Fair to good sheep 7.75@8.00
Culls and common 3.50@4.25
Buck lambs 7.50@15.25

Hogs.

Receipts 4,417. Market is 15@25c lower.
Mixed hogs \$9.25
Pigs 6.50
Roughs 8.25

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 5,700. Market is closing slow. Heavies \$9.60@9.75; medium at \$9.50@9.75; light weights \$9@9.50; light lights \$7.75@8.50; pigs \$7@7.75; packing sows and roughs \$8.

Cattle.

Receipts 1,000. Market is extremely dull.

Calves.

Receipts 500. Tops at \$13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 5,000. Choice lambs \$15.50; ewes \$8.50@9.50.

THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF COOPERATION.

SOMEWHAT more than a year ago some men who are interested in cooperation called a conference in the east to discuss the present status of the cooperative movement. It was evident to them that there were many conflicting theories about cooperation and that we had not yet in this country learned enough about it to enable us to formulate a true national policy. There was an appreciation of the need for a full study of this problem in the most scientific manner. To this group in future conferences came others interested and soon practically all sections of the country were represented.

In Chicago, on December 4, 1924, another meeting was held at which was perfected what is known as the American Institute of Cooperation. Permanent organization will be perfected as soon as possible.

The purpose of this institute is to teach the science of cooperation with particular reference to the economic, sociological, and legal phases thereof. The men who are fostering this organization recognize the importance of cooperation and the necessity for its establishment on a sound basis so that the course in the future may be guided by wisdom rather than be left to chance.

A four weeks school is planned for the coming summer to be held at some university or college. These will, no doubt, come from the ranks of university and college faculties, governmental officials, business men and those engaged in cooperative management and organization.

This school will be attended by college students, college teachers, cooperative managers and officers, and others who are interested. There will be a full and free discussion of cooperation in all its phases.

This is a marked step forward in the development of cooperation in this country. If this institute accomplishes what its founders hope, the business side of agriculture will receive great benefits. The time has come when a definite stand must be taken on the matter of cooperation and an attempt made to bring leaders, teachers and workers more in unity as to its purposes, possibilities, limitations, and practical procedure.

With the development of many small local cooperatives and the organizations of large central associations, this earnest effort to study cooperation in a full and scientific manner augurs well for the future of agriculture.

DETROIT SHOW A SUCCESS.

THE third annual Detroit Fat Stock Show opened at the stock yards on Monday with a liberal supply of good Christmas cattle and lambs on show from all points in the state, and a large attendance of farmers, feeders and old-time shippers present.

The sale took place on Tuesday and the work was done in a most satisfactory manner by Colonel L. W. Lovewell, of South Lyons. Judging was by Robert Matheson, of Swift & Co., Chicago, and Tom Murray, of Murray & McDowell, also of the Chicago yards.

The grand champion single steer of the sale was an exceptionally fancy Shorthorn yearling, around eleven months old, from the Charles Prescott Ranch at East Tawas, and was sold to Semon Lowenstein & Sons, at eighty-five cents a pound, the highest price ever paid on this market. The grand champion load was a load of Durhams from Ezra and August Lesser, of Dexter, and they were bought by The Newton Packing Company at twenty-one cents a pound. The second prize steer from The Crapo Farm at Swartz Creek went to Hammond, Standish & Co., at fifty cents a pound, the third prize, "Tom Newton," from the same farm to The Newton Beef Co., at twenty-five cents, and the fourth, a fancy steer from Don Shepard, of Charlotte, to The Star Beef Co. at twenty-five cents. Other prices obtained were \$11.50 for fifteen white faces to The Michigan Beef Co., from The Binder Ranch, Battle Creek, who had several other loads at the sale.

The prize load of lambs went to The Michigan Beef Co. at twenty-five cents a pound. They were from T. Barnett & Son, near Pontiac. J. Barber, of Leslie, took second at \$16 per hundred pounds, and the third from George H. Mayer, at Munith, bought by Harry Conley, of Marshall, at 15.6 cents.

