

MICHIGAN FARMER

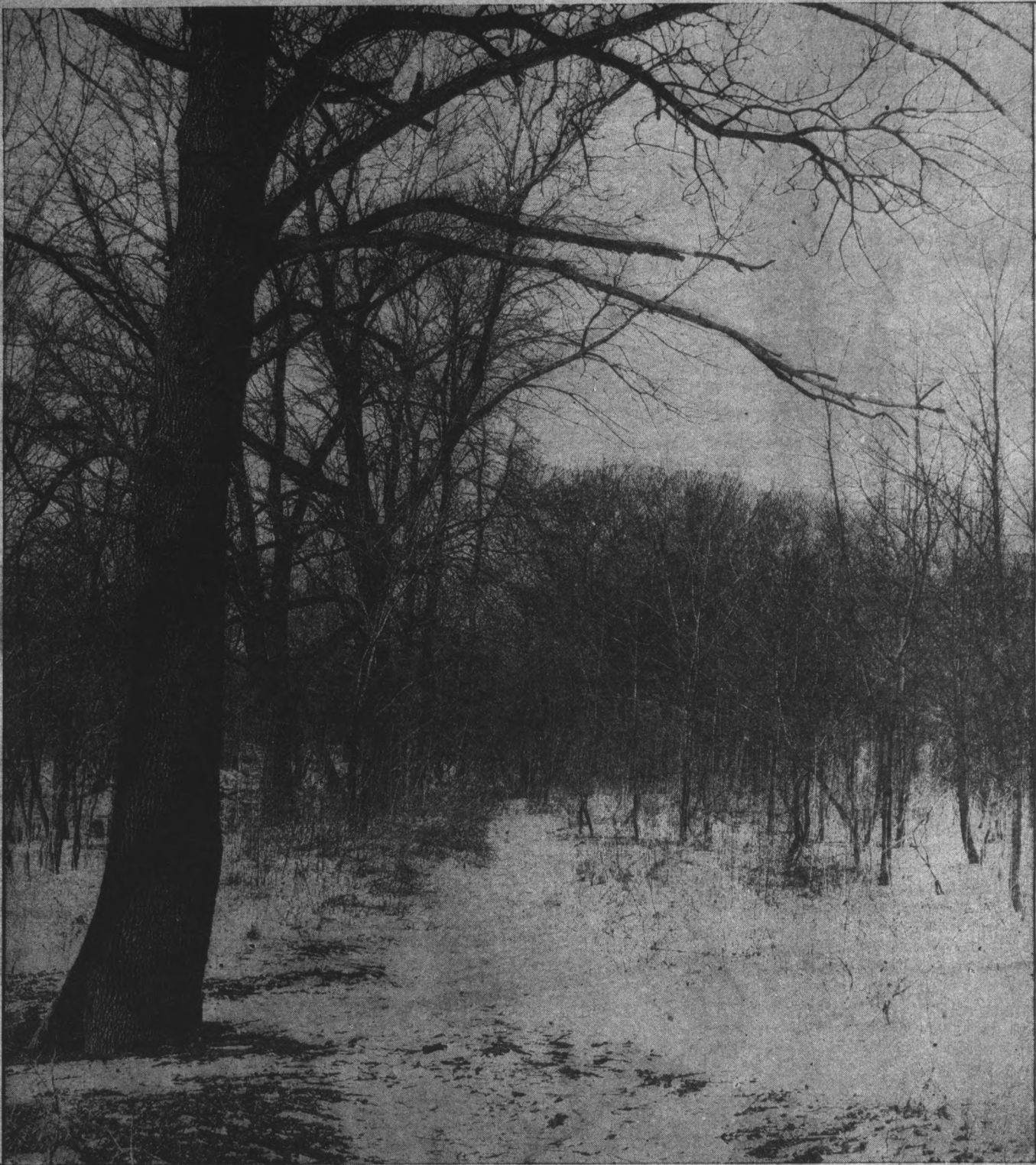
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A Path to Possibilities

WHAT! You teaching a country school!"

She looked at Selina.

She saw a misleadingly delicate face, the skull small and exquisitely formed. The cheek bones rather high—or perhaps they looked so because of the fact that the eyes, dark, soft, and luminous, were unusually deep-set in their sockets. The face, instead of narrowing up to a soft curve at the chin, developed unexpected strength in the jaw line. That line, fine, steel-strong, sharp and clear, was of the stuff of which pioneer women are made. Julie, inexperienced in the art of reading the human physiognomy, did not decipher the meaning of it. Selina's hair was thick, long, and fine, so that she piled it easily in the loops, coils, and knots that fashion demanded. Her nose, slightly pinched at the nostrils, was, exquisite. When she laughed it had the trick of wrinkling just a little across the narrow bridge; very engaging, and mischievous. She was thought a rather plain little thing, which she wasn't. But the eyes were what you marked and remembered. People to whom she was speaking had a way of looking into them deeply. Selina was often embarrassed to discover that they were not hearing what she had to say. Perhaps it was this velvety softness of the eyes that caused one to overlook the firmness of the lower face. When the next ten years had done their worst to her, and Julie had suddenly come upon her stepping agilely out of a truck gardener's wagon on Prairie Avenue, a tanned, weather-beaten, toil-worn woman, her abundant hair skewered into a knob and held by a long gray hairpin, her full calico skirt grimed with the mud of the wagon wheel, a pair of men's old side-boots on her slim feet, a grotesquely battered old felt hat (her husband's) on her head, her arms full of ears of sweet corn, and carrots, and radishes, and bunches of beets; a woman with bad teeth, flat breasts, a sagging pocket in her capacious skirt—even then Julie, staring, had known her by her eyes. And she had run to her in her silk suit and her fine silk shirtwaist and her hat with the plume and had cried, "Oh, Selina! My dear! My dear!"—with a sob of horror and pity—"My dear." And had taken Selina, carrots, beets, corn, and radishes, in her arms. The vegetables lay scattered all about them on the sidewalk in front of Julie Hempel Arnold's great stone house on Prairie Avenue. But strangely enough it had been Selina who had done the comforting, patting Julie's silken shoulder and saying, over and over, "There, there! It's all right, Julie. It's all right. Don't cry. What's there to cry for! Sh! . . . It's all right."

SELINA had thought herself lucky to get the Dutch school at High Prairie, ten miles outside Chicago. Thirty dollars a month! She was to board at the house of Klaas Pool, the truck farmer. It was August Hempel who had brought it all about; or Julie, urging him. Now, at forty-five, August Hempel, the Clark Street butcher, knew every farmer and stockman for miles around, and hundreds besides scattered throughout Cook County and the State of Illinois.

To get the Dutch school for Selina Peake was a simple enough matter for him. The High Prairie district school teacher had always, heretofore, been a man. A more advantageous position presenting itself, this year's prospective teacher had withdrawn before the school term had begun. This was in September. High Prairie school did not open until the first week in November. In that region of truck farms every boy and girl over six was busy in the fields throughout the early autumn. Two years of this, and Selina would be qualified for a city grade. August Hempel indicated that he could arrange that, too, when the time came. Selina thought this shrewd red-faced

butcher a wonderful man, indeed. Which he was.

At forty-seven, single-handed, he was to establish the famous Hempel Packing Company. At fifty he was the power in the yards, and there were Hempel branches in Kansas City, Omaha, Denver. At sixty you saw the name of Hempel plastered over packing sheds, factories, and canning plants all the way from Honolulu to Portland. You read:

Don't Say Ham. Say Hempel's. Hempel products ranged incredibly from pork to pineapple; from grease

Selina pictured it another Sleepy Hollow, a replica of the quaint settlement in Washington Irving's delightful tale. The deserting schoolmaster had been a second Ichabod Crane, naturally; the farmer at whose house she was to live a modern Mynheer Van Tassel, pipe, chuckle, and all. She and Julie Hempel read the tale over together on an afternoon when Julie managed to evade the maternal edict. Selina, picturing mellow golden corn fields; crusty crullers, crumbling oly-koecks, toothsome wild ducks, sides of smoked beef, pumpkin pies; country dances,

THE GRINDSTONE

By F. G. Weaver

Neath a gnarled old apple tree, in fancy yet I see,
An object that has caused me mental pains.
It often raised my ire, on occasions when my sire,
Would say, come turn the grindstone while it rains.

When I'd planned to get away, with some other lad to play,
The date I had to cancel with regret.
For often after school, Dad would sharpen every tool,
And to turn that grindstone, I would stew and sweat.

Along in haying time, with my tackle all in prime,
I would amble down the lane toward the run.
But oftener than not, 'ere I'd crossed the pasture lot,
My Daddy'd put a damper on my fun.

He would holler to me: "Jack, hurry up, and hustle back,
The grindstone I would have you turn a spell.
Oh, those blasted mower knives, saved a million fishes' lives
And the grindstone I have often wished in —!!

To edge up Granddad's scythe, it used to make me writhe,
How hard he made me work, he didn't care.
For he'd bear down on that stone, till he made the bearings groan,
And his feet would hang suspended in the air.

I used to wish to light, a pound of dynamite,
Placed just beneath that grindstone, on the ground.
And blow it up so high, that in all the blooming sky,
No track or trace of it would e'er be found.

Full many years have passed, since I saw that grindstone last,
I hear they run it now with gasoline.
But when I was just a boy, I missed a heap of joy.
Because I had to turn that derved machine.

to grape-juice. An indictment meant no more to Hempel, the packer, than an injunction for speeding to you. Something of his character may be gleaned from the fact that farmers who had known the butcher at forty still addressed this millionaire, at sixty, as Aug. At sixty-five he took up golf and beat his son-in-law, Michael Arnold, at it. A magnificent old pirate, sailing the perilous commercial seas of the American 90s before commissions, investigations, and inquisitive senate insisted on applying whitewash to the black flag of trade.

Selina went about her preparations in a singularly clear-headed fashion, considering her youth and inexperience. She sold one of the blue-white diamonds, and kept one. She placed her inheritance of four hundred and ninety-seven dollars, complete, in the bank. She bought stout sensible boots, two dresses, one a brown lady's-cloth which she made herself, finished with white collars and cuffs, very neat (the cuffs to be protected by black sateen sleevelets, of course, while teaching); and a wine-red cashmere (mad, but she couldn't resist) for best.

She eagerly learned what she could of this region once known as New Holland. Its people were all truck gardeners, and as Dutch as the Netherlands from which they or their fathers had come. She heard stories of wooden shoes worn in the wet prairie fields; of a red-faced plodding Cornelius Van der Bilt living in placid ignorance of the existence of his distinguished New York patronymic connection; of sturdy, phlegmatic, industrious farmers in squat, many-windowed houses patterned after the north Holland houses of their European memories. Many of them had come from the town of Schoorl, or near it. Others from the lowlands outside Amsterdam.

apple-cheeked farmer girls, felt sorry for poor Julie staying on in the dull gray commonplaceness of Chicago.

The last week in October found her on the way to High Prairie, seated beside Klaas Pool in the two-horse wagon with which he brought his garden stuff to the Chicago market. She sat perched next him on the high seat like a saucy wren beside a ruminant Holstein. So they jolted up the long Halstead road through the late October sunset. The prairie land just outside Chicago had not then been made a terrifying and epic thing of slag-heaps, smoke-stacks, and blast furnaces like a Pennell drawing. Today it stretched away and away in the last rays of the late autumn sunlight over which the lake mist was beginning to creep like chiffon covering gold. Mile after mile of cabbage fields, jade-green against the earth. Mile after mile of red cabbage, a rich plummy Burgundy veined with black. Between these, heaps of corn were piled-up sunshine. Against the horizon an occasional patch of woods showed the last russet and bronze of oak and maple. These things Selina saw with her beauty-loving eye, and she clasped her hands in their black cotton gloves.

"Oh, Mr. Pool!" she cried. "Mr. Pool! How beautiful it is here!"

Klaas Pool, driving his team of horses down the muddy Halstead road, was looking straight ahead, his eyes fastened seemingly on an invisible spot between the off-horse's ears. His was not the kind of brain that acts quickly, nor was his body's mechanism the sort that quickly responds to that brain's message. His eyes were china-blue in a round red face that was covered with a stubble of stiff golden hairs. His round moon of a head was set low and solidly between his great

shoulders, so that as he began to turn it now, slowly, you marvelled at the process and waited fearfully to hear a creak. He was turning his head toward Selina, but keeping his gaze on the spot between his horse's ears. Evidently the head and the eyes revolved by quite distinct processes. Now he faced Selina almost directly. Then he brought his eyes around, slowly, until they focussed on her cameo-like face all alight now with her enjoyment of the scene around her; with a certain elation at this new venture into which she was entering; and with excitement such as she used to feel when the curtain rose with tantalizing deliberateness on the first act of a play which she was seeing with her father. She was well bundled up against the sharp October air in her cloak and muffler, with a shawl tucked about her knees and waist. The usual creamy pallor of her fine clear skin showed an unwonted pink, and her eyes were wide, dark, and bright. Beside this sparkling delicate girl's face Klaas Pool's heavy features seemed carved from the stuff of another clay and race. His pale blue eyes showed incomprehension.

"Beautiful?" he echoed, in puzzled interrogation. "What is beautiful?"

Selina's slim arms flashed out from the swathings of cloak, shawl, and muffler and were flung wide in a gesture that embraced the landscape on which the late afternoon sun was casting a glow peculiar to that lake region, all rose and golden and mist-shimmering.

"This! The—the cabbages."

A slow-dawning film of fun crept over the blue of Klaas Pool's stare. The film spread almost imperceptibly so that it fluted his broad nostrils, met and widened his full lips, reached and agitated his massive shoulders, tickled the round belly, so that all Klaas Pool, from his eyes to his waist, was rippling and shaking with slow, solemn, heavy Dutch mirth.

"Cabbages is beautiful!" his round pope eyes staring at her in a fixity of glee. "Cabbages is beautiful!" His silent laughter now rose and became audible in a rich throaty chortle. It was plain that laughter, with Klaas Pool, was not a thing to be lightly dismissed, once raised. "Cabbages—" he choked a little, and spluttered, overcome. Now he began to shift his gaze back to his horses and the road, by the same process of turning his head first and then his eyes, so that to Selina the mirthful tail of his right eye and his round red cheek with the golden fuzz on it gave him an incredibly roguish brownie look.

Selina laughed, too, even while she protested his laughter. "But they are!" she insisted. "They are beautiful. Like jade and Burgundy. No, like—uh—like—what's that in—like chrysoprase and porphyry. All those fields of cabbages and the corn and the beet-tops together look like Persian patches."

Which was, certainly, no way for a new school teacher to talk to a Holland truck gardener driving his team along the dirt road on his way to High Prairie. But then, Selina, remember, had read Byron at seventeen.

Klaas Pool knew nothing of chrysoprase and porphyry. Nor of Byron. Nor, for that matter, of jade and Burgundy. But he did know cabbages, both green and red. He knew cabbage from seed to sauerkraut; he knew and grew varieties from the sturdy Flat Dutch to the early Wakefield. But that they were beautiful; that they looked like jewels; that they lay like Persian patches, had never entered his head, and rightly. What has the head of a cabbage, or, for that matter, of a robust, soil-stained, toiling Dutch truck farmer to do with nonsense like chrysoprase, with jade, with Burgundy, with Persian patterns!

The horses clopped down the heavy country road. Now and again the bulk beside Selina was agitated silently, as
(Continued on page 578).

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXIII

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AND
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Winter Greens Make Healthy Hens

It's Only the Green Poultryman Who Does Not Feed Green Stuff

By R. G. Kirby

POUTRYMEN generally find that the use of green feed in the hen's ration is a help in reducing digestive disorders during the winter. It helps cut down the feed bill as the green feed is one of the cheap items in the ration. Hens which have access to green feed lay more eggs and at the same time their bodies retain the vigor and stamina necessary to produce hatching eggs which produce vigorous chicks.

This problem of producing hatchable eggs is very important because of the large cost of reproducing the pullet flocks each year. One of the greatest complaints expressed by some poultrymen tells of the disappointment at having chicks die in the shell. Feeding green feed and sour milk seems to help in placing a strong spark of life in the eggs.

On many farms where clover is used for cow feed it pays to keep a tub near the mangels. Nearly every day a tub full of broken clover leaves and fine stems can be picked up for the hens. This is a cheap feed that the hens appreciate. It helps to furnish the bulk that is needed in the ration to balance up the more concentrated grains and dry mash. Watch the hens work over a heap of clover chaff on a cold stormy day and you realize it contains the bits of green food which they crave.

Celery Leaves for Hens.

Certain types of specialized farming produce crops of value as poultry feed. The celery farmer may have some cull

leaves which will be relished by the hens. I hear of one poultryman who has used celery for poultry feeding at the rate of seven pounds per 100 birds every day and they have kept in healthy condition and made a fine egg record. Some orchardists have a lot of cull apples which can be worked into the winter poultry ration. I find that hens like apples and they add a juicy succulent feed to the ration which seems to stimulate their appetites and help keep them healthy.

I have always heard that sudden changes in a poultry ration should be avoided, but do not believe that this applies to green feed in every case. A change from one green feed to an-

other seems to interest the birds. When they have been on a diet of mangels for a few days they doubly appreciate some cabbages, cull apples, or fine clover. When hens have a balanced dry mash they seem in little danger of acquiring digestive disorders from sudden changes in green feed. Here is the reason. They always eat enough mash so their appetites are not ravenous for the green feed and they do not gorge on any one kind of feed.

Mangels are a good source of succulence and in general use by poultrymen who must raise a quantity of bulky feed on a limited acreage. In zero weather I think it is best to slice the mangels and feed them sparingly so

they will be cleaned up without being frozen. Carry a large knife with the mangel basket and cut them into long strips, possibly four to six strips to each mangel. Then the birds eat them readily. Frozen mangels are not good poultry feed and may cause bowel trouble. Avoid all mouldy or decayed vegetables as they are dangerous to poultry.

Green Feed Produces Yellow Yolks.

Cabbages contain some green in their leaves which I think makes them of more value than mangels for poultry feed. Cutting the cabbages into a few slices instead of feeding them whole, helps to give all the members of the flock their share of the green feed. I feed my hens some carrots and also use Golden Tankard mangels which have a very rich golden yellow flesh. This seems to help in producing eggs with a rich yellow yolk and such eggs seem to hatch better than eggs with pale yolks. I understand that some of the eastern markets have customers which like eggs with pale yolks. I find that my private egg customers like eggs with rich yellow yolks. I consider this fortunate as the yellow yolks seem to produce thrifty chicks. My only proof of this fact rests on the good hatches of thrifty chicks which have arrived when the hens have been producing eggs with firm rich yellow yolks.

Hens Like Sprouted Oats.

Sprouted oats are probably the best liked and the finest source of green (Continued on page 584).



Proper Feeding Makes Full Egg Baskets and Happy Hens.

More Benefits from Cow Testing Work

Associations are Taking Advantage of the New Registration Plan

By A. C. Baltzer

THE Michigan Cow Testing Association Record of Performance is receiving much attention this month by cow testing association members, cow testers and county agricultural agents. To date four hundred and twenty-two entries have been received by the Dairy Department, Michigan Agricultural College. Many cow testers are calling for further entry blanks and many more applications for entry into the Record of Performance are expected. January 1, 1925, is the final date for entry in the first year book that will be issued by the dairy department. Certificates of the Record of Performance will be drawn up after that date and mailed to the Michigan Cow Testing Association members whose cows have been accepted for entry.

The Macomb No. 1 Cow Testing Association, Eldon Barclay, tester, has sent fifty-four Record of Performance entries to the dairy department. This is the largest number of entries received from one cow testing association. Only sixty-one cows were eligible for this honor in this association. Every cow that qualified for the Record of Performance certificate in the Calhoun-Battle Creek Cow Testing Association, Floyd Wanser, tester, has been entered. Thirty-six entries were made by this association. The Battle Creek Sanitarium herd leads with fifteen cows that qualify.

Forty-four entries have been received from the Oceana Cow Testing Association, L. D. Leisenring, tester. These entries were made by E. M. Near, Henry Meyers, R. E. Deymon, Henry Henrickson, E. O. Anderson, Leslie Brady, Carl H. Rabe, Mrs. E. B. Rabe, Ray Burke, Sam O'Dell and F. C. Sherman.

Four herds owned by Henry Meyers, E. O. Anderson, Leslie Brady and Sam

O'Dell will receive special recognition in the Year Book because more than fifty per cent of the cows in the herds have qualified and been entered. These are pure-bred Jersey herds. The first bulls to be listed as proven sires in the Michigan R. O. P. are Jerseys. These bulls are McKay's Lad and Noble Sensational Lad owned by the Owosso County Jersey men. Each of these bulls has five daughters or more



This Cow is Eligible. She Produced 57,000 Pounds of Milk in Nine Years.

listed in the Michigan Record of Performance.

Many other cow testing members scattered throughout Michigan have sent in entry blanks to the dairy department. Michigan dairymen are responding whole heartedly to this new department in the cow testing association work. The requirements for entry of cows in the Michigan Record of Performance are as follows:

a. Heifers starting record under three years old must produce 280 pounds or more of butter-fat.

b. Cows starting record under four years old must produce 310 pounds or more of butter-fat.

c. Cows starting records under five years old must produce 350 pounds or more of butter-fat.

d. Cows starting record when five years old or over must produce 400 pounds or more of butter-fat.

e. When age is not known cow is to be classed as mature and must produce 400 pounds or more of butter-fat.

An entry fee of \$1.00 accompanies each entry blank. This fee is to cover the cost of issuing certificates of registration.

The aim of the Record of Performance is to encourage more efficient dairying. Certificates issued under this plan will establish a system of recording superior cows—either grades or pure-bred—with the Dairy Department, Michigan Agricultural College.

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CURRENT COMMENT

What
Of The
Way

IN times long past people were interested in the safety of the highway—safety from the highwayman. On the completion, or the suggestion, of a journey friends of the traveler never failed to ask, "What of the Way?"

We are again sensing that same question. Danger is in the Way. During the past year, according to public records, 22,600 persons were killed in traffic accidents on our highways. These mothers and children and men would make a single file thirteen miles long. This number makes an average of sixty persons every day of the year; five every working hour, and one every twenty-four minutes. This is more than the number of Union soldiers lost on the great battlefield of Gettysburg and exceeds what General McClellan lost in his much criticised peninsula campaign.

