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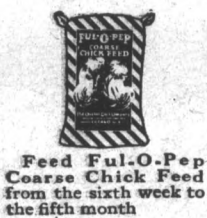
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Certification Will Help

Will Put Chick Business on Sound Basis

By J. A. Hannah

MICHIGAN State Accredited Chicks are now assured for the coming season. For many years, there has been, on the part of Michigan hatcherymen and the chick buying public of the state, a desire for an accredited chick approved by the state, thus assuring the chick customer that he was getting what he desired in the way of livability, purity of strain, and production ability in the chick's purchased. It is no secret that a few hatcherymen have exploited the public consistently, advertising high egg records, 300-egg strains, etc., and were actually wholesaling the chicks put out, buying them from other hatcheries, and re-selling them without any knowledge of the quality of the parent stock, or of the conditions under which the chicks sold, were hatched. Most of the hatcherymen of this state have honestly endeavored to put out chicks of the highest quality at a reasonable price, and have been discouraged at the apparent ease with which a few exploiters of the buying public were selling chicks at an unreasonable price, considering the quality, and getting away with it.

To Counteract Unfair Advertising.

To counteract the unfair advertising practices on the part of a few hatcheries, and to establish a feeling of security on the part of the chick buying public, and to insure a high quality chick, the hatcherymen of Michigan have banded together under the newly organized Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, and have adopted plans for their supervision that guarantee the chick buying public that chicks coming from accredited hatcheries will be well bred for production, true to type, hatched only in incubators that have been properly managed, and regularly disinfected, and that the advertised promises of the hatchery are truthful, and will be lived up to to the letter.

All of the flock owners furnishing eggs to accredited hatcheries must be members of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Their flocks are now being inspected by inspectors furnished by the poultry department of the Michigan State College, and these flocks are carefully gone over, and all birds showing any signs of weakness, immaturity, or disease, are removed. Birds that are off color or that are not true to type, are removed. Birds that are culled from a production standpoint, lacking the ability to lay economically, and to transmit that quality to their offspring, are removed; so that before that flock is passed, it is a flock of uniform, pure-bred birds free from standard disqualifications, and having the ability to produce eggs economically and to transmit that quality to the offspring. All of the male birds are individually handled by the state inspector, and all male birds that have been approved are leg banded with a state sealed, numbered band. The birds that are rejected, both males and females, have their tails clipped, and must be disposed of within ten days after the time of the inspection. One inspector spends his time visiting flocks that have already been inspected, to make certain that all rejected birds have been disposed of.

Rejected Birds Disposed Of.

After the flock has been inspected, the rejected birds have been disposed of, and the required number of state approved, leg banded male birds are on the farm, that flock is accredited, and the owner is issued a certificate of accreditation. If the flock is of inferior quality, or the owner refuses to dispose of the rejected birds, the flock is rejected, and can not become accredited this season, nor can it sell

eggs to any of accredited hatcheries.

Accredited hatcheries must hatch only eggs from accredited flocks; must disinfect their incubators regularly; must carefully inspect all chicks shipped, rejecting small and undesirable chicks; must ship all chicks within thirty-six hours after the time of hatching; must hatch no accredited chicks before February first, or after July first, of any season; must keep an accurate record of all egg purchases, chick sales, etc., these records open to the inspector of the state association at all times. The hatcherymen also agrees to live up to all the rules and regulations of the association; to abide by the decision of the accrediting board and board of directors; to submit proof copy of all advertising circulars, pamphlets, catalogs, etc., to the secretary of the association, before the publication of these advertisements or pamphlets, and all advertising to be approved before publication by the secretary or other duly authorized person. He also agrees to live up to all of his advertised promises and guarantees; and should he fail to abide by all the rules previously enacted, or any others that may be enacted, he has agreed to pay liquidated damages, to such an amount that makes it certain that no hatchery can afford to break the hatchery agreement.

Many Hatcheries Cooperating.

Seventy-two Michigan hatcherymen with a hatching capacity of over two million eggs at one setting have signed a hatchery agreement with the association, and are now having their flocks inspected by the state inspectors. There are now four state inspectors in the field, and there will be, after December first, six of these inspectors working continuously in order that the 300,000 hens and 28,000 male birds may be seen and handled before the coming hatching season.

Michigan farmers are thus assured a better quality chick, and honest treatment by those hatcherymen that have become accredited; and the words "Michigan State Accredited Chicks," or "Michigan State Accredited Hatchery," should instill confidence in the chick purchaser, in those chicks, or in that hatchery; and the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, with its one thousand members, made up of Michigan poultrymen, is prepared to stand behind Michigan State Accredited Chicks.

News of the Week

The Detroit Stove Works and Michigan Stove Company, two of the largest stove manufacturers in the world, have consolidated.

Rudyard Kipling, famous English author, is seriously ill with pneumonia, at his home in Burwash.

The Locarno Pact has been signed by Germany, thus insuring peace and cooperation between European nations.

Four more United States ships have been sent to China to protect American interests during the period of unrest there.

Three million dollars damage has been done in the resort section of Florida by recent rains and floods.

W. W. Collier, of Pontiac, prominent fancy stock breeder, dropped dead in Chicago while attending the International Live Stock Show.

The rate at which the gasoline tax is being collected indicates that the total for the year will be nine million dollars. That, with the money received from the weight tax, will give thirty-million dollars to the state for road work.

William Pfeiffer, the oldest resident in Ionia county, died of pneumonia recently, at ninety-eight years of age.

The Gripsholm, the Swedish motor ship, is the first to cross the Atlantic, using the Diesel engine and crude oil for fuel.