Everything on sale was from Michigan and the show was a great success. Although there were not as many cattle here as there were a year ago, the prices averaged much better and all exhibitors were well pleased.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Shiawassee Co., Dec. 8.—Farmers doing but little plowing. Corn husking and sugar beet hauling the principal diversion. Winter wheat has short

growth, lack of fall rains. Rye fairly good. But little feeding being done. Auction sales numerous. Dairy activities about normal with other seasons. Poultry activities increasing. Farmers marketing wheat and some beans. Potatoes not being marketed in any amount.—C. E. G.

Allegan Co., Dec. 8.—The farmers in this locality are finishing their corn harvest. This is a dairy section and very little feeding is done. Wheat did not germinate very well, on account of dry weather after sowing. Most of the present crop has been marketed. Price \$1.45. The farm bureau is giving a series of motion pictures and musical program in most parts of the county.—A. O.

Kent Co., Dec. 6.—Grain went into winter quarters in poor condition on account of dry weather. Farmers are busy husking corn. Pretty cold. Quite a lot of snow. Some potatoes were not dug. Help is very scarce. Potatoes are 45c per cwt.; wheat \$1.45 per bu.; corn, old \$1.25 per bu.; Oats, 50c per bu.; beans \$5.15 per cwt.; butter 50c; eggs 60c. Many are selling their poultry on account of high feed. Milch cows are high and scarce. Pigs are very scarce.—W. N.

Huron Co., Dec. 6.—Farmers marketing farm products and shredding corn. Winter wheat and rye condition not good. The farm folk are interested in the stock show at Chicago. A number of students went from Bad Axe high school.—C. T.

Partial Loss of Power.—I have a pup six months old, which shows no symptoms of sickness, but he seems to have lost the use of his hind quarters and is unable to stand or walk. C. T., Millington, Mich.—Give pup a tablespoonful of castor oil to open bowels, also give half a grain of quinine at a dose three times a day, hand-rub back and hind quarters three times a day. He met with an injury.



JUST PAY THE POSTMAN \$3.59 A PAIR

GENUINE MOCCASIN FARM WORK SHOE

Absolutely the toughest, longest wearing and most comfortable Farmer's Work Shoe ever made. Positively waterproof. SPECIALLY TREATED TO WITHSTAND BARN-YARD ACID. Mocassin vamp. Usable sole. Whole rubber heel. Sole leather counter. Grain leather insole. First quality retan upper. Made to wear like iron. Once you try a pair you'll never be satisfied with any other shoe. You cannot buy this shoe elsewhere for less than \$4.95. Our direct-to-you price saves you one third.

Men's sizes: 6 to 11. Tan only. Wide widths. Price \$3.59
Boy's sizes: 1 to 5½. Tan only. Wide widths. Price \$2.89

Sent postpaid subject to your inspection. If satisfactory, pay the postman. If you don't think they are the best shoes for the money you have ever seen, send them back at our expense. Order a pair today.

E. A. ROBERTS SHOE COMPANY
327 North Franklin Street SAGINAW, MICHIGAN

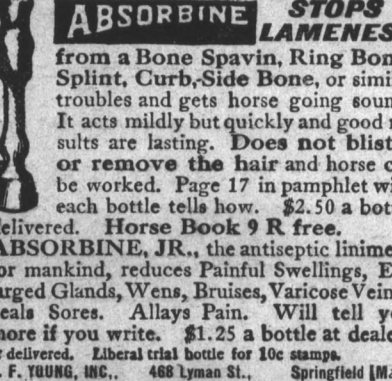
SAVE THE DEALERS PROFIT

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for manking, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps.

W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield [Mass.]



