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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 3, 1925

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NOTICE

TO THE MEMBERS OF THE MICH-IGAN MUTUAL WINDSTORM IN-SURANCE COMPANY, HOME OF-FICE, HASTINGS, MICHIGAN.

You are hereby notified that the Amendment of Article III of the Charter of the above named Company as adopted and approved by the Board of Directors, Dec. 23, 1924, will be voted on by the membership at the Annual Meeting to be held on Jan. 21, 1925.

That said proposed Amendment is for the purpose of creating an Emergency Fund.



CONGRESS RECESSES.

C ONGRESS adjourned December 30 for the Christmas holiday recess. During the three weeks it has been in session the house has passed three of the nine annual appropriation bills, a record for speed which has not been equaled in many years.

The senate, however, has been hopelessly tied up with the Muscle Shoals muddle. The senate has found time to ratify the liquor treaties with France, Canada and Holland, and two important bills left over from last session have been passed. One provides for modernizing the navy and the other is the second deficiency bill carrying

The Muscle Shoals squabble has occupied much of the senate's time. Michigan Mutual Windstorm Insurance
Company,
E. A. Parker, Secretary-Treasurer.

When Senator Underwood introduced his bill amended to meet the suggestions of the secretary of war, it was

thought that it would pass with little delay. But it has been blocked by a small group of senators who favor government operation instead of private operation under government

WOULD ESTABLISH NATIONAL PARK IN EAST.

THE Blue Ridge of Virginia is recommended by the National Park committee, headed by Representative Temple, of Pennsylvania, as the most desirable location for the first new national park in the eastern section of the country. It is within three hours ride of the National Capital, over a paved road, and within a day's ride of forty million people. It is reached by three federal-aid highways. In addition it is possible to construct a skyline drive along the mountain top continuously for many miles, looking

down westerly on the Shenandoah Valley from 2,500 to 3,500 feet below, and easterly commanding a view of the Piedmont plain stretching to the Washington monument.

INTRODUCE NEW MARKETING

NEW Capper-Williams marketing A bill, providing for a federal marketing board of seven members, has been introduced in the house by Congressman Williams, of Michigan, and in the senate by Senator Capper. The former bill contained forty-two pages, while the present measure has but twenty pages.

WILL FIGHT FOR HIGHER PAR-CEL POST RATES.

S ENATOR STERLING is planning to have his new postal salaries bill, including increases in parcel post and second-class rates, ready for senate action by January 5. Strong protests are coming from the organized farmers against any increase in parcel post rates, nevertheless the advocates of higher salaries for postal employes are determined to push the bill through congress regardless of rural public

WOULD EXCLUDE FIREARMS FROM MAILS.

THE house has passed a bill to exclude from the mails pistols and other firearms that may be concealed about the person. It is not as drastic as the bill introduced in the senate by Senator Capper, but is believed to be a step in the right direction in the campaign to reduce crime.

CONFERENCE OF INDUSTRIALISTS CALLED.

NATIONAL conference on distri-A bution, in which representatives of the consuming public, including manufacturers, merchants and economists, will participate, is called to be held in Washington on January 14-15. The call is made by the Chamber of Commerce of the United States.

WILL URGE TRUTH-IN-FABRIC BILL.

HE sub-committee of the Senate Interstate and Foreign Commerce committee, has made its report on truth-in-fabrics legislation to the full committee, and it is expected that a branding bill will be reported by the committee at an early date. The Farm Bureau Federation will make a strong effort to get action on the bill this

PRESIDENT URGES STUDY OF DEEP WATERWAYS.

PRESIDENT COOLIDGE has addressed congress urging that \$275,-000 be made available for completing surveys to determine the feasibility Cf the proposed Great Lakes-St. Lawrence ship canal. Opposition to the project in Canada, however, indicates that we are far from a complete reals zation of the great project.

In case the two governments concerned cannot come to an agreement friends of the all-American waterway by way of Lake Ontario and the Hudson River, are in readiness to start a nationwide campaign for their project, which requires a charter but no government appropriations.

PLAN TO REFOREST WATER-SHEDS.

A BILL authorizing an appropriation of \$40,000,000 to be expended over a period of ten years in the purchase of forest lands for the protection of watersheds of navigable rivers and forest conservation has been introduced in the senate by Senator McNary, of Oregon, and in the house by Representative Woodruff, of Michigan.

For Better Results on Your Farm

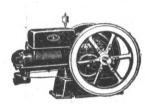
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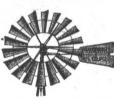
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VOLUME CLXIX



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

QUALITY RELIABILITY SERVICE

NUMBER ONE

Bradford Wins with Cows and Alfalfa

Has a Combination on His Eighty-Acre Farm that is Working Profitably

By I. J. Mathews

P in Gratiot county, Fred Bradford and Son, R. D., have a dairy cow-alfalfa combination that is winning for them, even on an eightyacre farm. A few years ago, they started to retailing the milk produced by their own herd and now they have a 250-quart retail route, all the milk for which is secured from the cows kept on this well-managed eighty-acre

The work this father and son have done deserves especially commendation because it shows what can be accomplished if folks start out with a definite ideal in mind. Somewhere, sometime the Bradfords were ineculated with the Guernsey bug, so badly inoculated that in 1910 they bought a Guernsey heifer by mail in Pennsylvania for \$200. She was the dam of May Bradford, the cow that practically all the cows in their herd claim as relative elite, a cow that is still in the herd and going ahead in her tenth

year at a lively clip.

The Bradfords had this kind of an ideal. They hope to get together a herd of twenty-five cows, all of one family, and cows that as adults would produce 10,000 pounds of milk and 500 pounds of butter-fat in a year. And to do this, they commenced to keep daily milk records ten years ago so they could select the cows that were conforming to that ideal. Today, they have a very complete set of records, with total milk weights produced by each cow in the herd. All these records start with January 1 of each year so they do not conform to the official records. The following figures give

some notion of the improvement that that is more and more apparent as you

they have secured. In the nine years up until the first of last January, May Bradford had produced 57,177 pounds of milk, or an average of some 6,000 pounds a year. It takes a real cow to do this. But here is Bradford's Minnie, the second generation. In seven years, she has already produced 56,924 pounds of milk or better than 7,000 pounds of milk per year. Then there is little Bradford's Nellie, the last generation that has produced 16,430 pounds of milk in the last two years, or more than 8,000 pounds of milk a year. These are but

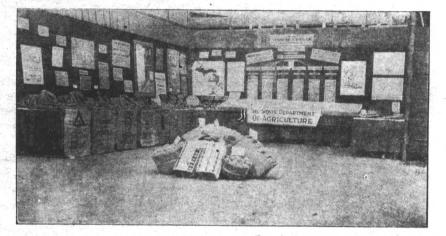
study the Bradford records. The records have not only helped them to weed cows, but they have also been able to check up on unprofitable combinations of feed.

The amount of feed grown on this eighty-acre farm is unbelievable unless you actually see it growing in the field. But this is also due to following a definite premeditated system. When last winter came, these folks had 100 tons of silage, a thousand bushels of corn in the crib, 550 bushels of oats in the bin, and sixty tons of alfalfa hav in the mow, besides having pastured samples to denote the improvement forty cows and heifers. What kind of

a rotation would produce this much hay on eighty acres of land, you say?

The house and buildings are about in the center of the west side of the long eighty and a lane runs back to the last two fields. There are approximately four ten-acre fields on each side of the lane and while the fences are put in to turn stock, they are not exactly permanent. A map of the farm shows fifty acres to alfalfa, twenty acres to corn and ten acres to oats. Each year, this combination is shifted, going right up and down the lane. The alfalfa is seeded in the oats, the oldest ten-acre field of alfalfa is manured and put to corn, and the fence between the two corn fields is removed so the corn can be cared for with greater labor efficiency.

One thing about this five years of alfalfa makes a special appeal. There is no more tedious job for man, team. or tractor than plowing a five-year-old alfalfa sod. It takes a good stalwart team to turn more than an acre a day. But in this Bradford plan, after the alfalfa field has been haved for three years, it is thrown open to the cows and heifers. Of course, as soon as the alfalfa is subjected to heavy pasturing, it gets weaker and weaker and the bluegrass comes stronger and stronger. The fifth year, the alfalfa is kept cropped close. The Bradfords find that this sort of treatment materially decreases the amount of power that is necessary to turn the alfalfa sod for corn. It will be noticed that corn is planted on a field two years in succession but the soil grows a legume



With a Little Planning and Outside Cooperation it is Possible to Put on a Worth-while Local Show.

What Hopes Have Farmers for 1925?

Just Now this is the Most Popular Question Before the Agricultural Fraternity By Gilbert Guzler

ARMERS can face 1925 with optimism born of reason. The new year does not promise to usher in an era of boundless prosperity for agriculture, but the rewards of farming have a good chance of exceeding those in 1924. This is a continuation of the trend of the last few years, as agricultural output has gained in value each consecutive year since 1921. In 1924, the increase over the low year amounted to thirty per cent.

It would take monumental forces, not now visible on the horizon, to make 1925 a boom year agriculturally. But for all that, farmers will be able pressing bank debts. More of the in- opinion that expanding activity will be come in 1925 will be left for long neglected repairs, new buildings and other improvements to the farmstead, new machinery, and for raising the standard of farm living.

Grounds for the conclusion that 1925 will increase the measure of farm prosperity may be summarized as follows:

1. A larger physical volume of foods and clothing will be required for domestic consumption than in 1924.

2. While there will be some variation, as between different products,

foreign ability to pay for them will be some of the factors that make the outgreater than in 1924.

3. Domestic production of foods and fibers will be but little, if any, greater than in 1924.

4. While the price of farm machinery, and some other commodities which farmers buy, will be lower, production costs will not be much different from 1924 and they may average slightly higher for the year as a whole. General Business to Prosper.

Opinions as to the immediate future to enjoy more of the good things of of business are probably more unanilife than for several years. Their mous than for several years. Practigradual come-back since 1921 has rep- cally all the business analysts, finanresented a period of liquidation of ciers and industrial leaders are of the the rule in the first half of 1925. Some business men go so far as to say that the next two years will be one of the greatest boom periods known to this generation.

The Brookmire Service looks for "improving business conditions through at least the first half of 1925. Reduced stocks of goods, volume of distribution greater than current production, easy credit conditions, increased farm purchasing-power, improved foreign conditions, reflected in foreign demand for our surpluses, and feeling toward future business are

look for the next six months one of continued expansion in activity and prices.

The Harvard committee says, "The money market, despite the slight rise of actual rates in November, is favorable to continued expansion of business. The output of manufacturing and volume of freight traffic have increased substantially since mid-summer and building continues very active. Agricultural prices have risen almost to the level of prices in general, and the general European situation is better prospect in the United States during the first half of 1925, therefore, is for general business improvement."

Babson considers the outlook "moderately optimistic" with the post-war readjustment period far advanced and most conditions fundamentally favorable. Moody is hopeful for the entire year and finds "definite, tangible indications that the present period of business expansion should run into the spring of 1926."

Business Cycle Affects Farm Products. Business activity contracted in the first half of 1924 but expansion took heavier exports, and a more optimistic place in the second half. For the year as a whole, activity, as measured by

production in basic industries and by employment in manufacturing industries, ran about ten per cent less than in 1923. The egg was due to the fact that the shortage of urban housing had largely been made up, the textile industry had been turning out goods faster than they were consumed, and the automobile boom had passed its

There is an ample foundation on which a big business year in 1925 could be erected. The gain in farm buying power itself will be a factor of consequence. Building, fencing and repairs on the farm have been neglected and some of this "shortage" will be made good. Cities are still expandthan at any time since the war. The ing and all classes are increasing their consumption of industrial products. As sured of political stability for several years, the railroads are planning an extensive construction program. The economic revival in Europe is being reflected in an increased demand for manufactured goods as well as foods and raw materials. These conditions could easily be effective throughout the new year.

Besides the probability that increasing employment will help the demand for farm products in 1925, there is the increasing growth of population, amounting to nearly one and one half million people a year, calling for a cor-

(Continued on page 21).

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VOLUME CLXIX

NUMBER ONE

Associate Editors

JAN. 3, 1925 DETROIT,

CURRENT COMMENT

Why Not A Ram Club

A NUMBER of ram clubs have been organized in Pennsylvania. A club consists of from three to five farmers. To start

with, each farmer member purchases a pure-bred ram, which he retains for two years, and then exchanges for the ram of another member of the club. In another two years he exchanges again. By this method the usefulness of a ram is extended from two to eight and even ten years.

To the small sheep farmer this means much. It opens the way to flock improvement. Through the expedient of this simple organization he is in a position to have all the advantages coming from the regular use of superior rams on his ewes. Before these organizations were started this did not seem feasible. The cost was too great, when it was necessary to pay the price of a pure-bred ram for only two season's service. But some fellow thought of the ram club idea, which reminds us that so simple a matter ought to have been thought of a long time ago.

Encourage The Birds

I T really needs no argument to say that birds are useful as well as ornamental. With a few exceptions, they serve a

very important purpose in keeping the earth's vegetation from being almost entirely destroyed by insect pests. They do the double duty of protecting our food for us and filling the air with

Birds are diligent in their consumption of those insignificant things which cause man so much trouble. But, we wonder if man is as diligent in reciprocating.

With the deforestation of the land, which the hands of man have wrought, the harbors and hiding place for birds have been largely destroyed. Their food supply has also been tampered with, so that at times their search for food avails them nothing.

To show an appreciation of birds and what they are doing for us, the city of Fort Collins, Colorado, has been officially declared a bird sanctuary where more birds can seek refuge from the rigors of the winter and be provided with food and water at times when they are scarce. The children are being especially interested, and they are being urged to feed the birds so that they will come to the windows to seek crumbs.

Is this not a worthy thought for

The children, are benefited by their acquaintance with birds, as there is something esthetic in an interest in bird lore. Furthermore, the children's interest in nature and the beauties around them, becomes enlarged and they got interested in the conservation of nature.

Would not the last ice storm have offered a great opportunity of relieving suffering among bird friends and at the same time afforded an interesting pastime?

The Cost Of Letting Down

S OME years ago we heard and saw much about the apples from Bitter Root Valley. These apples were well known and

used because they were advertised. In other words, the Bitter Root growers were united in cooperatively grading, packing and selling their apples.

After they had gotten agoing well, they concluded for some foolish reason or other, that this unity of effort and expense to put their goods on the market was useless; the apples would sell anyhow. As a result Bitter Root apples are now just a memory on the market and the Bitter Root section as an apple producing section is passe, bringing about the ruin of many of the apple growers there. This, then, was the cost of letting down.

We Michigan growers have not had a similar cooperative experience, because, so far, we have had nothing to "let down" from. We really have not started yet. There have been some efforts made toward starting, and we hope that there will be no "letting down" in these efforts.

We are really suffering from doing nothing. We still have the experience of starting and going, ahead of us. There is no doubt as to the need and the opportunity along this line.' The important thing is to get started on such sound plans that there will be no letting down after we get agoing.

The Big Week For **Farmers**

the most profitable days of all the one who makes coldness beautiful. year. Then the pressure of work is to find the most economic means of get-

Allowing that the strenuous summer days are highly important, it is possible, however, that they may not, af-

ter all, be the most fruitful to the farmer. There is a real possibility that a certain amount of time devoted to cultivating the garden of the mind may, in the long run, return a hundred-fold more than if devoted to actual farm work.

For example, Farmers' Week at the Agricultural College, which this year comes from February 2 to 6, may mean more to many farmers than the busiest of the summer weeks. Few farmers regret attending these round-ups. Never have we heard a farmer complain that they were not worth while.

Hundreds have testified to their value.

After all, the personal equation in farming is the big thing. Many have calculated it to be a seventy-five per cent factor in making the business of farming a success. At any rate, it is the most important factor in practical farming. To have a mind teeming with practical ideas, a will that does not permit ordinary obstacles to defeat its purpose, a body strong to carvry out a well-planned program, and hands skilled in the arts of a trained husbandman, to have these is to have one of the biggest factors making for successful farming.

Farmers' Week was established for the purpose of improving these personal elements. The programs and demonstrations stir and inspire the nind, quicken the senses, cut through and ride over prejudices and uncover the dark places of superstition in the farming business, putting it upon a more rational basis. In all, Farmers' Week may prove to be the best week of 1925 for hundreds of Michigan farmers who will attend.

The Natural Artist

M ANY artists are nature fakers, but one artist, whose work we have had the pleasure of observing lately, is absolutely

A T what time of true to nature. He is one of the old-the year should est artists in the world. His work the farmer look upon lacks warmth but its cold beauty is time as being most enticing. He makes many pictures, valuable to him? We sometimes of terrible beauty, but his would naturally think work is temporary and often unapprethat the summer period would furnish ciated. This artist is Jack Frost, the

The other day when zero weather highest and every ounce of muscle made our auto have the sleeping sickand nerve is required to secure the ness, we had to take the street car, maximum of results. It is then, too, and it was not without its compensathat one's wits are taxed to the limit tions. For, while in that car, we looked at pictures, not up in the advertis-

rural schools, and even rural homes? ting the farm crops out and in. ing cove where cough drops and beautiful ladies were displayed, but on the windows where Jack had painted scenes of nature.

> Jack made a crystal orchard for us some weeks ago. He had the trees and bushes ice ladened so that they gleamed as in a fairy land when lights were turned on them. But it seems that often Jack can not do his work of beauty without bringing suffering with it. When he gave us the beauty of the crystal orchard he overdid, and coated everything with ice, and made birds and animals starve. When he painted those pretty pictures at Christmas time, he brought cold and suffering to the poor and unprotected.

> In so much of life there is beauty and terror together. Terror itself is often beautiful and beauty is often terrible.

> Our concluding thought is that each of us should endeavor to so adjust ourselves that we may get as much of the beauty and as little of the suffering in life as possible. When we can get in harmony with the many beauties of life and remain unharmed by its evils, we become artists in living.

Thinkin'

V'E just been reading about a man ninety-six years old what is tellin' folkses how ta live long. He says it's all in thinking right. Maybe he's right. Anyhow, he's got a ninety-six-year record back o' him.

Since I read that I've been thinkin' about thinkin', and it kinda seems like if a fellow don't think right, he is committin' susancide. That ain't in accordance ta the sayin' that the good die young. But this here fellow what I was readin' about says he is gettin' younger right along and next year he



is goin' to celebrate his ninetyfifth birthday instead of his ninety seventh. Well. I just hope his thinkin' will have suffishunt imperfecshuns in it so he'll die before he gets ta be one

year old. Maybe he'll die before he's born, if he don't look out.

Thinkin' is somethin' we all is got brains fer, but there ain't many what know how ta use brains. These men what sit around in white shirts say thinkin' is the hardest work there is. Well, the way mosta these fellows look, the hard work they do ain't very hard on them. I guess they just wanta make us farmers think that they really work, but I figure the hardest work they do is to try and make us think that they is workin'.