But that is not all; besides these fatalities there were, during the same time, over two-thirds of a million additional people who sustained serious personal injury from our highway accidents. In all, this thing is critical—it is a national calamity, and drastic means, if necessary, should be put forward to reduce the life toll.

What can be done? Many things. Perhaps we need wider main highways; better protection along filled stretches; more uniform road markings; grade crossings; cooperation of the public and officials; a public educational course on the use of highways; and last, but by no means least, a deepening respect for the laws which society has established for its own protection. This extends beyond obedience to the ordinary traffic laws to a rigid enforcement of the laws passed under the authority of the eighteenth amendment to the federal constitution.

Work For
Tax Re-
duction

TAX reduction is the keynote of the Federal Administration program. It is a slogan which has appealed strongly to every citizen, and particularly to those who are on the federal income tax list. The idea has taken such deep root in administrative circles that President Coolidge is said to be seriously considering the calling of a conference of state executives to impress upon them the necessity of tax reduction to states and their minor municipalities.

This is a suggestion which, if carried out, might accomplish much good.

The general influence of state executives along this line would be powerful, not alone in matters of state legislation, but as well with the tax appropriating bodies in all minor municipalities.

But the effect of this program would be small as compared with the results which would be attained if every citizen would take a more active interest in local governmental affairs. Last month we elected members of the state legislature which will meet in January. These members will very generally carry out the will of their constituents in the votes which they cast on measures which will affect taxation.

If every reader of this editorial would write their representative and senator in the state legislature urging strict economy in state appropriations and substantial reductions in taxation, the result would be surprising as well as most gratifying.

If every reader of this editorial would take a more active interest in his county government and would take opportunity to talk with the supervisor of his township regarding the necessity for economy in county administration, like beneficial results would follow.

If every reader would be present when appropriations are made at the

by converging it into by-products. We can not afford to let down the bars, but instead should bring them up to where our competition now has them.

When our efforts equal or excel those of our competitors, we will have little competition because of our natural advantages of nearness to market, and quality production. Other sections only invade our rightful markets because of our own carelessness. And carelessness profits the other fellow.

As
Heavy
As Lead

LEAD is a dull metal. It has nothing to charm the eye, to add to the glitter or glory of the world. In fact, lead is such a dull, and so apparently depressing a metal in the popular conception, that to feel "lead" or "as heavy as lead," is about the last stage of depression that one cares to experience.

One is likely to think of lead as used for only such plebeian purposes as a part of paint, or to be used in batteries. But we are informed through our advertising columns that lead adds to the glitter and gloss of milady's silk dress, it puts the sheen and finish to the finest of china, which is nothing

of the new budget from the parcel post revenue. Postmaster-General New suggests that the parcel post pay \$12,000,000 of this increase. According to the dope, congressional leaders are in line with the postmaster's suggestion.

On the surface of things, the situation is a little difficult to understand. After reducing the cost of handling the bulk of parcel post distribution in country places, where it is heaviest, through the improvement of country highways at great expense to the taxpayers, it does not seem just to call for the bulk of this increase to all employees of the post office department, the larger portion of whom work in the cities, to come from the pockets of farm folks.

But, this additional fund must be raised in some manner. The chances are that the leaders' program will go through. Only the vigorous protests of our farm folks can stop it. For this reason, it is suggested here that wires and letters be forwarded to your respective congressmen and senators, protesting this plan for the raising of additional post office funds.

Happy New Year

HY is too full for utterance, so I'll have to utter for him. You know, men celebrate their holidays differently than women. They set around and do nothing but eat and then get so full that they are wheezy. However, we women have to hustle for several weeks before Christmas, and then at Christmas time have to make an extra rush to prepare the viands for the consuming males of our mansion, and are supposed to act cheerful through it all.

Hy makes a specialty of celebrating holidays because it involves his three favorite pastimes, doing nothing, eating and sleeping.

If it is as they say, that one becomes proficient in the things in which one has the most practice and greatest interest, Hy certainly is proficient in those three lines of non-productive activities, these specialties of his.

Perhaps, you think I spend too much space talking about my husband. I rather think that I agree with you, but when one has a husband, he is on one's mind so much that it is difficult to think of anything else.

Writing for publication is new to me, but in as much as Hy is still indisposed from his "spiritual celebration" of Christmas, I will have to extend the New Year's Greetings. You know that Hy does not believe in commercializing Christmas by giving presents and stuffing ourselves, but when it comes to eating, he partakes prodigiously. I am happy that he has no desire for intoxicating liquors.

I suppose that Hy would have had something to say about "Sloppy New Year, and etc., etc." and would make reference to passing resolutions so as to have some to break later on. Well, I'm not going to say anything of the kind because I don't have to pass resolutions as I am resolved all the time. I still have in effect my resolution to make Hy an up-and-doing sort of man. Hy's resolves dissolve so quickly that I might call him an absolute irresolute.

But then, each of us have a husband to take care of, and each presents individual problems. Therefore, I extend to the wives my sympathy and wishes for a better outlook next year. It is my hope that each of you will make your husbands resolve, and then succeed in making him keep his resolutions. I have nothing to say to the men, for if they follow their wives' advice they will be all right.

I wish you success during the coming year.

SOPHIE ABIGAIL SYCKLE.

New Year's Greetings

That the New Year, with it's open door of Opportunity, may hold a full share of Prosperity and Happiness for you, is our sincere wish.

The Editors

next town meeting similar results would be secured in township administration.

Tax reduction is a constructive program to the carrying out of which we can all afford to lend a hand. There is plenty of opportunity for everyone of us to work along that line.

Keep The
Grades
Up

MICHIGAN is gaining her rightful place in the markets of the country. Her potatoes are at near the top prices, whereas last year they had to sell at a discount. In Detroit, the percentage of Michigan apples consumed as compared with the western product, is greater than for many years.

These improvements are without a doubt, due to the improved packing and grading, brought about by our present grading laws and their enforcement.

Many are against these laws because they think them too severe. They believe that we should have a common grade which the average consumer, the laboring man, can buy. However, the facts are that the overhead in handling poor fruit is as great and often greater, than that of the good fruit. Thus the saving to the consumer is not very much, especially as retailers often like to buy cheap products and put good-product prices on them. Moreover, the consumer, regardless of his status, wants good stuff and seems to be willing to pay the slight extra price for it.

Therefore, there seems to be no excuse for wanting leniency in grading laws. In fact, they should be tightened and more rigidly enforced.

This, of course, will leave on hand quite a little low-grade stuff. Then the matter becomes one of production. With severe grading laws, we will turn our attention, as a manufacturer would, to evolving methods which will give us a smaller percentage of low-grade stuff, and also find means for making use of what might be produced

but common clay until the lead finish is put on it. It thus makes handsome many things which the lauded metals, gold and silver could not.

Does not this indicate that there is beauty and purpose in all things if we will but recognize them? Does it not suggest that there might be beauty and joy in even the drabest of farm life if we but seek and make use of it?

Does not this lesson of lead make it possible for us to draw the conclusion that life is what we see and know? And if, unfortunately, we know more of the dreariness and dullness of life, it is because we do not know enough about life.

Life truly has happiness for all of us if we will but tune ourselves in to the happiness wave length, and thereby tune out the static and discord.

Is this not worthy of a New Year's thought?

Farmers
Must Not
Sleep

IT is a most natural and commendable thing for floor leaders in congress to have a program. It would be out of the question for that body of men to render any sort of legislative service to the country without some plans of procedure mapped out at the opening of the session. Further, we know that such a program is of great assistance to those whose interests are cared for in the scheme; but it is hard on the fellow who is out in the cold. It is about a cold "child" that we wish to speak.

The situation is this. A raise in wages has been allowed postal workers, which we think they deserve, but which fact raises a question. The question is, how are we going to raise the money with which to meet this raise in wages? On this question the leaders have agreed on a program for securing the funds to meet this raise, and their program is likely to raise something else.

The plan is to secure a large part



Painting Farm Buildings With Air

A New Device Saves Time and Money for the Farmer

By the Painter

WHY not apply the principle of cooperation to painting? Every farm has buildings made of rough lumber. It is almost impossible to paint these buildings with brushes. The lack of paint causes rapid and costly depreciation. The recently developed mechanical or spray painting outfits, plus a cooperative spirit, will overcome this condition, save millions in repairs, mean healthier buildings for live stock and will improve the appearance and value of the farm.

Spray painting is apparently unknown to farmers. It has been estimated that 96.1 per cent of the farmers use brushes for painting. Three and nine-tenths per cent apply paint with a spray to some extent.

In a recent survey of farm districts, it was found that 54.9 per cent of over a thousand farmers interviewed, do their own painting, either entirely or partly. A particularly large proportion of the farm painting is done by the farmers themselves when the owner operates the farm.

The painting is done mostly by semi-skilled labor. Much of the structural surface is clapboarded. Many of the surfaces are of rather rough lumber, with many cracks. Spray painting has been suggested as a method for reducing the cost of farm painting and for overcoming the shortage of farm labor. Spray painters can be developed in a short time. The spray machine is well suited for

painting barns and outbuildings on rough lumber. There are many broad expanses of unbroken surface and comparatively little fine work or change in colors. Little, if any more paint is used than by hand methods

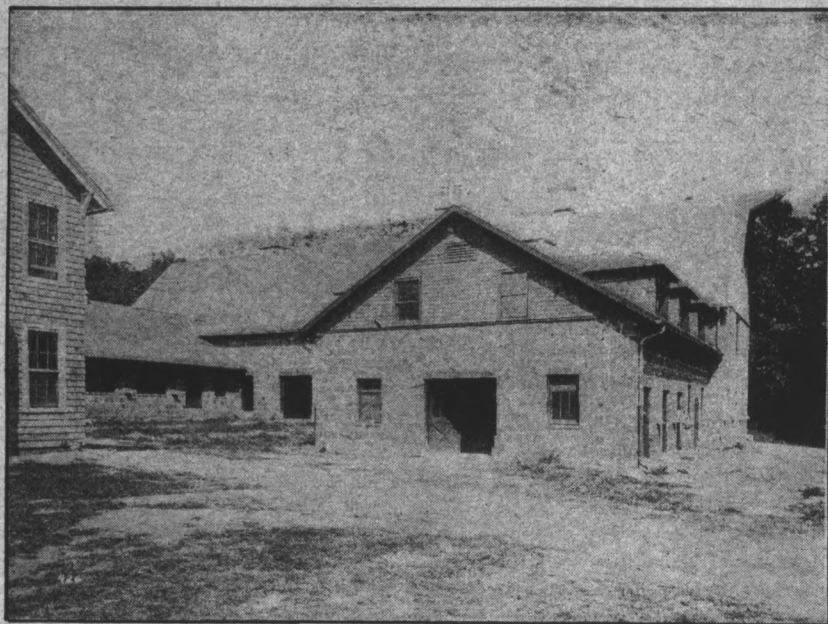
and a better piece of work results in half the time. The spraying machine is well adapted to roof work because there is a wide expanse of surface, no sharp lines to be cut and the paint that should be used is thin in consistency,

all combining to make an ideal spraying combination.

Mechanical painting can be done in a fraction of the time required for hand brushing, the paint is spread more uniformly, the coating is heavier and the work more durable, provided properly chosen paints are used and surfaces suitably prepared. During the past few years there has been a very great growth in cooperation. The United States Department of Agriculture reports approximately 12,000 farm cooperatives with 500,000 membership. The managers of local cooperative associations could handle the business end of a spray painting outfit. Farm boys could be trained to operate the machine and do all the painting for members of the organization. An equitable charge could be made for the use of the machine and pay for the operatives. Each farmer could assist in moving scaffolding, and mixing paints, so that labor cost would be very small.

Another plan whereby the advantages of mechanical painting might be realized by farmers would be for a small number of them to buy painting machines, and do custom work, as is the practice with motor trucks, threshing machines and the like expensive, less frequently used machines.

In some localities progressive painters operate a portable spraying outfit and go from place to place painting dwellings, barns and other buildings.



The Cost of Applying Paint to Farm Buildings to Enhance Their Appearance and Give Protection Can be Redduced.

What Do You Think About Them?

Here is the Report of Prof. Horner, our Agricultural Economist, on Two Large Farming Marketing Institutions

DURING the first week in December, the farmer was the guest of Chicago. The main attraction was the International Live Stock Show. This show brought many farmers and those working on farmers' problems. The occasion afforded an excellent opportunity for these people to have meetings to consider and discuss their special problems.

At the meeting of the National Association of Marketing Officials, the work of the large cotton and grain cooperative organizations was explained. The American Cotton Growers' Exchange is an organization of over 250,000 cotton farmers and expects to handle about 1,000,000 bales of cotton this season. It maintains sales offices in the main cotton markets of the south, New England, and Europe.

This organization of farmers is enabling the grower to learn about market conditions and hopes to do the job of handling the product from the field to the mill in a more efficient manner than is now being done. It is not the sole aim to bring to farmers the profit which dealers make on handling this business; but rather eliminate certain of the evils which now exist in the marketing processes and bring to the farmers a knowledge of what they must do to bring about better market conditions.

Among the specific services which this organization intends to provide are better credit facilities to farmers who need financing, elimination of waste caused by improper storage and handling methods, securing of correct and honest grading and weights, bringing about more direct and efficient transportation, reducing the costs of insurance, and relieving the pressure of necessity for the farmer to sell his product immediately after the harvest.

The experience of the cotton growers' association brings to light some

fundamental cooperative principles. If a farmers' organization is to succeed, it must secure the confidence of its members, the banks, and the buyers of the product. This is a job for the management and upon how well this is done depends the success of the enterprise. Officials of this association believe that one of the fundamental essentials to securing confidence of the members is a straightforward, honest policy toward them. There should be no secrets between the officers and the members. The only specific information about the business which is not given out fully is that about the buyers of the product and the prices paid. Confidence of the buyers of the product is gained by honest, square, and business-like dealings. The banker has confidence in farmers' organizations when there is efficient management and financial responsibility.

The officers of the cotton growers' organization do not believe there is

anything magic about cooperation. It is merely a form of business organization which will enable farmers to do things collectively in a better manner than could be done individually.

Mr. J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the Grain Marketing Company, told of the work of his organization which is not yet owned by the grain growers, but which is controlled by them as to policy. There are already about 70,000 members in this association which is doing business with some 300 farmers' elevators in addition to private dealers in grain.

This cooperative effort of farmers is, also, a business deal. It aims to market grain for its members to the best possible advantage on the prevailing markets. There are no intentions of attempting to control price. It is not a price-fixing organization; but one which sells grain for all it can get in the world markets. The same business practices which have been found

to be safe and successful by private dealers are being followed by this new company. It eliminates the risks of price fluctuations by hedging its purchases just as private dealers do.

This is not a new system of marketing grain, but merely the transfer of the ownership of the marketing agencies from the private dealer to the grower of the grain. The central thought in the minds of the managers is not how to make money out of their operations but how to return to the farmer the highest possible price for his product. Just how well this organization gets along will depend upon how the farmers support it and how well the managers perform the duties assigned to them.

The birth of these large cooperative organizations mark a new era in agriculture. There is going to come to the farmer more knowledge about the process and practices of getting his product from the farm to the consumer. Through such organizations, the farmer will learn about the things he must do during the productive, harvesting and handling stages in order to put into the market the things consumers want and will pay a remunerative price for. Such organizations will, also, if they are properly handled, bring to farmers as a group information about market conditions so they will be on a more nearly equal plane in bargaining. Such organizations ought to provide for farmers facilities of credit, storage and service which will make it unnecessary for them to sell at the harvest time, regardless of the condition of the market.

Cooperation in itself is not going to solve all the problems of the farmers; but it will, if it is properly conducted, bring to them a better position in the market place.

These associations of producers who (Continued on page 572).



This Elevator, Located in Gratiot, One of the Leading Agricultural Counties of the State, Handles a Very Large Volume of Pea Beans.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

I have a brother working in a bakery. This bakery employs three men and has no insurance for the men. This man bakes part of the time and the rest of his time he drives a truck and delivers bread. He delivered bread to a store and the proprietor of the store had a plank laid across the walk because his walk was damaged, and this man caught his foot on the plank and was thrown. His right arm is injured so he has to have a doctor's care. And he had an X-Ray picture and had all this to pay. He has a wife and four children and only gets \$25 per week and it is hard to bear all the expense. Can his boss or the man in the store where he was hurt be made to bear the expense?—J. H.

The employer is liable under the employer's liability act if he has elected to come under it, and would also be liable at common law if he has not. Whether the owner of the store would be liable would depend upon the question of contributory negligence by the person injured.—Rood.

GETTING PAYMENT ON NOTE.

A man gives his note for three months and does not pay, then leaves the state for five months, then returns and pays no attention after being notified again. We want our money. He has no property here. He owns an auto. Could we put an attachment on auto and get pay? Machine is clear from debt.—H. M.

No ground for attachment appears

in the statement. The remedy would be action on the note and levy on the auto under execution.—Rood.

TRESPASSING OF CHICKENS.

What right have my chickens on my neighbor's farm and what is the law regarding them?—F. P.

The owner of domestic birds or animals is liable to any person on whose premises they trespass for whatever damage they do.—Rood.

SUBSTITUTING DRIED BEET PULP FOR SILAGE.

Could dried beet pulp be substituted for silage for feed for milch cows? What is the best method of feeding and what amount should be fed?—M.

An experiment at the Michigan Experiment Station a few years ago, shows that fresh beet pulp can be substituted for corn silage with about equal results. In drying the pulp nothing is lost but the water in it and by carefully wetting, it will almost assume its former appearance and consistency. More than that, the cows seem to like it as well as they did the fresh pulp.

By having a special bin for the purpose where it does not freeze, it is no great task to wet the pulp and feed it in that condition. When in this wet, or in fresh condition, it should

be fed in about the same quantities as you would corn silage. It must be wet a day ahead of feeding, otherwise it will not have time to absorb the proper amount of water.

However, nearly as good results can be obtained by feeding it dry. There is nothing gained by wetting any of the food for a cow if she has all the water she wants to drink.

It can hardly be said that dried beet pulp will take the place of corn silage. It is much more expensive. It lacks the vitamins that the green leaves of corn contain. But if you haven't got the silage, dried beet pulp will help make a better and more wholesome ration, even though you feed it dry.

A BALANCED RATION WITHOUT CORN.

Would you kindly give me a balanced ration for my dairy cows without corn, as corn is out of the question this year. I have barley, rye and oats and good mixed hay, clover and timothy and corn stover, but no silage.—H. S.

Ground barley is an excellent substitute for corn meal in a ration. Perhaps not quite so palatable, but you will have no trouble in getting good results with it in place of corn.

With your roughage ration of mixed hay and corn stover which are low in

protein, you must feed quite a liberal and expensive grain ration in order to get the required amount of protein.

The following ration is suggested: Twelve pounds of clover and timothy hay, which furnishes .612 pounds of protein, and ten pounds of corn stover, which furnishes .14 pounds of protein, making a total of .752 pounds.

Mix barley, oats and rye equal parts and feed six pounds, furnishing .568 pounds of protein.

As you have no silage or other succulent food, oil meal is to be recommended in preference to cottonseed meal and it will take four pounds of oil meal to furnish sufficient protein.

FORECLOSING ON FARM FOR NOTE PAYMENT.

A man and wife held a joint deed to a farm which is mortgaged for about one-fourth of its value. Man owes a few hundred dollars for which he has given his note. Wife's name does not appear on note. If the holder of note presses collection of note and the man is not able to pay and enters plea in bankruptcy, can they enforce foreclosure on the farm?—C. E. M.

The farm is liable only for such debts of the husband as were contracted before title was so taken, and then only to the extent that he furnish the purchase price.—Rood.

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FARMERS' APPROPRIATION BILL PASSES.

THE agricultural appropriation bill was passed by the house after less than two days' consideration and with only a few minor amendments. It carries upwards of \$124,000,000, of which \$80,000,000 is available for roads.

FIRES UNUSUALLY HEAVY.

FOREST fire losses have been unusually heavy. Complete figures for 1924 are not compiled, but up to September 30 a total of 7,179 fires inside of the national forests had been reported, and over 500,000 acres of federal land had been swept by flames.

THE POTATO TARIFF RATE.

A PECULIAR situation has developed in the potato trade between the United States and Canada. While our tariff on potatoes of fifty cents per 100 pounds prevents the exportation of New Brunswick potatoes to the United States, American potatoes pay a duty of thirty-five cents per 100 pounds on entry into western Canada for sale at Winnipeg at from seventy to seventy-five cents per bushel, and are satisfactory. Canadian potato dealers now want their tariff equal to the American rate.

HOW WILL THESE HIGHER WAGES BE PAID?

THE proposed increase in salaries of postal employees will mean a raise in rates of postage. It will add approximately \$68,000,000 to the annual expenditures, and as Postmaster General New says, it is at once obvious that the money to meet this increase must come from somewhere. Postmaster-General New recommends increases in parcel post rates amounting to \$12,000,000, and on second-class mail, consisting of newspapers and other periodicals, \$10,876,000, and the

postal rate increases provided in Chairman Sterling's post office committee's bill are those recommended by the postmaster-general.

NO RULE ON BUTTER MOISTURE.

A DELEGATION representing the creamery butter industry headed by Dr. G. L. McKay, of Chicago, has

arrived in Washington for the purpose of working out a plan to settle the uncertainties due to the supreme court overruling the long established regulation allowing sixteen per cent of moisture content in butter. Since the court action, it is said, there is no rule by which the Internal Revenue Bureau can designate the moisture content of butter.

LEGISLATION WANTED BY FARM BUREAU.

THE Washington office of the American Farm Bureau Federation is busily preparing to urge upon congress the necessity of taking such action in legislative matters as the federation endorsed at the Chicago convention. This includes opposition to placing any additional burdens on the parcels post system to meet increased salaries of postal employees and to branch banking as provided for in the McFadden bill, and in favor of action on the Purnell bill increasing appropriations for experiment stations, the Vestal standard container bill, prohibiting the local banker from charging more than two per cent in addition to what he pays for federal reserve money, amending the intermediate credits act so that it would be possible to lend money for a shorter period, making the minimum four months instead of six months, and that a higher maximum loan be allowed on warehouse receipts.