COW CLEANER

Removes the afterbirth of cows and heifers without injury and without force. An afterbirth retained will ruin your cow for the season. Assist nature by giving Dr. David Roberts Cow Cleaner BEFORE THE COW FRESHENS

For sale by dealers or postpaid \$1. Ask for FREE copy of The Cattle Specialist and how to get The Practical Home Veterinarian without cost.

Veterinary Advice Free
Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co.
124 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

ICE PLOWS Plows \$22.00 up. WM. H. PRAY, Mfr., La Grangeville, New York.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order.

Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922				
Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28

Special Notice All advertising copy discontinue orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

SKUNK—Highest prices for all kinds of Raw Furs, wanted for manufacturing. Write for Price List. J. I. Glead, East Aurora, N. Y.

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

REAL ESTATE

80-A. FARM ONLY \$2,200—6 Cows and Calves. All Corn. Wheat, rye, beans, potatoes, horses, poultry, machinery, tools included; on improved road, good community, near lake; 60 acres productive fields, wire-fenced pasture, woodland; apples, pears, plums, grapes, berries; warm 7-room house, porch, barn, hog and poultry houses. Also forces low price \$2,200, half cash. Details pg. 141 big Bargain Catalog, illus. money-making farms and business changes. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

FARM FOR SALE—180 acres situated in section 29, Clayton Township, Genesee Co., Mich. Splendid natural drainage and well tilled. Twenty-acre wood-lot with about 15 acres of standing timber. This is one of the best farms in what is considered by many to be the best township for farm land in the state of Michigan. Good buildings. Located on state reward road two miles from the village of Lennon, and 10 miles west of the city of Flint. Inquire Peter B. Lennon, Lennon, 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.

EASTERN WASHINGTON wheat land at half value. Write, I'll tell why. Wm. O. Lewis, Ritzville, Wash.

TOBACCO

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; Mild, 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO. Chewing 5-lbs. \$1.50; Ten \$2.50. Smoking 5-lbs. \$1.25; Ten \$2. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

SEEDS

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.

CERTIFIED Wolverine Oats. Certified Robust Beans. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

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.

FERRITS—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.

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

HUNTING HOUNDS—Feeds, Medicines, Supplies. Catalogue. Kennel Journal, Herrick, Ills.

POULTRY

PURE-BRED utility Light Brahma Cockerels—bred to lay, \$4.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. The first order for two or more cockerels will receive one free. Special rates on orders for day-old chicks placed before Jan. 1. Milford K. Davies, Ceresco, Mich.

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.

PEKIN, Rouen, Muscovy Ducks, \$5.00 Trio. All leading varieties geese, turkeys, chickens, bantams, Polish Guineas, Bull & Fox Terrier Pups & Old Dogs. Jesse Burnside, Judson, Ind.

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

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

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS from star matings from "King Ted," \$3.50. Mrs. L. M. Pickford, R. 2, Adrian, Mich.

ROSE COMB Brown Leghorn Chickens, \$1.50 to \$2.50 each, till Jan. 10th. Mrs. Claudia Betts, Hillsdale, Mich.

AN EXCEPTIONALLY fine lot of pure-bred, prize-winning, laying strain White Wyandotte Cockerels. Grace E. McFate, Horton, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS—Regal Dorcas direct. Range raised. Guaranteed, \$3.00 and \$5.00. W. H. Conboy, Cheboygan, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—White Wyandotte quality cockerels. Frank Perkins, Oak Grove, Mich.

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

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

TURKEYS

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., Powhatan Point, O.

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

MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. Strong, healthy birds. 10 years 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.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Well Marked, Large Boned, Healthy Birds. Mrs. Howard E. Levitt Crosswell, Mich.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. Unrelated. Some nice birds from choice selected stock. Nelson Snider, 802 Petoskey St., Petoskey, Mich.