You know, I like ta think right. Every little while I wanta set down and think about goodness and happiness and good things ta eat and enjoyment, and all such things, but just when I get ta enjoyin' my thinkin' about these things, Sofie says ta me ta get up and do somethin' disagreeably like goin' out and fillin' the woodbox, or fillin' her wash tub fer her.

Under such condishuns how is a fellow goin' to think right. I'm kinda 'fraid I'm goin' ta die young, 'cause o' these condishuns.

But there's lots o' things what is against thinkin' right. Fer inst., there's the middle of your back, and your wife writin' about you like Sofie did last week. It's really surprisin' most o' us live as long as we do, with all o' these things to contend with. But, I guess there's somethin' to what the fellow said about thinkin' right when everything is right, ain't no accomplishmunt. It's the thinkin' right when everythin' is wrong, what makes thinkin' right worth while. It's hope and anticipashun what makes us want ta live another day. HY SYCKLE.

A stupid head makes sorry feet.



Meeting High Feed Costs

Greater Efficiency in Poultry Raising will Solve the Problem

count upon a higher average in the costs of feed for poultry. The innearly a third in the last few months and, in view of the conditions that are ahead, it seems quite unlikely that grains will drop soon to the level that prevailed from 1921 down to June,

To offset higher feed prices, more attention to increased production per hen will be advisable. The hatchet treatment can be given to the non-producers and those with low averages. If laying hens were given a larger amount of high protein feeds, especially animal proteins, average production records would be much better. Better sanitation to reduce disease losses is a better way to keep up the poultry profits than to wish for higher

So far as good poultry and eggs are concerned, there is never any overproduction. At present, only about one-fifth of the total supply reaching markets ranks as really first-class. If average consumption of poultry products is below what it should be, as most poultrymen are likely to think, the best way to increase it is to furnish the consumer with a palatable article.

Buying on Grade is Spreading.

Progress has been made in improving egg) marketing methods at many country, points in the last year. Dealers are gradually moving toward more discrimination in buying eggs from the producer. This gives more incentive to strive for quality production when an egg is no longer an egg, regardless of whether stale or fresh, checked or whole, dirty or clean, and when adequate premiums are paid for fine, well-fleshed poultry to cover the cost of the extra feed and effort re-

In the final consuming markets, there is always a difference in egg values based on quality. It is least during the spring months when receipts are chiefly of good fresh quality and when differences are mostly in average size and cleanness. It is greatest when receipts are scanty and more or less mixed with stale, shrunken

of under-grade eggs could be greatly reduced. It is estimated that seventy

T will probably be necessary to per cent of the deterioration in eggs takes place before they reach town. More care in getting them to the local dex number of grain prices has risen point of collection clean and fresh is highly desirable. Dirty and stained eggs should be consumed on the farm rather than mixed in with first-class eggs, as they will reduce the value of the whole shipment.

There is a broad field for greater specialization by farmers in the production of table poultry of prime quality. Too much poultry leaves the producer while far from being in finished condition. The result is the large and profitable business of fleshing poultry in connection with the large packing

Larger Returns From Direct Sales.

To get the greatest advantage from turning out eggs and poultry of quality, it is desirable to deal direct with the consumer. This minimizes deterioration in shipping, it is possible to cater to individual tastes to some extent, and a top-notch product gets a price that corresponds instead of being sold along with average and low-grade

The fact that distributing costs are higher than they used to be, means that direct dealing will bring a greater return than it formerly did for the farmer who builds up such a trade. The average retail price of eggs in the principal cities of the United States in 1923 was twelve cents higher than in 1913. The farm price is only 8.5 cents higher. Retail prices of hens were 13.7 cents higher, while farm prices of chickens were only seven cents higher than in the pre-war years.

The spread between farm and retail prices of eggs has increased from 13.2 cents in 1913 to 16.7 cents in 1923, while in the case of chickens, the apparent increase in the margin is from 9.5 cents in 1913 to 16.1 cents in 1923. The farmer who goes direct to the consumer with his product can get the advantage of these higher retail prices.

DECOMBING POULTRY.

THERE are times when it pays to decomb cockerels to improve their condition for breeding purposes. I believe that a Leghorn cockerel with a badly frozen comb must suffer intense-By proper management, the number ly while the comb is sloughing off. If the comb is removed with large sharp (Continued on page 18).

The Full Egg Pail



THE story of this picture is easily read without any words. No one can collect such a fine pail of eggs as Mrs. Swan is holding, unless someone has handed out a generous feed to the hens, as Mr. Swan is demonstrating.

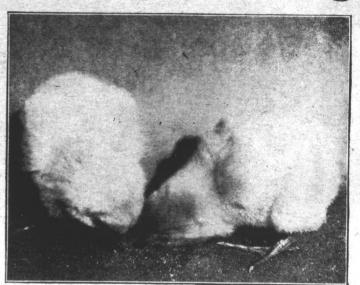
These are only a few of the 650 hens and chickens that are at home on the farm of Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Swan, of South Union in Branch county.

Two years ago Mr. Swan purchased 200 White Leghorn hens of the Ferris strain, and borrowed the money to pay for them. Last July he paid the borrowed money, and in October had placed \$500 more to the credit of his flock,

will cull them to about 450 for the winter on account of room, but is planning to enlarge his poultry plant to 1,000 capacity, or better, as he can. They market their eggs by parcel post in crates that hold thirty dozen, and send to various markets, often shipping a crate a day.

Success in the egg business means that the hens have good feed (with calories counted), in other words a proper mixture, fresh water, cleanliness, and a day of more hours than the chickens work, for Mrs. Swan says that it is often ten or eleven o'clock p. m. before the eggs are sorted, candand had 650 hens and chickens. He led and crated, ready for shipment.

If they're worth hatching they're worth saving-



How many poultry raisers now save 95 out of 100 chicks

Egg Mash

Chick Starter

Growing Mash

Fattening Mash

Molting Mash Chick Scratch

Growing Scratch Poultry Scratch

THE way you care for your baby chicks tells the story of whether or not you can make poultry raising a profitable business. The folly of going to the expense and trouble of hatching or buying chicks without making any effort to save them after they're hatched is apparent. Just remember that healthy, sturdy chicks are not hatched from eggs laid by under-nourished hens. Right feeding for quantity egg production

likewise insures quality eggs that produce healthy chicks.

That's why it's so important to feed Globe Egg Mash. Globe Egg Mash not only insures more high-priced winter eggs but first quality hatching. It's a scientific balance of the most digestible animal, vegetable and cereal proteins, especially selected for their egg making qualities.

Chicks Need Care You start making or los-

ing money on poultry as soon as your chicks are hatched. If you have hatched your chicks from quality eggs, or if they come from strong, healthy stock, you need have no fear of excessive loss—provided you feed them properly, right from the start. Start baby chicks on a feed that is suited to their delicate systems and you'll raise a big percentage. Not only will you cut down losses but each chick will quickly develop into a strong, healthy bird.

Globe Chick Starter

We have never found anything quite so good as Globe Chick Starter to keep baby chicks in the pink of condition. Globe Chick Starter is made with just one purpose in mind-results. It is compounded of the highest quality ingredients obtainable-the best of animal, vegetable and cereal proteins, all perfectly combined with health-giving vitamines and minerals. It is a perfectly balanced ration. Chicks thrive on it. You can't get results like this with ordinary feeds.

Make a Test

Back of Globe Chick Starter are 22 years of experience in poultry feeds, and thousands of practical poultrymen's tests. Leading authorities on feeding as well as

nearly half a million poultry raisers now endorse Globe Feeds. On the strength of this unusual record, we invite a test of Globe Chick Starter. Compare it with any other feed available. Then judge its merits by results alone. We will gladly abide by your decision, whatever it may be. There is a Globe Merchant-near you who will gladly tell you more about Globe feeds and supply you with literature. It will pay you to talk with him at the first opportunity. He is a good man to know.

FREE Valuable Book on Poultry Raising ... Valuable Book on

Every man or woman who raises or who plans at some future date to raise poultry, should have a copy of the Dickinson book, "Poultry Profits." The purpose of this book is to helpyoumakemoremoney -bigger profits from your flocks. It is a poultry book from cover to cover, with a special chapter on chicks -color plates showing chicks' digestive system, care necessary and why right feeding for egg production means better, healthier chicks hatched This book represents 22 years of study and research by leaders in the poultry

field. We offer you a copy free while a limited edition lasts. Write today enclos-ing two 2c stamps to cover cost of packing and mailing.

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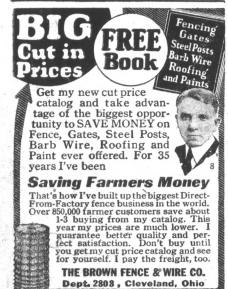
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LIGHTS ON WAGONS.

Would I be violating the law by not carrying a light on my wagon on any public road in this state?—B. K.

A green light must be carried on the left side of any vehicle being driven on a highway from one hour after sunset to one hour before sunrise and said light shall be fixed so that it may be plainly visible to other drivers or persons using such highways. Compiled Laws 1923, p. 556,—Rood.

A RATION WITHOUT CORN OR OATS.

How should I mix cottonseed meal, oil meal, wheat bran and wheat middlings? Could this be fed without corn and oats, as corn is a short crop? How much should each cow get? I am feeding corn fodder in the morning and clover hay at noon, fodder at night. How much corn and oats should I use with it if I am to mix some in it? I would like to have a ration that will make lots of milk and a good ter Our test is from 4.0 to 4.3.—H. F. S.

While corn and oats are splendid feeds and usually grown on our own farms so that it is desirable to use them in a ration, they are not really necessary. If we haven't got them we must figure on other foods that will take their place.

Plenty of good clover hay will help you out some on your grain ration and if you have plenty of it, give them all they will eat, for the food ingredients in roughage are usually cheaper than in grain.

The following ration is suggested: Twelve pounds of clover hay, giving you .85 pounds of protein; ten pounds of corn fodder with .14 pounds, or .99 pounds of protein in the roughage. As you have no succulent food in the ration, oil meal is to be preferred to cot-tonseed meal. Three pounds of oil meal and five pounds of wheat bran will furnish you 1.55 pounds of protein and make a total of 2.54 pounds in the ration. This is sufficient for a cow giving a good flow of milk per 1,000 pounds of live weight. The ration can be increased or decreased in proportion to the capacity of the cow. If you desire big yields, gradually increase the grain ration to the limit of the cow's capacity. This forcing must be very carefully done, otherwise the cow may be injured by over-feeding.

MINERALS IN THE RATION.

Some time ago I read in a paper that good minerals for cows could be made up out of bone meal, air-slaked lime and salt, one-quarter pound for each cow daily. I suppose this is by meas-ure and not by weight. Would there be any difference if I used hydrated lime? If I make a ration of 400 pounds of ground rye, 400 pounds of ground oats, would it be better to use 100 or 200 pounds of oil meal? They get silage and oat say in the morning and silage and alfalfa in the evening.—

Ordinarily, crops grown on good fertile land contain sufficient minerals, lime, phosphorus, etc., so it is not necessary to add any to the ration. This is especially so where clover and alfalfa are grown, for these plants usually contain abundance of minerals. However, some sandy soils, and perhaps other soils, do not seem to produce plants containing a normal amount of minerals. In such cases it is advisable to add minerals to the ration.

Bone meal contains both phosphorus and calcium and when this is fed it is not necessary to feed lime as the bone contains it. Ground limestone is better to use than hydrated lime because the hydrated lime is caustic and may make the mouth sore. Hardwood ashes make a good source of minerals their mouths sore. If mixed with salt milk.

you can allow them to eat all they want.

If the oat hay was cut when the oats were in bloom it makes a very good feed and if you feed this and the alfalfa liberally you can get along with 100 pounds of oil meal in your mixture.

HURT BY AUTO.

While in Ohio I was struck by an auto driven by a boy not old enough to drive a machine. He had no headlights and speeded away, leaving me unconscious in the road. He knew he hit me as he turned quickly and missed my friend who was walking directly in front of me. I have several witnesses. I am told I cannot collect damages unless witnesses saw him when he was stopped in the town. Is this true? While unable to work, my potatoes and apples froze, and a new suit was ruined in the accident. The boy's father is well-to-do. Have I a boy's father is well-to-do. Hachance of collecting damages? five witnesses.—D. N. F. Have I a

An infant is liable for his wrongs committed aside from contract the same as a person of age. His parents are not liable for such wrongs unless the infant was acting as their agent or employe at the time. The liability of the owner of the car is entirely the result of statute. It is not true that right to recover depends upon any particular kind of witness, but, of course, there must be legal proof that the defendant is the guilty party. That may be proved by direct eye witnesses or by circumstances. - Rood.

HOME FEEDS DEFICIENT IN PRO-TEIN.

Would you give a balanced ration for the following feedstuff for milch cows? I can feed ensilage twice a day, have good dry cornstalks, and give all the oat straw at night that they will eat. I have corn and oats to grind, and can buy a prepared feed at \$53 per ton, cottonseed meal at \$55 per ton. Would you recommend mixing the meal with the ground feed, or feed it separately?—V. J.

Having no clover or alfalfa hay in the roughage, the other foods while

the roughage, the other foods while good and should be fed and converted into cash, are so deficient in protein that it will require a liberal and expensive grain ration to make a balanced ration. The following is sug-

Corn silage, thirty pounds in two feeds, night and morning; ten pounds of oat straw and ten pounds of corn stover for the roughage part of the ration. But cows ought not to be compelled to eat oat straw and corn stover up clean. They want the privilege of picking out the best part of it. Feed them liberally of these coarse foods and let them pick out what they like. The amount of roughage as stated above, will only furnish .69 pounds of protein, yet the ration should contain about two and one-half pounds for a cow giving a fairly good flow of milk.

Two pounds of cottonseed meal will furnish .75 pounds and it will take twelve pounds of ground corn and oats to furnish sufficient protein for a cow to give a maximum flow of milk. Those not giving a full flow can be fed less

It is all right to mix the cottonseed meal with the other grain if it is thoroughly mixed. Cottonseed meal is a very concentrated feed and if it is not evenly distributed you are liable to feed some cow too much.

Strippers and dry cows only require a small amount of grain but when they freshen and are carefully started the grain should be gradually increased to a full ration if they respond and pay for it. A good rule is to feed a pound of the grain for every three pounds of five per cent milk produced in a day, and when mixed with salt the cows and a pound for every four pounds of will not eat enough of them to make, three to three and one-half per cent

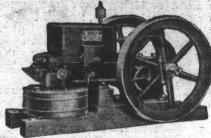
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Now only \$5.69 a month for a short time buys the standard Witte Throtling Governor Engine, fully equipped with the celebrated waterproof WICO Magneto. In spite of this low price, which sets a record, the engine has nearly 40 new improvements, including a new device that makes starting easy at even 40 degrees below zero.



Long regarded as the cheapest and most dependable farm engine built, the WITTE develops 50% extra power on either kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. Operation on full load figures under 2c an hour. Trouble-proof and so simple that the women folks can operate it. Easily moved from job to job. More than 150,000 WITTES are in daily use.

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Every reader of this paper who is interested in doing all jobs by engine power, should write today for a free copy of a remarkable new, illustrated book just issued by Mr. Witte, which explains the engine fully. You are under no obligations by writing. Just send your name, a postcard will do, to the Witte Engine Works, 2197 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo. or 2197 Empire Bldg., Pittsburg, Pa. and receive this interesting and valuable book that gives you valuable information about the application of engine power on your farm.



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Roofing Book

7



Make more money from poultry

A FEW years ago Mr. Hale Thompson of Williams, Indiana, decided that he wanted to make more money from his chickens. He consulted his county agent and found out how to go about it. He secured the right equipment. This year his chickens made a profit of \$3,200 for him.

This is just one case out of thousands that could be named. Mrs. Fred Gassaway, of Riverdale, Indiana, cleared \$1,500 from her chickens alone. Mrs. Fred Schlunz of Erwin, Missouri, made more than \$1,500. Mrs. John Schwengel, of Champaign, Illinois, made over \$1,200. Mrs. W. C. Spurgeon, of Columbia, Missouri, made over \$2,500.

You Can Make Profits Like These, Too

You can make more money from poultry—perhaps more than these people are making. It isn't hard. It doesn't require a big investment, nor does it necessitate slighting any of your other work. It merely means knowing something of modern poultry practices and using the right equipment. With these two things, anyone can succeed from the very start.

Ask Anyone About Buckeye

Ask any poultry authority about Buckeye Incubators and Brooders. Ask your state agricultural college, ask your county agent, ask any poultryman or successful farmer. Without exception, they will tell you that Buckeye equipment is safe, reliable and entirely satisfactory. That it produces results that count—every time. That it insures success.

Buckeye incubators coal-burningbrooders blue-flame brooders

They will tell you that Buckeye is the right equipment for you as it has been the right equipment for thousands of others who have succeeded.

"Bigger Poultry Profits" Will Give You All the Facts

Our new book on modern poultry methods will not only tell you why Buckeye equipment insures success, why it enables you to produce bigger, earlier hatches of stronger, sturdier chicks, why it enables you to raise every raisable chick to profit-producing age—but it will give you all the facts you need to make real money from chickens.

It tells you how to improve your present flock, how to develop a 200-egg strain, how to feed and house poultry, how to cull, how to secure winter eggs, how to quickly produce big, heavy meat birds, how to get earlier hatches of stronger

chicks, how to pick the heavy layers and how to get high prices. With these facts and with unfailing Buckeye equipment, you simply cannot fail.

But You Can't Get Buckeye Profits Without Buckee Equipment

Don't try to make the profits that Buckeye users are making, without genuine Buckeye Incubators and Brooders. It can't be done. Thousands have tried to do it with cheap, inferior equipment and have failed. Thousands of these cheap incubators and brooders have been actually thrown away to make room for Buckeyes. And success has followed because success and worthwhile profits are built into Buckeye Products.

Start right with Buckeye—that is the advice we give you from our years of experience in making poultry raising equipment. Start right with Buckeye is the advice that successful men and women everywhere will give you from their years of experience in using it.

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Don't delay. Write now. The free edition of this book is limited. Make sure of your copy by filling out the coupon below and mailing it today. Don't put it off. This coupon may be worth thousands of dollars to you.

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Pure Bred Seed

Be sure of your seed. If you are to have big crops and make more from garden and field, seed must be pure bred. This year there is extreme shortage in all kinds of seeds. Order early. Beware imported seed, not adapted to your soil and climate. Do not take chances—be certain by planting only Isbell's Pure Bred Seed. Then you know you have the best seed that 46 years of selection, experimentation and development can produce.

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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.

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It is a patriotic as well as a profitable duty. Therefore, you cannot afford to be without this catalog. It will ent your tree bill in two. Ask for it today--NOW--right away.

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PLANTING ONION SETS IN WINTER.