WHAT DO YOU THINK OF THEM?

(Continued from page 571).

are attempting to improve their market conditions should receive the best wishes of all who are interested in rural welfare. This country should look with interest to the program of these organizations and look well into their merits before passing judgment.

Other questions discussed at the meeting of the state marketing officials were grades, standardization, warehousing, city markets, and consumer demand. These questions were considered from the standpoint of the farmer and the welfare of the consumer.

There was, also, a lengthy discussion on what a college course in marketing should contain. This feature of the meeting will be dealt with in a future article.





TO FACILITATE MAKING CRATES.

IN the winter time we make crates for harvesting fruit and potatoes, and for marketing purposes. We do not have machinery for this purpose but find that by making jigs and forms the work can be speeded up far beyond what can be done in the ordinary manner; and, besides, it is possible to make the crates more uniform in size. A little head work will suggest to the man who is handy with the carpenter's tools just how the jigs and forms can be made to be of the greatest advantage.—S. R. Hardy.

HE BELIEVES IN SWEET CLOVER.

IN a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer, I noticed where a certain county agent urged every farmer belonging to cow testing associations in his county to sow one acre of sweet clover. If they try this, I am sure it will not be difficult in the future to persuade each to sow five acres.

Five acres of sweet clover will produce as much pasture as ten acres of any other grasses, excepting alfalfa. It is as good as alfalfa for producing milk, and will grow where alfalfa will not. You do not want to let sweet clover grow more than six inches before turning the stock in; otherwise, the crop will grow faster than the stock will eat it. Another good feature is, that I never knew of any kind of stock bloating when pastured on sweet clover.

Some say that one must teach stock to eat sweet clover. I had a field of this clover in which there was a small area of red clover. After the stock was turned in, I observed that the sweet clover was eaten close to the ground, while the red clover grew up and blossomed out. I pastured horses and cattle on that field.

The first cutting of alfalfa makes good hay. The second growth I plow under. It cannot be beaten for fertilizing the field for a crop of corn or barley. I use the white blossom variety.—Amos Hepker.

PICKLE CURES MEAT.

I OBSERVE in a recent issue of The Farmer that you print articles on curing meat. Here is how I do it: For each hundred pounds of work I weigh out seven pounds of good salt, two and one-half pounds of sugar and two ounces of saltpeter. These ingredients are mixed and then boiled in four gallons of water. The scum that gathers on the top is skimmed off. The brine is cooled before it is poured over the meat.

I allow the meat to remain in the brine according to the size of the pieces. A satisfactory rule to follow is to keep it in three or four days for each pound in a piece, unless the pieces are very small, when the time can be shortened. It is advisable to overhaul the meat every five or six days during the cure. Another matter: The flavor will be improved, when on finally taking the meat from the brine it is soaked for a half hour in water at about blood heat.—S. O. White.

A PROMISING CROP.

FOR a period of eight years, I have sown sweet clover, pastured and plowed it under. From this experience I have come to believe that it is equal to alfalfa as a soil builder, for it is more easily grown and puts more nitrogen into the soil in a shorter period of time. It also fits into our crop rotation better and provides an abundance of humus to improve the soil.

As to pasture, I find that one acre will graze more cows than any other plant we can sow. The cows do well and produce an abundance of milk. Their eagerness when in the sweet

clover field indicates that they relish the plant. Furthermore, it furnishes pasture when June grass and other grasses are dried up.

The hay made from it looks coarse and rough, but the stock often will leave better appearing roughage to have a good feed from the sweet clover pile. I have cut it with a binder and fed it in the sheaf with good results. Then, too, if you wish to get rid of it, there is no trouble, and the roots are not tough, as are the alfalfa roots.—S. O. Bigler.

Awarded Highest Hay Honors

This Michigan Bale Gets Grand Sweepstakes at International



THE above picture shows A. W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, Michigan, winner of the grand sweepstakes award in the hay classes at the International Hay and Grain Show, with his champion bale of alfalfa hay.

Great interest has been manifested in this bale, which has been pronounced the best alfalfa hay ever entered in competition here. So impressive was Jewett's victory that his winning bale of hay was bought by the Blue Valley Creamery Institute, for the purpose of demonstrating to the average farmer how good alfalfa looks.

Jewett's entries have become noted for the ribbons they have a habit of carrying off. He has successfully exhibited every year since the grain show was opened, six years ago, but this year he outdid himself in spite of the stiff competition attending the good hay year.

Here is his secret of his successful

hay raising. In early spring, plant only good hardy northern-grown Grimm alfalfa seed of known origin alone, without a nurse crop, in a well prepared, fall-plowed seed-bed. Do not cut the first year for hay, but clip and allow to lay as a mulch for winter protection. Curing is one of the difficult problems in successful alfalfa production, for sun and moisture, impairs both the appearance and feeding value of alfalfa. Cut in full bloom. Rake and bunch as soon as the bulk of the moisture has left it. Shock in small cocks for further curing and then get under cover in the barn as soon as possible.

The winning bale is from a two-year-old stand—the second of three cuttings. It is the pick of forty acres and was baled by hand. It weighs fifty pounds, is of real green color, and smells good enough to tickle the palate of the most fastidious cow.

Notes from a Michigan Farm

By L. B. Reber

THOSE doughty Nimrods who have paid a stiff price for a license, drove hundreds of miles to the north woods and took chances of being shot by mistake, just in hope of getting one deer may read this after they get home. An old settler, talking of times in 1842-43, says that deer were so plentiful that venison became distasteful as an article of food. He tells of counting twenty-seven deer within sight of his doorstep and, from the top of a tree, counting fifty-two feeding in his turnip patch. When settlers cut down trees in the winter time deer came and eagerly browsed the tops, paying little if any attention to the men sawing at the butt. One man reports going out

after venison and coming back in less than an hour with six deer.

Wolves were even more plentiful than deer. Two young girls went after the cows and found them running for life from a fierce pack of wolves. The girl's screams seemed to reassure the cows and scare the wolves so that each girl had time to grab a cow's tail and fly for the safety of home. Robert Nesbitt tells of coming home from Kalamazoo when he was attacked by a pack of ravenous wolves. He climbed a tree and could see the firelight in his cabin but had to stay there in the tree. Finally he became so cold he got desperate. Cutting a big club he suddenly leaped down among the astonished wolves and clubbed them

right and left. He then ran towards home but had to stop frequently with his back to a tree and fight off the wolves.

Don't waste any sympathy on those poor pioneers. They really had a better time than we do. When some old-timer sawed off "Old Dan Tucker" or "Pop Goes the Weasel" and the whole neighborhood, young and old, hoed down some fancy buck springs, they did not think of hard times. Just think of wild turkeys and deer so easy to shoot that they were common fare. Even those long trips to the mill with ox cart were times of real enjoyment as men swapped yarns while waiting for the grist. Nowa-days the auto has just about ended social visits. There hasn't been a real get-together meet-in' in this neighborhood for years.

As a sort of Christmas present our board of supervisors increased the road levy only 110 per cent. That sure was kind of them.

The bang bang of rabbit hunters is all around. Reminds me of the old army musket we youngsters used to cherish. It was a muzzle loader and either we loaded it too light so the shot just rattled out of the barrel, or we loaded too heavy and got kicked a rod when the old thing went off. Those days a man carried a shot pouch, powder horn, wadding and box of caps. Some few had double barreled guns but the darn things most often went off both at once and the gunner also went off his balance. I shot at many a partridge but the only one I ever killed was too old to fly. Mother cooked him for supper but, law me, we couldn't make a dent in him so the dog got him and chewed half the night.

There isn't much farm news now. We are holed up for a few days and outside work is at a standstill. The old pancake griddle is smoking again, which is a sure sign of winter. Come on over folks, and set your teeth in some hot ones swimming in butter and syrup.

Passing the Winter

WINTER days are not without their pleasureable features, even for those of us with the driest skin and the hardest arteries. They bring with them a certain freedom from farm cares, tasks and worries.

The tired nerves that may have been put to severe strain, on account of risk of loss of valuable crops, have a chance to relax. The season's crops are all safely garnered and stored away in shock, stacks or crib, or may be turned into cash and spent. The farm animals are all securely sheltered and fortified against discomfort. The wood house or coal bin is well supplied. There are long evenings and many afternoons that can be given over to pure enjoyment. Games with the young folks, neighborhood visitations, community dinners, good books and magazines, great pans full of pop corn, and baskets of Northern Spies, all lend their support in reducing the dread of winter days and filling them with comfort and happiness and cheer.

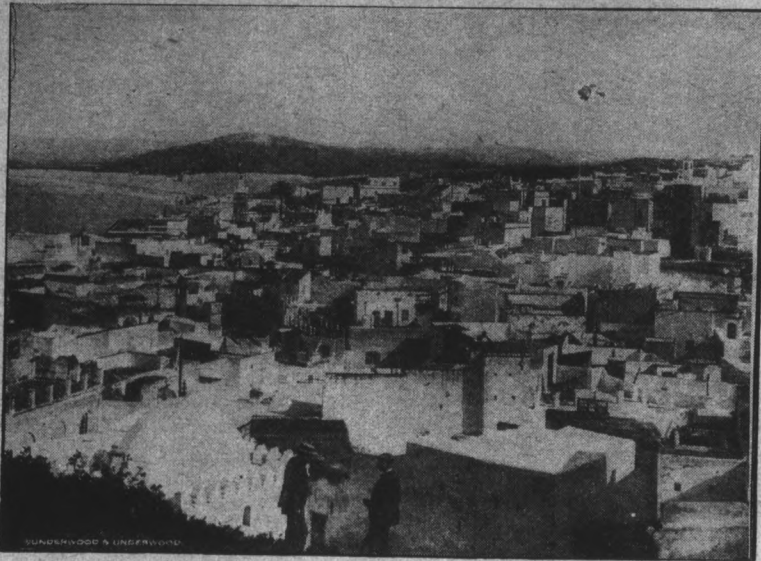
They will not last long. None too long, if we make the best use of them. We are reminded that when winter once comes in earnest, spring cannot be far behind. Almost before we know it, the young folks will have laid aside their skates, forgotten their snow balls, and will be digging ditches or sailing ships in back yard pools. Then we will be getting things in order, teams and tools and tractors, cleaning seeds and buying fertilizers, preparatory to carrying out with plow and planter the farming program that we will have so carefully figured out these cold winter days.—P. P. Pope.

The wave is breaking on the shore—
The echo fading from the chime—
Again the shadow moveth o'er
The dial-plate of time.—Whittier.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Kesh-Ke-Kosh, will rearrange Indian collection of University of Pennsylvania.



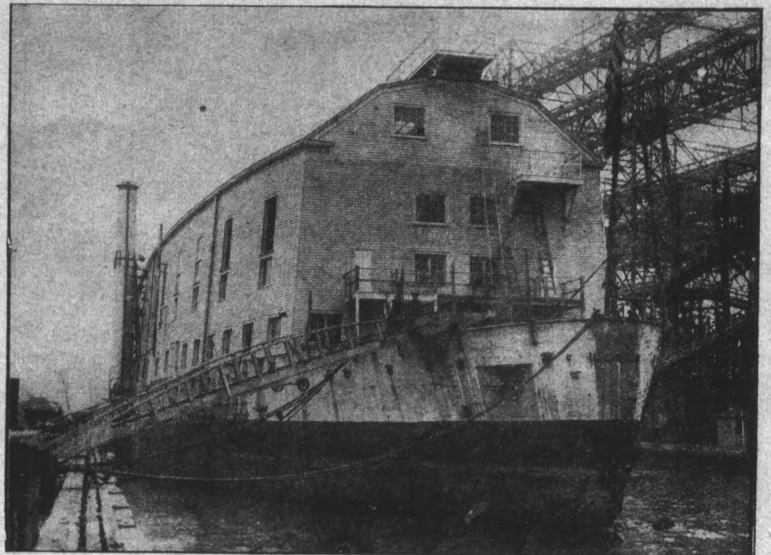
Tangier, the little North African seaport, with its 200 square miles of hinterland, has passed under control of a legislative assembly, making it in effect an international state.



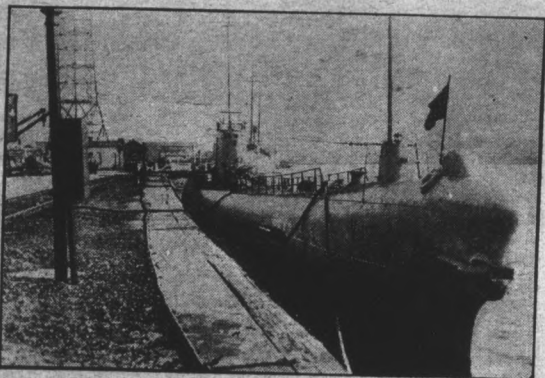
Men are being replaced by women as dog catchers in New York as they are more sympathetic.



The opening of the last session of the Sixty-eighth Congress of the United States, with Chaplain Montgomery delivering the opening prayer and Speaker Gillette presiding.



The battleship Illinois as she appears now, transformed from a battleship to a house-boat. This mighty fighter was scrapped under the disarmament treaty.



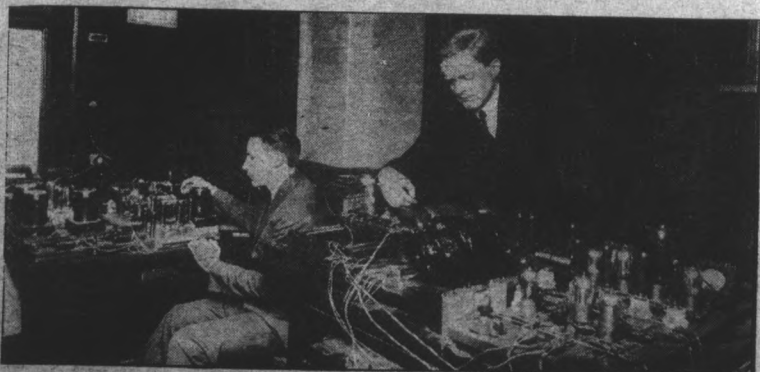
The V-1, the Navy's newest, and one of the world's largest submarines, is in Washington for inspection by naval officials.



Viscount Cecil of Chelwood has been awarded \$25,000 prize of Woodrow Wilson's foundation.



Society girls of Ogden, Utah, acted as baggage smashers at the ceremonial opening of the new Union station in that city.



Capt. Richard H. Ranger invented this machine, which will transmit photographs by wireless wave. He is seen placing the film of a photograph on the rotating drum of the transmitter.



This group of Americans attended the International opium conference in Geneva and are actively engaged in the field for world-wide control of opium poppy growing and coca raising.

Some Special Articles for

Aside from the Regular Services and Departments, which are to Continue Articles Dealing with Practical Subjects of Special Interest

42 Bushels per Acre

ONE of our good central Michigan farmers this year grew forty-two bushels of hand-picked pea beans per acre in a field of ten acres. This farmer is a good husbandman. The story of how he raised this bumper crop of beans is to be related in the columns of this journal before bean planting time.

Handles 500 Tons of Beets

NOT a company of soldiers, nor a community sugar beet-hauling "bee," but a single farmer during one season hauled from his own farm to the weighing station 500 tons of sugar beets. The story of how he did this, and of many other unusual things in connection with the handling of the sugar beet crop on this farm, will be a feature for readers who are interested in doing things economically.

Feeding Market Toppers

ON the Kellogg farm, in central Michigan, have been fed a number of loads of steers that have topped the market. For some reason, the Kellogg's seem to know how to select their feeders and care for them in order to win the attention of cattle buyers on our eastern markets. How this is done and a description of their substantial labor-saving equipment will be told in an article for 1925.

Developing Heavy Layers

ONE who produced the pen which made the highest record in any egg-laying contest east of the Rocky Mountains, and who, during the past year had five hens which produced over three hundred eggs each, has shown by results the value of his methods of poultry management. Mr. W. C. Eckard, the owner and producer of the pens which won first and third places in the 1924 Michigan Egg-Laying contest, knows hens and how to make them produce eggs. In his article he will tell the details of his methods, so that you can get heavier production from your own flock.

Woman Architect Plans Home

MAN-PLANNED houses are not always convenient. But when women-planned they meet many of the step-saving requirements so essential



Elizabeth Martini

in the construction of a modern home. Elizabeth A. Martini's article with illustrations, "Building a Farmer's Home," may be just the plans you have been looking for for the new house or for remodeling the old homestead. Miss Martini is the only licensed woman architect in Illinois and has spent a year studying her work abroad. She has a double interest in rural architecture because of a farm down in southeastern Michigan which she owns and manages.

Our Live Stock Program

MANY Michigan farmers are debating as to the plans to be followed in their live stock work. To aid these

men, we have arranged with Professor George H. Brown, who for many years has headed the Live Stock Department of the M. A. C., for his views on the outlook for the sheep industry in this state. He will also tell the readers of the findings at the college experiment station on the feeding of steers in Michigan. Prof. W. E. J. Edwards, of the same department of the college, is conducting some most interesting work along the line of pasturing hogs. The results of his work will form the basis of an article that should prove of peculiar value to Michigan hog raisers.

What a Community Can Do

SINCE his election to the presidency of the Michigan Agricultural College, Dr. Kenyon L. Butterfield has been studying to interpret Michigan farm life. Being a former Michigan man, and having had unusual opportunities for observing agricultural practices and tendencies throughout the country, and particularly in the older agricultural communities of the east, he is

Pres. Butterfield

convinced that many of the farmer's problems can be solved, in part at least, by improving our farming communities. The advantages of a forward-looking community in being better able to cooperate in the production and distribution of farm products, in social and educational matters, will be the central theme of a series of contributions which he will write for the Michigan Farmer in 1925. He will also contribute on other current themes. We bespeak for Dr. Butterfield the closest interest and consideration of the 85,000 farm families of the state who read this journal.

A Ninety-Year Feud

FOR nearly a century a struggle has been going on in a rural district of Cass county. This community affair is now believed to have been brought to a satisfactory end. How it was accomplished will be told in an interesting story by P. R. Miller, who has had an unusual opportunity to study the characters about whom he writes.

Michigan, the Rye State

WHY is it that Michigan rye leads the world? One of the reasons undoubtedly is the Hutzler farm on Manitou Island where all the parent Rosen rye seed is grown for the various rye breeders belonging to the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. This hundred-acre general farm is a most interesting one, but no more so than George Hutzler and his son, who, besides being unusually well located for the production of a pure grade of Rosen rye, have ability far beyond that of the ordinary farmer. Their story will be told to Michigan farmers this next year through these columns.

Why I am a Granger

THERE is probably no granger better known and more beloved than W. F. Taylor, who has been a prominent and consistent worker for the grange and its principles for many

years. In his cheerful and philosophical way Mr. Taylor will tell of the helpful influences of grange activities in rural life. He knows of these influences from first hand as well as through observations made during his broad grange experience.

Horseless Farming

TO farm by machinery entirely is the hope of the future. Feeding and caring for the horses is much harder and more expensive than making gasoline do the work for you through the medium of the tractor. The horse tires out, the tractor never does. The tractor works faster. The question is, will the tractor do all the work that the horse does, and do it as well?

This question will be answered by G. L. Burnham, who has farmed for five years without the use of a horse. Mr. Burnham's experience has taught many ways and means of getting the most out of a tractor. He has also kept cost records which are very interesting. Some time before spring work opens up Mr. Burnham will tell us how he does it.

Why Michigan Leads

IT is a mighty interesting story, Michigan's climbing into the lead as an alfalfa-producing state. In the short period of five years, her acreage has increased 357 per cent, while the acreage of Minnesota made a gain of 137 per cent, and Wisconsin much less. Why is this? There is a big and important reason back of that record.



Jos. F. Cox

The man who took the leading part in this program, Prof. Joseph F. Cox, of the Farms Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, is going to tell the "why" to the readers of the Michigan Farmer early in 1925. Don't miss it. The big reason has the same advantage to the individual farmer that it has had to the state as a whole.

A Trip Abroad

THERE is not a farmer in Michigan who would not like to know how their brother farmers in Europe, Africa and Asia carry on their work. Beginning early in 1925, the readers of this journal are going to have just such a treat. The stories will be told by one who is thoroughly familiar with agriculture. He is Doctor M. M. McCool, of the Soils Department of the Michigan Agricultural College. The stories are written from observations made by Dr. McCool in his recent trip through France, Egypt, Palestine, Italy, Switzerland, Germany, Denmark, Belgium, England, Scotland and Ireland. They will be illustrated, full of action and information on old world methods of farming.

How They Do It

IT has been a puzzler to the writer. Time and again he has wondered how these men we call scientists find out so much about so little a matter. And he has wondered, too, how it is that they can dig up so many new problems and new complications where, to the layman, nothing appears to be wrong.

However, the writer's faith is grow-

ing. He is taking more stock in the work of scientists every time he has opportunity to go into a laboratory and have explained just the why and how of this and of that. But, really, the big help to his questioning mind came with revelations made by a modest, retiring individual who has been able to spend much time with the experimenters in the various laboratories of our own Agricultural College.

These stories are gripping. They tell of the wonderful fidelity and sacrifice these men of science are constantly making in their search for knowledge to enlighten mankind. Some of the stories outdo, it seems, the vivid imaginations of our romantic story tellers. Tens of thousands of Michigan Farmer readers are going to be delighted and informed, because during the year ahead we are to have these stories for publication. Many of them will be illustrated.

110 Tons of Alfalfa

WHEN one undertakes to find a better farmer than Mason Parmelee, he has set about a most difficult task. Besides being a hard worker with his hands, Mr. Parmelee never allows his head to lay down on the job. As a result, he has developed some very interesting practical conveniences upon his farm and has also made his soil highly productive. This past year, he secured 110 tons of alfalfa hay from twenty acres. You will not want to miss the story of this success.

Plans Fun for Farm Women

AN active community life is a necessity in every rural neighborhood. To stimulate this activity, each one must continue to do his bit and



Emma G. Wallace

search for suggestions for furthering it. Emma Gary Wallace, a writer of distinction, will draw upon her long experience as a teacher, club woman, community worker and mother, for her contributions on community entertainment. Her article, "Fun For the Farm Woman," will carry a wealth of suggestions.