TURKEYS—Mammoth Bronze. Hens \$6, toms \$8. Tenhave Farm, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

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

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

MAMMOTH 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 \$3, and hens \$7. Darwin Dean, Milford, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

OPPORTUNITY to make money during winter. Farmer with rig in each county wanted to advertise and sell our well known products to homes. Interesting work, big pay, exclusive territory. Good chance for promotion to our regular traveling sales force. Klein Chocolate Company, Inc., Elizabethtown, Pa.

WE WILL PAY YOU \$8.00 per barrel selling Quality Oils and Grease direct to automobile and tractor owners, garages, and stores, in small towns and rural districts. All products guaranteed by a 40-year-old company. Manufacturers' Oil & Grease Company, Dept. 25, Cleveland, Ohio.

AGENTS—Be independent, make big profit with our soap, toilet articles and household necessities. Get free sample case offer. Ho-Ro-Co., 2761 Dodder, 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. 3911 McSweeney Bldg., Cincinnati, or McSweeney Bldg., Cleveland.

WANTED—Industrious, clean farmer, single man to take charge of ladies' farm on share. Some means and reference required. Address Box 369, Mich. Farmer.

SITUATIONS WANTED

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

If you have a Farm or Farm Land for sale, let the Michigan Farmer find you a buyer through an advertisement in its columns.



As the Bookworm Sees It--- So Said He---

"Going through the pages of Michigan Farmer keeps you fed up on meat, poultry, vegetables, fruits, 'n'ever'thin'---fifty-two family feasts, one each week throughout 1925 for only one dollar."

ALL THIS AND MORE

Along with YOUR OWN HOME FARM WEEKLY you will find listed on this page combinations including leading literary, fashion and story, farm, fruit and poultry journals.

Publications that Please

Club No. 22.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr.
Farm Mechanics, 1 yr.
Capper's Weekly, 1 yr.
Household, 1 yr.

Total value \$3.25.

All Four
\$1.75



Club No. 26.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr.
Youth's Companion, 1 yr.
Household, 1 yr.
Capper's Weekly, 1 yr.

Total value \$4.25.

All Four
\$3.25

Club No. 23.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr.
McCall's Magazine, 1 yr.
Woman's World, 1 yr.
Poultry Success, 1 yr.

Total value \$3.50.

All Four
\$2.25



Club No. 27.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr.
Today's Housewife, 1 yr.
Household, 1 yr.
Woman's World, 1 yr.

Total value \$2.75.

All Four
\$1.70

Club No. 24.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr.
Christian Herald, 1 yr.
People's Home Journal, 1 yr.
Household, 1 yr.

Total value \$4.25.

All Four
\$2.70



Club No. 28.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr.
Farm Mechanics, 1 yr.
American Poul. Advocate, 1 yr.
Capper's Weekly, 1 yr.

Total value \$3.50.

All Four
\$1.95

Club No. 25.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr.
Breeder's Gazette, 1 yr.
Farm Mechanics, 1 yr.
Household, 1 yr.

Total value \$3.25.

All Four
\$1.85



Club No. 29.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr.
Modern Priscilla, 1 yr.
Poultry Success, 1 yr.
Household, 1 yr.

Total value \$4.25.

All Four
\$2.35

Club No. 19.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr.
McCall's Magazine, 1 yr.

Total value \$2.00.

Both for
\$1.50

Club No. 30.

Michigan Farmer, 1 yr.
People's Home Journal, 1 yr.

Total value \$2.00.

Both for
\$1.50

Magazines make Christmas presents that serve as remembrances all through the year. You can have each magazine in the club you select mailed to different addresses. Write for prices on any other club you desire.



Club No. 21 OUR BIG THREE OFFER

Michigan Farmer
Capper's Weekly
Household

Total Value \$2.25

Special to You

\$1.30



CUT OUT COUPON AND MAIL TODAY.
Michigan Farmer,
Detroit, Michigan.

Gentlemen—Enclosed find \$..... for
which send me publications mentioned in Club

Offer No.....

Name

P. O.

R. F. D..... State.....