HAVE grown onions when it was so cold the ground froze hard when the onions were green, and they were not injured. One March I saw onions from sets almost large enough to pull for eating and they were from sets planted in winter when the soil had thawed out long enough. Onions are grow until the weather is settled, and by the time you could plant them they will be all ready to use. Early onions are very much desired and if we have any to spare they will sell fast .- A. H.

CONTROL WILD CARROTS.

HE wild carrot is a weed that seems to be increasing in the fields of our section every year. It does not cause much trouble in cultivated fields but has become a nuisance in fields and orchards which are used as poultry ranges and not often plowed. I have spent many hours mowing steamed. this weed with the scythe and still find it coming up every year. I also find that the ground which is heavily fertilized develops a rank growth of grass and this acts to crowd out the carrots. In spots where the grass is scanty the carrots flourish and then their deep root systems drain the fertility of the soil and make the growth of pasture grass still more difficult. So I believe the wild carrot is a weed we should fight continually in the pastures and orchards which are in a permanent sod, although it is not apt to be serious in cultivated fields or gardens.-K. S. R.

CULTIVATED ORCHARDS BEST.

E XPERIMENTERS strongly advo-cate cultivating New York apple orchards during the summer and planting cover crops in the fall, because of the decided advantages of this practice over a permanent sod for most New York fruit districts as revealed by long-continued experiments and by personal observation throughout the state.

Orchardists who question the merits of clean cultivation are urged to cultivate a small part of their plantings and to note the almost immediate response of the trees in increased vigor and productiveness. In one experiment the average yield for a ten-year period from an orchard left in sod was 69.16 barrels per acre as compared with 116.8 barrels per acre from an orchard which was cultivated during the same ten-year period. Every means for measuring the growth and vigor of the trees in orchards left in sod and those which were cultivated showed a decided increase for the cultivated or-

Saves Soil Moisture.

The beneficial effects of cultivation are attributed to many factors, among to be the saving in soil moisture which seed will be sold at cost. would otherwise be utilized by the sod, and the elimination of the competition between the trees and the sod for the plant food supply of the soil. It is pointed out that nursery stock can be successfully grown only under the most intensive cultivation; and that when placed in the orchard, the trees should not be subjected to radically different methods of handling. Also, insect pests and diseases may be more readily controlled in cultivated orchards.

When Sod is Desirable.

Although tillage is undoubtedly the best method of caring for the majority

of apple orchards, there are particular situations, soils, and economic conditions under which it may be advantageous to maintain the orchard in sod. Plantings located on steep hillsides where the soil would wash badly under tillage or on rocky land which is difficult to till should probably be kept in sod. On orchard soils of considerable depth which do not suffer from summer drought, a sod may be hardy. Plant the sets at any time maintained without serious injury; but when the ground is in condition and on the shallow soils which prevail in they will take every chance possible to many fruit districts, a sod will prove decidedly harmful to the trees. The cost of tillage is much more than that of maintaining a sod, although the net returns are greater. Local conditions may make it necessary, however, to depend on a larger acreage in sod to balance the greater productiveness under tillage.

BAKED APPLES NOT BAKED.

M ANY think that the baked apples bought at restaurants are baked. However, a prominent restaurant man says that they are not baked, but

The apples are pared half-way down and the core taken out. Then they are set on hollow pegs in a steam chest and steamed until of a right consistency

After taking them from the steam chest, they are put on broilers in a gas oven and are basted with a sugar syrup. This makes a very edible product as those who have eaten baked apples at high-class restaurants will

In the baking of apples in large quantities, it is very essential that the apples are uniform in size and shape. Otherwise, one apple will be baked more thoroughly than another.

Western apples are used almost entirely for baking purposes because western grading is so much more strict than Michigan grading.

A restaurant man found that the Greenings baked very nicely and he asked his buyer to go out and buy some Greenings suitable for baking purposes. After a two-day search, he came back empty handed.

This is an indication that if we Michiganders want to sell quality products in a quality way, we will have to learn a lot about grading and packing.

SHORT NEWS ITEMS.

A seventeen-year-old hen belonging to M. J. Westrate, of Holland, was buried recently with due honors. She died because of injuries caused by being caught in a trap.

The Michigan Agricultural College team won the poultry judging championship at the fifth midwest intercollegiate poultry judging contest. aggregate score of the Michigan three was 3,336.7, while the Iowa team which came second had a score of 3,276.7.

A new celery, resistant to "yellows," which has been developed by Dr. G. H. Coons, plant pathologist at M. A. the most important of which is said C., will be released next spring. The

Manchurian seeds, which were 150 years old, sprouted recently at M. A. The seed were dug from a peat bed in Russia and undoubtedly came from the Manchurian water lily which bloomed 150 years to 400 years ago, and then became buried in the peat.

The United States Department of Agriculture, in a study of meat distribution, has found that it takes a thousand patrons to make a meat shop pay.

In spite of a bad tooth Coe Femens. Jr., of Prattville, Hillsdale county, Michigan, was judged the healthiest boy in America at the recent International Live Stock show.

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Michigan Cow Makes World Record

there are few cows that have

which is one of the few records over forty pounds made by cows of any breed. According to the advanced registry department of The Holstein-Friesian Association of America, this cow's official record made last year 686.2 pounds of milk and 33.014 pounds of butter. She recently completed a ten months' test period under the daily supervision of a representative of the Michigan Agricultural College with a record of 20,-484.9 pounds of milk,

containing 690.33 lbs. of butter-fat, equivalent to 862.9 one year is an outstanding achievepounds of butter, the highest ten ment and stamps this young cow as months' record ever made for cows of one of America's leading dairy maher age on strictly official test. She trons.

FOR consistency in high production carried a calf 231 days of the period. After qualifying for the ten months' equaled the performance of Eco-Sylv record by meeting the calving require-Belle Pietje, a four-year-old pure-bred ments, she is reported by Albert E. Holstein, owned by Carl E. Schmidt, Jenkins, Mr. Schmidt's farm manager, of Oscoda, Michigan. Less than one to have produced recently 41.5 pounds year ago this cow completed a seven- of butter in another seven-day test as day strictly official test with a record a full age cow. The making of two of over forty-one pounds of butter-fat, forty-pound records within a period of



This Four-year-old Cow, Owned by Carl Schmidt, of Oscoda, Makes New Ten-months' Official Record.

Know Your Cows

Knowledge is Power in the Cow Bain

fifteen cows. During July, fourteen of the fifteen cows were in milk. They gave 167.2 pounds of milk daily according to his own figures. In August, eight of the fifteen cows were in milk. These eight cows produced 71.1 pounds of milk daily. In November, eleven cows were in milk; seven of these freshened in September. The eleven cows produced 216.8 pounds of milk daily. Study these figures.

This man lived in a good dairy area., He complained that the price paid for milk was too low. He further complained that feed prices were too high. He was feeding his cows corn fodder and bean pods. No grain, no silage, no hay was fed.

dairy industry. He maintained sixteen poor cows and received no profit. When cows are neglected, and when feed and care are withheld, profits cannot be returned. This man was asked to join a cow testing association. He responded by saying that he believed a cow testing association could do him little good.

The average Michigan cow produces 160 pounds of butter-fat annually. She production of more than 30,000 cows tions is 250 pounds annually. Assum-Michigan cow is offset by the value of year. The feed cost for the average ty pounds of butter-fat produced by the children on foot. average cow testing association is so in cow testing association work produce 300 pounds—yes, 400 pounds—of butter-fat and, in turn, the profits are greater. As the production of a cow as production is trebled production increases six times.

No dairyman can afford to keep cows for the fertility alone. Feeds are good cow, efficient at her job, will return a profit if given a chance.

dairy industry. Everything is wrong, score card and premium list.

THE following facts were obtained however, with the keeper of profitless from a farmer who owns a herd of cows. Yes-this man did join a cow testing association. Yes-he signed on the dotted line and his cows have joined the 30,000 other cows in Michigan Cow Testing Association work. This large number of cows in their everyday, working clothes, is a daily demonstration to the 2,591 dairymen in Michigan Cow Testing Associations that it pays to know your cows.-A. C. B.

FLEXIBLE TARIFF PROVISION A PUZZLE.

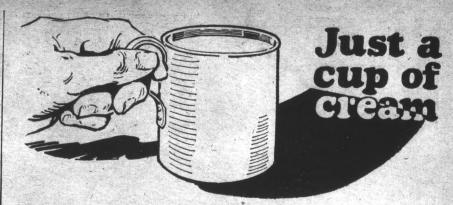
THE flexible tariff provision of the tariff act of 1922 so far has proved disappointing to those who thought they saw in it a solution of many tariff problems. It was thought that the This farmer was not helping the Federal Tariff Commission would act without prejudice or partisanship, basing their conclusions on impartial, painstaking investigations rather than on pre-conceived ideas shaped by early political training.

MUST SAFEGUARD THE TRAVEL-ING PUBLIC.

THE time has come when every accident must be examined and punmakes little or no profit. The average ishment meted out that will impress the mind of the reckless for the balin 105 Michigan Cow Testing Associa- ance of their lives," declared Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover, in ing that the feed cost of the average an address opening the National Conference on Highway Safety, designed her product, it is apparent that she to cut down the awful toll of human makes little or no profit during the life taken in highway accidents. A very large proportion of the 22,600 Michigan Cow Testing Association is deaths and 678,000 serious personal inyery little greater than the feed cost juries, which is our traffic toll for the of the average Michigan cow. Thus last year, according to Mr. Hoover, it can be said that the additional nine- have happened to men, women and

much profit to her owner. Many cows CLOSE OF ENTRIES TO MICHIGAN POTATO SHOW.

THE secretary of the Michigan Potato Show, H. C. Moore, of East is doubled profits increase three times; Lansing, informs us that entries to this year's show, which will be held at the Agricultural College February 2-6, during Farmers' Week, must be received by him on or before January 5. expensive today. Nevertheless, the Potatoes should be shipped to reach him not later than January 28. Mr. Moore has out a folder giving require-There is nothing wrong with the ments to be observed by exhibitors,



But it is Equal to— 6% interest on 912ºº

A user of an old cream separator, which was apparently working all right, tried a new De Laval. Much to his surprise the new De Laval gave him a cupful of cream more at each separation. He figured he had been losing 15c worth of butterfat a day, amounting to \$54.75 in a year—and equal to 6% interest on \$912.00. Needless to say the De Laval stayed. Nor

is this an unusual case, as the same thing, and often greater loss, is occurring on thousands of farms.

Improved De Laval-World's Best Separator

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever madeskims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Among other new features and refinements it has a self-centering bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a rich, smooth, high-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions of use.

The De Laval Milker

If you milk ten or more cows a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 25,000 in use, giving wonderful satisfac-

Trade Allowance

Old centrifugal cream separators of any age or make accepted as partial payment on new De Lavals. Sold on easy terms ranging from

\$6.60 to \$14.30 Down the balance in 15 easy monthly payments



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De Laval Milkers





its on the lumber, mill-work, hardware and labor.

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Fine Lumber Aladdin houses are built of beautiful clear "A" Redwood siding, clear flooring, clear interior woodwork and sound, strong framing. Aladdin's free catalog printed in four colors gives all facts. Send for it today. Aladdin's 19 Years Success

AVE 18% Lumber Waste and 30% on the PRICES are all

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road Station.

proves that you can do as thousands of other home builders do every year—save from \$200 to \$800 by building an Aladdin home. There is an Aladdin hear you wherever you live. Go and see one. S A V E money, time and annoyance by ordering all materials from one reliable manufacturer,

Price Includes

all lumber cut to fit; highest grade interior woodwork, siding, flooring, windows doors, glass, paints, hardware, nails, lath. roofing, with com-plete instruc-tions and draw-ings. Freight

Paid to your raid to your station. Per manent homes—Not Portable. Man y styles to choose from. Write mearest mill today for FREE Monev-









7 Room ALADDIN-\$998

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Make Your Own Rope All sizes including hay fork ropes. Wonderful saving. Send for Free Booklet.
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NEW ERA ROPE MACHINE CO.
Minneapolis, Minn.



Heaves, Coughs, Conditioner, Worms. Most for cost.
Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back, \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail.
The Name of Person of Co.

Wan Wanted (city or country) old established company will supply capital and start you in your own permanent business selling necessities people must buy every day. Experience unnecessary. Write McCONNON & CO., Factory M-76, Winona, Minn.

Dutch Colonial-\$1199



Own a Flour Mill and make money milling the highest grade roller flour in your community on the wonderful, one-man, self-contained "Midget Marvel" Roller Flour Mill. No milling experience necessary. Basy to operate with our simple directions. Seven size—from 15 to 100 barrels per day. Prices from \$1675 up. Write for our free book, "The Story of a Wonderful Flour Mill."

SAMPLES

Angle American Mill Co., 61 Kennedy Av., Owensbo







FARM WAGONS High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Wagon parts of all kinds. Write today for free catalog illustrated in colors.

ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 35 Elm Street, Quincy, III.



KEEP COWS HEALTHY

Illinois State Experiments show that 85% of Cows kept in Close Warm Barns tested Tubercular. Prevent this by keeping water tank in open barnyard equipped with a Self-Sinking

COW BOY TANK HEATER Saves Money Turn cows out of barn to drink in Fresh Air and Warm Water
"Better drink from a Large Tank than from a Smail Bowl."
Burns coal, cobs or wood. Outlasts all others. Durable, practical, reliable. Quickest to heat; strongest draft; ashes removed with no check to fire; adjustable grates; keeps fire 24 hours. ABSO-LUTELY SAFE. Warm water helps digestion; saves grain.

Purchased 3 of your Tank Heaters last winter, worked very satisfac-tority and are well worth their cost. Every stockman should use one. W. H. PEW. Prof. of Animal Husbandry, low State College, Ames, in.

Write today for illustrated circular and dealer's name, MUNDIE MFG. COMPANY, 519 Brunner St., Poru, ILL

THE FARM-MACHINE MAN.

He turns his wise eyes on 'em; He's always a-pluggin', Wherever he is, To keep machines chuggin'—
The which is his biz;
He knows ev'ry part of
Machinery made,
An' puts the whole heart of
Him, into his trade!

No matter what kind of machine it may be,
He knows all about it, from A down to Z!
An' if it needs fixin'—well, FIX it he can; He's some trouble-fixer—the farm machine man!

> He's always a-hoppin', With "ginger" an "snap" To keep 'em from stoppin', An' out of the scrap! He turns his wise eyes on 'em; Grins a broad grin; You bet he is WISE to 'em— OUTSIDE—an' IN!

No matter what's ailin' 'em-that feller, he
Can FIX it, whatever the trouble
may be!
He's some little "fixer"—if anyone can Make good on a job—it's the farm-machine man! -James Edward Hungerford.

FINDS WAY TO HELP A POOR MEMORY.

HAVE a bad memory. I easily forget things, and often do not recall them until some duty forces them onto my attention. This lack in my mental training, or make-up, is a real handicap. I wonder if others are affected in the same way. I hope not, at least, to the same extent that I am handi-

Realizing this deficiency, I began a number of years ago, keeping books. At first these were very crude; but as I began to know better what a saving they were bringing, I gradually introduced more complete records of my farming business. Now, from these books, I have worked out a budget system which enables me to know the approximate amount of money I can spend for clothing, fuel, food, repairs, new machinery, stock, buildings, vacations, etc.

This has prevented my poor memory from getting me in bad. Not only am I warned before hand of obligations to meet, and when payments are to be made me; but I am also warned when any part of my business is getting near the end of the expense money allotted it. This gives me opportunity to review my affairs. I often find it desirable to change from my budget allotment; but this is not done without thoughtful consideration.

I might say, then, to those who are afflicted with a poor memory, and it is a real affliction, that the book-keeping idea may prove a real aid.—W. L. Stiggle.

WOOD-LOT FURNISHES WINTER WORK.

M Y most profitable winter job is found in proper handling of the helper I am able to accomplish the rence Ward, St. Johns; Charles T. following work in addition to keeping Voorhees, Albion; Ralph Strait, Jonesthe chores well done.

There are twenty-six acres in the Howse, Frederic. farm wood-lot. It is the aim each winter to go over the entire acreage, disposing of all trees which are down, all trees which are dead, and a few trees that have reached their prime and are becoming less valuable.

The method of disposal of these trees is important. All small down trees, and all top limbs are drawn immediately to the buzzpile. About thirty cords of such firewood are obtained each winter. All small white oak fence posts. White oak anchor posts is keeping your feet in a sweat.

are also cut from the woods. Small black ash trees that are straight are taken to one of the nearby sawmills. They are taken to the sawmill if they are large enough to cut five gate boards, fourteen or sixteen feet long. In all of the different classes of trees handled, all suitable material is taken to the sawmill. All other big material is sawed up with the crosscut saw. From two to three thousand feet of lumber are sawed from the woods. This may vary so that some years we may omit entirely taking logs to mill.

This lumber consists of elm, basswood, oak, or maple, boards. There are also beach, ash, oak, elm and the like, 2x4's cut. This material is used for building frame work, patching, stick pens, forms for cement work, and the like. For fine work the lumber is taken to town and dressed. While furnishing firewood for the year, the wood-lot also cuts lumber costs for the farm considerably. A few short cuts of hickory are made up into ax handles, when the supply runs out. In the spring about 150 maple trees are tapped.

Winter employment in the woods has several advantages in the farm plans. It is not dependent upon the weather. It provides work for the year hired man. It provides work for two hours per day, or ten hours. A properly handled woot-lot adds to the value and appearance of the farm.-Lawrence Ward.

The Community Helper

THERE was a splendid response to our last contest." Some fine ideas came through, which we shall publish later. For next week, I would like to learn about the man who, in your opinion, has been the most helpful person in your community. The one I mean is that unselfish man or woman who talks little but does much to make the neighborhood more pleasant and worth-while to live in. You may have to think a little to recall the person; but I venture he or she is there. I found one in every community with which I have been acquainted.

Just give the name and some of the things he or she has done to help other folks and the community, and send the letter not later than January 7, to me, the Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit. To each of the writers of the five best letters one dollar will be sent.

WINNERS IN LAST CONTEST.

IN the contest on "My most profitable winter job," the following were farm wood-lot. With the aid of one awarded the five prizes offered: Lawville; G. Everitt, Linden; and Arthur

> How long will it be before we discover the twenty per cent of our cows that make us no profit?

By keeping the light out of a wellventilated cellar, it can be improved as a place to keep potatoes.

Let the fires of a good book warm trees which we find dead are cut into your brain while the crackling wood

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



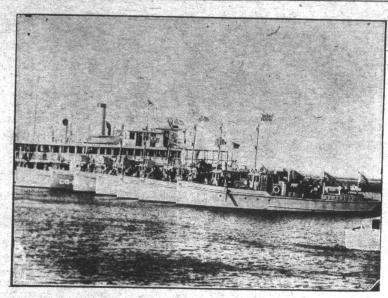
This Russian princess breaks family's 500-year idleness record by getting a job.