A Business Survey

PEOPLE like things summed up. It gives them a perspective. From a survey we can often get our true bearings. This is more true of general business tendencies and market conditions than of other branches of life's interest. If the reader is like most people, he will be pleased to know that during the coming year Prof. J. T. Horner, specialist in agricultural economy of the Michigan Agricultural College, is going to give a monthly sum-

The Best Corn Ever

THIS is what one purchaser of seed corn from Paul Clement remarked after growing successive crops from Mr. Clement's seed. This corn breeder has raised and sold more seed corn than any other farmer in the state. There are some interesting things about his methods and the drying-house which is said by experts to be the best in the state.

Your Winter's Reading

as Usual, there Will be Published Early in 1925 a Number of Feature to Farm Folks. Below We Announce a Few of These

many of business conditions as they affect agricultural life. These articles will have a direct bearing upon the farmer's business of planting, feeding and marketing during the year ahead.

Our Prize Farmers

DURING 1924 a series of six stories by Prof. Joseph F. Cox, head of the Farm Crops Department of the Michigan Agricultural College, and H.

C. Rather, secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, has appeared in these columns. The series will continue. No two men are better fitted by training and opportunity to give to Michigan folks these stories.



H. C. Rather

Time and again they have been over this state from Monroe to Keweenaw Point, inspecting the farms of thousands of good, bad and indifferent farmers. Certainly if any person knows a successful farmer, these men do. And the fine thing about it is that they can tell the story truthfully and most interestingly. There will be a score of these for the good readers of the Michigan Farmer to add to their scrap book of 1925.

Business Methods In Farming

THE Need of Business Efficiency in Farming will be discussed by Mr. Carrol F. Sweet, a prominent Grand Rapids banker who has made a special study of this subject in connection with the farm loan business. Mr. Sweet compares industry and agriculture and shows how changes in methods turned failures into successes in business, and how the same procedure would make similar changes in farming. From a dollar and cents standpoint this article will pay big dividends on the reader's time if he will follow the suggestions given.

32 Cows on 28 Acres

JUST mark off twenty-eight acres on your farm and then figure out how you could keep thirty-two head of cattle on that land and grow all the roughage necessary to supply them throughout the year. We have a Michigan farmer who is doing this. His farm is more wonderful than the famous Dietrich dairy farm of a quarter century ago. He is not a wealthy man seeking to make a plaything of his dairying, but the business is making him profits. His success reads like a

Active Rural Churches

MANY rural churches have passed out of existence. There are others, however, which are going on and accomplishing big things for their respective communities. Besides his regular weekly sermons, which will appear in these columns during this coming winter, the Rev. N. A. McCune will tell Michigan Farmer readers what has been done by some outstanding rural churches right here in the state of Michigan.

romance. You will not only enjoy it, but no doubt get some valuable pointers on keeping dairy cows for profit.

Marketing Tendencies

BESIDES the regular market service, a series of contributions pointing out the general tendencies of various farm markets will be given by



Gilbert Gusler

our market adviser, Gilbert Gusler. Mr. Gusler is a farm boy who graduated from the Ohio University and took his Master's degree from the University of Illinois. Later he became associated with Dr. Herbert Mumford, formerly of the Michigan Agricultural College, in a study of the marketing of live stock, at his alma mater. He has also made a study of prices of live stock and meat, and of methods of reporting markets in the United States Department of Agriculture. This training especially fits Mr. Gusler to interpret market tendencies for the safe guidance of our readers.

Improving the Dairy Cow

WE have come to believe that there is no limit to the production of the dairy cow. Scarcely a month passes that a cow does not step into the lead with world record production honors. But the great bulk of our milch cows improve slowly. Recently, a movement has become more or less general which has for its object the breeding and development of a superior performing cow. This movement will be explained and its significance emphasized to the farmer in a contribution to appear here soon.

This Crop Grows in Popularity

WITH better varieties of barley available, this crop is meeting with increasing favor on farms where live stock is kept. Cattle, hogs, sheep and horses all do well on this grain where it is fed in proper proportions. Being suited to a cool climate we find the stock farmers of the central and northern counties of the state making the most progress in the production and consumption of the crop. The story of the northern farmer's success will be told by Larry Kurtz and published at an early date.

Feeding Lambs

CONDITIONS are favorable over a considerable area of Michigan for the successful feeding of lambs. The farmers of Shiawassee county have given more attention to this line of feeding than has been the case elsewhere. Arrangements have been made

to give, at an early date, a resume of the practices generally followed by these sheep men. Methods of handling and the equipment used play a part in making the feeders prime at a minimum of cost. The story will tell all this and more.

Finding the Potato Niche

THE potato in many sections has gotten out of its place. We are just now coming to learn that this is the case, and, until farmers get and keep it into its proper niche, distribution and other potato troubles are certain to abound. How one prize-winning grower has fitted the spud into a well-balanced farm program is told in an article to appear in this journal during the winter season. From the story you can get an idea how he produces potatoes of quality, not only occasionally, but year after year.

What to Eat

IT is said the way to a man's heart is through his stomach, and Nelle Portrey lights that way by her unusual tested recipes, food hints, and cuisine helps. Have you ever had company come in on you unexpectedly when it seemed there was nothing in the cupboard to satisfy their hungry appetites? Of course, you have. Every housewife finds herself in such a position sooner or later. Nelle Portrey's "Dishes For Unexpected Company" gives many tasty culinary concoctions to be made from the cupboard's staple supplies. "Feed the Farm Family for Health," and other articles will be of interest to every woman.

For Good Health

THE health department of the Michigan Farmer has proven very popular with our readers. The health articles as well as the answers to specific questions from readers have been featured in every issue during the past year.



Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

These regular features will continue during the coming year, as well as Dr. Lerrigo's assistance in answering the problems of young folks in connection with the Open Door in the Boys' and Girls' Department. Dr. Lerrigo will also occasionally write special articles on health and sanitation.

That Dr. Lerrigo is well qualified is indicated by his professional history. For seventeen years he had a large country practice. He was a member of the Kansas State Board of Health for nineteen years. He also had two years in army medical service, acting as Major of the Medical Corps in France. He is the author of two novels and four books for boys.

Agricultural Engineering

IN past years, the Michigan Farmer has given its readers more or less information on various lines of farm engineering. The splendid cooperation of our college engineers has made much of this material available. These men will continue to be of help to Michigan farmers through this journal. In addition, we have the advice and counsel of Frank A. Meckel, who has recently become a member of our staff. He has specialized in agricultural en-

gineering and been affiliated with extension work along this line. Mr. Meckel will supplement the work of the college mechanics, giving a variety of special stories on successfully installed home conveniences, other mechanical aids and up-to-date machinery on Michigan farms.

Cuts Clothing Costs

EVERY woman is interested in clothes, and the problem of clothing a family in this day of high priced textiles is not a simple one. "Clothing the Farm Family," by Gracia Shull, may aid in solving some of these problems for you. Mrs. Shull was born and raised on the farm, and her associations with farm women in this and other states gives her a fund of practical information on this subject.



Gracia Shull

Regular Service as Usual

IN announcing the foregoing articles we do not want the reader to get the idea that the regular established departments and services will in any way be restricted. In every issue these will appear as usual.

Dr. Lerrigo will continue to talk to readers about their health.

Rev. McCune will go on with those helpful and popular weekly sermons.

Mr. Rood will answer the legal queries put to him.

Hy Syckle has Sophie's permission to continue his philosophic discussions.

That resourceful Al Acres is scheduled for his regular runs.

Dr. Fair will advise regarding the ailments of the stock.

The market reports will be kept as up-to-date and accurate as it is possible to make them.

Mr. Kirby will furnish his prompt service on poultry perplexities.

Washington news and state reviews are to be featured.

Cloverland items will have their place.

The Handy Man will appear at least every other week.

Besides, there will be the regular Boy and Girl pages under the direction of Uncle Frank, the Household, Dairy, Poultry, Live Stock, Horticultural, and other regular departments.

As soon as the M. A. C. radio programs for farmers are ready they will be published in these columns for the guidance of those who wish to tune in and secure agricultural college extension service at their own firesides.

In all, it is the ambition of the editors to make the good old Michigan Farmer bigger and better than ever before.

Experience Stories

THEORY is good, but practice is better, and when the actual practice is demonstrated in a rural home it becomes of great interest to rural home makers. Circumstances have permitted us to get in touch with some real homey stories in which rural women of Michigan are the heroines.

A home-maker from Sanilac county will tell her problems of bringing up and educating a large family of eight girls, five of whom have become school teachers.

Over in Shiawassee county there is a woman who operates one of the largest sectional incubators in the state. She will tell the readers how she manufactures eggs into dollars.

A Woman Farmer

WHEN a woman goes into the market and secures seed corn for all her neighbors in order that her own crop may not become mixed, you can well imagine that she is making a success of her farming. How Mrs. Reinach, on her thirty-two-acre sandy farm, has grown and marketed successful crops of seed corn is a feature that is bound to inspire hundreds of others to undertake greater things.

SO BIG

(Continued from page 568).

before. And from between the golden fuzz of the stubble beard she would hear, "Cabbages! Cabbages is—" But she did not feel offended. She could not have been offended at anything today. For in spite of her recent tragedy, her nineteen years, her loneliness, the terrifying thought of this new home to which she was going, among strangers, she was conscious of a warm little thrill of elation, of excitement—of adventure! That was it. "The whole thing's just a grand adventure," Simeon Peake had said. Selina gave a little bounce of anticipation. She was doing a revolutionary and daring thing; a thing that the Vermont and now, fortunately, inaccessible Peakes would have regarded with horror. For equipment she had youth, curiosity, a steel-strong frame; one brown lady's-cloth, one wine-red cashmere, four hundred and ninety-seven dollars; and a gay adventuresome spirit that was never to die, though it led her into curious places and she often found, at the end, only a trackless waste from which she had to retrace her steps, painfully. But always, to her, red and green cabbages were to be jade and Burgundy, chrysoprase and porphyry. Life has no weapons against a woman like that.

So now, as they bumped and jolted along the road Selina thought herself lucky, though she was a little terrified. She turned her gaze from the flat prairie land to the silent figure beside her. Hers was a lively, volatile nature, and his uncommunicative made her vaguely uncomfortable. Yet there was nothing glum about his face. Upon it there even lingered, in the corners of his eyes and about his mouth, faint shadows of merriment.

Klaas Pool was a school director. She was to live at his house. Perhaps she should not have said that about the cabbages. So now she drew herself up primly and tried to appear the school teacher, and succeeded in looking as severe as a white pansy.

"Ahem!" (or nearly that). "You have three children, haven't you, Mr. Pool? They'll all be my pupils?"

Klaas Pool ruminated on this. He concentrated so that a slight frown marred the serenity of his brow. In this double question of hers, an attempt to give the conversation a dignified turn, she had apparently created some difficulty for her host. He was trying to shake his head two ways at the same time. This gave it a rotary motion. Selina saw, with amazement, that he was attempting to nod negation and confirmation at once.

"You mean you haven't—or they're not?—or—?"

"I have got three children. All will not be your pupils." There was something final, unshakable in his delivery of this.

"Dear me! Why not? Which ones won't?"

The fusillade proved fatal. It served permanently to check the slight trickle of conversation which had begun to issue from his lips. They jogged on for perhaps a matter of three miles, in silence. Selina told herself then, stren-

ly, that she must not laugh. Having told herself this, sternly, she began to laugh because she could not help it; a gay little sound that flew like the whirl of a bird's wing on the crisp autumnal sunset air. And suddenly this rumbling that swelled and bubbled a good deal in the manner of the rich light sound was joined by a slow glubby sound that issued from a kettle that has been simmering for a long time. So they laughed together, these two; the rather scared young thing who was trying to be prim, and the dull, unimaginative truck farmer because this alert, great-eyed, slim white creature perched bird-like on the wag-

Smike? Geertje and Jozina. Geertje—Gertrude, of course. Jozina? Josephine. Maartje—m-m-m-m—Martha, probably. At any rate, it was going to be interesting. It was going to be wonderful! Suppose she had gone to Vermont and become a dried apple!

THE Klaas Pools lived in a typical High Prairie house. They had passed a score like it in the dusk. These sturdy Holland-Americans had built here in Illinois after the pattern of the squat houses that dot the lowlands about Amsterdam, Haarlem, and Rotterdam. A row of pollards stood stiffly by the roadside. As they turned

HAPPY NEW YEAR

By James E. Hungerford

Time to turn the old page over,
And begin a brand-new year;
Future's bright, and we're "in clover,"
Lucky, friends, that we are here!
"Life is short, and time is fleeting"—
So a famous poet said;
Here's a better, brighter greeting—
Life is long—just forge ahead!

Leave the old "dead past" behind you;
Put aside the stress and strife;
Don't let woes and worries bind you—
Take a fresh, new grip on life!
Banish riles and frets and troubles;
Oust the shadows from your heart;
Let them fade away like bubbles—
Smile!—and take a whirlwind start!

Prove yourself a "red-blood" fighter!
Chase old demon "gloom" away!
Sun was never shining brighter,
Than it is this blessed day!
Darksome clouds may drift before it,
And obscure it from your view,
But no clouds can ever "floor it"—
Old Sol's light will soon break thru!

Look with hope unto "tomorrow,"
Do your level best, today;
Rout the past, and banish sorrow—
Grin!—and clear the right-o'-way!
Life is smiling on you brightly;
You were made to live and thrive;
"Play the game!"—and play it rightly,
And you'll win—in '25!

on seat beside him had tickled his slow humorous-sense.

Selina felt suddenly friendly and happy. "Do tell me which ones will and which won't."

"Geertje goes to school. Jozina goes to school. Roelf works by the farm."

"How old is Roelf?" She was being school teacherly again.

"Roelf is twelve."

"Twelve! And no longer at school! But why not?"

"Roelf he works by the farm."

"Doesn't Roelf like school?"

"But sure."

"Don't you think he ought to go to school?"

"But sure."

Having begun, she could not go back.

"Doesn't your wife want Roelf to go to school any more?"

"Maartje? But sure."

She gathered herself together; hurried herself behind the next question.

"Then why doesn't he go to school, for pity's sake!"

Klaas Pool's pale blue eyes were fixed on the spot between the horse's ears. His face was serene, placid, patient.

"Roelf he works by the farm."

Selina subsided, beaten.

She wondered about Roelf. Would he be a furtive, slinking boy, like

in at the yard Selina's eye was caught by the glitter of glass. The house was many-windowed, the panes the size of pocket-handkerchiefs. Even in the dusk Selina thought she had never seen windows sparkle so. She did not then know that spotless window-panes were a mark of social standing in High Prairie. Yard and dwelling had a geometrical neatness like that of a toy house in a set of playthings. The effect was marred by a clothes-line hung with a dado of miscellaneous wash—a pair of faded overalls, a shirt, socks, a man's drawers carefully patched and now belying grotesquely in the breeze like a comic tramp turned bacchanal. Selina was to know this frieze of nether garments as a daily decoration in the farm-wife's yard.

Peering down over the high wheel she waited for Klaas Pool to assist her in alighting. He seemed to have no such thought. Having jumped down, he was throwing empty crates and boxes out of the back of the wagon. So Selina, gathering her shawls and cloak about her, clambered down the side of the wheel and stood looking about her in the dim light, a very small figure in a very large world. Klaas had opened the barn door. Now he returned and slapped one of the horses smartly on the flank. The team trotted

obediently off to the barn. He picked up her little hide-bound trunk. She took her satchel. The yard was quite dark now. As Klaas Pool opened the kitchen door the red mouth that was the open draught in the kitchen stove grinned a toothy welcome at them.

A woman stood over the stove, a fork in her hand. The kitchen was clean, but disorderly, with the disorder that comes of pressure of work. There was a not unpleasant smell of cooking. Selina sniffed it hungrily. The woman turned to face them. Selina stared.

This, she thought, must be some other—an old woman—his mother perhaps. But: "Maartje, here is school teacher," said Klaas Pool. Selina put out her hand to meet the other woman's hand, rough, hard, calloused. Her own, touching it, was like satin against a pine board. Maartje smiled, and you saw her broken discolored teeth. She pushed back the sparse hair from her high forehead, fumbled a little, shyly, at the collar of her clean blue calico dress.

"Pleased to meet you," Maartje said, primly. "Make you welcome." Then, as Pool stamped out to the yard, slamming the door behind him, "Pool he could have come with you by the front way, too. Lay off your things." Selina began to remove the wrappings that swathed her—the muffler, the shawl, the cloak. Now she stood, a slim, incongruously elegant little figure in that kitchen. The brown lady's-cloth was very tight and basqued above, very flounced and bustled below. "My, how you are young!" cried Maartje. She moved nearer, as if impelled, and fingered the stuff of Selina's gown. And as she did this Selina suddenly saw that she, too, was young. The bad teeth, the thin hair, the careless dress, the littered kitchen, the harassed frown—above all these, standing out clearly, appeared the look of a girl.

"Why, I do believe she's not more than twenty-eight!" Selina said to herself in a kind of panic. "I do believe she's not more than twenty-eight."

She had been aware of two pigtailed heads appearing and vanishing in the doorway of the next room. Now Maartje was shooing her into this room. Evidently her hostess was distressed because the school teacher's formal entrance had not been made by way of parlor instead of kitchen. She followed Maartje Pool into the front room. Behind the stove, tittering, were two yellow-haired little girls. Geertje and Jozina, of course. Selina went over to them, smiling. "Which is Geertje?" she asked. "And which Jozina?" But at this the titters became squeals. They retired behind the round black bulwark of the wood-burner, overcome. There was no fire in this shining ebony structure, though the evening was sharp. Above the stove a length of pipe, glittering with polish as was the stove itself, crossed the width of the room and vanished through a queer little perforated grating in the ceiling. Selina's quick glance encompassed the room. In the window were a few hardy plants in

AL ACRES—Al and Slim Fail at Warming Hardside's Heart

By Frank R. Leet



pots on a green-painted wooden rack. There were geraniums, blossomless; a cactus with its thick slabs of petals like slices of gangrenous ham set up for beauty in a parlor; a plant called Jacob's ladder, on a spindling trellis. The bony scaffolding of the green-painted wooden stand was turned toward the room. The flowers blindly faced the dark square of the window. There was a sofa with a wrinkled calico cover; three rocking chairs; some stark crayons of incredibly hard-featured Dutch ancients on the wall. It was all neat, stiff, unlovely. But Selina had known too many years of boarding-house ugliness to be offended at this.

Maartje had lighted a small glass-bowled lamp. The chimney of this sparkled as had the window panes. A steep, uncarpeted stairway, enclosed, led off the sitting-room. Up this Maartje Pool, talking, led the way to Selina's bedroom. Selina was to learn that the farm woman, often inarticulate through lack of companionship, becomes a torrent of talk when opportunity presents itself. They made quite a little procession. First, Mrs. Pool with the lamp; then Selina with the satchel; then, tap-tap, tap-tap, Jozina and Geertje, their heavy hob-nailed shoes creating a great clatter on the wooden stairs, though they were tip-toeing in an effort to make themselves unheard by their mother. There evidently had been an arrangement on the subject of their invisibility. The procession moved to the accompaniment of Maartje, "Now you stay down-stairs didn't I tell you!" There was in her tone a warning; a menace. The two pigtailed would hang back a moment, only to come tap-tapping on again, their saucer eyes at once fearful and mischievous.

A narrow, dim, close-smelling hallway, uncarpeted. At the end of it a door opening into the room that was to be Selina's. As its chill struck her to the marrow three objects caught her eye. The bed, a huge and not unhandsome walnut mausoleum, reared its sombre height almost to the room's top. Indeed, its apex of drapes did actually seem to achieve a meeting with the whitewashed ceiling. The mattress of straw and cornhusks was unworthy of this edifice, but over it Mrs. Pool had mercifully placed a feather bed, stitched and quilted, so that Selina lay soft and warm through the winter. Along one wall stood a low chest so richly brown as to appear black. The front panel of this was curiously carved. Selina stopped before it and for the second time that day said: "How beautiful!" then looked quickly round at Maartje Pool as though fearful of finding her laughing as Klaas Pool had laughed. But Mrs. Pool's face reflected the glow in her own. She came over to Selina and stooped with her over the chest, holding the lamp so that its yellow flame lighted up the scrolls and tendrils of the carved surface. With one discolored forefinger she traced the bold flourishes on the panel. "See? How it makes out letters?"

Selina peered closer. "Why, sure enough! This first one's an S!"

Maartje was kneeling before the chest now. "Sure an S. For Sophia. It is a Holland bride's chest. And here is K. And here is big D. It makes Sophie Kroon DeVries. It is anyways two hundred years. My mother she gave it to me when I was married, and her mother gave it to her when she was married, and her mother gave it to her when she was married, and her—"

"I should think so!" exclaimed Selina, rather meaninglessly; but stemming the torrent. "What's in it? Anything? There ought to be bride's clothes in it, yellow with age."

"It is!" cried Maartje Pool and gave a little bounce that imperilled the lamp.

"No!" The two on their knees sat smiling at each other, wide-eyed, like schoolgirls. The pigtailed, emboldened,

had come tap-tapping nearer and were peering over the shoulders of the women before the chest.

"Here—wait." Maartje Pool thrust the lamp into Selina's hand, raised the lid of the chest, dived expertly into its depths amidst a great rustling of old newspapers and emerged red-faced with a Dutch basque and voluminous skirt of silk; an age-yellow cap whose wings, stiff with embroidery, stood out

grandly on either side; a pair of wooden shoes, stained terra-cotta like the sails of the Vollandam fishing boats, and carved from toe to heel in a delicate and intricate pattern. A bridal gown, a bridal cap, bridal shoes.

"Well!" said Selina, with the feeling of a little girl in a rich attic on a rainy day. She clasped her hands. "May I dress up in it some time?"

(To be continued.)

Those Questions

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IN the issue of September 28, I put down a few questions that I thought might be interesting to those living in the country. It was, of course, a busy season for farmers, and the number of letters received was very likely reduced by that. However, a large bundle of letters accumulated, from various parts of Michigan. Counties represented in the replies are, Barry, Montcalm, Wexford, Osceola, Cass, Eaton, Clinton, Branch, Washtenaw, Kent, Kalamazoo, Emmet, Gladwin, Wayne, Alepna, and Huron. Some of the post offices I have been unable to locate on the map, but the letters were highly interesting. About half the replies were from men. With the exception of a very few, the correspondents are church members.