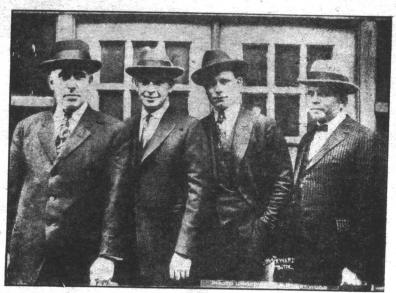
During the thirteen strenuous hours that President and Mrs. Coolidge spent at the International Live Stock Show, they got in close touch with the corn, cow and hog belt of the mid-west.



Chaplain R. W. Shrum, U. S. N., will accompany Pres. and Mrs. Coolidge on presidential yacht.



These new speed crafts of Uncle Sam's "dry navy" guard the eastern coast and have completely spoiled the holiday trade for the rum runners. Capt. Ridgely commands this fleet.



When fire started in the powder magazine of a copper mine in Butte, Montana, these four men carried out fourteen cases of dynamite, many of them actually in flames.



A nose-dive of 1,500 feet in an airplane shocked dormant nerves into activity so that Gwendolyn Caswell can speak and hear.



The gifts of George Eastman, the kodak king, to educational institutions now exceeds \$40,000,000.



E. S. Phillips, 31-year-old president of a New York paint company, gave a two per cent salary bonus to employes for good service.



Mrs. C. H. Stuvergh, of San Francisco, is the only woman in the country to own and operate a wax-figure factory. She uses living models and finishes the figures herself.



Lieut. Lowell H. Smith, U. S. A., famous commander of the army flight around the world, poses for Joseph Atchison, sculptor, who is executing a bust of each of the globe fliers.

AARTJE POOL, folding the garments hastily, looked shocked. 'Never must anybody dress in a bride's dress only to get married. It brings bad luck." Then, as Selina stroked the stiff silken folds of the skirt with a slim and caressing finger: "So you get married to a High Prairie Dutchman I let you wear it." At this absurdity they both laughed again. Selina thought that this school-teaching venture was starting out very well. She would have such things to tell her father-then she remembered. She shivered a little as she stood up now. She raised her arms to take off her hat, feeling suddenly tired, cold, strange in this house with this farm woman, and the two staring little girls, and the great red-faced man. There surged over her a great wave of longing for her father-for the gay little dinners, for the theater treats, for his humorous philosophical drawl, for the Chicago streets, and the ugly Chicago houses; for Julie; for Miss Fister's school; for anything and any one that was accustomed, known, and therefore dear. Even Aunt Abbie and Aunt Sarah had a not unlovely aspect, viewed from this chill farmhouse bedroom that had suddenly become her home. She had a horrible premonition that she was going to cry, began to blink very fast, turned a little blindly in the dim light and caught sight of the room's third arresting object. A blueblack cylinder of tin sheeting, like a stove and yet unlike. It was polished like the length of pipe in the sitting room below. Indeed, it was evidently

"What's that?" demanded Selina, pointing.

a giant flower of this stem.

Maartje Pool, depositing the lamp on the little wash-stand preparatory to leaving, smiled pridefully. "Drum." "Drum?"

"For heat your room." Selina touched it. It was icy. "When there is fire," Mrs. Pool added, hastily. In her mind's eye Selina traced the tin tube below running along the ceiling in the peaceful and orderly path of a stovepipe, thrusting its way through the cylindrical hole in the ceiling and here bursting suddenly into swollen and monstrous bloom like an unthinkable goitre on a black neck. Selina was to learn that its heating powers were mythical. Even when the stove in the sitting room was blazing away with a cheerful roar none of the glow communicated itself to the drum. It remained as cooly indifferent to the blasts breathed upon it as a girl hotly besieged by an unwelcome lover. This was to influence a number of Selina's habits, including nocturnal reading and matutinal bathing. Selina was a daily morning bather in a period which looked upon the daily bath as an eccentricity, or, at best, an affectation. It would be charming to be able to record that she continued the practice in the Pool household; but a morning bath in the artic atmosphere of an Illinois prairie farmhouse would not have been eccentric merely, but mad, even if there had been an available kettle of hot water at 6:30 A. M., ers so mysteriously encountered by

SO BIG--By Edna Ferber

COPYRIGHT, 1924, BY DOUBLEDAY. PAGE & COMPANY

which there emphatically was not. Se- Rip Van Winkle on that fatal day in lina was grateful for an occasional the Kaatskills. The name, too, appealsteaming basin of water at night and ed to her in its comic ugliness. -So a hurried piecemeal bath by the myth- she laughed a soft little laugh; held ical heat of the drum.

"Maartje!" roared a voice from belowstairs. The voice of the hungry male. There was wafted up, too, a faint smell of scorching. Then came sounds of a bumping and thumping down at the small hand extended to along the narrow stairway.

panic, her hands high in air. She was off, sweeping the two pigtails with her head. in her flight. There were sounds of

out her hand. The man was not offended. He knew that people laughed when they were introduced. So he laughed, too, in a mixture of embarrassment and attempted ease, looking him. He blinked at it curiously. He "Og heden!" cried Maartje, in a wiped his two hands down his thighs, hard; then shook his great grizzled "My hand is all muck. I ain't washed up yet," and lurched off, leavscuffling on the stairway, and Maartje's ing Selina looking rather helplessly voice calling something that sounded down at her own extended hand. His

The wine cashmere on the bed, the photographs on the drum, her clothes hanging comfortably on wall-hooks with a calico curtain on a cord protecting them, her stock of books on the closed trunk. Already the room wore the aspect of familiarity.

From belowstairs came the hiss of frying. Selina washed in the chill water of the basin, took down her hair and coifed it again before the swimmy little mirror over the wash-stand. She adjusted the stitched white bands of the severe collar and patted the cuffs of the brown lady's cloth. The tight basque was fastened with buttons from throat to waist. Her fine long head rose above this trying base with such grace and dignity as to render the stiff garment beautiful. The skirt billowed and puffed out behind, and was drawn in folds across the front. It was a day of appalling bunchiness and equally appalling tightness in dress; of panniers, galloons, plastrons, reveres, bustles, and all manner of lumpy bedevilment. That Selina could appear in this disfiguring garment a creature still graceful, slim, and phant was a sheer triumph of spirit over matter.

She blew out the light now and descended the steep wooden stairway to the unlighted parlor. The door between parlor and kitchen was closed. Selina sniffed sensitively. There was pork for supper. She was to learn that there always was pork for supper. As the winter wore on she developed a horror of this porcine fare, remembering to have read somewhere that one's diet was intime reflected in one's face; that gross eating made one gross looking. She would examine her features fearfully in the swimmy mirror-the lovely little white nose-was it coarsening? The deep-set dark eyes were they squinting? The firm sweet lips-were they broadening? But the reflection in the glass reassured her.

She hesitated a moment there in the darkness. Then she opened the kitchen door. There swam out at her a haze of smoke, from which emerged round blue eyes, guttural talk, the smell of frying grease, of stable, of loam, and of woollen wash freshly brought in from the line. With an inrush of cold air that sent the blue haze into swirls the outer kitchen door opened. A boy, his arm piled high with stove-wood, entered; a dark, handsome sullen boy who stared at Selina over the armload of wood. Selina stared back at him. There sprang to life between the boy of twelve and the woman of nineteen an electric current of feeling.

"Roelf," thought Selina; and even took a step toward him, inexplicably

"Hurry then with that wood there!" fretted Maartje at the stove. The boy flung the armful into the box, brushed his sleeve and coat-front mechanically, still looking at Selina. A slave to the insatiable maw of the wood-box.

Klaas Pool, already at table, thumped with his knfe. "Sit down! Sit (Continued on page 19).

HOMESICK

By James E. Hungerford

The old home farm is far away, And all my neighbor grangers; I'm feeling like a lonely "stray," Among a million strangers;

I'd like to get back home again, And when the folks have kissed me, To have them gather 'round, and then Just tell me how they've missed me.

There's nothing like that warming feel Of welcome, where they show it, And you're not doubting that it's real, For in your heart you know it!

It's mighty cheering when they take Your hand in theirs and squeeze it, And routs that lonely, homesick ache, When nothing else can ease it.

Here on the beaten asphalt track, With strangers all about you, gets you wishing you were back Where folks can't do without you; It makes you feel you've got a place, When loving ones have kissed you, And look up smiling in your face-

like hookendunk to Selina. But she decided that that couldn't be. The bumping now sounded along the passage outside her room. Selina turned from her satchel to behold a gnome in the doorway. Below, she saw a pair of bow-legs; above, her own little hidebound trunk; between, a broad face, a grizzled beard, a lack-lustre eye in a weather-beaten countenance.

"Jakob Hoogendunk," the gnome announced, briefly, peering up at her from beneath the trunk balanced on his back.

Selina laughed delightedly. "Not really! Do come in. This is a good place, don't you think? Along the Mr.-Mr. Hoogendunk?"

Jakob Hoogendunk grunted and plodded across the room, the trunk lurching perilously above his bow-legged stride. He set it down with a final thump, wiped his nose with the back of his hand-sign of a task completed and surveyed the trunk largely, as if he had made it. "Thank you, Mr. Hoogendunk," said Selina, and put out her hand. "I'm Selina Peake. How" -she couldn't resist it-"how did you leave Rip?

It was characteristic of her that in this grizzled hired man, twisted with rheumatism, reeking of mould and manure, she should see a direct descendant of those gnarled and bearded bowlclatter on the wooden stairway sounded like cavalry on a frozen road.

And tell you how they've missed you!

Left alone in her room Selina unlocked her trunk and took from it two photographs-one of a mild-looking man with his hat a little on one side, the other of a woman who might have been a twenty-five-year-old Selina, minus the courageous jaw. Looking about for a fitting place on which to stand these leather-framed treasures she considered the top of the chill drum, humorously, then actually placed them there, for lack of better refuge, from which vantage point they regarded her with politely interested eyes. Perhaps Jakob Hoogendunk would put up a shelf for her. That would serve for her little stock of books and for the pictures as well. She was enjoying that little flush of exhilaration that comes to a woman, unpacking. There was about her trunk, even though closed but this very day, the element of surprise that gilds familiar objects when disclosed for the first time in unfamiliar surroundings. She took out her neat pile of warm woollen underwear, her stout shoes. She shook out the crushed folds of the wine-colored cashmere. Now, if ever, she should have regretted its purchase. But she didn't. No one, she reflected, as she spread it rosily on the bed, possessing a wine-colored cashmere could be al-down teacher." Selina hesitated looktogether downcast.

AL ACRES—Daddy Noah says the Show was so Loud that he had to Drop the Curtain

By Frank R. Leet



The Triumphal Entry

Our Weekly Sermon By N. A. McCune

curious about? If you could stand on the street corner to see a particular person pass, who, of all the people living would you choose to see? Once I stood for two hours of a raw February day, in London, to see King George and Queen Mary go by in the gold-plated coach of state. The streets were lined with people for blocks. In front of us stood a line of police, and in front of the police a line of soldiers. A tiny English woman stood near me, rather poorly clad. Said she, "I have never seen my king." She spoke in a tone of reverence. Said the big cop in front, "Come here, mother, and stand right here by me, and you will get a good view of him."

When the procession began, it was long before the royal pair appeared. There were foreign ministers and am-

bassadors of every degree, then cavalry, halberdiers in the three centuries back, and finally the coach of state, drawn by eight

horses. The nigh horse of each pair carried a rider. The coach, weighing four tons, as I remember it, built a hundred years ago, lumbered past. Their majesties bowed to the cheers, and looked exactly like their pictures.

S OMETIMES people will gather in crowds for peculiar purposes. Jackie Coogan, the small American who is making a fortune on the screen, was mobbed the other day in this same London, people climbing on the side of his car to get a look at him, until he had to be hustled away by a secret route. One of the largest crowds assembled at any funeral in Chicago, could be seen last summer when a murderess was buried. She had distinguished herself by killing a man in an attempt to kill his wife, and had then added to the adventure by killing herself. Police were necessary to handle the morbid throng that gathered to witness the funeral.

Not this sort of a crowd was it that lined the highway to watch the Nazarene ride in Jerusalem. Joy was theirs, gladness and the voice of praise. They did not know they were singing anthems just prior to his death. It was all very simple, very spontaneous and beautiful. Hosanna was the only word that expressed their feelings. It is a Hebrew word meaning, "We praise thee, we adore thee." There was no organized chorus. People sang because they wanted to. Old people, children, youths. They could not help it. It was a "testimony" meeting where everybody took part at the same time.

W HEN Christ entered Jerusalem, it was the beginning of the end. If we may speak of His life as a drama, the last act was about to begin. The writers of the gospels recognized the importance of the death of their Lord, for one-third of the total length of the gospels is devoted to the death and resurrection. It is as if a man wrote a life of Washington, and allotted onethird of his book to Washington's death. We must remember that Christ's death was the summing-up of his, whole life. Whatever He did or taught, found its completion and glorification in the Death and the Resur-

As the little company came near the city, He sent two disciples to go and find a beast on which He was to ride. Without questioning, they went. It was a very humble errand. The beast was a donkey. After three years training it would seem a bit trifling, not to say

HAT sort of folk are other folk humiliating, to be sent to get a donkey and lead it through the streets. But the two went, and did not know that in this humble service they were fulfilling prophecy; did not know they were doing something that would be told and retold for thousands of years; did not know that in thus humbling themselves they were to be exalted.

> THE Lord hath need of him." The fact that the celebrated young Teacher required a mount for some hours was sufficient reason why the animal should be loaned. The owner was one of the nameless good people of the New Testament. Would you like to be famous, immortal, though nameless? This donkey-owner was one such. The poor widow who cast her all into the treasury box in the temple is another, and the Sycrophonician mother was another. We all love the idea of never being forgotten. "Will soldiers on foot, I be remembered in history?" asks the dying Garfield. But the Bible has its own way of immortalizing people withquaint garb of out giving their names. That must have been an attractive, winsome lass who told Naaman about the prophet in Israel, and got him to go there and be healed of his leprosy, but her name cream colored is not given.

The little beast that was loaned to Christ was honored above all other animals of history? What would you give, to ride an animal once ridden by Christ? Everyone has some gift, talent, that can be of use in the service of the King. It is when we freely surrender the use of this gift that we are happy. It is when we withhold these things that we are poor and miserable.

W HEN young and vigorous Dr. Wilfred T. Grenfell gave himself to service in the Labrador country, it was a princely act. But when a little girl walked for several miles in Wales to get a copy of the Bible, we are not so impressed. Yet the little girl's act has yielded immense returns, and has sent the Bible to millions of people in all parts of the world. The King pays big interest rates.

The procession of palm-waving folk drew near the city. The view they had must have been gorgeous. They Mention could see the palace built by Herod the Great, the palace of the High Priest, and, "above all, with its alternate red and white marbles, reflecting the morning light in such fiery splendor as to force the spectator to avert his glance, there rose the Templethat most venerable shrine in all the

He weeps over the city. Doubtless Anyone with a heart will, when he learns some of the black secrets that are to be found beneath the surface. A few years ago the best hymn on the city was written, which is now found in many hymn books. It speaks volumes. Here is one verse:

Where cross the crowded ways of life, Where sound the cries of race and clan, Above the noise of selfish strife

We hear thy voice, O Son of Man. Christ could weep because he was a real Man. Tears are not necessarily effiminate. Tears are loud-speakers. He knew that as far as Jerusalem was concerned, he had come to the world in vain. The hearts of its leaders were as hard as the stones in the walls. In the mind's eye He could see the city surrounded by armies, taken, sacked, laid waste.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JANUARY 4.

SUBJECT:—Christ's Triumphal Entry. Lk. 19.29-44.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Blessed is the King that cometh in the name of the Lord. Lk. 19.38.

BONDS THAT BUILD UP THE FARMING BUSINESS

VER 300,000 farmers have borrowed money on first mortgages through the twelve co-operative Federal Land Banks. Better terms and lower interest rates enable them to steadily reduce their indebtednessput their farms on a paying basis.

Money for these Loans is secured through the issue of Federal Land Bank Bonds. In this way, the savings of thousands of investors, large and small, are gathered into the Banks to be distributed to those farmers who can use them profitably.

There is no safer investment than these Bonds. The Federal Land Banks operate under strict Government supervision and are managed by men long trained in banking methods and well acquainted with farm conditions. Every Bond is guaranteed jointly by all the twelve Federal Land Banks with combined capital and reserve exceeding \$50,000,000.

Federal Land Bank Bonds are tax-free, inheritance taxes only excepted. And interest received from them is free from all income taxes.

Money invested in Federal Land Bank Bonds earns a good rate of interest, unfailingly paid twice yearly. Price and current rate will be gladly quoted on request.

In case of need, Federal Land Bank Bonds can be turned into cash on short notice. Or, they can be used as security for a loan at your local bank.

A Federal Land Bank Bond may be purchased for as little as \$40 or \$100. Other denominations are: \$500, \$1,000, \$5,000 and \$10,000. Your choice of coupon or registered form. Delivered by registered mail; all correspondence confidential. Look for the words "The Federal Land Bank" appearing at the top of every Federal Land Bank Bond.

The Federal Land Banks are located at

Springfield, Mass. New Orleans, La. Wichita, Kansas

St. Louis, Mo. Berkeley, Cal. Omaha, Nebr. Louisville, Ky. St. Paul, Minn. Baltimore, Md.

Columbia, S. C. Houston, Texas Spokane, Wash.

Write for Federal Farm Loan Board Circular No. 16 descriptive of these Bonds, addressing nearest Federal Land Bank or the Fiscal Agent.

Fiscal Agent FEDERAL LAND BANKS Washington, D.C.



Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers



at home, in the garage or afield, a Burgess Flashlight offers a combination of safety and convenience worth far more than the nominal purchase price.

Stop in at your dealers today and ask him to show you the new Burgess Flashlights. Burgess Flashlight Batteries fit any flashlight case.

BURGESS BATTERY COMPANY

Engineers DRY BATTERIES Manufacturers
Flashlight - Radio - Ignition - Telephone General Sales Office: Harris Trust Bldg., Chicago Laboratories and Works: Madison, Wisconsin

GESS BATTERIES

Milder Musterole for Small Children

Thousands of mothers tell us they would not be without Children's Musterole, the new and milder form of good old Musterole especially prepared for use on babies and small children.

In the dead of night, when they are awakened by the warning, croupy cough, they rub the clean, white oint-ment gently over the child's throat and chest and then go back to bed.

Children's Musterole, like regular Musterole, penetrates the skin with a warming tingle and goes quickly to the seat of the trouble.

It does not blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster and it is not messy to apply.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it takes the kink out of stiff necks, makes sore throats well, stops croupy coughs and colds. In jars, 35c.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio



Color Your Butter

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



Before churn-ing add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out

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

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington Vt.



100 lbs. Large Round Herring......\$3.50

Consumers Fish Co., Green Bay, Wis.



Large Round Herring \$3.50, Dressed \$4.50 per 100 lbs; Round Perch 6c; Round Perch 6c; Round Perch 6c; Round Pickerel 8c, Dressed 10c; Flounders 8c per today or send for complete price list. Can ship Duce. Badger Fish Co., Dept. 5, Green Bay, Wis.

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

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 609 W.

The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 609 W. The inventor, J. O. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, III., is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month. Woman's Interests

Save Cents by Using Sense

Bargain Counter Visits are Often Parsimony Rather than Economy

W E have all seen women who sible to get real bargains there, but I crates are mended ready for fall used dressed in such a way that one do not call it occurred to the control of the con dressed in such a way that one could always imagine that a tag should be somewhere visible about their clothes, reading "Reduced to \$1.98." Too often a "bargain hunter" will not find it necessary to inform her intimates that she frequents the bar-

Always remember that there is a reason behind every reduction in price. Perhaps the article is extreme in style, and so has quickly "gone out." Such an article should be well considered before buying. An out-of-date dress may contain much good material, and if priced low enough, may be made over, and still leave a generous saving. But in making such a purchase, watch for slash-pockets, and other features that may cut into the goods.

Last summer I spent in a large city, and while there I did a great deal of dressmaking. As I advertised in two dailies, my patrons were from wide and varied walks of life, but it took but a moment for me to distinguish the bargain hunter who bought because things were cheap, rather than because she could make a saving. One such woman brought me a navy tricolette dress that she had bought at a reduced price. She was a large woman, and the dresses were a broken lot,

S UDDEN resolutions, like the sudden rise of the mercury in the barometer, indicate little else than the changeableness of the weather.-Hare.

so she had been unable to get her size. However, she decided that a smaller size would make her a blouse. It did, but a pretty crepe collar and tiny vest cost her nearly two dollars, and by the time she had paid me for making a blouse it had cost her nearly twice as much as the blouse would have cost if purchased from the regular stock.

One is always safe in buying standard goods because it is always uniform in quality. Cotton sheetings may often be purchased in this way, at quite a saving, and laid away for future use. Neither cotton nor linen will deteriorate with age.

Not long ago I noticed some beautiful chiffon taffetas on sale at the unheard-of price of fifty cents per yard. It was an all silk product, and-in a wide range of colors, so I knew that there must be some other very apparent reason for the reduction. Examination showed it to be old stock, and

was badly cracked.

Most large department stores have regular sales at given seasons, where real bargains are offered. We always attend these sales in the fall, and obtain there goods for next summer's wardrobe. Of course, many of the pieces offered are in pronounced plaids, checks, stripes or designs, the fad for which has already passed. These we pass by, and choose those of conservative pattern. Underwear may also be purchased at these spring and fall sales, at a real saving, and then laid away for the next year.

Hats-really nice, wearable affairs, may often be purchased out of season, at as low a price as \$1.00. If you use care in your selection it will be possible to get styles that are not extreme and that even the most critical would not be able to call "out-of-date," the following season.

Many bargain hunters are fond of the remnant counter. It is often pos-

less than the regular price, if three yards is all that is required for the garment. It is also worth something to be able to buy from the regular

Practical stickeri and rick rack braids are often reduced to a mere fraction of their original cost. Embroidery threads are also often reduced. These are usually dull shades, but most pieces of embroidery call for a dull shade or two. I recently purchased over fifty skeins of such cottons, at a cent a skein.

sheets and pillow cases are often materially reduced because the pieces are shelf-worn and need laundering before using. Attention, however, should be given to such pieces, to see that they are not damaged goods.-Nelle Por-

WHEN WINTER COMES.

HESE are some of the things we are preparing this winter that will help us out during the summer and early fall.

For the house, we are getting our meats ready for summer. We fry down most of our hog, with the exception of two or three roasts. These pieces we roast as we would for immediate dinner, and then place in a utensil or crock and cover with lard. We usually butcher a beef, cold-pack the most of it. We sometimes fry down a crock of beefsteak, which tastes very good in the summer time. These meats are very easily prepared in the summer time by a few minutes heating and a nice gravy can be made.

For the farm work, or barn work,

The mending of grain bags that mice yard remnant for a few cents per yard and rats have chewed is a very nice job on cold winter days.

Chicken coops for next spring's chickens are being made now also, as there is no rush for farm work like in the spring .- Mrs. C. G., Grass Lake,

TESTED RECIPES.

Stuffed Steak.

1 qt. canned tomatoes Potatoes 1½ lbs. steak

Put meat in roaster. Slice onions over this and pour tomatoes over all Peel potatoes for the meal and lay around steak so one-half of potato is Towels, wash cloths, tablecloths, in the tomato juice. Cover and bake until done. Will serve four persons.

Sour Cream Jumbles. 1 cup sour cream
1 cup sugar
2 eggs
1 tsp. soda ½ tsp. salt ½ cup cocoanut, shredded 3 cups flour

Beat the eggs and add the sugar and the milk. Sift the flour, soda and salt and add to the first mixture, add the cocoanut last. Roll out about quarterinch thick and cut with a jumble-cutter. More flour may be added if nec-

Celery Chowder.

Cook the celery in water to cover until tender, (the leaves and outer stalks may be used). Put through a sieve, saving the water for soup. Cook diced carrot until tender. Saute minced onion and carrot in the butter until delicately browned. Add the hot milk and thicken with the flour mixed with a little cold milk or water. Combine the vegetable and milk mixtures and cook together until well blended. Season to taste with salt and pepepr. Just before serving add the beaten eggyolks. Serve with strips of toast.

Snowy Days are Sewing Days

T is during the winter days and jects are clearly discussed: long winter evenings that the housewife finds time to get the family "sewed up" for the year. There are many articles of clothing that even the inexperienced sewer can make if she has a few simple rules to follow.

To help with the kinks in doing the home sewing, we have available to you a "Complete Course for the Home Dressmaker." This booklet contains ten lessons in dressmaking. The text is well written, and together with seventy illustrations, the following sub-

Basting, overcasting, seams of all sorts, cording, shirring, ruffling, ruching, feather stitch, fagot stitch, hemstitch, rules for individual measurements, points on altering patterns, the making of shirtwaists, skirts, waists, sleeves, girdles, corset covers, camisoles and combinations, the layette, boys' clothes, mending, patching, darning, etc.

For a copy send twenty-five cents to Handwork Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

If you are interested in embroidery, be sure to get our "Complete Course in Embroidery." The ten lessons are exceptionally well explained. Seventy illustrations show how to do the following stitches:

Chain or loop, cross, long and short, solid Kensington, satin, raised satin, buttonhole single and double, blanked, ladder, Mexican, eyelet, lace, fish net, coral single and double, French knot, stem, couching of every kind with tem separate illustrations, Persian double and single, ismit, janian, lattice, Roman, ship ladder, wheat ear, border, reverse bias, overlap, solid overlap, tapestry, bullion, corn or twine, seed, beading, Bulgarian, darning, brick, pattern darning, Queen Anne, over cast, bird's eye, pecot, rope, leaf, fancy gross, spider web, cushion, gobelin, tent, star, point matte and arrow head.

For a copy send twenty-five cents to Handwork Department Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.





HOW I KEEP FRESH MEAT.

way of anyone to keep fresh meat. We take a barrel that will hold water, with one end open; put a crate or box in the barrel; pour in water to within three or four inches of the top of crate or box and let the water freeze; place boards on top of crate and put in meat; cover top of barrel tight, and put in a cool place. We have kept meat nice and fresh for months in that way.-W. W.

REMOVING PAINT AND VARNISH.

Will you please tell me how to remove old paint and varnish?—Mrs. B.

With two parts ammonia mix one part turpentine. Apply to surface and scrape off. There are also several commercial paint and varnish removers on

HOW TO MAKE SCRAPPLE.

Please send me a recipe for making scrapple.—Mrs. W. M.

Trim all meat from the head and soak over night in water containing a little salt. Then cook with hearts, tails, tongues, and feet, or any of the other trimmings for which you do not seem to have other use. Cook until the meat can easily be separated from

Use this department to help solve the bones. Dip off the liquid and chop your household problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

The bones of the bones of the liquid and chop the meat fine. Return meat to kettle season to taste with salt and pepper send cover with liquid and boil fifteen the meat fine. Return meat to kettle, season to taste with salt and pepper and cover with liquid and boil fifteen minutes. Season and stir corn meal into the boiling liquid and meat until W E think that we have the best the mixture is about three-fourths mush and one-fourth meat. Be sure to add the meal slowly, and stir constantly or big lumps of meal will form. Boil thoroughly and pour into shallow pans to cool. Slice and serve cold or

BRIGHTEN UP THE PIANO.

Please tell me something with which I can safely polish my piano.—Mrs. T. Mix equal parts of linseed oil, tur-

pentine and vinegar. Saturate a soft cloth with this mixture and rub the surface well. Polish with a clean chamois.

If you wish to keep the gloss on your linoleum, when washing it use lukewarm water to which has been added a tablespoonful of kerosene to a half bucket of water. You will find this to be an excellent cleanser, and at the same time a preservative.-Mrs. J. J. O'C.

To prevent a mussed-up looking oil stove, learn to turn the blaze just a sufficient height to promote boiling, but not high enough so that the lid will be lifted on the kettle, allowing the steam to escape.-M. A. P.



The Woodland Folks Go a Skatin'

VERYONE in Woodland, from the big folks to the little folks, were big foot on the ice. waiting for the Pond down by the Old Willow Tree to put on its crystal winter dress.

Early one cold morning, "Rap-a-tap! tap!" sounded on the door at Bruin's house.

"Well, good morning, Willie Woodchuck," said Bruin in answer to the "What brings you out so early in the morning?"

"Good morning, Mr. Bruin. Please won't you come down to the pond to see if the ice is thick enough for our first skating party?" asked Willie.



What a Cold Bath He Had!

"Jack Frost made us a long visit last night.'

"The icycles are long on the roof. Perhaps the ice is thick enough. Yes, I will go," answered Bruin.

The Woodland folks thought that if the ice on the pond was thick enough to hold Bruin, who was so big and clumsy, it was thick enough for their first skating party.

At the Pond, Bruin climbed out on the fallen log.

"Plunk! Plunk!" went his

It did not crack.

"Plunk! Plunk!" went both Bruin's big feet on the ice.

It did not crack.

"Hip, hurray! Now for our first skating party," sang Willie Woodchuck.

Swiftly the news spread through Woodland. There would be the first skating party of the season that very By noon everyone was there. Then the contests began. Rolly Rabbit and Frankie Fox had a skating race. Frankie Fox was very sure he could win, but when he was within a little way of the goal he turned to see how close Rolly was. Just as he turned his skate struck a stick and kerplunk he went to the ice. Rolly went skating past, the first one to the goal.

When Sandy Squirrel was trying to see if he could skate faster backward than Willie Woodchuck, he skated right into a big hole in the ice. My! What a cold bath he had! Jackie Rab bit was right there with an old fishing pole and fished him out right away. Sandy ran home as fast as he could go for dry clothes, and was soon back again to join the fun.

Molly Meadow Mouse was there with her tiny little skates, but half an inch long. When her toes got cold, she scrambled up into Bruin's big pocket and cuddled there until she was warm.

All the afternoon the fun continued. When the big sun went to bed behind the hill, they all scampered home as fast as they could go to warm their "toses and noses" and to tell of the good time they had at their first skating party of the season.



Dollars Do Double Duty During this Great Sale!

PROSPERITY has come again. No more waiting for lower prices or better times — they're here. You'll know that the moment you look at the bargains offered in this mammoth sale. Think of it! A genuine cord tire and tube (30 x 3½) for \$7.50. Ready mixed paint, in 5 gallon cans, \$1.98 a gallon. And these are only two of hundreds of bargains just like them.

If you already have a catalog, look through it today, and make out your order—the money you will save will probably buy that "something extra" you've been wanting. If you haven't a catalog, we will mail you one FREE.

Bargains in Everything

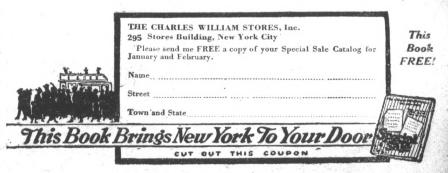
100 pages of clothing for every member of your family; shoes; dry goods; jewelry; furniture; rugs; drugs; housewares; hardware; farm machinery and in fact practically everything you can think of - all specially priced for this sale.

Everything is Guaranteed

And what's more, every single article is guaranteed to please you or we will return your money. Ask any banker anywhere about the responsibility of The Charles William Stores.

Clip and mail the coupon below today and get your share of these big "prosperity bargains."

> THE CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, Inc. **NEW YORK CITY**





Take a Kodak with you

When nature beckons, Kodak calls and you put the scene in a picture. It's all easy the Kodak way and pleasure a-plenty as well.

> Autographic Kodaks \$6.50 up At your dealer's

Eastman Kodak Company, Rochester, N.Y.

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE
Finely Pulverized High Calcium Limestone, either in bulk or bars. Highest grade sold in Michigan.
Campbell Stone Co., Indian River, Mich

Virginia Farms and Homes FREE CATALOGUE OF SPLENDID BARGAINS.
R. B. CHAFFIN & Co., Inc., Richmond, Va.





SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

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



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

Taken from the Mailbag

Merry Circlers Discuss Various Subjects

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am just crazy over books. In the year of 1922 I read over 100 books. Can anybody beat that?

I am eleven years old and am in the eighth grade. On this month's report card I got five A's and one B. I am going to try to get all A's this month.

I hope W. B. has the indigestion and lock-jaw when you get this letter.—Your nephew, Lester Anderson, M. C., Barryton, Mich.

You have a good reading record as

You have a good reading record as well as a school record to be proud of. Keep it up, only don't negelct wholesome outdoor exercise.

Dear Uncle Frank:
Say, Uncle Frank, isn't nature queer, because, whenever a storm is coming the rabbits always stay close to their holes and sea gulls fly about a half mile inland. Anyway, that is how I tell a storm is coming. Well, goodbye.—Your want-to-be niece, Eleanor Gibson, South Haven, Mich.

No. I don't think nature is queer.

No. I don't think nature is queer. It is wonderful. Are you just as good at turning somersaults, and mocking birds as you have been?

Dear Uncle Frank:
Did you ever play basket ball? I
do, and like it very much. I played on
the high school team last year and
will again this year. I played volley
ball this year, and our school got the

Our school has organized an Agriculture and Home Economics Club. There are forty members, twenty boys and twenty girls. I hope we will make a success of it.

We have an orchestra at our school.



The Austin Children and Family Pet.

We organized it last year, and have twelve people in it. I play the violin. We have a farm of 160 acres. As I have no brothers, I help papa on the farm. Last year I cut the hay, wheat, oats and barley. My sisters and I also had an acre of cucumbers. We made \$200 on that,

My violin lesson is waiting for me, so I must close.

so I must close.
Thank you very much for my M. C.
pin.—Jeanne E. Ratzloff, Mason, Mich. I am glad to know that you are so active in school affairs. It is mighty good training as well as being enjoy-

Dear Uncle Frank:

At last people have something to talk about besides bobbed hair—and that thing is cross word puzzles. Aren't they fun? I get so fascinated that I almost neglected my Christmas gifts. But I'm not the only one. I know a woman who didn't get her washing out until three o'clock because she stopped to work cross words.

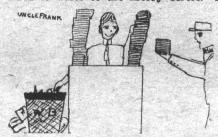
High school is so interesting this year. The livest organization in it is the agricultural club. January 9 and 10 we are putting on an Ag-H.E. Exposition for the farmers of Barry county. The business men of Hastings are ty. The business men of Hastings are contributing the prizes, and we have such fun soliciting them, and winning over the crabby ones. I am chairman of the home economics half, so, of course, I have to be on the job every minute, but none of us mind it.

This letter is as long as an Australian ballot, now.—Your M. C. friend,

Georgia Brown, R.-3, Hastings, Mich.

Cross-word puzzles will cause as much trouble as cross words, if they keep women from work like that. I bet you are enjoying your school activities. Hope your exhibition will be a success.

Dear Uncle Frank:
As the year is nearing a close I decided to write to the Merry Circle. I



"My Conception of Uncle Frank," by Dorothy Rake.

Dorothy Rake.

don't want to forget our part of the paper, as through it I found a very dear friend. We have corresponded for about two years. Last year, while on our trip through Michigan, we stopped at her home, which is near Ionia, but much to my sorrow, she was visiting at another city.

We were "bent" on seeing each other so when she and her sister were visiting near here I had them come and visit me for a few days.

They certainly are lovely friends and they seem as if we had always known them, they were so home-like.

I must retire so my brain will be rested and able to do my helpful but hard Latin lesson in the morning.—A revived niece, Lucille Stuckey, Redford, Mich.

I had been wondering what had be-

I had been wondering what had become of you. It makes me happy to know you have found such a nice friend through the Merry Circle.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Dear Uncle Frank:

Thanks ever so much for the pin and membership card. I think it's great fun to figure out the cross-word puzzles, look up the read-and-win contests, and give your opinions on the worth-while school and political topics.

Why not discuss great national and state problems? Many of the citizens of today don't even know the every-day problems which our government is up against. These contests would cause us to take a greater interest in our government affairs and to realize the immense task our President and congress really have before them.

I'm sending a small contribution for the Merry Circle Fund. Long may it live!

Thanking you again for the pin, I am another niece, Betty Cramer, Comstock, Mich.

Yes, let us discuss such subjects; but, why didn't you start the ball rolling? Thanks for the "contrib" to the

"THE MICHIGAN FARMER."

By Hazel Walworth, North Adams,
Michigan.
We've a paper called "The Michigan
Farmer,"
Every column is surely a charmer,
But the "Boys' and Girls' Page,"
Suits one of my age,
Let's all read "The Michigan Farmer."

There a fashion page for the ladies, And lots of cute things for the babies, But the "Boys' and Girls' Page"

Is best for my age, Though each one of the waste box afraid is.

If a farmer wishes to keep,
Hogs, horses, pigs, chickens, or sheep,
Let him ask his small boy,
Who reads our page with joy,
And he'll not lose a minute of sleep.

Oh, "The Farmer's" the paper for me, For I think you can all plainly see, That whatever's worth knowing, "The Farmer" is showing, Yes, "The Farmer's" the paper for me.

This limerick came in too late to be considered in the contest.—Uncle

Why Mothers Get Gray

One of the Prize Stories By LaVendee Adolph

MBITIOUS Phil Bryery came forth onto the narrow balcony which bordered three sides of the living-room and gazed dully about. Across the room his sister, Jacqueline, was hanging listlessly from the railing by her knees. Below her old black Lilly was picking up trinkets that had fallen from her knicker pockets, and scolding softly in her droll southern

"Ah sho don't know what I's all a goin' to do with yo', Miss Jacqueline. Yo' all keep yo' old mammy hoppin' all ob de time."