All in all, I should say that the folk who took the trouble to reply to this questionnaire are about as optimistic and contented a group as one could find in the state. Some criticize local conditions pretty severely, but for the most part the church, school, community, fair very well at the hands of these describers.

AS a class, the rural ministers are getting on handsomely, holding the respect of their people, and, no doubt, are the recipients of many fat roosters and spring chickens, from time to time. "The minister," says one, "is a community leader, and his sermons are interesting and he is called on to speak at many patriotic and farm gatherings." "Yes," says Kalamazoo county, "our minister is a com-

munity leader. His sermons are interesting, and he hits our faults and mistakes, showing us where we can do better." And Kent county echoes, "here too." Wexford county is not so certain of the efficiency of its preacher and thinks he will have to improve some, if he is to be a leader of strong qualities. The general tenor of these letters is enough to make one yearn to be a rural pastor.

I wonder if some of these communities have any land to sell? By the glowing words of praise, bestowed on them, one would gather that, next to paradise, some of these spots are the places to build one's hearth-stone. "All community relations are exceptionally harmonious," writes one enthusiast; "all sects and creeds living in a friendly, neighborly fashion. All our young people attend high school, eighty per cent graduate, and forty per cent attend college. Our community is called ideal by all who know us." If all the residents have the same loyalty that this lady has, it ought to be ideal, and nothing less.

ALL the writers agree that the church is a very important piece of community furniture, and most of them declare emphatically that it is the greatest moral influence. I suppose it is funny that such a question should be asked. But sometimes the church is so reduced by competitive tactics, or by blind management, that other organizations march past it in their actual grip on the daily life and thought of the people.

The church grounds of these correspondents seem to be in attractive condition, although a few confess that burdocks are still preferred for landscape purposes. This latter condition

will pass away, however, as school grounds and other public places are improved. The church will simply be shamed into keeping up. But, of course, it ought not to keep up. It ought to lead.

About the honking, hilarious tourist. He gets a very good name. Not many hard things are said of his keeping folks away from church—because these letters are chiefly from localities where few tourists go! The women have an advocate in one man. He says, "I believe that a good many people are kept away from church by summer tourists, although people here try to come to church just the same, and bring their company with them, which seems the best way out. But it is very hard on the housewife, and there is a very general lack of consideration (underlined) for the farm housewife, by the summer tourist. How the farm women are to meet this thing is a big problem." Says another, "We do not live near any lake, so the summer tourists are very few. I enjoy my company from the city, and they seem at home, and they help me with my work." If you want tourists, pick a farm near a lake. If you don't want them, be content to go fishing only once or twice a year.

FROM what has been said about the optimism of the correspondents, it would be expected that they are content with farm life. Only one or two are planning on beating it to the city. The sons of several, however, have not absorbed the rural philosophy of their sires, and are much impressed by the coal dust, clamor and good clothes of the city. May they find the fullest satisfaction there. "I don't want to be anything but a farmer, and if my son is a farmer I shall never be ashamed of him. The farmer has to carry a big load; we have to work long and hard, and we get tired and worn, both mentally and physically. I do not want to be a mere automaton. I want to think things through; originate things, go ahead, but no man can think straight in a tired body. I like farming because the farmer is almost the only man who can look God and his fellow man in the face knowing that he has played the game square. He does not have to do the little unworthy things that men in other walks of life do—not even excepting ministers, with their petty wire-pulling. And yet I believe that as a class farmers are decidedly dishonest." We regret that the writer did not give reasons for his last statement. Says another, "I like it here, and have tried both city and farm life. I have two little boys starting in school and I thank God they have such good influences, but our community is exceptional. Too many good Americans are leaving the farms for the cities for bigger pay." Clinton county is not so highly pleased. "I get rather bitter at times. Too much work for small returns. I can't see the beauties as I used to, when I was in the city."

Kent county is incorrigibly optimistic. "Our feeling about the country is that it is a free, healthful life, a good place to bring up children. With the telephone, automobile, rural mail delivery, daily papers, etc., the country is much different from what it used to be. Two of our girls are married to farmers."

The dance-hall has a hard time of it, in these letters. It does not get a look in. They are all against it, and say so, with much underlining. The grange and farmers' clubs are frequently mentioned, and in the highest terms.

May I express my appreciation to all those who took the time and trouble to write, during the busy season?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 28.

SUBJECT:—Review.
GOLDEN TEXT:—"He that hath seen Me hath seen the Father," John 14.9.



A Good Going Over Won't Hurt





Woman's Interests



"Come Smiling Through"

By Hazel B. Girard

CHILDHOOD days have been told about in verse, in song—and many are the books that have been made beautiful, made life-like by those innocent, mischievous pranks of childhood.

Children are like cherry pies—the whole world loves them. All except the pessimist, perhaps. He doesn't like them because they are entirely too optimistic; he doesn't like the cherry pies "cuz they ain't punkin'."

Your children—are you giving your "best" to them? This does not mean giving of yourself to the point of exhaustion by the washing and ironing of ruffles, frills and starched articles—nor does it mean attaining a spotless house, a rendezvous of spic-spanness.

It means planning your work so that

to admit it, but nevertheless, we are all guilty. It sounds as if we had a poor upbringing; it sounds as if there had been a lack of sophistication in our homes. But it is those episodes and simultaneous ones that go to make childhood the treasured part of life that it is.

Childhood is the hour for play. Long-fellow knew it; Whittier knew it; Mark Twain was sure of it. Their writings are filled to overbrimming by the mirth of children out in God's "great, wide, beautiful, wonderful world." Even when their bodies had lost their flexibility and suppleness of youth; their days of neuralgia and rheumatism were upon them—they could still look upon the old halcyon days when they, too, were children.

Where are "dem young uns" of



each day you may have a playtime, a storytime with those children of yours.

The stories and the inauguration of your games will forever be engrossed on the golden screen of their memories. But, oh! those heartaches and backaches of yours, those stiff, starched dresses and suits of theirs—they are bitter thoughts for children. No pleasant hours of play or sunshine are there for either of you to remember. Oh, no, you simply couldn't work all day like a slave and "Come smiling thru" like a newly washed window.

Where is there a girl who has not at some time or other climbed fences and apple trees so much, or slid down

IF this be a happy new year, a year of usefulness, a year in which we shall live to make this earth better, it is because God will direct our pathway. How important, then, to feel our dependence upon Him!—Bishop Mathew Simpson.

banisters, that mother did not vow, "She'll be a perfect Tomboy?" Then when coast-time came, mother was sure of it.

Where is there a boy who has not at some time seemed so superlatively lackadaisical, with no apparent interest in anything worth-while, that mother did not vow—"He'll never get past the fifth grade, if he gets that far?"

Where is there a child who has not at some time or other in his or her career chewed a piece of gum so long that it should have been pensioned? Perhaps we would get a stick of gum at noon. We would chew it after lunch—then park it under the desk until school was dismissed. We would chew it going home from school, from then till supper time. After supper, when we went about our lessons for the next day, we would still be chewing it. Finally, would come that awful moment when mother would say, "Don't you think you've chewed that gum just about long enough?"

Then we would have to throw it into the stove and let the fire hold a post mortem of it.

Everyone of us have done those same juvenile tricks. Perhaps we hate

yours? I bet right at this minute their little hearts are yearning, their little lips are pleading: "Tell me another story, please"—or, "You go it for tag, mamma."

Those days of play are as the poet wrote:

"You may break, you may shatter the vase, if you will,
But the scent of the roses will hang round it still."

PORK SAUSAGE IS GOOD WINTER MEAT.

NOW is the time when "pig" becomes "pork" and the thrifty housewife turns her thoughts to such things as "little pork sausages" stored in "home-rendered" lard.

The present-day farm woman can profit by following the old-time recipes of preparing pork sausages and lard, according to the University of Wisconsin Department of Home Economics. She may surprise her family with various food combinations with pork sausage as a base.

To make pork sausage, the following process is used: To every three pounds of lean pork, allow one pound of fat. Grind the meat and fat through a meat chopper. Weigh the meat and spread it out in a thin layer and season with the following mixture, allowing to every ten pounds of meat, two and one-half to five ounces of fine salt; one and one-quarter ounces of black pepper; one and one-quarter ounces of ground sage (or leaf sage,

ground fine). This makes a highly seasoned sausage.

The seasoning should be sprinkled over the meat and the two mixed together and run through the meat chopper the second time. The larger amount of salt is to be used if sausage is to be dried and cold smoked as for sausage.

"Little pork sausages" may be successfully canned in glass jars all ready for use. They should be cooked in the same manner as for the table, and then packed in hot jars. Melted lard is poured over them before sealing. The cans are labeled and later stored for future use.

Our bulletin, "How to Preserve Meat for Summer Use," contains many other recipes and directions for canning. For a copy send five cents in stamps or coin to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Desk M. Detroit, Mich.

SLEEPING BAG FOR BABY.

A sleeping-bag if warm and pretty is expensive, but an ingenious mother made one that was charming and cost nothing.

The sleeves of a white sweater were so worn that the garment had been cast aside. They were ripped out, the arm holes were crocheted together with white yarn and the bottom closed in the same way. The result was a decidedly pretty sleeping-bag and when buttoned up the garment kept the restless little hands from getting uncovered while baby took his afternoon nap on the porch.—L. M. T.

CHILDREN'S EYES NEED WATCHING.

MOTHERS and teachers, especially, should be vigilant in safeguarding the eyes of infants and children, shielding them from injurious light and against use under improper conditions. It is frequently in the earlier years of life during the period of development that eye troubles have their start. Early correction and protection are most important, for if the eyes of youth are cared for, the eyes of maturity and old age will be stronger and brighter and better, and coming generations will be free from many discomforts which are so common.

MEDITATIONS FROM THE KITCHEN.

ART BROWN had his fivver stolen the other day. He said he wouldn't have minded so much if he hadn't just paid two dollars to have it washed and polished. He didn't seem to like it much when his brother told him that if he hadn't had it washed and polished nobody would have stolen it.

Nellie Heaton was wishing that she

had money enough to hire all her work done so that she could devote all of her time to her children. I told her that if she had that much money she'd be getting a nurse girl and wouldn't be giving the children any of her time at all.

The only nice thing I can see about being sick is that it gives me a chance to have nice finger nails.

Eliza Smith boils and sterilizes everything her baby touches. She'll hardly let the rest of us look at her. So I had to laugh when I saw an old gray cat sleeping in the baby's buggy as contented as you please.—Mrs. E. M. C.

YOU'LL LIKE THESE TESTED ONES.

Holiday Hash.

2 cups shredded pine-apple
1 cup shredded coconut
1/2 cup citron
1 lemon
1 cup grapefruit or orange pulp and juice
1/4 cup shredded orange rind
1 cup sugar

Combine these fruits, and let stand a while before serving. May be served in glasses or halved grapefruit cups.

Cocoanut Macaroons.

2 egg-whites
1/2 cup sugar
1 heaping cup shredded cocoanut
1 dessertspoon corn-starch
Vanilla

Stir into the sugar and corn-starch the whites of eggs beaten very stiff. Set over steam of kettle and stir until sugary around edges, which requires about twenty minutes. Then take off and add gradually the shredded cocoanut and vanilla. Drop on buttered paper. Bake in rather quick oven.

Corn and Pepper Ramekins.

2 tb. sugar
1 tsp. salt
1-8 tsp. pepper
1/2 cup milk
1 finely chopped pimento
2 cups canned corn

Fill greased ramekins one-third full, sprinkle with layers of bread crumbs, then put in another layer of corn. Continue until the dishes are filled, having crumbs on top, about one cup of crumbs being used altogether. Dot with butter, using half teaspoonful in each. Bake in a moderate oven about forty-five minutes.

Steamed Pudding.

Here is another recipe in which carrots are used. I learned it from an experienced cook.

One cup raw potato, one cup raw carrot, one cup suet, one cup raisins, all ground; one large cup of either brown or white sugar, one teaspoon of cinnamon, one level teaspoon of salt, one rounding teaspoon of soda, sifted with enough flour to make a very stiff batter. Dip into a buttered pan and steam for two hours.

Serve warm with any good pudding sauce. Also fine served with milk sweetened and flavored with vanilla.—Mrs. B. O. R.

Cranberry Marmalade.

To three quarts of cranberries, add four good cooking apples pared and cut in small pieces, two pounds seeded and chopped raisins. Boil until tender in two quarts of water, then add juice and grated rinds of four oranges, and six pounds of sugar. Mix together, cook until thick, and then turn into glasses and cover with paraffin.

Souffled Squash.

Remove seeds and pare a medium-sized Hubbard squash. Place in a steamer, and cook over boiling water for thirty minutes. Mash, season with butter, salt and pepper to taste. To two cups of mashed squash, add one cup cream, then yolks of two eggs well beaten, and then the stiffly beaten whites. Pour into a buttered baking dish and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Serve at once.—Mrs. A. P. Hemlock, Mich.

NEW YEAR'S COMING

By James E. Hungerford

New Year's coming
Down the line,
Just a-humming,
Friends o' mine!
Bringing good things
In its van,
On swift wings
To ev'ry man!

New Year's coming,
Bringing peace,
And from ev'ry
Woe, surcease!
Bringing hope
And happiness;
Healing sorrow
And distress!

New Year's coming
Down the line;
Bringing fortune—
Yours and mine;
Bringing good times,
And good luck,
And good crops,
And garden truck!

New Year's coming,
Bringing you
What you're wanting—
And me, too!
If we just will
Do OUR part,
When it gets here—
From the START!

Herold-Bertsch Shoes



Oxford

Stylish New

Good looking, long wearing. Scotch grain all leather upper, choice of black or brown, popular campus last, Brogue style, soft tip, Heavy sole with waterproof liner to give good service. An extra good value, high grade oxford at a medium price. Ask your shoe store to show you Herold-Bertsch fall special No. 983.

H-B dependable footwear have been favorites with farmers for 30 years. Easy on the feet, easy on the purse.

HEROLD-BERTSCH SHOE CO.
Grand Rapids, Mich.



100 lbs. Large Round Herring.....\$3.50
100 lbs. Large Dressed Herring..... 4.50
Package charge 30c. Send for complete list.

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Finest Fresh Frozen Fish

Large Round Herring \$3.50, Dressed \$4.50 per 100 lbs.; Round Perch 6c; Round Pickerel 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.

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Make your own syrup with
MAPLEINE



The easiest saving you can make! Ready in a jiffy! A rich old-fashioned syrup for only about 22c a quart. Ask your grocer today for Mapleine.

10 Cents

worth of ordinary fuel will keep this Sunray lamp or lantern in operation for 30 hours. Produces 300 candle power of the purest, whitest and best light known to science. Nothing to wear; simple; safe; 10 days' trial.



FREE Lantern

As a special introductory offer, we will give you a 300 Candle Power Sunray Lantern FREE with the first purchase of a Sunray Lamp.

Lights up the yard or barn like a search light. Write today for full information and agency proposition.
KNIGHT LIGHT CO., Dept. 31-09 Chicago, Ill.



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

APPLE DUMPLINGS ARE GOOD.

Please send me a recipe for apple dumplings.—Mrs. E. A. D.

To make apple dumplings you will need:

1½ cups flour	2 tsp. baking powder
1 cup sugar	4 tb. shortening
¼ tsp. cinnamon	¾ cup cold water
¼ tsp. nutmeg	2½ cups apples
¼ tsp. salt	

Mix the flour, salt and baking powder together thoroughly and work in the shortening, using either butter, lard or a mixture of these fats. Add the water and roll a half-inch thick. Sprinkle the dough with chopped or sliced apples, the sugar and spice. Roll like a jelly roll, cut off two-inch pieces and place in a pudding dish, cut side down. Pour a part of the apple syrup on them and bake twenty-five minutes in a hot oven.

AS I DO IT.

I AM wondering if any of the sister housewives ever canned smoked ham and had it keep for several months.

I canned some cold-packed and after when it was cold, to be water settle when it was cold, to be water settle in the bottom of the can. I kept a can for five or six weeks and it seemed as good as that that I opened in a few days. Processing makes the lean smok-

ed ham more tender.—Mrs. H. C.

RECIPE FOR BUCKWHEAT CAKES.

I would like a recipe for buckwheat cakes.—Mrs. C. C.

There are many ways of making buckwheat cakes but, I believe you will like this one.

1 cup buckwheat flour	1 tb. shortening
½ tsp. salt	3 tsp. baking powder
1 tb. salt	1 cup cold water
1 tb. sugar	¾ cup milk

Sift the dry ingredients together two times, add the other ingredients and mix. Bake at once on a hot griddle.

DO YOU KNOW

THAT if fresh fish are soaked for a half hour in a moderate solution of cold, salt water, they will scale very easily and lose nothing of their flavor?

That six or seven drops of either lemon or vanilla in a pumpkin pie, give a most creamy, delicious flavor?—Mrs. B. O. R.

Add a cup of boiled cider, a cup of mince meat and a fourth cup of melted chocolate to the regular Christmas cake recipe. It will be extra fine. A cup of raspberry or strawberry jam and a half pint of watermelon preserves may be added, also, and will take the place of citron. The cake will fairly drip with goodness.—G. S.

Parents usually appear infallible in their children's eyes. And that is as it should be.



Doings in Woodland

Frankie Fox Plays a Trick

HIP HURRAY! It's vacation," yelled Jackie Rabbit as he hopped out of bed. "No school for one day."

He dressed in a hurry and was right ready for breakfast when Mother Rabbit sat the bowl of steaming porridge at his place at breakfast. He was anxious to don his big wooly sweater and go out to play in the snow. It was so nice and white and fleecy and made the best snow balls. His morning chores were finished in double quick time and soon he was calling from his front yard.

"Woo-hi! Woo-he! Woo-hi! Woo-he!"

In answer, Willie Woodchuck and Sandy Squirrel came running. This was their call when they had time to



"It Looks Like a Bang Bang Gun."

play. For some time they played games in the snow and did marksman's tricks with snow balls.

"Let's make a snow man," said Jackie Rabbit when he grew tired of playing games.

"That would be fun," said Willie Woodchuck, "but what kind of a snow man will we make?"

"Let's make a bear," said Sammie

Squirrel. "Then it will be a white bear, just like the ones teacher told us about that lived up north."

"Oh, goody, goody, that will be fine," they agreed.

First they started with just a little snow ball you could hold in your hand. They rolled it and rolled it in the snow, patted it here and patted it there and soon had one leg finished. Then they shaped another just like the first. They rolled a big round snow ball for the body and a smaller one for the head. Sandy Squirrel brought small pieces of bark for the eyes and nose and for the buttons on the snow bear's sweater. Willie Woodchuck pressed shiny little stones into the snow where the snow bear's teeth should be.

"Ha, ha!" they shouted when their snow bear was finished. "He looks like Bruin. He does, he does."

"Bruin is a snow bear

With big black eyes and snow white hair,"

they sang as they danced about him. In the midst of their fun along came Frankie Fox. In his hand he carried a short, stubby stick.

"Ho, ho! children, what have we here?" he asked.

"It's our snow bear," they chimed together.

He chuckled to himself. "Now I'll have some fun," he thought. Into the snow bear's hand he thrust the short stubby stick he was carrying.

"Oh, me, oh, my! That looks like a bang bang gun, and it's pointing right this way," said Jackie Rabbit.

"Oh, oh!" the rest cried and off they scampered to hide behind a tree, for now they were afraid of their snow bear.

Michigan Farmer Patterns



No. 4935—Misses' and Juniors' Frocks. Cut in four sizes, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3 yards of plain material 40 inches wide, and 1½ yards of embroidery or lace, 9 inches wide, if made as illustrated. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.

No. 4917-4628—Ladies' Costume. Blouse 4917 cut in 7 sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Three and three-quarter yards of 40-inch material will be required for a 38-inch size. Bodice Skirt 4628 cut in four sizes: Small, 34-36; medium, 38-40; large, 42-44; extra large, 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material. If bodice is made of lining or other contrasting material 1½ yards 32 inches is required. The width of the skirt at the foot, with plaits extended is 2½ yards. Two separate patterns 12c for each pattern.



No. 4947—Boys' Suit. Cut in four sizes, 2, 3, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2¾ yards of 27-inch material. Price 10c.

No. 4945—Child's "Party" Dress. Cut in four sizes, 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. A four-year size requires 1½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4952—Ladies' Rain Coat. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires four yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4953—Ladies' Dress. Cut in five sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material. The width of the dress at the foot is 56 inches. Price 12c.



No. 4964—Juniors' and Misses' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material. If bodice is made of lining it will require three-quarters of a yard. Price 12c.

No. 4961—Ladies' Dress. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot is 1½ yards. Price 12c.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

A Two-cent Stamp's Worth

Some 'Musing Messages from Merry Circlers

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am not going to try to guess your age, Uncle Frank, for I am sure it will do me no good. Still, I would love to know. It would be so much easier to write if I only knew if you are in your thirties or eighties.

Let's write about school clubs instead of bobbed hair.

May I come again?—Helen L. Lincoln, R. 4, Saline, Mich.

I am neither thirty nor neighty, but



Ralph Neteree Raised These Twin Lambs on a Bottle After a Farmer Refused to Bother with Them.

I like to read the kind of letters the M. C.'s are writing. The more spirit of youth in the letters, the better I like them. No, I am not old. Sure you may come again.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Hello, Uncle Frank, I suppose you think I have evaporated since you haven't heard from me for so long. But I have been a silent reader and certainly have enjoyed some of the lively, snappy discussions which have taken place. I just read and let those things soak in what would. It isn't very often that anything gets through my shell unless it hits very hard and in the right place. I suppose you would like to know what kind of an animal is displaying its ignorance.

To start the ball a rolling, I am short, (five feet one and a half inches), not very fat, (102 pounds), not very old (?). I have bobbed hair (shingled). I also wear "specks" of which I never

outgrow. I am a "dignified" senior this year in high school. I suppose it sounds like it, too. I am studying English IV, American History and Home Economics.

We are certainly having fine weather up in this neck of the woods. It rains about all the time, and snows the rest of the time. I am afraid if the W. B. swallows this nonsense, he will die of foolishness, so if he knows what is good for him, he will leave well enough alone. Isn't that so, Uncle Frank? Please guard him carefully for his sake and mine.