This was too much for the restless Phil, so he called across the room, "Smarty!"

"Coward!" returned Jac, eyeing him cooly.

He retreated to think of a comeback to cover the fact that he didn't possess the nerve to hang in this reckless fashion, but finally returned to the most promising field of entertainment, that of teasing Jacqueline. Apparently she did not see him, as he folded his arms on the railing and gazed at her critically.
"Tomboy!" he teased.

"Sissy!" she returned.

Mrs. Bryery interrupted here. "Jacqueline, you get down from there and stop worrying Lilly. While we're in the reforming act you and Phil may as well stop quarreling, for I can't write with you two hissing at each other."

"Let's go over to the pickle factory," suggested Phil, repressing the enticing desire to tease her.

"Oh, let's! It's just started."

After some persuasion Mrs. Bryery withdrew her objections and they started with her calling instructions

About a quarter of a mile from the house they came to the railroad, following to its fork where one way led to the pickle factory and the other to town, down the line several miles.

Hearing the shriek of the engine whistle they whirled about and saw a freight: train' approaching.

"Get across to the other track," called Jac. - As she started to run she caught her foot in the cattle guard of the main track. Seeing this, Phil ran wildly to her rescue. She was pulling desperately but with no avail. Phil's mind worked quickly and he started to untie her shoe string but it knotted. Since it was a sport shoe he was obliged to pull hard, but it would not yield. He grabbed for his knife while Jacqueline turned white.

"Get out!" she shrieked, giving him a backward push violently.

He turned about only to see her collapse in the center of the track, with the puffing locomotive not ten yards away.

Hearing her last scream above the noise, his eyes closed quickly to shut out the sight and he only heard the train go rumbling by. It was a long train and seemed much longer to Phil. When it had passed he lay, unable to move for some time. Opening his eyes to the bright afternoon sunshine everything was silent except for the rumble of the train in the distance. Gathering himself together limply he arose and started for home, carefully avoiding the sight of the spot where he last saw his sister faint. Slowly he walked the few rods to the dusty road down which he had so recently joyfully traveled, but here he broke into a run.

"Oh, mother, mother!" Phil cried, between catches of his breath, as he dropped on the stone steps.

Seeing his state of excitement, Mrs. Bryery sprang from the lounging chair and hurried across the porch.

"Jac's dead! She's been run over by a train!" His long run prevented his saying more.

Though she turned deathly pale, Mrs. Bryery was not the fainting kind, so calling for water and the car they were soon speeding toward the spot.

All were silent, except Lilly, who wailed loudly, but screamed terrible when the car stopped short before a saucy figure approaching them.

"You darned nut!" it snapped at Phil. Then turning to Mrs. Bryery it continued, "Mother, what do you think he did? He left me fainting with my foot caught in a cattle guard and went right home, leaving me to-

Here she was interrupted by much embracing, after which she explained that the train had, by work of the automatic switch, gone down the private track to the pickle factory.

WORK CONTEST.

AM going to give you a chance to "Work to Win," (that's our Merry Circle motto you know). Just to see what you can do with it, I ask you to make as many words out of the letters in "Work to Win" as you can. Never use a letter in a word more often than it appears in that motto.

The two which get the most actual words made from the letters in that motto will get handsome nickled fountain pens, the next three highest will receive handy flashlights, and the next five, cute little boxes of candy.

Put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of your paper, and if you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name. All who make up good list of words who are not Merry Circlers will get M. C. membership cards and buttons.

This contest closes January 9, so send your paper to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., so that it will get to him before that time.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

TONSILS ARE BAD.

Do you know what could cause the Do you know what could cause the left-side of my neck and head to hurt nearly all the time? My neck is sunken some and the bones seem to be enlarged. At times the left side of my head and neck is sore I can hardly touch it. I have a tingling in my ears most of the time and my head feels heavy. My hair is all falling out. My tonsils are bad. Could they cause this? My left tonsil is worse than the right. My left tonsil is worse than the right one.—E. J.

Yes. This may all be due to the diseased tonsils. The swelling is probably from enlarged glands. Better have the tonsils removed.

SKIN GLANDS CLOGGED.

What causes white pimples? They are like gristle under the skin and some come through.—Subscriber.

Those "white pimples" are probably accumulations from blockage of the subaceous glands of the skin. remedy is to increase the activity of the skin. A cool morning bath followed by vigorous rubbing with a rough towel is an excellent skin tonic. It is important to see that the diet is such as to give regular bowel evacuations every day.

LIME IS NEEDED.

I have a baby boy two and one-half months old, and he weighs thirteen and three-quarter pounds. He's other-wise in good health, but he continu-He's otherously perspires a cold sweat on the head and forehead. Kindly let me know what ails him.—Mrs. W. H.

This condition is not uncommon among babies. It may come from different causes but generally indicates a deficiency of lime salts. If you are giving cow's milk see that lime water is added.

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DECOMBING POULTRY.

(Continued from page 5). shears, the wound heals quickly and does not seem to bother the bird more than a day or two.

I do not believe it is necessary to dub pullets. A house in which the pullets freeze their combs is undoubtedly too cold for profitable egg production and should be constructed along different lines. Poultrymen sometimes dub the pullets in very cold climates and do not find it reduces egg production.

When cockerels are held over winter in colony houses to be sold as spring breeding stock, it is very difficult to keep the combs from freezing. Dubbing may improve their breeding value by reducing the suffering from frozen combs. The bad feature is the fact that such birds do not look attractive and few buyers wish to own them. In general I think that dubbing will never be largely practiced because of the injury to the appearance of the birds. The bright red combs in a flock of layers make the flock more attractive and appearance counts in the poultry business.

POULTRY HOUSE VENTILATION.

We built a small chicken coop last spring, of the shed type with large windows in front and a cloth-covered space in the middle near the top. We built it for a brooder house in the first place, but later decided to keep only a few hens for the winter and keep them in this small building, 8x11. keep them in this small building, 8x11. So we put dropping boards and two roosts in the rear and used it that way. There is a tight board floor in it and the whole thing is about six inches above the ground, set on blocks. Awhile ago, I was of the opinion that the wind would blow under the building and make it cold, so I banked it up all around, about a foot high, with earth. Now I find that the straw litter earth. Now I find that the straw litter which I put in dry and clean, is soaking wet and there is steam on the windows. There is a galvanized smoke

stack which was used with the brooder stove and it seems to me that the coop would be well ventilated with the cloth-covered space in front, too. Can you tell me what makes this straw wet?—Mrs. F. H. V.

The house is probably damp because of the amount of glass as compared with the open front. A general rule is to use one square foot of glass to each sixteen square feet of floor space and then have twice as much open front as glass. The open front is protected with muslin curtains which can be left open except during severe storms from the south. Your plan of using the two large glass windows and the small cloth window means that the sun furnishes a lot of heat to the house during the day through the large area of glass. At night it cools rapidly and the moisture condenses. I believe it best to close the brooder pipe hole to stop the draught.

It is usually best to allow at least four square feet of floor space per bird, especially in small houses. If the house is overcrowded the litter rapidly becomes damp. Usually a board floor is a dry floor if other conditions are all right.

TOBACCO DUST KILLS WORMS.

LARGE Ohio poultry man found A that his 600 hens were infected with worms. The worms were ruining the flock and he got so disgusted that he sold all but thirty of his birds.

What made him think the case was a hopeless one, was that he had put some of the round worms in gasoline and they lived over nine hours.

However, the remaining birds were treated with tobacco dust for round worms and concentrated lye for tapeworms, and the hens were cured. The treatment is to be recommended as this case was the worst the county agent had ever seen.

WOULD INCREASE TARIFF ON DAIRY PRODUCTS.

T the last Tri-State Congress a resolution was adopted urging upon our federal law-makers the necessity of an increase in the tariff on dairy products. At present the great dairy interests of the north and northwest are meeting with too keen competition from foreign countries.

OBJECTIVES OF CLOVERLAND LEADERS.

BETTER progress is made when definite objectives are aimed at. In northern Michigan some aims have been crystallized. Here leaders would conserve wild life; develop water power; reform taxation methods; improve communities; increase the resources of the farm woodlot; call upon the users of highways to make the biggest contribution to their maintenance; crops and live stock to the soil, cli-farm. mate and market.

DICKINSON FARMER GETS SEC-OND PLACE.

ed the potatoes received from Charles Peterson, of Merriman, Dickinson the same time. county, in the second rank among the Michigan producers' product. The Ohio station experts calculate Mr. Pet-

erson's output as 226 bushels per acre, the winner getting 253 bushels. The disease percentage of Mr. Peterson was six, while the winner showed four per cent diseased. Mr. Peterson and the winner are reported to have been the only farmers producing Russet potatoes in Michigan which ran above 200 bushels per acre.

DAIRY BUSINESS IMPROVES IN MARQUETTE.

WHAT the pure-bred sire campaign and the movement for better dairy cattle means to the farmers of this section was set forth to the Rotarians of Marquette recently by L. R. Walker, county agricultural agent. There are 6,000 milch cows in Marquette county, he said, and of this number it may be safely asserted that 4,000 do not produce as much as it costs to keep them. Farmers have to make up the cost of keeping these promote tourist business, and adapt cows from the other resources of the

But the story does not end here. There are not a few examples of herds in the county which are paying a good return to their owners. He contrasted one herd of twelve head of cattle THE Ohio State Agricultural College Experiment Station has place pounds of butter-fat, while another herd of six cattle produced 213 pounds in

> Health is the vital principle of bliss. -Thomson.

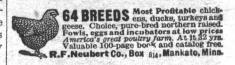


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SO BIG.

(Continued from page 12). ed at Maartje. Maartje was holding a frying pan aloft in one hand while with the other she thrust and poked a fresh stick of wood into the openlidded stove. The two pigtails seated themselves at the table, set with its red-checked cloth and bone-handled cutlery. Jakob Hoogendunk, who had been splashing, snorting, and puffing porpoise-fashion in a corner over a hand-basin whose cubic contents were out of all proportion to the sounds extracted therefrom, now seated himself. Roelf flung his cap on a wall-hook and sat down. Only Selina and Maartje remained standing. "Sit down. Sit down!" Klaas Pool said again, jovially. "Well, how is cabbages?" He chuckled and-winked. Jakob Hoogendunk snorted. A duet of titters from the pigtails. Maartje at the stove smiled; but a trifle grimly, one might have thought, watching her. Evidently Klaas had not hugged his joke in secret. Only the boy Roelf remained unsmiling. Even Selina, feeling the red mounting her cheeks, smiled a little,

nervously, and sat down with some

suddenness.

Maartje Pool now thumped on the table a great bowl of potatoes fried in grease; a platter of ham. There was bread cut in chunks. The coffee was rye, roasted in the oven, ground, and taken without sugar or cream. Of this food there was plenty. It made Mrs. Tebbitt's Monday night meal seem ambrosial. Selina's visions of chicken, oly-koeks, wild ducks, crusty crullers, and pumpkin pies vanished, never to return. She had been very hungry, but now, as she talked, nodded, smiled, she cut her food into infinitesimal bites, did not chew them so very well, and despised herself for being dainty. A slight, distinctive little figure there in the yellow lamplight, eating this coarse fare bravely, turning her soft dark glance on the woman who was making courtless trips from stove to table, from table to stove; on the sullen handsome boy with his purplish chapped hands and his sombre eyes; on the two round-eyed, red-cheeked little girls; on the great red-faced fulllipped man eating his supper noisily and with great relish; on Jakob Hoogendunk, grazing greedily. . .

(Continued next week)

BOOK REVIEWS.

The Agricultural Situation.—This interpretation of the present agricultural situation by G. F. Warren and F. A. Pearson is one of the very best volumes touching upon this important national question. The book contains over 300 pages, is amply illustrated with maps and graphs, and is so readable that its general study would undoubtedly prove a great help to American agriculture at this critical time. It is published by John Wiley & Sons, Inc., New York City, and retails at \$3.00 per volume. The Agricultural Situation .- This in-

Henley's Book of Recipes, Formulas and Processes.—In this 800-page volume are contained 10,000 selected household, workshop, and scientific formulas, trade secrets, chemical recipes, processes and many other ideas for the home factors, farm and workshop. It is edited by Gardner D. Hiscox. Price \$4.00 per volume. Published by the Norman W. Hanley Publishing Co., 2 West 45th Street, New York City. lishing Co York City.

Rural Social Problems.—This book by Charles J. Galpin, author of Rural Life, and now in charge of the Division of Rural Life of the United States Department of Agriculture, meets the needs of busy people who wish, in small compass, clear, pointed discussions of live problems touching the human element of farming and country life. There are nearly 300 pages. The book is published by the Century Co., New York, and sells at \$2.00 per volume.

Farm Economics.—Frank App, the author of this volume, has brought together a vast fund of related facts touching upon not only matters of farm management but also those of distribution in this 700-page book. The text sets forth in terms easily understood by the average person, which with profuse illustrations brings home to the reader those recognized principles underlying practical farming and the marketing of farm crops. Published by the J. B. Lippincott Co., of Chicago.

Veterinary

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

Sheep Have Tapeworm.—Will you publish a reliable remedy for tapeworm in sheep? I had more runty lambs in my flock this year than good ones. I didn't know the cause until after I had killed three and found they had tapeworm in the small intestines. Are the pastures infected with the small worms or the eggs? Would it be advisable to put cattle on this sheep pasture land, and keep them there for a year? C. L. K., Posen, Mich.—You will obtain fairly good results by giving copper sulphate and tobacco—one part copper sulphate in ninety-nine parts water; also one per cent by weight of snuff steeped in ninety-nine parts water. From two to three ounces is a dose for full grown sheep, the copper sulphate solution is added to the tobacco water. In my practice I usually repeat the dose every ninety days and you may give eithpractice I usually repeat the dose every ninety days, and you may give either the copper sulphate solution alone, or add the tobacco water. The many practice is the copper sulphate solution alone, or add the tobacco water. best results. One-half grown lambs may be given one and one-half ounces of each mixture. This remedy is also very effective in the treatment of stomach worms in sheep. Plow up land or pasture other stock on it next year.

Fits.—We have two pups, one six months old, the other three months old, and both take fits. I gave them castor oil, but this failed to held them. I feed them bread, potatoes and milk. Mrs. F. M. S., Dorr, Mich.—Epilepsy is a chronic brain affection, with fits of disturbed consciousness. is a chronic brain affection, with fits of disturbed consciousness and sensation and accompanying muscular spasms, between which are varying intervals of freedom from symptoms. Its essential causes are not known, but there is ample evidence to establish the fact that it is undoubtedly hereditary. If these fits are caused by worms, withhold food for twelve hours, and give fifteen drops of equal parts of and give fifteen drops of equal parts of fluid extract of spigelia and senna two or three times a week.

Indigestion.—We have a seven-year-old mare that has been running out doors until lately, but sheltered during storms, also stabled nights. She is now out of condition, urine scant and milky-like in appearance, her appetite is not good. L. W., Hersey, Mich.—Give her two tablespoonfuls of baking soda, a dessertspoonful of powdered gentian, in ground feed two or three times a day. Feed her some clover and plenty of roots. Give her daily exercise, don't subject her to exposure, but see that her stable is well supplied with fresh air.

POLLED SHORTHORN BREEDERS OVERLOOKED.

I N our recent review of the Michigan winnings in the International Live Stock Show, we inadvertently overlooked the awards coming to L. C. Kelly & Sons, of Plymouth, who took second on bulls calved before 1920; third on cow with calf; fourth on heifers calved between January 1 and June 30, 1923; and fourth on heifers calved between January 1 and April 30, 1924 between January 1 and April 30, 1924

CATTLE SWINDLER STILL ON THE JOB.

H. C. Helms, who honored Michigan with his nefarious scheme, has been heard of recently in other states. This paper has carried notices from J. G. Hays, secretary of the Michigan State Holstein Association warning against Helms, who had swindled Michigan cattle men cattle men.

Look out for a cattle buyer answering this description: Six feet tall, medium build, weight about 170-190. Hair dium build, weight about 170-190. Hair light brown. Eyes blue. Gold teeth—believed to be eye teeth. Wears a watch charm of pearl fashioned as a cow's head. Affects a decided southern accent. Has used the same name, H. C. Helms. Claims different places as his home, but a favorite location has been Nashville, Tennessee.

His scheme is to enlist aid in buying cattle. Sooner or later he will attempt to cash a check, either for expense money he needs, or to pay for cattle. He exhibits letters and telegrams from a bank identifying himself. These are bogus. Do not sign on his check as sponsor.

sponsor. If you have information regarding If you have information regarding this rascal, wire collect at once to the officers mentioned in this write-up; or to the shariff at Corunna, or Grand Rapids, Michigan, or to J. G. Hays, Dairy Department, M. A. C., East Lansing, Michigan.



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lambs-Nebraska. Perhaps you have been feeding only a very small

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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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Breeders Indorse T. B. Work

Many Benefits Shown

the present "area plan" for the eradimanded that funds be provided for a meeting resolved itself into a testimonial affair, each breeder vieing with the other in expressing their satisfac-tion in the work and the economic and public benefits derived from it. When a breeder from Hillsdale county produced figures to prove that \$10 was added to the value of each one of the cows which left the county because of the fact that that county was "clean," a breeder from Livingston claimed that the premium amounted to \$15 a

VITHOUT a dissenting voice, the shall we clean up while our average live stock breeders of Michigan is below three per cent? From an assembled from all parts of the economic standpoint, it pays to eradistate at Lansing last week, indorsed cate T. B. on the area plan and to do it as soon as possible. Michigan has cation of bovine tuberculosis and de- been and is, a leader in this wonderful movement which means dollars to the more vigorous campaign. In fact, the breeders, and safety and health to the public."

The following resolutions adopted unanimously by this large body of breeders:

First.—That we indorse the work done by the state and federal officials in the eradication of bovine tuber-

Second.—That we recognize the assistance given by the State Adminis-



This Flock of Black-top Merinos was Recently Presented to the Agricultural College by Interested Breeders.

are paying ten cents a hundredweight more for hogs from accredited areas and Hillsdale county shipped over 23,-000 hogs during the past year, getting that premium on all. From an economic standpoint, all agreed that the tuberculosis eradication program was a huge success.

Mr. H. W. Norton, Jr., director of the Bureau of Animal Industry, gave a brief resume of the work accomplished so far. There are now seven counties which have been accredited, which means that the number of reactors found therein amount to less than one-half per cent. Twenty-one counties have been tested once or more and will soon be in the accredited list. Twenty more are on the waiting list. That funds have not been available as rapidly as the demand for testing, is shown by the fact that five of these counties have been on the waiting-list for over two years, monies all appropriated and anxiously awaiting the action of the state.

Basing his figures on the experiences of the past few years, Mr. Norton predicted that over 27,000 reactors would be found in the twenty-one counties which have had tests and those twenty counties which are waiting to be tested. If the state is to meet the cost of the work and the indemnities on these cows, it will require an annual appropriation of \$600,000 for the next two years. Mr. Herbert Smith. of the National Live Stock Commission, speaking on this point, said: "This is not such a huge sum as you might think. Unless it is done now, it will cost much more later on. New York state is spending \$4,000,000 dollars this year on that work. Shall we amounting to fifty per cent, like they have in some counties in New York, or Live Stock show.

loads. Packers at the large centers work as outlined by Mr. Norton-\$600, 000 annually for two years.

Fourth.-That dairy products shipped from areas that have been tested once or more may be labeled as such. Fifth.—That provision be made for

the appointment of live stock inspectors for the accredited counties. Sixth.—That legislation shall be pro-

vided whereby the owner of reactor animals shall not receive an indemnity so large that it, together with the salvage, will amount to more than the appraised value.

Seventh.—That the administrative board be requested to provide an emergency fund to take care of such contingencies as "foot-and-mouth" ease, etc.

Eighth.—That a committee be appointed to present legislative matters to the State Administrative Board .-

WANT LIVE STOCK NEWS SER-VICE FOR EAST.

R EPRESENTATIVES of the live stock selling cooperatives of Ohio, Indiana, Michigan and West Virginia, backed by the American Farm Bureau Federation, are making an effort to induce the senate appropriations committee to provide sufficient funds for extending the live stock news service to the Cleveland, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Buffalo and Pittsburgh markets. Fourteen western markets, some of them small and unimportant, are receiving this live stock service now. And the question is asked: "Why not give it to the large eastern markets?"

The M. A. C. stock judging team wait until we have infestations took tenth place in the college judging contest at the recent International

forstock Feed 1 pound Colonial Special Farmer's Salt to each 100 pounds dry feed. Keep another supply of this salt before stock all the time. Wont cause sore tongues. Mixes thoroughly; wont sift out. The bags make good toweling. Send your name now for "New Truth About Salt." THE COLONIAL SALT CO. Dept. 15 AKRON, OHIO Chicago Boston Buffalo Atlanta Dallas Pittsburgh

BSORBINE TRADE MARK REG.U.S.PAT. OFF. Reduces Bursal Enlargements. Thickened, Swollen Tissues, Curbs, Filled Tendons, Sore-ness from Bruises or Strains;

There's a Colonial Salt for every purpos

ness from Bruises or Strains; stops Spavin Lameness, allays pain. Does not blister, remove the hair or lay up the horse. \$2.50 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Book 1 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind—an antiseptic liniment for bruises, cuts, wounds, strains, painful, swollen veins or glands. It heals and soothes. \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or postpaid. Will tell you more if you write. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, INC.. 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Registered Helfers and Bull Calves. Also some Young Cows. Farm. Will Cottle, R. I, West Branch, Mich.

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

FOR SALE Registered Milking Shorthorn heifer, 2 yrs. old. Red color. Well built. Eugene Wilcox, Bangor, Mich.

Shorthorns CURTISS, Bay City, Mich. Two Bulls ready for Service, BARR &

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

One Villager Shorthorn Bull one year old. Sired by Villager Elmdale by Villager Royal. Price \$100. A. & F. Parmenter, Durand, Mich.

Shorthorns Best of quality and breeding. Bulla, cows and heifers for sale. BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D. Tecumseh, Mich. Parshall's Herefords Two Young Husky Re-J. B. PARSHALL, R. I, Oak Grove, Mich.

HOGS

Large Type Berkshires Choice boars. Gilts bred or reasonable. W. H. EVERY, Manchester, Mich.

Berkshire boars of good type and quality, weighing around 200 pounds, at market price, eligible to registry. B. B. Reavey, Akron, Mich.

Service Boars and Bred Sows few sons and daughters of Super Col. Michigan adquarters for Colonel bred Durces. LAKEFIELD FARM, Clarkston, Mich.

Berkshires Sows and gilts bred to Laurel Epochal 10th, greatest living Berkshire boar. We also have three ex ready for service. Our Berkshires won Michigan State Fair this year. Butter imumne. Prices reasonable. Write for information. COREY FARMS, New Hayen, Mich.

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

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

Registered O. L. C. service boars and open gilts. Best of breading, priced right. J. R. VAN ETTEN, Clifford, Mich.

O. I. C's. Registered and immured all times. Boars, bred sows, open gilts and pigs at Farmers' prices. Come and see my-hered at Morrish Crossing on D. U. R. Atherton Road. R. F. D. 6, Flint, Mich. EARLE R. MORRISH.

O. I. C's Spring pigs, Sired by "Glant Boy" and Jumbo Bell Boy," also Brown Swiss bulls. MILO M. PETERSON, R. 2, lools, Mich.

If You Need a CHOICE O. L. C. spring b or gilt, write to Jacob Smi Saline, Mich. We have a goodly number to choose for

WHAT HOPES HAVE FARMERS FOR 1925?

(Continued from page 3). responding increase in the number of loaves of bread, pounds of meat, butter, and cheese, yards of cloth, and the and evening at set periods.

Foreign Situation Best in Years.

Two years ago, the possibility of a general European collapse figured in all discussions of the American business and agricultural outlook. That danger is passed. While Europe is still in bad shape, conditions are the best since the war and they are gradually improving. The coming year is even more certain to bring a foreign industrial revival than to produce business expansion at home.

This is already reflected in the increased rate at which foreign countries have been taking our cotton and absorbing wool in the primary markets in the southern hemisphere. Demand for wheat, rye, hog products and tobacco will be stronger, as one of the first effects of reviving industrial activity abroad will be to raise their standards of living from the level of post-war impoverishment, rather than to build up a fund of savings for payment on reparations or international debts. This does not mean that more of these food products will be taken than in 1924, as the size of our surplus must be considered, but foreign buyers will be in better position to pay good

Labor and Supplies May Cost More. An era of business expansion usually is a period of rising prices. Quotations on farm products are likely to be higher than in 1924, on the average, but prices of other commodities may gain even more rapidly. The probable long time tendency of farm prices to gain on industrial products may be interrupted temporarily. With a broad demand for labor in factories and on construction gangs, wages of farm labor are likely to be a trifle higher. This raises the possibility of a slight gain in farm costs of production.

Less Emphasis on Stock. The balance between live stock and grain, which always is in the process of shifting, is changing to a stronger emphasis on grain production at present. The live stock situation will be dominated in the early part of 1925 by higher feed costs. Later on, prospects for the new crops of feed grains and hay will count.

Throughout the year, receipts of hogs will be lighter than in 1924, and, in the later months, shortage is likely to become a reality, because of the curtailment of production, of which there is positive evidence. Receipts of cattle also are likely to show some falling off, because of fewer fed cattle early in the year and smaller shipments from the range in the latter half. Lamb receipts will probably gain slightly for the year as production is under stimulation. The momentum of the trend toward dairying will be checked, in a measure, by the feed situation. If good feed grain crops are harvested in 1925, attractive prices for fat cattle and hogs may cause the pendulum of production in those two fields of endeavor to swing the other way again.

crops in 1925 being larger than in 1924, ey. The man who keeps scrub bulls and others smaller, depending upon and which are favored by the weather. The dairy business is doomed to disappointtotal of all crops is not apt to change ment and is not in the business 'right.' a great deal unless the weather de- Prices may drop but the man who has parts far from the normal. Most production will be less than in 1924, with ing to make money. dairy and poultry products probably much the same.

With the promise of larger domestic consumption and improved foreign buying power, prices should be enough better than in 1924 to more than offset any rise in production costs, giving the average farmer in 1925 the largest income he has had since 1920.

Health and cheerfulness make beautv.—Cervantes

BELIEVES IN REGULARITY.

N the dairy business I practice regularity. I have definite times for feeding at morning, noon and evening. I also start the milking both morning

This, in the long run, is convenient. I have the practice so worked into my system that I would not think of waiting a half hour for doing this work. Neither company, banks, or agents could persuade me to change my choring hours ten minutes. This habit goes far toward making the care of the cows and the other barn duties more pleasant.

But the advantage is not all in the convenience. I am certain that the cows do better when fed and milked at regular times. They seem ready for their meals at the very instant we are in the habit of feeding them. I think the digestive juices then flow more freely, so that the animals make better use of their feeds at less expenditure of energy. And, every man who keeps cows knows that we have to take advantage of every factor that will give us the largest return from the roughage and grain we feed.-K. D. Ringle.

TIMOTHY LOSING CASTE.

T is too bad. This old friend of tarmers, timothy hay, is moving to the rear benches. Competition is becoming too strong for him. Even now, he is back almost in line with good oat straw. Most discouraging, in-

At the Agricultural College, tests were carried on to determine the relative value of roughages in the cows' ration. On the basis of a cow weighing 1.200 pounds it took just one pound more of concentrated feed to make up the difference between the feeding values of timothy hay and oat straw.

The cows receiving an allowance of twelve pounds of timothy hav also had thirty-six pounds of silage and eleven pounds of a grain mixture containing four pounds of corn meal, four pounds of ground oats, two pounds of cottonseed meal and one pound of oil meal.

The other group of cows had a quantity of oat straw equal to the timothy hay fed the first group, and one more pound of the same mixture of grain, plus the quantity of silage.

If clover hay is substituted for the timothy, then only nine pounds of the grain mixture is needed. With mixed hay the grain requirement is ten pounds; while with alfalfa hay the quantity of grain is cut to eight

DAIRYING DISCUSSED-PLANS

THE Pinconning Boosters' Club and the farmers of northern Bay county resumed their series of winter meetings by listening to a splendid. practical address by Mr. H. E. Dennison, fieldman for the Jersey Cattle Club. Every sentence carried with it a point of practical value to the dairyman in his daily business.

He said in part: "The dairy business will always be good for the man who is in it 'right.' By that I do not mean the average man who produces less than 3,300 pounds of milk per cow. In sum, we can count upon some That man has no license to make monexpects to get profits from the a high production per cow is still go-

> We must have good tools to work with. Good cows are obtained through breeding, feeding, and care. All three are in the control of the farmer. Use good pure-bred sires, feed the cows properly, and care for them. The Cow Testing Association can locate the slackers and teach one how to feed each cow correctly. Not one farmer in fifty in Michigan knows how to feed his cows so as to get the most production at the least cost.
>
> FOR SALE Two Registered Guernsey bull, 14 months old. Also, three No. 1 Guernsey tion at the least cost.
>
> FOR SALE Two Registered Guernsey old. Farmer's prices. Cash or terms. Address Box No. 278, Clio, Mich.



her through the dangerous strain at Calving-

Calving-the strain of reproduction - is a severe test for the vital organs of even the most vigorous dairy cow. In the shock and stress of this critical period lurk many hazards to health and milk-giving.

The genital and digestive organs, carrying this great added burden, need help - invigorating medicinal assistance. Otherwise there is a breakdown. Diseases and disorders creep in and the productive capacity of the cow is threatened.

To carry a cow safely through calving, nothing could be more satisfying in its results than the invig-

orating help of Kow-Kare. A tablespoonful in the feed twice a day for two weeks before, and two or three weeks after, works wonders.-

Kow-Kare contains the medicinal properties to build up the genital and digestive organs to top notch vigor. A slight investment to assist nature

will repay you with a healthy, productive milker and a vigorous calf.

More Milk Assured

A tablespoonful of Kow-Kare twice a day, one week in each month will bring many added dollars in your monthly milk check. The strain of winter feeding needs this invigorating medicinal offset right now. Try this plan on all of your cows and note results.

Banish Disease

Such cow ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth,

Scours, Garget, Milk Fever, Lost Appetite, etc., result from run down digestive and genital organs.

Kow-Kare successfully treats these disorders because it builds up the key organs and makes them function as nature intended. At the first sign of cow ailments, let Kow-Kare be your "home cow doctor."

Send for this Free Book

BAG BALM

insures a

healthy udder

Keep on hand a can

of Bag Balm. A great

healing ointment for

Caked Bag, cuts,

scratches, chaps and

Big 10 oz. pkg. 60c

hardened tissues.

We publish a free book on the home treatment of cow ailments. Write us today for your copy of "The Home Cow Doctor." Its timely aid may save you hundreds of dollars.

Feed dealers, general stores and druggists sell Kow-Kare in \$1.25 and 65c size Send direct to us if you fail to find it locally.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc. Makers of Bag Balm, Garget Remedy, Horse Comfort LYNDONVILLE, VT.





CATTLE

January Discount Sale

Our printed List of Bulls for sale by MICHIGAN STATE HERDS cludes a choice selection of excellent nes of breeding with wonderful record

backing.

20% Discount from the regular quoted price for orders taken during January.

SEND FOR OUR LIST



Bureau of Animal Industry Dept. C Lansing, Michigan

HOGS

O.I.C's last spring pigs, either sex, not akin, from strong stock, recorded free. OTTO B. SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas ow offering some wonderful bred gilts, granddaugh-s of National Grand Champion—at prices you can y. 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. Bost Livingston, Parma, Mich.

P. C. Choice Boars and Gilts that will please you.
C. Sired by Peter A. Pan & Medel 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 Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 23



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, December 29.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red at \$1.89; No. 2 red \$1.88; No. 3 red \$1.85; No. 2 white \$1.89; No. 2 mixed \$1.88.
Chicago—December \$1.75¼@1.75%; May \$1.78¾@1.78%; July at \$1.52%.
Toledo.—Cash \$1.91@1.92.

Corn.
Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at \$1.32; No. 3 yellow \$1.27.
Chicago.—December at \$1.26%; May \$1.30%@1.30%; July \$1.30%@1.31.
Oats.
Detroit.—New, No. 2 white 64c; No. 3. 63c.

3, 63c. Chicago.—December 60½c; May at 64%c; July 63½c.

Rye.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2, \$1.49.
Chicago.—December at \$1.48; May \$1.55\frac{3}{4}; July \$1.36.
Toledo.—\$1.43.

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

Buckwheat. Detroit.—Milling grade \$2.33@2.35.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.50@5.65 per cwt. Chicago.—Navy, choice \$5.90; kidneys \$9.25.
New York.—Choice pea at \$6.15@
6.25; red kidneys \$9@9.25.
Seeds.
Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$19.80; alsike \$13.25; timothy \$3.35.

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

Feeds.

Detroit.—Bran at \$40; standard middlings \$40; fine do \$44; cracked corn \$56; coarse cornmeal \$50; chop \$45 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Chicago prices on apples: Northern Spies \$7@8 bbl; Baldwins \$6@6.50; Jonathans \$8.50@9 bbl; Kings \$6@6.50; Greenings \$6.50; Greenings \$6.50; To bbl; Wageners \$5@5.25 bbl; Snows at \$4.50@5; Winesaps \$7@7.50 bbl.

WHEAT

The advance in wheat prices which had been under way since the beginning of December was interrupted early last week by a heavy volume of speculative selling. The loss was fully recovered later and the market advanced well into new high ground for the season. The fresh spurt of strength was rather surprising as it came at a time when holiday dullness usually dominates the market. Export trade also has been more active than expected for the holiday season, which indicates that foreigners are not entirely easy in mind as to supplies. The supply position is slowly tightening. The advance in wheat prices which pected for the holiday season, which indicates that foreigners are not entirely easy in mind as to supplies. The supply position is slowly tightening. Primary receipts are around a million bushels a day against over two million bushels three weeks ago. The visible supply has decreased for three consecutive weeks. This development is all the more significant in view of the decline in clearances for export in the last few weeks. World shipments are still running below weekly import requirements and ocean passage stocks are down to 48,000,000 bushels, against 68,000,000 bushels five weeks ago. The world crop is placed at 3,300,000,000 bushels against 3,740,000,000 last year. The world rye crop is estimated at 1,174,000,000 bushels last year, making a total reduction in bread grains of 760,000,000 bushels.

Since November 1, when the new corn year started, receipts at primary markets have been 25 per cent less than in the same period of 1923 or 1922. Nevertheless, about as much corn has been added to the visible supply as in either of those years, indicating that the commercial demand is narrower than before. Just how much of a winter movement of corn will develop remains uncertain. With a decidedly bullish tone in bread grains, corn prices are holding close to the highest levels of the season. ar started rece

RYE

Rye prices are at a new high level on the crop. Foreign buying has been rather inactive for several weeks but it would appear that stocks on passage

to Europe have dropped to the irreducible minimum and foreign demand is showing more activity at the moment than at any time for a long while. The visible supply remains near the peak of the season but primary receipts are falling and an increase in clearances would probably mean rapid shrinkage in the accumulation. Reports upon the new crop in Russia are pessimistic and exports from the last Russian crop are expected to be quite small. Rye will not encounter such competition from Argentina and Australia as wheat must undergo.

OATS

The cash demand for oats is not especially keen, but speculative buying for future delivery is rather impressive. It is general belief that consumption of oats will be extremely heavy and that much higher prices will occur as the supply diminishes. At present, the visible supply is practically at a record level. tically at a record level.

BARLEY

Export sales of barley have been fairly heavy recently, because of a severe shortage abroad. The United States is the principal source at present.

SEEDS

Markets for most field seeds are firm with small advances quotable in parts of the price list. Offerings of clover seed from the country are quite small and the movement of other seeds is tapering off, so that there is little pressure on the markets from seeds leaving first hands. The supply of soybeans suitable for seed appears to be

BEANS -

The bean market is higher than a week ago with the choice hand-picked whites quoted at \$5.75@5.85 per 100 pounds for prompt shipment, f. o. b. Michigan points. Severe weather over the bean territory has prevented deliveries from growers, stocks are moderate at the elevators and most of the week holders have sald out with present weak holders have sold out with present owners inclined to wait for the anticipated improvement in demand during January. Cold weather also has stimulated the jobbing trade and dealers report fairly numerous inquiries for the holiday season.

FEEDS

Prices for all by-product feeds show a firmer tone as cold weather is stimulating the demand and the output from mills is falling off. While the demand is hardly up to normal, prices are likely to show an upward trend, particularly if the grain markets continue strong.

POTATOES

The carlot movement of potatoes lightened up still further last week and prices have scored a substantial advance. Cold weather probably was a factor in reducing shipments but it also interfered with the demand on the large distributing markets, so that the strength is rather significant as to the supply in the hands of retailers. Postrength is rather significant as to the supply in the hands of retailers. Potato prices will probably fluctuate around the present level during the winter as there are undoubtedly large supplies in storage. Northern round whites are quoted at \$1.05@1.25 per 100 pounds on the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES

The carlot movement of apples is the lightest at this season in several years and prices are gradually working higher. Demand is reported as moderate but is undoubtedly adequate to take care of the supply. Michigan Baldwins are bringing \$6@6.50 a barrel in Chicago, with Jonathans at \$8@8.25.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Zero weather throughout the main producing sections, which curtailed collections as well as the lay, and an active demand to supply the holiday trade, combined to push prices of fresh eggs higher last week. The decline which is commonly expected in December has not yet put in its appearance, and with the cold weather continuing, egg prices may go into the new year at a higher level than a year ago.