I bet, Uncle Frank, I can guess what your name is, it is—and according to your facial expression, you are about thirty years old. Will close for this time, hoping nobody receives any bad effects. I am your niece, Edith E. Chew, Bay Shore, Mich.

Am glad to get your specifications, but you leave out the most interesting part. Age is always interesting, or rather I should say, youth is. You are good at guessing names, but not ages. W. B. is enjoying good health, thank you.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have never had the time to compete in any of the contests, but the last Michigan Farmer has made me lay down my Latin, physics, etc., for a while.

By the reading of the prize letters on "The Value of Bobbed Hair," I see that they all seem very willing to let the question drop; but they are not willing to drop it, because it is a foolish question, but because they think that bobbed hair has beaten the long hair so badly that they are willing to be merciful. Kenneth Dean seems to know, as well as several others, that bobbed hair is more sanitary and clean than long hair. My hair hangs to my hips, but it doesn't happen to contain any species of lice, bedbugs or sheep-ticks. There are several girls in Adrian that are growing their hair out, and many others that would look better if they did. I am glad that I don't live in Owosso, like Zona L. Amos, as the women there must be very vain. When women in Adrian meet, they talk about more serious things than bobbed hair.

The best thing that this page has

had is the "Correspondent Scrambles." It is very interesting to correspond with a person that lives in a different part of the state, country or world than you do. My most interesting correspondence is with a girl in France, but, of course, one has to be able to read and write French to do that.

I am very glad that I go to a city school instead of a consolidated school, because I know now that city girls are human. Before I thought they were all "snobs" or "toughs."

If this letter is not worthy of Mr. Waste Basket, why just print it, because I won't care.—A Lenaweean girl, Ellen Hoddinott, Adrian, Mich.

Yes, we have spent a long time on the short hair question. I don't suppose you have to use a fine comb occasionally. When we open our minds, we often find that what we thought to be so, wasn't. City folks are "just folks" like the rest of us. I know from experience.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am another one who loves to read. I have read "Main Street," by Sinclair Lewis; "The Seven Pearls of Shandi," and some of the "Rover Boy" series, and many others. I think Robert Chambers is a good author.

I don't intend to be an author, though; I would like to be an artist. But my ill health prevents me from going to school to learn.

Say, Uncle Frank, you certainly give us catchy read-and-win puzzles. I've tried four times and never got a prize yet. But I don't intend to stop till I do win a prize.

Well, I must stop now, and attend to my candy, as I am making taffy.—Your ambitious niece No. 2, Barbara Paul, M. C., Capac, Mich.

You made taffy and didn't hand me any. Why, I'm surprised. I'm glad you are a reader, but hope your health will permit you to go to school. Make health a specialty.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am so busy nowadays that I hardly have time to look over our page and the very important letters about modern styles. But, being a girl who wears her hair Indian fashion, and preferring overalls to knickers, I am not much interested. However, being an M. C., I thought it about time I was doing something for our fund.

I think it will be real nice to help a poor little boy or girl who is not cared for by the state. In schools and churches one is always called upon to give for the poor in Europe and we give without thinking of the operation the little cripple next door needs but cannot afford.

If I went to school yet, I would work up some story and have all the boys and girls bring money for the fund. My sisters sent the nickles and I sent the rest.

I am another book-worm, my favorite authors being Gene Stratton Porter and Zane Grey. Well, here's best wishes to the fund and you.—An M. C. niece, Ann Mulder, Grand Rapids.

Thanks for your good words for the fund. I hope it will grow to do some of the good you mention. Also, thanks for the money, that helps the most.

Dear Uncle Frank:

How is W. B.? Waiting for a letter?

We went on a trip this fall to Springfield and Lincoln, Illinois. I was born near Lincoln and have seen the old court-house where Abraham Lincoln practiced law. My great-grandfather was personally acquainted with Abraham Lincoln.

I could write much more about my trip, but it would take most of the boys' and girls' page.

I hope W. B. is napping when my letter comes by, and also my contest. Hi, W. B.—Your loving niece, Leonilla Alderman, M. C., Daggett, Mich.

Let's have some interesting facts regarding your trip. W. B. is wide awake, but he refused your letter so I just had to use it.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I saw in the last issue of "The Farmer" that you would like some "sensible topics" for discussion, so I

School Life

Well, friends, how goes school life? Me? Well, I'll say I hate it, But I've got to stick to it, Not just contemplate it. The lessons are hard, But the programs are harder, By the time I'm thru, I'll be a martyr. This is how it seems, Like Arabian Night dreams, But I'll tell you how, And then you can allow For this foolish thing. It's get up early in the morning Eat breakfast, go to school. Come home at night, mourning, Or feeling like a fool. And that's the grand school life They all say is such fun, The only kind of any life, Is when the monthly test is begun, I know that lots of Merry Circlers Will not agree with me, But what's the use of living If others opinions you cannot see. —Aletha Church, Holton, Mich.

have thought of a few I think it would be well to discuss. Topics for discussion would be "Travel and its advantages," and "What the Merry Circle has done for me." I think a good travel topic would be "See America First." I will send suggestions for other topics later.—Your loving niece, Bernice M. Ball, M. C., Charlotte, Mich.

Thanks for your suggestions, Bernice. I will use them later. Hope you will send others as you think of them.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I go to school every day. We play quite a few games. Today we played tug-of-war, the boys on one end of the rope and the girls on the other. The boys won, but don't you think they ought to? Because they are stronger than we are. One of the boys is a great big fat boy, and I believe he could take the rope away from us girls alone.

Well, I guess I will have to close my chatter-box. Well, good-bye letter, I hope I will see you again.—Marguerite Taylor, M. C., Flint, Mich.

Size does not always mean strength. Perhaps that big boy would be a hard one to pull around, but when it comes to doing some pulling himself he might be N. G. Of course, the boys ought to win, unless there were so many more girls than boys.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Although I am a Virginian I feel I really belong to Michigan for I was born there. Do you accept nieces or nephews from different states? I hope so, for I want to be a niece of yours. I think I have a sister that belongs to your Circle.

I am a sophomore in high school this year and am having a fine time in Caesar. Michigan sure has Virginia beat for schools.

Hello, Waste Basket. Hope you are full when this gets in Detroit.—Your Virginian want-to-be niece, Rose Brickley, Lyndhurst, Va.

The Michigan boundaries are not the Merry Circle limits. Its limits are the circle of the earth.



Muriel Fry, Harriet Wenger and "Beauty." Muriel Has the Straight Bob.

The Golden Circle

AS we look back, we realize that the Merry Circle has made some progress. It started with contests, the first appearing March 4, 1922. Uncle Frank came on the job two weeks later, and the first Letter Box appeared in the April 1 issue of the same year.

The Merry Circle name was officially announced January 6, 1923. At the same time the M. C. button design and the colors, blue and white, were given. The Circle motto was announced June 9, 1923. It was picked by popular vote, the choice being "Work to Win." A little later, August 25, we picked some Merry Circle songs. These songs are "The Merry Circle," by Myrtle Feltis; "Keep It Up," by Doris Truex, and "Work to Win," by Rex Ellis.

The Merry Circle Fund made its bow August 23, 1924, and "The Open Door," a service for personal problems of young folks, in the December 13 issue.

And now the next announcement is with reference to the Golden Circle. You have probably noticed some letters which were given special space, such as "A Friendly Criticism," by Wilma Fry, in the October 25 issue; "Young Folks and Church Going," by Caroline Cook, December 6, and "Our Burning Ambitions," by "White Amaranth," in last week's Michigan Farmer.

These letters were picked because of special merit. They were not sent in with the hope of winning a prize, but were just expressions of opinion that were worth while.

To encourage those who do worthwhile work without the hope of winning prizes, I am going to confer the honor of the Golden Circle whenever I see fit. It will be conferred upon those who send in worthy work either in expression of original opinions, excellence of language, poetry, or any in Merry Circle activity which I may deem worthy of the Golden Circle honor.

We have had a special Golden Circle pin made for this. It is a regular M. C. design with a real circle of gold around it. The clasp is a modern one, similar to those on fraternity or lodge pins. It is a pin such as one will want to treasure and will be proud to show.

Worthiness or excellence, of work or deed, only will count in the awarding of this honor. Some weeks none, perhaps, may be conferred, while in others, one or more may get the Golden Circle pin. These pins will never be given in connection with the contests, as prizes are provided for them.

I would like to see many Merry Circlers get inside the Golden Circle.

—Uncle Frank.

THE STORY CONTEST RESULTS.

SOMETHING drab and dreary must be in the air, for most of the stories we got in this contest gave one the creepy feeling. They were for the most part about someone dying, or about spooks and such things. It seemed odd that there should be so little of hope and cheer in the stories at this time, just before the holidays. Just what caused it, I don't know. It must have been the weather.

It was hard to pick the winners on this account, but on the whole, after careful consideration, I thought the stories written by the following were the best.

Fountain Pens.

LaVendee Adolph, Union City, Mich.
Millie Ramalia, R. 1, Hamburg, Mich.

Flashlights.

Dorothy Rake, R. 1, Mears, Mich.
Julia Wojnarkiewicz, R. 2, Box 18, Niles, Mich.
Bertha Burr, 333 West Prairie St., Vicksburg, Mich.

Candy.

Donna Ball, Oak Grove, Mich.
Goldie Kleinhardt, 3253 Meldrum Avenue, Detroit, Mich.
Andrew Kuiphof, R. 1, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Nora Fairbank, Milan, Mich.

Lois King, R. 5, Box 74, Charlotte, Mich.

DRAWING CONTEST.

IT'S a long time since we have had a drawing contest, so, I bet, our artists are itching to get their pencils busy.

One trouble with these drawing contests is that there is quite a little copy work done. That, or having someone else do your drawing for you, isn't fair.

I will leave the subject to be drawn to your choice and I will leave it to your honor that the drawings are made by yourself.

The usual prizes will be given. The two selected as the best will win handsome nickled fountain pens; the next three, flashlights, and the next five, little boxes of candy. Please be sure to put your name and address on the drawing and if you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

All who send in good drawings will get M. C. membership cards and buttons, if they are not already members.

Send your drawings in before January 2, as the contest closes then. Address them to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.



MY PERSONAL AILMENT.

A LETTER from a much worried young man reminds me that I have promised the editor one of my photographs for publication. When you see the picture you will at once see that in spite of being a health adviser, I am myself a victim of one malady.

The disease, for it is a disease, is common enough to have a name of its own, "Alopecia Prematura Idiopathica." The last word signifies that the cause is not clearly known. The common name for this common disease is baldness, the subject on which my young correspondent asks advice. The chief cause of early baldness (premature alopecia) is the dandruff which usually precedes it. This dandruff is the result of a disease of the oil glands that lubricate the hair. Every reader of this column has seen the whitish-gray scales that so persistently form a top dressing to the collar of the coat. It does not necessarily mean that the wearer is hastening on to premature baldness, but it is a danger signal not to be ignored.

This young enquirer has taken almost all of the usual measures of cure. He has massaged the scalp, he has worn loose head coverings, he has used shampoos. I feel that in his case, the trouble not being hereditary, there is still some hope for local treatment. He should use a stimulating shampoo composed of equal parts of glycerin, alcohol, and tincture of green soap, once a week. Every night rub into the roots of the hair with the fingers a stimulating lotion; use enough vigor to make a decided sensation in the scalp but do not wound or irritate.

Young men and women who have a mixture of dandruff and falling hair to contend with, must bear in mind that early treatment is required if they do not wish to be bald. Every scalp from which the hairs are falling requires daily, gentle, systematic friction with a hair-brush, the bristles of which penetrate to the scalp and cause a gentle stimulation without wounding the skin. Care should be taken to avoid sweating the scalp and to this end a hard pillow should be used at night and loose hats should be worn.

As to the use of patent hair restorers, I fear they raise little but hope. I might add a word of consolation from

a personal standpoint. There are worse things than losing the hair, for an adult man whose matrimonial plans are already matured. The saving in time has been figured to be 3,650 minutes annually—a full working week. The polished crown adds much to the dignity of appearance. If a fairy godmother put wishes at my disposal I would waste none of them on a hairy crown.

TUBERCULOSIS AND CONSUMPTION.

Will you please explain what is the difference between tuberculosis and consumption? I thought they were the same but some of my neighbors say they are two different diseases. A young lady friend of ours, a school teacher, had to give up her school on account of throat trouble. The glands were swollen and hard. The doctors sent her to Detroit twice to take the radium treatment. She was getting worse again after coming back, so changed doctors. The one that is now treating her says she has tuberculosis in the glands of her neck and that he can cure her. He has Denver mud put on every day and she is taking medicine every hour or two.—P. P.

Tuberculosis and consumption are different names for the same disease. I'm afraid your friend has fallen into incompetent hands. She needs the same treatment as other forms of tuberculosis. Absolute rest, fresh air, nourishing food in plenty. Sun treatment, if properly and cautiously used, is very helpful in gland tuberculosis.

HAS PAIN IN LEFT CHEST.

Four years ago I stooped and then straightened up quick. A sharp pain hit me in my left chest and has been there ever since. I have seen doctors but get no relief. Am thirty-eight years old.—I. H. J.

Your symptoms suggest the possibility of an internal hernia, but a careful examination is the only thing that will tell.

NURSING BABY.

Is there any harm in continuing to nurse a baby after a woman is again pregnant?—L. L.

Yes. It is harmful to mother and babe alike and may do harm also to the unborn infant.

Look to your health; and if you have it, praise God, and value it next to a good conscience.—Isaac Walton.

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Poultry

FEATHERS GROW SLOWLY.

Can you please tell me why my chickens do not feather out? They moulted in September and about a dozen hens have not grown new feathers. They were well fed and continued to lay during the moulting period. I have not seen any signs of feather eating. The hens have been shut in the house only about two weeks. They are covered with pin feathers but the feathers don't grow. They have a dry mash consisting of oats, corn and bran before them afternoon, are fed wheat in the morning, and chopped up corn at night, with some green food such as cabbage, beets, etc. They have almost entirely stopped laying now.—Mrs. H. O.

Your ration contains little protein and I think feather development will be encouraged if you use twenty per cent meat scrap in the mash. A better method is to use ten per cent meat scrap and give the birds all the sour milk or buttermilk they can drink. About two per cent linseed meal in the mash will help in producing sleek feathers.

Some hens are naturally slower than others in developing plumage but the birds now covered with pin feathers will undoubtedly take on a normal appearance rapidly. Any birds that remain denuded of feathers through the winter are apt to be devitalized by the constant chilling and may not prove useful as breeding stock.

MOVING BEES FATAL.

I would like to know if I could move a swarm of bees. They are located in the side of a barn. If they are moved they would have no comb to live on. Would they be all right without the comb, if fed?—A. L. D.

The bees should not be disturbed before the latter part of March or first of April, and preferably not until in May. Disturbing the bees at this time would certainly mean the death of the colony. I do not believe there is any chance in a hundred that you can move the bees from their present location and make them live through until spring.—B. F. Kindig.

RABBIT BREED COMPARISONS.

I have been having trouble with my Flemish Giant rabbits. When the young are from three to six weeks old they become thin and weak and soon die. Very few die after they are weaned. I am feeding alfalfa hay and oats. Is this too heavy a ration for young rabbits, or what do you think could be the cause? Is the Flemish Giant more susceptible to disease than other breeds? How do New Zealand Reds compare with Flemish Giants for meat producers?—Mrs. L. R.

The young rabbits may have died from digestive disorders caused by eating too much green feed at too early an age. Try feeding the young rabbits bread and milk and see if they will not grow faster and keep healthier. The Flemish Giant is usually consid-

ered one of the most vigorous and profitable of rabbits, and not more susceptible to disease than other breeds. Some breeders prefer New Zealand Reds and some like the Flemish and both are first-class meat producers. The Reds are smaller but are of very fine quality.

MUSKEGON STAGES POULTRY SHOW.

THE largest and best poultry show in the state this year, was the manner in which J. A. Hannah, poultry extension specialist for the Michigan Agricultural College, appraised Muskegon's Fifteenth Annual Poultry Show, held at the Muskegon Armory, December 10-13.

There were nearly 1,200 entries of all kinds, 748 of these being chickens and the remainder being made up by turkeys, geese, ducks, rabbits and covies.

Ten silver cups are coveted trophies awarded in connection with the Muskegon show. Some of these have been the object of competition since 1918 and bear the names of many of Michigan's most prominent poultrymen as winners for the different years.

A poultry institute was held in connection with the show. Interested and appreciative groups attended the meetings which were held on the last two

days, and two evenings of the show. Prof. J. A. Hannah conducted the institute and spoke on culling, breeding, feeding, housing, and diseases. A banquet held on the third evening of the show was a very enjoyable feature.

The Muskegon Poultry Show is conducted by the Muskegon and East Shore Poultry Association, a live organization which has some 100 members, nearly all of which live in, or near, Muskegon. Thomas Erickson is president of the association, and H. S. Nobel is the secretary. The show this year was under the efficient direction of Superintendent Wm. H. Bassett, Carl Knopf.

GREEN FEEDS FOR POULTRY.

(Continued from page 569).

feed for hens. The only objection is the cost of the oats and the time required to sprout them. Many poultrymen find it cheaper to substitute mangels, cabbages and cull vegetables for succulence and use what oats they raise or buy to compose a third or fourth of the scratch grain ration.

Potatoes are used by some poultrymen when the crop is bringing a low price. There are always some cull potatoes that can be boiled and mixed with bran and given to the hens rather sparingly once each day. I find the hens like raw potatoes although they seem to like mangels better. Potatoes contain more food value than mangels and I do not believe their food value for hens has ever been fully determined. Considering the low cost of potatoes in Michigan a thorough experiment to find their value in the poultry ration might produce useful information.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

GET READY FOR THIS BIG MEETING.

AN important dairy round-up will take place at Escanaba, January 9, as the culmination of the pure-bred sire campaign that has featured the agricultural advance in Cloverland during the past year. At this time the \$1,000 prize for the best showing made by any county in this campaign, will be awarded.

The principal speaker at the meeting will be Mr. Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois. Other addresses will include the following: "The Escanaba Plan" for the distribution of the primary school interest fund, by O. I. Banteen, secretary of the Escanaba Chamber of Commerce; "Cash from the Tourist," by G. E. Bishop, of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau; "Money in Poultry," by J. A. Hannah, of the Michigan Agricultural College; "Progress in Land-clearing," by L. F. Livingston, land-clearing specialist; "Results in Calf-club Work," by A. G. Ketunen, assistant state leader of club work; "Cow Testing Association Work," by J. G. Wells, dairy specialist of the M. A. C.; "Results of Pure-bred Sire Campaign," by E. H. Amos, assistant state leader of county agents.

ALL SET ON CENSUS ENUMERATION.

THE farm census of the Upper Peninsula, which has been arranged for by the United States Department of Commerce as a part of the nationwide enumeration of agricultural statistics, is now under way. Mr. E. C. Sackrider, formerly instructor in agriculture in the Escanaba High School, is in charge of the census for the peninsula. Local enumerators have been selected in the townships of the district to gather the figures, which, it is announced, will be regarded as confidential as pertains to any particular

farm, but which, when assembled, will afford an idea of the agricultural situation in each county of the peninsula.

FIVE SECTIONS CLEARED.

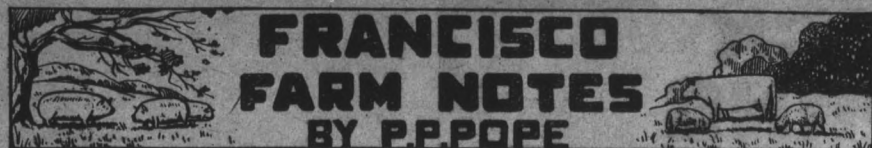
IN Iron county, the past season, 3,200 acres of land have been cleared under the supervision of the agricultural commission of the county. This has required 60,000 pounds of sodatol, 60,000 feet of fuse, and 39,500 blasting-caps, says an Iron River report on this work.

WILL LIGHT THE WAY.

THE Gogebic County Highway Commission has awarded a contract, it is announced, for the lighting of state trunk-line No. 12, between Ironwood and Wakefield. This seems to be about the first effort to light up rural highways in northern Michigan, but it may not be the last. The Lake Superior District Power Company has the contract. There will be placed along the highway 140 lighting units of 250 candle-power each. There will be fourteen lights per mile for ten miles of the road. The lights are required not to give a glare that will trouble motorists on the road. The lights are to be in commission from April 1 to December 1, and will burn from dusk to 1:00 A. M.

BOYS GET GOLD MEDALS.

RUBERT GREENLUND, of Iron county, Francis Pelletier, of Luce county, and Richard Johnson, of Delta county, members of boys' agricultural clubs in this district, were awarded first honors at the National Dairy Exposition at Milwaukee. The boys were members of the party of farmer tourists who visited the show from the peninsula. They were awarded gold medals by the management of the exposition.



The Annual Farm Inventory

HOLIDAY time is inventory time. Readers of this paper who have come to know Francisco Farm, either by personal visitation or through these columns, will know that it is not maintained as a show place, but purely as a practical farm enterprise.

Like the dairyman who said he did not keep cows, the cows kept him, so with Francisco Farm: we do not maintain it, it maintains us, from one to three families of us, and has since it came into the possession of our family more than twenty years ago. That is not saying that there has been much luxury spread around lately either, although the three generations that at present get their sustenance therefrom are surely all looking healthy and well fed.

In the face of continuous reverses we have each day found three "squares" to sit up to, and been able to enjoy them. We have learned the significance of the statement that "the farm is the only concern that can continue to lose money year after year and still keep on doing business."

At the beginning of the year 1920 the farm looked like a flourishing and prosperous institution, according to the story told by the annual inventory. The next year it was sort of laid up for repairs, but was supposed to be soon going strong again. January 1, 1922, found it looking like a sick cat with hopes for its early recovery waning. One year more and there was a stone tied to its neck and it was expecting most any time to hear the splash that might mark its consignment to oblivion.

But the splash did not come. When the inventory was completed that showed what there was to work on for the year 1924, there was a rag of hope. Only a slight indication, to be sure, but enough to show that the fever had broken, and, if no complications set in, complete recovery could confidently be looked for in time. The season of 1924 has shown a marked improvement, especially the latter part of the year, and 1925 opens up new and promising vistas of plenty and prosperity in the not too distant future.