Poultry prices advanced from the low of a week ago as the market adjusted itself to the heavier supplies of live poultry. The supply of turkeys for the Christmas market was liberal and prices were steady. Demand gen-

erally is turning to poultry other than fowls and chickens as popular prejudice, on account of the disease epidemic, rules against the latter.

Chicago.—Eggs, extras 62@63c; miscellaneous 46@56c; dirties 34@36c; checks 31@32c; fresh firsts 50@57c; ordinary firsts 35@40c. Live poultry, hens 15@21c; springers 24c; roosters 15c; ducks 24c; geese 21c; turkeys 30c pound.

HAY

Cold weather has stimulated the demand for hay and interfered with the country loadings, so that the markets show a stronger tone, although prices have not changed much. Analysis of the final estimate on the tame hay crop shows that the Pacific and Rocky Mountain states, and the section from New Mexico east to the Atlantic, have a small yield, while New England has slightly less than last year. Most of the increase which made the 1924 crop a record-breaker is in the states from Minnesota, Iowa, and Missouri, eastward.

BUTTER

BUTTER

Butter prices are marking time. Although production reports indicate a gradual increase from week to week, receipts at the large markets last week fell below those of the preceding week. Demand is holding up on a satisfactory scale. Withdrawals from storage stocks since December 1 have been twice as large as in the same period a year ago. At present, production is running behind last year and imports are negligible. If these conditions continue, rapid distribution of storage holdings is likely to be maintained. Prices are not excessive for this season of the year and might easily hold the present level or higher for another month or two. month or two.

Ninety-two score creamery is quoted at: Chicago 41½c; Boston 44c; New York 44½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 37@40c a pound.

WOOL

Trading on the wool market is less active, but prices are firm and the upward tendency is still manifest. Mills are inquiring as to offerings to be available after the holidays and are shopping around for bargains, showing that they are still much interested. Foreign markets are slightly easy, although the decline in prices is mostly due to cheaper wools being offered. Imports of fine wools at Boston are increasing, with most of the arrivals going direct to mills. The mills also are buying some of the contracts held by dealers on new clip western wools.

Live Stock Market Service

Hogs.

Receipts 12,000. Market is closing strong to 25c higher; medium and heavy \$11@11.25; light weights \$10.65 @11; light lights \$10.25@10.75; pigs \$10@10.50; packing sows and roughs \$9@9.50.

Calves.

Receipts 200. Tongology the control of the

Calves.
Receipts 200. Tops \$17.50; culls \$11

Cattle.

Cattle.

Receipts 1,500. Market is 25@50c higher; some cases 35c@\$1 up; steers 1,100 lbs. up \$6.50@10.50; steers 1,100 lbs. down \$5.50@10.50; heifers \$5@8; culls \$1.75@5.75; bulls \$3@3.50. Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 13,000. Best lambs at \$19; culls \$17 down; best yearlings \$15@16; best aged wethers at \$11@11.50; ewes \$9@10.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 70,000. Market mostly 15 @25c higher. Big packers holding back; good 240 to 300-lb. butchers at \$10.55@10.90; early tops at \$10.95; choice weighty butchers held higher; good 180 to 230-lb. averages \$10.25@10.65; 150 to 170-lb. mostly at \$9.75@10.15; bulk strong weight slaughter pigs \$9@9.50.

pigs \$9@9.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 23,000. Market is uneven. Fed steers fairly steady; tops higher, on 1,400 lbs. and upwards; light and handyweight offerings scarce, firm; best weighty steers \$11.25, some held higher; strong yearlings \$12.50; choice young steers absent; bulk steer run grading medium; fat cows and heifers strong to 25c higher; bulls 10@15c up; vealers firm, mostly \$10.50@12.50 to packers and \$13.50@15 to shippers.

Sheep and Lambs. Receipts 16,000. Market slow. Fat lambs are steady and 10@25c lower; early bulk fat natives and fed west-

dry fed\$ 9.75@10.50

Best heavy steers, dry-fed	7.75@	9.50
Handyweight butchers	6.25@	
Mixed steers and heifers	5.25@	
Handy light butchers	4.25@	
Light butchers	4.00@	
Best cows	4.50@	
Butcher cows	3.50@	
Cutters	3.00@	
Canners	2.25@	
Choice bulls	3.25@	
Heavy bologna bulls	4.25@	
Stock bulls	3.25@	
Feeders	4.75@	
	4.25@	
Milkers\$4	0.00@	30.00
_ Veal Calves.		

Receipts 472. 50c@\$1 higher. Market strong and Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,917. Market is 25@50c

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Practically all root crops took a jump in price on the markets today. Cabbage and carrots were in exceptionally good demand, Parsnips, parsley root, turnips and squash moved off well at higher prices. Spinach was slow. Live poultry was scarce.

Apples \$1@3- bu; beets 65e@\$1.25 bu; cabbage \$1@1.75 bu; carrots \$1@1.50 bu; celery 25@60c dozen; eggs, retail 65@80c; small pigs 30@40c; hogs, dressed 13c; horseradish, fancy \$5 bu; No. 1, \$3@4.50 bu; No. 2, \$2.50 @3 bu; leeks 50c dozen bunches; lettuce 90c bu; onions, dry 90c@\$1.50 bu; green 60c dozen bunches; parsley roots 75c@\$1.25 bu; parsnips \$1@1.75 bu; potatoes, No. 1, 65@75c bu; No. 2 and ungraded at 55@60c bu; poultry, hens, wholesale 26c; retail 28@30c; springers, wholesale 26c; retail 28@30c; dressed poultry, springers 32c; pumpkins 75e; rutabages 50@75c; spinach \$1 bu; Hubbard squash \$1.75@2 bu; turnips \$1.50@2 bu; veal 17c; vegetable oysters 75c dozen bunches; honey \$1.25 per 5-lb. pail; endive \$1.25 bushel.

GRAND RAPIDS

GRAND RAPIDS

Receipts 1,917. Market is 25@50c higher.

Best lambs \$18.50@18.75 Fair lambs \$14.50@16.25 Light to common \$9.00@13.50 Fair to good sheep \$8.00@9.50 Culls and common \$4.00@5.50 Buck lambs \$8.00@17.50 Buck lambs \$1.00 Buck lambs \$1.00.00 Si bu; calbage 50@65c bu; onions \$1 bu; celery 15@50c per dozen; wheat \$1.70 bu; rye \$1.15 bu; oats 50c bu; buckwheat \$1.75 cwt; beans, white \$9.25 Buck lambs \$9.25 Buck lambs \$9.25 Buckwheat \$1.75 cwt; beans, white \$9.25 Buckwheat \$1.75 cwt;

EXPORTS OF GRAINS HEAVY.

The average on the same date last year was 89.9 which was the same as the ten-year average.

The supply of farm labor has increased to 87 per cent of normal and the demand has fallen to 79 per cent of normal, the change in each case cember 13, were 189,180,000 bushels, being one per cent during the month. cember 13, were 189,180,000 bushels, being one per cent during the month compared with 77,578,000 bushels during the same period last year. The same period last year. The same period last year. The same period last year as compared with 108 per cent on Nowember 1. els as compared with 54,501,000 bushels last year.

FARM FOLKS TO PROFIT BY WIN-TER INSTRUCTION.

U PWARDS of 150 farm folks have made application for admission to the Winter Short Courses offered at the Michigan Agricultural College beginning January 5.

The courses offered at this time are general agriculture, dairy manufacturing, horticulture and poultry. The subjects taken up in the general agricultural course consist of farm crops, are hauling produce to market and cutting wood. There is a ready market soils, farm management, and shopwork or farm engineering. Very practical training is given in all these subjects.

Cheboygan Co., Dec. 20.—Farmers are hauling produce to market and cutting wood. There is a ready market for all products, excepting hay, which is plentiful and selling at \$10 per ton. Oats 47c; wheat \$1.20; barley 70c; eggs 40c; butter 40c. Winter wheat subjects. subjects.

WHAT THE SHORT COURSES WILL OFFER.

THE plan of work for the engineering short course for farmers to be held at the Northern State Normal School, Marquette, during January, includes farm mechanics, including ropemaking, rope-splicing, knots, belt-lacing, soldering, pipe-cutting and fitting, riveting and pump repairs. Then will come farm equipment, covering investment in farm equipment, farm and building lay-out, farm fencing, drains and drainage, equipment maintenance and repair, household equipment, home conveniences and concrete. The third section of the course will comprise farm buildings, farm houses, barns, poultry houses, silos and other small buildings. Size, shape, lighting and ventilation will be considered. The fourth section of the course will deal with gas engines and tractors, covering four-stroke cycle operation, engine construction, ignition systems, magnetos, simple engine trouble, gas ennetos, simple engine trouble, gas entre usual young people's parties make the usual young people's parties make up the principal social activities of the farmers here.—G. A. E. nition.

WHEAT ACREAGE INCREASED.

The excellent yields and satisfactory prices of the 1924 wheat crop have revived the interest in wheat growing. This has resulted in an increased acreage being sown this fall in Michigan and throughout the country. According to the official estimate of L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statisfician for Michigan, the acreage seeded to wheat by Michigan farmers is 968,000, a gain of 46,000, or five per cent over last year. The dry weather that prevailed throughout the fall months was unfavorable for a vigorous growth, especially where the crop was sown late, and has gone into the winter in many sections with a light top growth. In other localities the condition is fairly good. For the state as a whole, crop correspondents report an average condition of 83 per cent as compared with 91 per cent last year and a ten-year average of 90 per cent on December 1. Some damage by Hessian fly was reported from several southern and southwestern counties.

The area sown throughout the United States is estimated at 42,317,000

The area sown throughout the United. States is estimated at 42,317,000 acres as compared with 39,749,000 one year ago, an increase of approximately 6.5 per cent. The condition reported is 81 per cent, which is seven per cent below that of the same date last year and 5.5 per cent below the ten-year and 5.5 per cent below the ten-year and 5.5 per cent below the ten-year average.

The acreage of rye in Michigan, which showed a marked decrease last year, has made a further decline of six per cent. The amount seeded this fall is estimated at 342,000 acres, or 22,000 less than last year's final figure. The December 1 condition was 86 per cent of normal, six per cent below that of one year ago and the ten-year average.

1

For the country as a whole, the acreage shows but little change from last year according to the preliminary estimate, it being 4,206,000 as compared with 4,173,000 sown in the fall of 1923. The prospective outlook is rep-

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Lake Co., December 20.—Farmers are getting out wood. Winter grain looked fine when the snow came. The usual amount of stock is being fed. Farmers in this immediate neighborhood are suffering from the effects of a hail storm which swept through last July. Oats were threshed out, beans were cut down and other crops seriously damaged. Three days after the storm, hail stones could still be picked from the ground. Potatoes and fruit were also badly damaged. The territory covered was from three to eight miles wide.—J. B.

Cheboygan Co., Dec. 20.—Farmers

Cheboygan Co., Dec. 20.-Farmers

Calhoun Co., Dec. 22.—Farmers in this locality are cutting wood and doing their chores. Wheat and rye are going into winter quarters in fine condition. We are having lots of ice and sleet, but so far little snow. There is not-much stock on feed. The small corn crop obliged farmers to ship their surplus stock to market. Wheat is Cathoun Co., Dec. 22.-Farmers in surplus stock to market. Wheat is bringing \$1.70; rye \$1.24; oats 50c. Help is scarce.—J. H.

Antrim Co., Dec. 24.—Potatoes are nearly all in storage. Our radish and other seed crops averaged fair. Beans were our best crop this year. If plans mature, they are likely to be over-done next year. Farmers are now hauling a few loads of wood to town to get money for interest and taxes. The county agent proposition was turned down by referendum vote last November, but apparently a successful atber, but apparently a successful attempt is being made to raise the necessary funds by popular subscription.

O. J.

Wexford Co., Dec. 23.—Farmers fortunate enough to have woodlots are gathering their winter fuel. Some have gone to the city to work. Not much winter grain sown. Some farmers are selling butter-fat at 40c, while others are churning it into butter and delivering it on contracts from 40@50c; eggs are bringing 40c at dealers and from 40@50c from consumers. Grange meetings and school programs, besides the usual young people's parties make

The healthy know not of their health, but only the sick: This is the physician's aphorism, and applicable in a far wider sense than he gives it.-

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

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

Delaine Breeding Ewes

Lamb. March and April. Highest price wool in world. Make 150% in lambs and wool. Two ewe lambs, both cross-bred and Delaines. 50 P bred Delaine ewe lambs, (unregistered). Geo. Wilber, Oaklands, Marysville, Ohio.

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.

	one	rour		One	Four
Words	time	times	Words	time	times
10	\$0.80	\$2.40	26		\$6.24
11	.88	2.64	27		6.48
12	.96	2.88	28		6.72
13	1.04	3.12	29		6.96
14		3.36	30		7.20
15	1.20	3.60	31		7.44
16	1.28	3.84	32		7.68
17	1.36	4.08	33		7.92
18		4.32	34		8.16
19	1.52	4.56	35		8.40
20	1.60	4.80	36		8.64
21	1.68	5.04	37		8.88
22	1.76	5.28	38		9.12
23	1.84	5.52	39		9.36
24		5.76	40		9.60
25	2.00	6.00	41		9.84

40-ACRE MICH. FARM—\$1,400—300 Poultry, Furniture. Crops. potatoes, corn, cabbage, beans, hay, fire-40-ACRE MICH FARM—\$1.400—300 Poultry, Furniture, Crops, potatoes, corn, cabbage, beans, hay, firewood, heifer, implements, vehicles included; convenient RR high school town, pretty river; 30 acres loamy tillage, spring-watered wire-fenced pasture, est. 500 cds. wood, variety fruit; well located roomy house, other bidgs. Aged owner must sell, only \$1.400, half cash, Your winter's living already provided. Details pg. 133 big Bargain Catalog, illus, money-making farms and business changes. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205BC Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

EIGHT-ROOM HOUSE—Evart, Mich., for Good Ton Truck, Assured Valuation \$900. Box 117, Baldwin,

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

FARM WANTED within 30 miles petroit, west side preferred. State full particulars. Hamer, Dearborn, Michigan.

WANT TO COMMUNICATE with those who have farms for sale. J. P. Ryder, 401 Oliver St., Toledo, O.

MISCELLANEOUS

HARDY FIELD GROWN—Chrysanthemums, swe william, daisies and all old-fashioned or hardy pe ennial flowers. Iris, cannas, gladiolus, and tubero bulbs. Spiraeas, shrubbery, climbing vines, roses, o namental trees and hedging. Strawberry plants. Rhbarb and asparagus roots. Thousands of satisfied cu tomers. Delivered prepaid prices. Send for catalogu Weaver Gardens, Wichita, Kansas.

CHEVROLET TRUCK—1922 Model F. B. One Ton. Self-starter, Electric Lights, Closed Cab, Platform body. Good tires and in good mechanical condition. 8600. Will trade even for good team of horses 5 to 10 years old, weighing 2,800 or over. People's Milling Co., Muskegon, Mich.

OLD MONEY WANTED—We paid \$2,500.00 for one silver dollar to Mr. Manning, of Albany, N. Y. We buy. all rare coins and pay highest cash premiums. Send 4c for large Coin Circular. May mean much profit to you. Numismatic Bank, Dept. M, Fort Worth Torga profit to you. Worth, Texas.

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

TOBACCO

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

TOBACCO—Three-year-old leaf, 8 lbs. chewing \$2.60; 8 smoking \$2.20; 8 second smoking \$1.40. Pay for tobacco and postage when received. Old Homespua Co.. Hawesville, Ky.

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

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

SEEDS

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

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

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

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

PEDIGREED AIREDALE PUPPIES—Oorang type. Especially fine dogs. Priced Reasonable. A postal card brings particulars. George Warner, Jr., Eckford, Mich.

PEDIGREED AIREDALES—Two choice male pups 5 mo, old. One female 16 mo, old. Frank Aldrich, Saranac, Mich.

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

POULTRY

PURE-BRED utility Light Brahma Cockerels—bred to lay, \$4.00 each. Satisfaction guaranteed. The free Special rates on orders for day-old chicks placed before Feb. 1. Milford K. Davies, Ceresco, Mich.

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

BABY CHICKS from heavy egg producing strains. R. I. Reds, B. Rocks, and White Leghorns. Farmrange Chick Hatchery, Charlotte, Mich.

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

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

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

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MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze turkeys. Strong, healthy birds. 10 years breeding from America's best strains. Satisfaction guaranteed. N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

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

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PURE-BRED Giant Bronze Turkeys. Large, Vigorous Birds, choice stock. E. J. Love, Bloomingdale, Mich. NARRAGANSETT Turkeys. Prices right, higher after Jan. 1. Ernest Clement, Ionia, Mich.

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

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

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

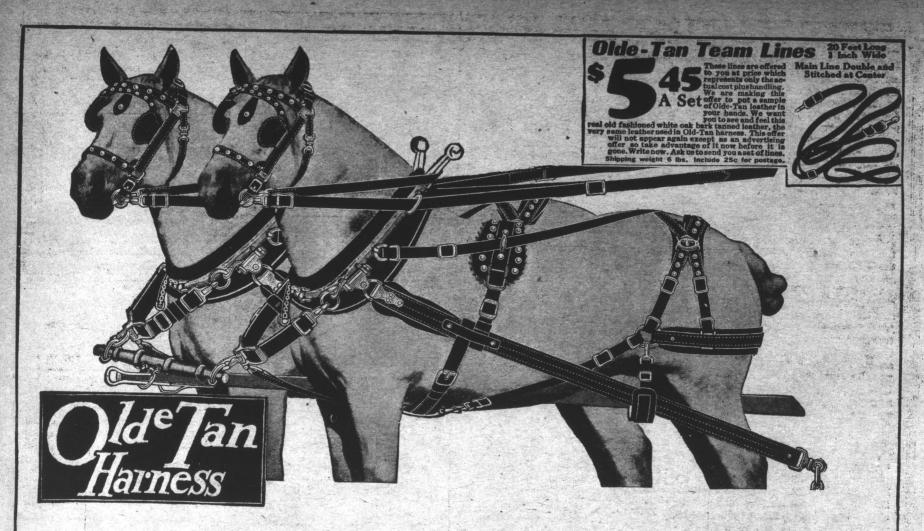
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WANTED—By March 1, farmer with own help and equipment to operate crop farm on share basis. Good productive farm, about 450 acres; 150 acres in alfalfa. Modern house; close to city schools. Unusual opportunity. Address. Harvey F. Rhodes, R. 1, Ypsilanti, Mich.

EXPERIENCED young man on 80-acre farm. Work the year round. Non-cigarette smoker preferred. For particulars write Box 305, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

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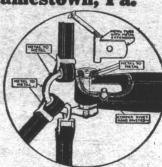
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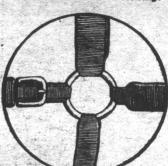
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