The annual inventory is used in our case as a barometer to gage the condition of the farm business from year to year. It furnishes a very accurate measure of the progress, or retrogression, of the business and although we have ceased to look upon the farm purely form a business standpoint, still we know that it can not continue, permanently, to furnish the most congenial job, or the most ideal setting for a home, or the most satisfying kind, or manner of living, unless at the same time it is a proven business success. We like to see the farm pay dividends. We like to see the assets as measured in dollars, grow and increase from year to year. There are many and various compensations connected with country life and work on the farm other than those that cause the bank account to swell, but if the financial balance is on the right side of the ledger, somehow it causes the pulse to beat a little steadier, the breath to smell a little sweeter, and the step to be more firm. You can tell by a man's whistle, you know, whether he is whistling to keep up his courage or because it is just naturally welling up from within and rolling out of him.

It is the inventory of goods and chattels, things that can be measured in dollars and cents, that we here refer to. On the farm we make it annually because the complete cycle of the farm operations takes the full year

and no correct conclusions can be drawn until the year is up.

Under separate headings we invoice "Real Estate" and "Personal Property." "Personal Property" is subdivided and listed as horses, cattle, hogs, poultry, farming tools, farm produce, miscellaneous items, household goods and supplies, stocks, bonds and notes, bills receivable and cash on hand. All our resources come under some one of these headings, and it is gratifying to watch the list grow. But the summing up does not stop here, for there are liabilities also, in our case, and, as the list of things we owe goes down in its proper column, our interest grows intense to get the footings and learn the size of the figures that must be on the line called "Net Balance" in order to equalize the resources and liabilities.

We have a small leather-bound ledger in which these annual inventories are kept. In it they are carefully preserved, and the book is nearly full. There are fifteen annual copies to date. From 1910 to 1920 the spread between resources and liabilities gradually widened, and, except for three of those years, in an ever-increasing ratio. The following four years those two opposing forces kept drawing nearer and nearer together and there stood little "I" between, straining every nerve and muscle to keep them well apart, for when such powerful forces come together there is usually an awful crash and those who stand between "go up." To date we have not "gone up," but by main force and awkwardness, hard work, fair weather and favorable markets we have succeeded again the past year in persuading those two great and important functionaries to part company a reasonable distance and each to stand a little farther back and give me and my net balance more room.

These fifteen little stories that these fifteen inventories tell are more interesting to me than to anyone else in the world. They tell me which way I am going and how far, and they are the only stories that tell me those facts.

ANNUAL MEETING HELD.

THE annual meeting of the Branch County Farm Bureau was held on Saturday, December 13, at the Coldwater Grange Hall, and was attended by about 140 members and their wives. A fine dinner was served at noon by the grange ladies. The election of officers for the coming year then took place, with the following members elected: President, V. B. Stout; vice-president, M. E. Echtnaw; board of directors, Glen Gruner, E. A. Waterbury, Fred Shilling, David Kinyon, and H. A. Gowdy.

ARRANGE FOR POULTRY SCHOOLS.

A TWO days' poultry school will be conducted at several points in the peninsula during December by the poultry department of the Michigan Agricultural College. Housing, culling, breeding, incubating, brooding, and poultry diseases will be presented by the college experts. Such schools have already been arranged for in Gogebic and Menominee counties. Twenty-five farmers must enroll in order to secure a school for their county. The schedule of work has been arranged to start at 10:00 A. M. and close at 3:00 or 3:30 P. M., in order not to interfere with chore time.

Michigan Farmer Club List

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

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

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

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

DAILY (6 a week)	1	2	3	Pet Stock Journal—Hares and Rabbits	1.00	1.65	.75
Adrian Telegram	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$4.00	Poultry Guide	.25	1.15	.15
Ann Arbor Times News	3.00	3.50	2.75	Modern Poultry Breeder	.50	1.25	.25
Albion Evening Record	3.00	3.50	2.75	Poultry Item	1.00	1.50	.60
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	.60
Detroit Free Press	4.00	4.50	3.75	Swine World	.50	1.25	.30
Detroit News	4.00	4.50	3.75	Tractor & Gas Engineering	.25	1.15	.15
Detroit Times	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Flint Journal	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Grand Rapids Press	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Grand Rapids Herald	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Jackson Citizen's Patriot	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Jackson News	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Kalamazoo Gazette	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Lansing State Journal	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Lansing Capitol News	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Monroe News	3.00	3.50	2.75				
Manistee News Advocate	5.00	5.00	4.75				
Niles Daily Star	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Owasco Argus Press	4.00	4.50	3.75				
Port Huron 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				
Toledo Times	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 Drivers' Journal	5.00	6.00	5.00				
Chicago Tribune	5.00	5.25	4.75				

SEMI-WEEKLY (2 a week).

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

WEEKLY.

Almont Herald	\$1.50	\$2.25	\$1.50
Bellefonte Gazette	1.50	2.25	1.50
Bloomfield Advance	1.50	2.25	1.50
Casper's Weekly	1.00	1.50	.60
Clinton County Republican	1.50	2.00	1.25
Chesapeake Argus	1.50	2.00	1.25
Charlotte Leader	1.50	2.00	1.25
Central Lake Torch	1.50	2.00	1.25
Cedar Springs Liberal	1.50	2.25	1.50
Claro Courier	1.50	2.00	1.25
Elk Rapids Progress	2.00	2.50	1.75
Gratiot County Herald	1.50	2.00	1.25
Hamlet Sentinel	2.00	2.50	1.75
Lennox Standard	2.00	2.50	1.75
Lowell Ledger & Alto Solo	2.00	2.75	2.00
Millington Herald	2.00	2.50	1.75
Missaukee Republican	1.00	1.75	1.00
Munising News	2.50	3.00	2.25
Munton Tribune Record	1.50	2.00	1.25
Nobles County Indiana, Democrat	2.00	2.50	1.75
Portland Observer	1.50	2.00	1.25
Schoolcraft Express	2.25	2.75	2.00
St. Johns News	1.50	2.00	1.25
Sault Ste. Marie News and U. P. Farm Journal	1.50	2.00	1.25
Sanilac County Republican	1.50	2.25	1.40
Tosco Weekly Blade	.75	1.40	.50
Ypsilanti Record	1.00	1.50	.75

CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, ETC.

Alcona World	\$.50	\$1.25	\$.35	Outer's Recreation	2.50	2.75	2.10
American Bee Journal	\$.50	\$2.00	\$1.25	Pathfinder	1.00	1.50	.60
American Fruit Grower	50	1.25	.30	People's Home Journal	1.00	1.50	.75
American Swine Herd	50	1.35	.45	Picture Play Magazine	25	1.15	.15
American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower	1.00	1.75	.85	Popular Magazine	2.50	3.10	2.25
American Poultry Advocate	50	1.25	.25	Popular Science Monthly	4.00	4.50	3.30
American Thresherman	1.00	1.50	.50	Presbyterian	2.50	2.50	2.35
American Hereford Journal	1.00	1.05	.75	Presbyterian Banner	2.50	2.50	.50
Breeders' Gazette	1.00	1.50	.60	Pictorial Review	1.50	2.00	1.15
Bee-keepers' Review	1.00	1.50	.60	Physical Culture	2.50	2.50	2.25
Chester White Journal	1.00	1.50	.60	Radio of Reviews	4.00	4.10	3.00
Capper's Farmer	25	1.15	.15	Radio Broadcast	4.00	4.50	3.50
Corn Belt Farmer	25	1.15	.15	St. Nicholas	4.00	4.25	3.75
Duroc Swine Breeders' Journal	50	1.25	.30	School World	1.35	1.35	.40
Everybody's Poultry Magazine	75	1.40	.50	Science and Invention	2.50	2.50	.50
Farm Mechanics	1.00	1.50	.50	Scribner's Magazine	4.00	4.15	3.00
Fruit Belt	50	1.25	.35	Scientific American	4.00	4.50	3.75
Game Breeder	2.00	2.00	1.25	Sunday School Times	2.00	2.50	1.75
Gleanings in Bee Culture	1.00	1.85	.90	Success Magazine	2.50	2.60	1.75
Guernsey Breeders' Journal	2.00	2.50	1.75	Today's Housewife	1.00	1.50	.60
Holstein-Friesian Register	1.00	1.50	.60	True Story	2.00	2.50	.20
Hoard's Dairyman	1.00	1.75	.85	Travel	3.00	3.00	.50
International Plymouth Rock	50	1.25	.30	Top Notch	3.00	3.20	.70
Inland Poultry Journal	1.00	1.50	.60	Trotter and Pacer	4.00	4.10	3.50
Jersey Bulletin and Dairy World	2.00	2.60	1.75	United Presbyterian	2.50	3.25	2.35
Market Growers' Journal	1.50	2.00	1.25	Violins	2.00	2.25	1.75
O. I. C. and Chester White Swine Grower	50	1.25	.30	Western Sports Magazine	0.00	0.40	5.50
National Poland-China Journal	50	1.25	.35	Woman's Home Companion	1.50	2.10	1.50
Fancier's Guide	50	1.25	.30	World's Work	4.00	4.00	.35
				Word and Work	1.00	1.00	.75
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For Sale Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and Bull Calves. A. R. Record May Rose Breeding. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

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A Son of Traverse Echo Sylvia Kaastra

Born: March 31, 1924. A very nice calf, nearly all white.

Sire: Traverse Echo Sylvia Kaastra, grand-champion at the 1924 West Michigan State Fair and a bull of wonderful type and quality. A son of Echo Sylvia King Model from a 24.9-lb. 3-yr.-old daughter of a 31-lb. cow with a 305-day record of 989.7 lbs. butter and 23,620.5 lbs. milk.

Dam: Reformatory Century No. 534192 at 5 yrs. Butter, 7 days, 20.13; Milk, 501.0; butter, 305 days, 803.39; Milk, 20,735.7. She carries 3 crosses of Pontiac Korndyke. A handsome calf with straight top and level rump, soon ready for service.

Send for pedigree of No. 372 and list of bulls for sale by MICHIGAN STATE HERDS.

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

Matador Sylvia Concordia

His sire, Matador Segis Walker, 100 A. R. O. daughters, ten from 30 to 34 lbs., seven with yearly records of from 1,000 to 1,289 lbs., he a brother to Segis Pieterje Prospect, the world's greatest cow, 37,381 lbs. of milk and 1,448 lbs. of butter in a year. His dam, a 32.35-lb. four-year-old daughter of Avon Pontiac Echo, (3 A. R. O. daughters, one with a record of 41 lbs., three over 34 lbs., five over 33 lbs. and ten over 30 lbs., and he a son of that wonderful producer, May Echo Sylvia, with a record of 1,005.80 lbs. of milk and 41.01 lbs. of butter. Send for our list of young bulls.

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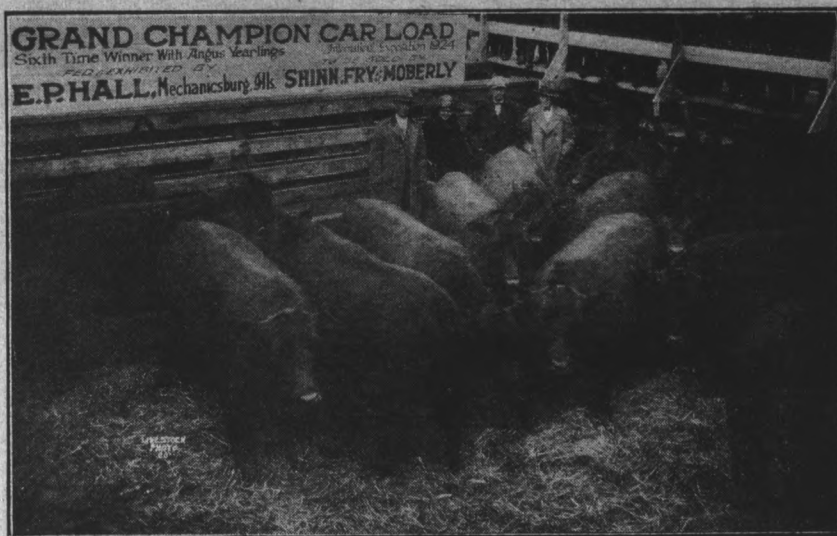
WINTERING BEEF COWS.

THE beef cattle industry has been very greatly depressed these past war years. Pedigree beef stocks have suffered in consequence. Perhaps they have been the slowest of farm products to come back. Their weakness causes discouragement to producers and encourages the process of liquidation. Liquidation in turn swells the supply at the market and keeps the prices low. We are apt to run up against a shortage with a bump one of these days, and then the raiser of beef stocks will have his inning. In the meantime about the most en-

change Building. Scott Melks, of Indianapolis, is president, and F. G. Ketter, of Columbus, is secretary and treasurer. Market specialists in the Bureau of Agricultural Economics say this will be the fourteenth farmer-owned live stock farm affiliated with the National Live Stock Producers' Association.

WINTERING OLD EWES.

IN sorting my flock I found I had several old ewes that were well along in years. My record shows that four of these old ewes are past seven years old. They are rather low in



The Grand Champion Load of Steers at the International.

couraging thing for the man who sticks to the good beef cow is the ease with which he can stick. The country is full of cheap grass for summer feed, and the cost of wintering a reasonable number on many farms is almost nil.

A neighbor reports the cost of carrying a small herd of dry beef cows through last winter at \$4.00 per head. The ration was mainly bean pods and corn fodder. We saw these cows in June, looking very good, and every one with a big lusty calf at side.

This beats our record all to pieces for cheapness; our object being not how cheap but how good. Yet it is surprising how cheap cows can be wintered and yet how good, if the calves come in the spring and are weaned in the fall. The cow that has a calf dragging at her all winter will require much better feeding to keep in smooth flesh. Most of our cows are suckling calves. They will get one feed of alfalfa hay per day. The rest of their ration will consist of beet tops and corn fodder while the tops last, or until about the holidays, and bean pods and corn fodder from then on.

Note that, with the exception of the alfalfa, the food they will consume has practically no market value; at least, its selling value would be less than its value to plow under for fertilizer. Feeding such roughage to beef cattle is like eating your cake and still having it, for after the cows get what good they can from it there is still a very high percentage of its fertilizing value left to go back upon the land.

It is this well recognized fact that accounts in large measure for the prosperity of live stock farms and the very commonly expressed belief that live stock is essential to permanent agriculture.—P. P. Pope.

ANOTHER COOPERATIVE LIVE STOCK ASSOCIATION.

THE Producers' Live Stock Commission Association will open for business on the Cincinnati market as soon as arrangements can be completed. It will have offices in the Live Stock Ex-

munity to dig more potatoes or throw more corn onto the wagons at silo filling time than he can. His challenge has gone for years unaccepted. He says he is not old in years; results are what counts.

Old ewes that are productive are profitable and should be given the best of care. Sort the old ewes out and put them in a yard by themselves and give them a little extra, and I find they are worth keeping.—Leo C. Reynolds.

COOPERATIVE SALES OF LIVE STOCK INCREASES.

WITHIN the past seven years there have been established in twenty-one of the large terminal live stock markets twenty-seven cooperative sales agencies for handling live stock on a commission basis, says a live stock specialist in the bureau of agricultural economics.

These sales agencies are cooperative in that they are owned and controlled by the farmers who produce the live stock which is sold, and that such of the commission charges as are not needed to pay the expenses of operation are returned to the producers at stated intervals as patronage dividends.

The cooperative terminal market sales agencies handled approximately 10,000,000 animals in 1923, which were sold for nearly \$200,000,000. The excess commissions returned as patronage dividends amounted to more than \$800,000.

A MINERAL MIXTURE FOR HOGS.

TO make the best use of the feeds given the hogs, every favorable condition should be present. It has many times been demonstrated that minerals of certain kinds constitute one of these conditions and are necessary to secure the maximum of hog development. The following contains these needed elements in about the proper proportion, and is recommended by the Iowa station. Use common salt, twenty per cent; finely ground raw bone meal, or spent bone black, forty per cent; finely ground high calcium limestone, or finely ground powdered oyster shell, or lime thoroughly air-slaked, forty per cent; total, 100 per cent. To every hundred pounds of the above minerals add from one-half to one ounce of potassium iodide, mixing all ingredients thoroughly.

A representative of the Michigan Agricultural College recently conducted a test of the fine herd on the farm of the county infirmity of Ontonagon county. The cows are being milked four times daily.

First Prize Aged Cow at the National Dairy Show



BESSIE FAYNE JOHANNA, owned by Dudley E. Waters and Martin Both, of Grand Rapids, Michigan, was first prize aged cow A. R. S. O. division, National Dairy Show, Milwaukee, Wisconsin, 1924. She is running on year test again and should repeat 900 pounds of butter. She also captured second prize for aged cows in the open class at the same show. This cow was scored after the show by Judges Wm. Moscrip, of Minnesota, and T. E. Elder, of Massachusetts. Moscrip, in commenting on her, said, "I did not score her off any on veins."



BOVINE TUBERCULOSIS AND HUMAN HEALTH.

MEDICAL research in this and other countries have proven conclusively that at least one-third of the cases of human tuberculosis are the result of drinking milk infected with the germs of bovine tuberculosis. Dr. R. M. Olin, head of the Michigan State Department of Public Health said in a recent address: "Seventy-five per cent of gland cases in children is bovine. Sixty per cent of generalized tuberculosis in children is bovine. Eighteen to twenty-six per cent of deaths from tuberculosis in children is caused by the bovine bacillus. By wiping out the tuberculous cattle of the state we can save the lives and prevent the maiming of thousands of boys and girls."

FEEDING DRY COWS.

DRY cows should be well fed. No animal on the farm works harder than the large producing cow that gives twenty-five pounds of milk containing a high per cent of butter-fat. While perhaps she may be well fed during the period of producing a large yield of milk, there is a heavy strain upon her entire system that calls for a few weeks of rest and recuperation.

The dry period with cows is the preparation time for freshening. Cows milked up to the time of freshening do not do so well as cows allowed four to eight weeks rest between milking periods. It is my experience that heavy milking cows need at least six weeks rest from the time they are dried off until they freshen.

Feeding cows well while dry encourages recuperation of strength and vigor and promotes the growth and development of the unborn calf. Milk production is a heavy tax upon the digestive system. To prepare the cow for another year of labor she should be allowed to rest and regain strength.

Some cows will produce a large milk flow and keep in good flesh, while others become run down and low in vitality. Cows run down in flesh at the close of the milking period should be fed a well-balanced grain ration while dry to assist in regaining flesh and storing up vitality.—R. C.

COW STABLES IN WINTER.

MILK cows occupy the stable the greater part of the time during the winter months, and unless considerable thought is directed to make them contented and comfortable, not only is much valuable feed wasted, but a marked reduction in milk flow results. I believe environment has a great influence upon milk production and in order to secure the largest measure of returns from feeding the milk cows they must be kept in well-lighted, comfortable and properly ventilated stables.

My cow stable is along the west and south sides of my basement. I have plenty of windows in my stable. It is nearly as light anywhere in my stable, as out-of-doors. When the sun shines during the day it is sure to come into the stable. I think cows enjoy the sunlight as much as man, though they do not possess a voice to tell us about it. I know I would not enjoy eating my meals in a dark, gloomy room, to say nothing of having to stay there all day long.

Milk cows should have plenty of stable space. My stable is planned so that each animal has three feet four inches of space in which to lie down. The platform on which the cows stand should be the right length, not too short nor too long. If the platform is

too short the animal will be cramped and uncomfortable. On the other hand, if too long the animal will lie down in its own droppings. Care should be given to see that each stall fits the cow that occupies it.

Cold drafts through the stable should be avoided. On cold windy days the stable should be closed. If there are cracks in the siding they should be covered. Good ventilation in the cow stable is vital, but should be arranged without circulation of cold air. Cows, to derive all the benefit from their feed, must be made happy, comfortable and contented.—Leo C. Reynolds.

COWS DO GOOD WORK.

THE Branch County Cow Testing Association had twenty-four herds consisting of 296 cows, 245 of which were producing milk during November. Ten cows produced from forty to fifty pounds of fat, and six produced above fifty pounds, while fifteen gave between 1,000 and 1,250 pounds milk, and three over 1,250 pounds. The average production for all cows was 531 pounds milk and 21.48 pounds of butter-fat.

O. W. Butcher's herd again topped the list. His herd of twelve cows of mixed breeds produced an average of 756 pounds of milk and 33.33 pounds of butter-fat, making the highest average of the association for butter-fat production. C. V. Gray's herd was highest in milk production, averaging 893 pounds, and 30.21 pounds of fat. Mr. Gray's herd consists of eight grade Holsteins. The individual high butter-fat cow for this month was owned by H. Combs, a grade Guernsey, whose record totalled 1,080 pounds milk and 60.48 pounds of butter-fat, or better than two pounds of fat per day. Daisy, a grade Holstein three years old, owned by E. L. Stauder, headed the association in milk production with 1,374 pounds of milk.—I. Q. Kitchen, Tester.

MICHIGAN JERSEY WINS GOLD MEDAL.

ANOTHER notable official test has been completed in Michigan and this time the honor goes to the Jersey cow, Princess Verle 455102, for in 365 days she produced 775.39 pounds of butter-fat and 13,319 pounds of milk. She carried her calf for 260 days of this time, and fulfilled all the requirements for a gold medal which had been awarded by the American Jersey Cattle Club.

The record of the test indicates the ability of this cow as a consistent producer, for in all but two of the months of the test she yielded more than sixty pounds of fat.

Verle is a daughter of Leda's King 96707, a sire that has sixteen daughters and one son in the Register of Merit. Her dam is Verle Laroy 325-394, and she is owned and was tested by Bascom & Smith, of Montgomery, Michigan. Her test is their first venture in Register of Merit work, and as it was made under ordinary farm conditions, and with home-grown feeds it reflects great credit on both the cow and her owners.

THE gross pool price of the Dairy-men's League Cooperative Association, Inc., for November milk is \$2.35 per 100 pounds (three per cent butter-fat) at the 201-210-mile freight zone. Expenses amounted to nine cents per 100 pounds, making a net pool price of \$2.25. Deductions for certificates of indebtedness were at the rate of ten cents per 100 pounds, leaving a cash distribution of \$2.16.



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O. I. C's last spring pigs, either sex, not skin, from SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Now offering some wonderful bred gilts, 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 Gilts 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 Gilts that will please you. Sired by Peter A. Pan & Model Clansman. C. E. Garnant, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

FOR SALE Poland China boars and gilts. 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.

SHEEP

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



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, December 22.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red at \$1.80; No. 2 red \$1.79; No. 3 red \$1.76; No. 2 white \$1.80; No. 2 mixed \$1.79.

Chicago.—December at \$1.68½; May \$1.72@1.72½; July at \$1.47½@1.47½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.79½@1.80½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at \$1.35; No. 3 yellow \$1.30.

Chicago.—December \$1.22½; May \$1.27½@1.27½; July \$1.27½.

Oats.

Detroit.—New, No. 2 white 65c; No. 3, 64c.

Chicago.—December at 58c; May at 62½c; July 61½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.43.

Chicago.—December at \$1.44; May \$1.51; July \$1.33½.

Toledo.—\$1.40.

Barley.

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

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.45@5.55 per cwt.

Chicago.—Navy, choice \$5.90; kidneys \$9.25.

New York.—Choice pea at \$6.15@6.25; red kidneys \$9@9.25.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—Milling grade \$2.30@2.35.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$19.40; alsike \$12.90; timothy \$3.25.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$18.50@19; standard and light mixed \$17.50@18; No. 2 timothy at \$16.50@17; No. 1 clover mixed at \$15@16; wheat and oat straw \$10.50@11; rye straw at \$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 \$7@8 bbl; Baldwins \$6@6.50; Jonathans \$8@8.50 bbl; Kings \$6@6.50; Greenings \$6.50@7 bbl; Grimes Golden \$5@5.50; Wageners \$4.75@5 a bbl; Snows \$4.50@5; Winesaps \$7@7.50 bbl.

WHEAT

Strengthening cash markets at home, due to smaller primary receipts, and a firmer tone abroad because of lighter world shipments and falling off in stocks afloat, pushed wheat prices into new high ground last week. The speculative flame, which has been an important factor in all previous upswings, burned with increased fury. The final estimate on the last wheat crop was raised to 873,000,000 bushels, but the 1923 estimate was revised almost an equal amount, so that the increase in 1924 over 1923 was only 76,000,000 bushels, against 70,000,000 hitherto. A more important development of the week was a further decline in primary arrivals, which are now running only half as heavy as two weeks ago, and one-third as heavy as two months ago. The visible supply has shown two consecutive weeks of decrease and it is believed that the accumulations have passed the peak. The acreage planted to winter wheat, according to the official estimate, was 6.5 per cent more than a year ago. This increase was offset by a decline in the condition.

RYE

Rye made a greater advance than any other grain. Moving out of rye delivered on Chicago December contracts reduced the visible supply and foreign demand has shown distinct improvement. Six weeks ago, stocks on ocean passage amounted to 7,000,000 or 8,000,000 bushels, with importing countries absorbing about 1,000,000 bushels a week. Since that time, exports, which are coming chiefly from the United States, have averaged only about half of the weekly requirements and stocks afloat have been reduced to but little more than a two weeks' supply. The fact that Russia bought rye last week is an indication of the strong situation.

CORN

The final estimate on the corn crop was reduced to 2,437,000,000 bushels, which is the smallest yield since 1903. The abundance of roughage will help. Opinions are sharply divided, however,

as to whether or not such measures will bring the demand within the bounds of the supply.

OATS

The final estimate on the oats crop was raised to 1,542,000,000 bushels, which is the third largest on record. Oats are being consumed rapidly on farms, however, and an unofficial survey indicates that 46.4 per cent of the crop had been disposed of by December 1, compared with 45.9 per cent last year, and an average of 43.9 per cent. Exports are rather small but the shortage in the European crop and reduced yields in Canada and Argentina, the other leading exporters, lead to expectations of sales abroad later on. Oats prices advanced to a new high point on the crop during the general flurry in the grain markets in the last week.

SEEDS

The final estimate on the clover seed crop was 977,000 bushels, or 160,000 bushels more than the estimate a month ago. The estimate for 1923 has been revised, however, so that this year's crop remains 25 per cent less than a year ago and the smallest in recent years.

FEEDS

Offerings of feeds by flour and oil mills are light at present and prices have scored further advances. Demand is less active, however, as consumers are taking only for immediate needs.

HAY

Firmness is the rule in the hay market as increased consumption, because of bad weather, is offsetting the tendency to dullness before the holidays. Timothy prices are about \$4 a ton lower than last year and both alfalfa and prairie hays are slightly lower than at this time in 1923. Total receipts are moderate and the cheapness of hay compared with feed grains is expected to increase consumption. The final estimate of the hay crop was 112,450,000 tons, compared with 106,611,000 tons in 1923.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Fresh eggs were in more plentiful supply last week. Prices declined

from the new high point for the season, reached a week ago. Colder weather throughout the producing sections may curtail receipts in the immediate future, but the decline in prices, which usually makes its appearance in December, is close at hand. Prices on heavy live fowls at Chicago dropped to a new low for the year last week. An embargo in the New York City market on all live fowls from Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Missouri, Kansas, Nebraska, North and South Dakota has resulted in an overflow of receipts at this market.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 50@55c; dirties 32@33c; checks 31@32c; fresh firsts 50@56c; ordinary firsts 35@40c. Live poultry, hens 21c; springers 22c; roosters 15c; ducks 23c; geese 20c; turkeys 34c.

Eggs, fresh candled and graded 51@54c; storage 38@39c. Live poultry, heavy springers 23@24c; light springers 19c; heavy hens 23@24c; light hens 15c; roosters 15@16c; geese 16@17c; ducks 21@22c; turkeys 34@35c.

BUTTER

Butter prices have been unable to advance from the low point of the sharp decline a week ago. Receipts at the large markets are in line with the increase in production and the supply of fine butter has been ample. Holdings of butter in storage on December 1 were 100,743,000 pounds. While the surplus over a year ago was cut down during November, there remains more butter than ever before to be moved into consumptive channels before May 1. The movement since December has been larger than a year ago, however, and the surplus has been reduced further. Price on 92-score creamery: Chicago 40@40½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells at 37@39c.

WOOL

The approaching holidays have slowed down wool trade to some extent, but inquiries are numerous and a fair volume of sales is reported from day to day. Prices are as strong as ever and slight advances are evident in some of the choice offerings. Boston quotes fine delaines, three-eighths and quarter-blood combing as high as 70c.

A slightly easier tendency is reported in Australia, New Zealand, and South America. Wool growers in those countries are rushing the clip to market and buyers are not taking hold quite so freely. This is not considered surprising, in view of the high level of prices. Some foreign wools, bought at recent Australian sales, are due to arrive in this country shortly after the first of the year. Contracting western wools on the sheep's back is still in progress, with prices up to 51c and about 75,000,000 pounds already signed up, according to present estimates.

BEANS

The bean market is firm with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$5.60@5.65 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Deliveries to the elevators are light and there seems to be some speculative buying by shippers in anticipation of the usual improvement in trade after the first of the year. Jobbers report that sales to wholesale grocers and retailers are light as is usual at this season of the year, but January generally is a big month. Stocks remaining in Michigan are believed to be lighter than last year as the small crop and larger movement from the state offset the heavy carry-over and small loss in pickage.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes are running less than 400 cars daily, compared with about 800 cars a month ago. At present, they are only equal to the average at this season during the last five years, in spite of the fact that the crop is of record size. Potato prices are slightly weaker with northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, at \$5@95c per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market. New York round whites are bringing \$1.15@1.25 in the eastern markets.

APPLES

The estimate of the apple crop was raised 1,500,000 barrels in the December returns. Most of the change was in Washington and Oregon. In spite of this increase, the crop remained about one-fifth smaller than that of 1923. The export movement is active for this time of the year. Total exports of barreled apples for the season to date are slightly less than last year, but exports of boxes are twelve per cent heavier.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The cold snap materially reduced offerings on the markets and put a decided crimp in selling. Peddlers were doing little and grocer buying was very limited. There was a fair demand for the better grades of apples. The supply of potatoes was very small but there was practically no demand. Carrots and parsnips were fair sellers, while celery, cabbage and greens of all kinds were taken slowly as buyers feared frozen stuff. The movement of squash and horseradish was very light. Light and dressed poultry had practically no sale and there was little demand for dressed veal and hogs.

Apples \$1.25@4 bu; cabbage 50@60c bu; red 75c bu; carrots 60@75c bu; local celery 50@75c dozen; horseradish \$3.50@4.50 bu; dry onions \$1@1.25 bu; roots parsley at 65@75c bu; parsnips 75c@1 bu; potatoes, No. 1, 60@65c bu; No. 2 and ungraded 55@60c bu; pumpkins 75c bu; rutabagas 50@75c bu; Hubbard squash 75c@1 bu; turnips \$1.25@1.50 bu; root celery \$1@1.25 bu; honey 1.25 per 5-lb. pail; eggs, retail 70@80c dozen; hens, retail 25@27c lb; springers, retail 25@27c; ducks, retail 25c lb; geese, retail 25c lb; small pigs \$4 each; dressed pigs 13@14c lb; veal 14c; dressed poultry, springers 30@35c lb; ducks 30@32c lb; geese 30@35c lb.

GRAND RAPIDS

Turkeys were slightly stronger in tone just before Christmas in Grand Rapids. Receipts were not as heavy as at Thanksgiving and this tended to improve the market. Leghorn fowls and springers were in liberal supply, while receipts of heavy springers were barely equal to the demand. Eggs were unsettled and wheat soared to the highest levels of the year. Speculative buying of beans forced bids to \$4.85@5 per cwt. Celery improved with the approach of the holiday but hothouse leaf lettuce was lifted one cent with difficulty. Butter-fat held at 45c per pound.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, December 22.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 72,000. Market is unevenly strong to 10c higher. Big packers bidding steady; bulk heavy butchers at \$10.25@10.35; tops \$10.40; bulk good 200 to 225-lb. weight \$10@10.20; 175 to 190-lb. \$9.50@9.90; 130 to 160-lb. kind \$8.75@9.25; heavy packing sows \$9.65@9.90; pigs steady, bulk at \$7.50 and up.

Cattle.

Receipts 20,000. Market active to higher. Weighty fed steers 25c up; stots more; shipping demand broad; yearlings \$14; weighty steers \$11; big weight at \$10.60; bulk \$8@8.50; she stock strong to 25c higher; vealers 25@50c up, mostly on shippers' account; outsiders upward to \$11; packers to \$10.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 18,000. Market is active. Fat lambs 25@50c higher; early bulk fat natives and fed westerns \$16.25@17; tops to outsiders \$17.50; no clipped sold; fat sheep are 25c higher; handy-weight ewes \$8@8.50; fat ewes early 50@75c higher; prime 93-lb. weight at \$15; fed lambs 15@25c up, early sales \$15.50@16; tops \$16.10.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 576. Market is strong and 25c higher.

Good to choice yearlings dry fed \$ 9.75@10.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 7.75@ 9.00
Handyweight butchers ... 6.25@ 7.00
Mixed steers and heifers 5.25@ 5.75
Handy light butchers 4.25@ 5.00
Light butchers 3.75@ 4.00
Best cows 4.50@ 5.00
Butcher cows 3.50@ 4.00
Cutters 2.75@ 3.00
Canners 2.25@ 2.50
Choice bulls 3.25@ 3.75
Heavy bologna bulls 4.25@ 4.75

Stock bulls 3.25@ 4.00
Feeders 4.25@ 6.25
Stockers 4.25@ 6.00
Milkers \$45.00@75.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 312. Market \$1 higher.
Best \$14.50@15.00
Others 6.00@13.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,142. Lambs are 85c@1 higher; sheep 50c higher.
Best lambs \$17.00@17.15
Fair lambs 14.00@15.00
Light to common 8.50@12.00
Fair to good sheep 8.00@ 8.50
Culls and common 4.00@ 5.00
Buck lambs 7.50@16.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,306. Market is 50c@1 higher.
Mixed hogs \$10.25
Pigs 6.50
Roughs 8.75
Good yorkers 10.00
Light yorkers 9.00

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 5,130. Market is closing strong. Heavies \$10.50@10.75; few at \$11; medium \$10.35@10.75; light weights \$10@10.40; light lights \$9.25@10; pigs \$9@9.25; packing sows and roughs \$8.75@9.

Cattle.

Receipts 1,875. Market 25@50c higher. Steers 1100 lbs. up \$6.50@10.25; steers 1100 lbs. down \$5.50@10; no choice yearlings here; heifers at \$5@7.65; culls \$1.75@5.50; bulls \$3@5.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,000. Best lambs \$17.50; culls \$16 down; best yearlings \$14@15; best wethers \$10@10.50; ewes at \$8.50@9.50.

Calves.

Receipts 800. Tops \$14.50; culls \$11 down.

UNITED Bwer Milkier

SAVES time and money

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

\$19 and up

VIKING Cream Separator

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

Ask for Free Literature Dept. A-3

United Engine Co., Lansing, Michigan

Profits in Baby Chicks

Make big money hatching chicks. Experience unnecessary. Send for booklet "Profits in Baby Chicks." Tells how to get started; how to operate incubator; how to sell chicks and get best prices. By Dr. Crum, leading authority, who has helped hatchery men to success for years. Send for in stamps today to \$5.00.

JAMESWAY Fort Atkinson, Wis. Elmira, New York

FREE 10 chicks with advanced orders; 20 and up. 20 pure-bred tested varieties. Circular Free.

Beckmann Hatchery, 26 E. Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich.

TANNING Horse and cow hides \$8.00 to \$5.50, making robe complete, using plush lining, \$10.00 to \$12.50. Also tan hides into leather. Sole lace leather. Write for prices. Badger Robe & Tanning Co., Stevens Point, Wis.

Reliable Fruit Trees

Guaranteed to Grow Seeds. 3-4 ft. Apple Trees 25c. 3-ft. Peach Trees 20c each Postpaid. Growers of Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubbery and Grape Vines. Send for 1925 Catalog today.

ALLEN'S NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, Geneva, O.

Self Thawing Radiator

The ECLIPSE MFG. Co., 1716 S. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill., announces the perfection of a wonderful new Radiator, which eliminates every dread of frozen Radiators in winter driving. This freeze proof, self-thawing Radiator is automatic in its action, operates with no attention or cost whatever, even with no hood over engine. Write them before buying any radiator at any price.

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NON-BREAKABLE—A VALUABLE TOOL FOR MECHANICS—AUTOISTS—AND FARMERS

BIG SELLER — GOOD PROFIT

Agents Wanted. Full Nickelplated. Send for sample & prices. Post Paid.

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SPECIAL BARGAINS

in buggies built in our own factory. Send for big book of merchandise bargains. SPLIT HICKORY FACTORIES Dept. 29, Lawrenceburg, Ind.

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Use **HOOSIER BUILDING TILE** for all permanent buildings for farm or city, the best material obtainable for dwellings, store rooms, garages, foundations, basement walls, hog barns, barns, poultry houses, etc. A special tile for every purpose combining beauty, durability and economy. Tile furnished in Smooth Glaze or Mat finish. Send plans and let us give you an estimate before starting your building program. We also manufacture Glazed tile and wood shingles. Hoosier Bldg. Tile & Sls Co., Dept. M-99, Albany, Indiana

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Stronger, healthier chicks are the sure result when you use Jamesway Brooder Stove. More than a heater — positively the only brooder stove that actually controls humidity, ventilation and temperature. New revolving hover, wide built-in door allows easy access to any spot under hover. No chains, ropes, etc. Insures happier, contented, livelier, healthier, sturdier chicks. Extraordinary in chicks in one year easily pay cost. **FREE**. Write for literature. Get Jamesway prices on brooder stoves, self-feeders, sanitary waterers, etc. Also helpful information. Write direct to

JAMESWAY Dept. 75 Elmira, N. Y. Minneapolis, Minn.

STEER FEEDING ON SMALLER SCALE

THERE were only about eighty-six per cent as many cattle on feed in the eleven corn belt states on December 1, this year as on the same date in 1923, according to a preliminary estimate of the department of agriculture, recently issued by Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture. The number on feed in the western and Pacific states was around ninety-two per cent of last year. This estimate is based upon the movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt and into the different states in the two years, and upon states estimates made from reports of individual feeders as to their own operations and from estimates of live stock reporters.

In the corn belt the reduction in feeding is about the same both east and west of the Mississippi river. The state percentages are as follows: Ohio, 80; Indiana, 80; Illinois, 85; Michigan, 95; Wisconsin, 100; Minnesota, 90; Iowa, 80; Missouri, 85; South Dakota, 90; Nebraska, 85; Kansas, 95.

The shipments of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt states from August 1 to December 1, this year were 1,547,000 head, compared to 1,858,000 head for the same period in 1923, 1,962,000 in 1922, and 1,260,000 in 1921. The greatest falling off this year was into the states west of the river, especially into Iowa and Missouri.

The reports of feeders as to the character of cattle on feed indicate a larger percentage than last year of cattle weighing over 1,000 pounds when put on feed and a considerable reduction in the percentage of feeder calves. Reports as to the probable time of marketing show larger percentages for December and January than last year and smaller for the following months, especially for April and later.

NUMBER OF LAMBS AND SHEEP ON FEED SHRINK.

THERE were around 40,000 less lambs and sheep on feed for market on December 1 this year than on the same date last year in the corn belt and in the feeding areas of the western and Pacific states, according to the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture, issued recently by Verne H. Church, agricultural statistician, and L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture. The estimated numbers are 5,200,000 this year and 5,240,000 last year, and the decrease is less than one per cent.

Both the corn belt and western regions showed small decreases, the former from 2,903,000 head to 2,893,000, and the latter from 2,332,000 to 2,307,000 individual states in both regions however, showed considerable changes.

Of the corn belt states all east of the Mississippi had fewer on feed than last year, except Wisconsin, and there were 60,000 head less in feed yards adjacent to Chicago, only 22,000 this year, 1,724,000 this, and 1,613,000 last of states as a whole had 122,000 head less than last year.

The corn belt states west of the river

er had 111,000 more on feed than last year, 1,724,000 this, and 1,613,000 last. The big increase was in Nebraska from 673,000 to 769,000, most of which was in the western part of the state.

It seems probable that this season's feed supply will be marketed somewhat differently than last year's, with fewer in December and January and more after February, with corn belt supplies moving a little earlier and western supplies somewhat later. Last year the slaughter in December and January was the largest in recent years.

VETERINARY.

Tuberculosis.—I have a pig five months old that breathes much the same as a horse which has heaves. She is short of breath, been in pasture with three other pigs, they are fleshy, she is thin. Do you believe that she might have tuberculosis? And do you believe she will ever be well? L. E. P., Harbor Beach, Mich.—She might perhaps have tuberculosis affecting the throat, or bronchial glands; however, you had better keep her in separate pen, feed her well, and if at the end of thirty days she does not grow and lay on flesh—destroy her.

Contagious Abortion—Stifle Lameness.—I have a fine bull that has served cows which had aborted. Do you believe breeding him to my sound heifers likely to infect them? I also have a fine three-year-old colt that has stifle trouble, for some time I could hear the joint snap, but up to lately he showed no lameness. A. C. M., Yale, Mich.—It was formerly thought that the chief mode of transmission was through the services of an infected bull or by a healthy sire serving an infected dam, and later covering a healthy cow; however, recent experiments discredit this method of dissemination. The most dangerous source is through the digestive tract, the feed becomes contaminated and is taken up by susceptible animals. The writer believes you will run little risk in using your bull for breeding purposes, but of course, don't knowingly allow him to serve diseased cows, then shortly serve your heifers and cows.

SAVE YOUR MAPLE TREES

Earn money by making maple syrup. Great demand for quality product.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

Produces finest quality. Saves time, fuel and labor. Pays for itself in a couple of seasons—lasts for many years.

Sap Spouts, Tanks, Full Line of Sugar Making Supplies.

Champion Evaporator Co., Hudson, Ohio

Write for free catalog and mention how many trees you tap

For Best Results Ship Direct to DETROIT BEEF CO., Detroit, Mich.

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

Write for Free Shippers' Guide

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.

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
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11.....	.88	3.52	27.....	2.16	8.64
12.....	.96	3.84	28.....	2.24	8.96
13.....	1.04	4.16	29.....	2.32	9.28
14.....	1.12	4.48	30.....	2.40	9.60
15.....	1.20	4.80	31.....	2.48	9.92
16.....	1.28	5.12	32.....	2.56	10.24
17.....	1.36	5.44	33.....	2.64	10.56
18.....	1.44	5.76	34.....	2.72	10.88
19.....	1.52	6.08	35.....	2.80	11.20
20.....	1.60	6.40	36.....	2.88	11.52
21.....	1.68	6.72	37.....	2.96	11.84
22.....	1.76	7.04	38.....	3.04	12.16
23.....	1.84	7.36	39.....	3.12	12.48
24.....	1.92	7.68	40.....	3.20	12.80
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Special Notice

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

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\$500 SECURES EQUIPPED FARM and Beautiful Mich. Home.—Here you get good team, cows to furnish milk and butter, sow and 10 pigs for pork and lard, eggs from poultry, oats, corn, hay, potatoes, vegetables, etc., to heap your table with wholesome food; 27 acres near 2 good towns, 18 acres rich level tillage, creek water, woven wire fences, woodland, choice fruit; good barn, other bldgs. Owner cannot handle, low price \$2,800, all only \$500 needed. See picture of attractive 6-room house and full details on 1925 big Bargain Catalog. Illus. money-making farms and business chances. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 295BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

HUNTER-TRADER-TRAPPER. An illustrated monthly, full of hunting, trapping and fishing lore, written by the readers themselves. To introduce it, a regular 25 cent copy will be sent for only 10 cents, to cover mailing. Also three good outdoor books, "The Conquering," "Wilderness Trapper" and "Coming With 'Conquers.'" \$1.00 each postpaid. Hunter-Trader-Trapper, Dept. 53, Columbus, Ohio, U. S. A.

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

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

TOBACCO

TOBACCO—Three-year-old leaf, 8 lbs. chewing \$2.00; 8 smoking \$2.20; 3 second smoking \$1.40. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Old Homespun Co., Haverhill, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.75. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; Mild, 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupion, 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, Millets, 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. E. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

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