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VOLUME CLXV

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ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XXIV

Why Livestock Farming Survives

It Gives a Maximum of Personal Satisfaction

By W.A. Freehoff

IN the lobby of Agricultural Hall at the Wisconsin College of Agriculture, is a photograph transparency of a beautiful Wisconsin farmstead. The transparency is the gift of one of the short course classes, and symbolizes the ideal home and farm; it is an inspiration for the hundreds of students who trudge up and down the lobby. Without being of particular significance, yet of interest, is the fact that the Graber Homestead is thus honored, the farm where L. F. Graber, the alfalfa propagandist, was born, and where the Graber family is operating a successful live stock farm.

It would have been easy to find a more imposing farmstead; one which shows evidences of perhaps greater prosperity; which has more ornate barns, and expensive landscape gardening. But the Graber homestead is intended to typify the average, substantial, successful farmer, the sort of man who is considered the backbone of any community, and who, with his family, are doing their share to ennobel agriculture.

The striking thing about the Louis Graber homestead is the large, modern, comfortable house, surrounded by native trees. There is utility as well as natural beauty. The other farm buildings are well kept, but nothing to compare with the elaborate barns on some of our larger dairy farms. Shorthorn cattle are in the foreground, and in the background we see the neat feeding sheds flanking the main barn. Hogs and horses are also in evidence.

No one who studies a picture of this type, or visits live stock establishments of this character, will question for a moment that live stock

farming pays big dividends. Of course, the dividends will not be all in cash, but if people operated a business merely for the money there is in it, over half of the farms in the nation today would be abandoned.

There is, perhaps, no country on earth where the full possibilities of live stock farming as a satisfactory career are illustrated more effectively than in Great Britain. The stockmen on this "tight little island" do not confine themselves to any one breed, but we find dairy cattle, beef cattle, sheep, horses, and even swine, in a high state of development; and it is not an imported development either. It takes keen intelligence, everlasting patience, and a spirit of idealism to become a race of master stockmen.

In Great Britain, France, and the other nations where stock husbandry has developed to a high state of perfection, the same farm and herd is handed on from father to son for generations. These homesteads must be profitable, of course; but more than the mere making of money enters into the plan of things. The slow development of live stock perfection through the generations is the main task of these families, and the fulfillment of this development brings a financial reward in its train.

We Americans are not yet close enough to the soil to do much of this kind of work. Farms change hands too frequently to permit of a constructive breeding program extending for a hundred years. Wealthy men who to-

day are doing a useful work, will be gone tomorrow, and their estates dispersed, because the sons are more interested in another hobby.

Still, America is a nation which has more good live stock than any other; and perhaps more inferior stock. There is plenty of room for development, and the seed for foundation herds and flocks is available at not too great cost. It is a matter for all farm boys and girls, men and women, to think about seriously.

The trouble with much American breeding has been that it was a get-rich-quick scheme. Pure-bred live stock, to the uninitiated, spelled big money in a hurry, and with the inflated values of a boom period the industry had much the character of a real estate bubble. Speculation was the keynote, and the best gambler won. That attitude towards live stock farming must be eradicated before we, as a nation, will achieve distinction equal to that of some of the European countries in animal husbandry.

The millionaire can bridge a few generations by going out and buying foundation herds from which extremely rapid progress can be made. But the average American farmer is unable to buy any short-cuts. For him the building up of a master breeder's herd will occupy a lifetime, and then the second and third generations will be able to continue the improvement so ably started. But the rewards, not only in money, but in public standing and influence, and in an inner consciousness of satisfaction, will be all sufficient for the time and care required. A better citizenship will develop side by side with the better flocks. A finer manhood and womanhood will result.



The Famous Blue Grass Cattle Feeding Grounds on the Farm of L. F. Graber, Wisconsin.

Eugenics and the Farmer

Record of Family Traits Aids in Judging Human Stock

By Leon F. Whitney

Secy. American Eugenics Society

THE Fitter Families Contest which was held this year at the State Fair in Detroit, had a big purpose back of it. This purpose may be described in two ways: First, it was to awaken people to the fact that human beings are not above natural law, and that they can be improved in body and mind. Secondly, it was to interest people in the possibilities of their own bodies and minds, and to help them, especially the children, to discover that they could improve their own minds and bodies; thus improving the family average; also that they could carry this improvement only to a certain point, which was dependent on their ancestors' qualities. From that fact, they would naturally conclude that if the children of the future generations were to be better than they themselves, they must provide their children with ancestors who would give them minds and bodies that were capable of development. Thus racial consciousness evolves in the families who take the examinations at the fair.

In our civilization the individual is

not the unit. The family is. This is the result of thousands of years of experimentation by mankind. Our distant forefathers tried making the individual the unit, and it didn't prove a success. If the individual were the unit today, the eugenist would be talking about using the same methods to better the human race that the farmer used to breed better live stock. But the farmer is interested only in producing individual animals of the highest grade, while, because time has proved that the family is the best unit for human beings, the eugenist is interested, not so much in the individual as in the family, and the race of families. The question which should always confront the individual, after he has looked to himself, is, "How can I improve my family?" He will find only one answer, if he is thinking about the future improvement, and that is, "I must teach my children to marry into families where there are

none of the defects which have hindered me."

Interesting figures prove this in a general way. Dr. Cattell has looked up the occupations of the parents of the men who are listed in "Who's Who," and grouped these men according to the parent's occupation. He finds that it takes 48,000 common laborers' families to produce one of these great men, but it takes only six Unitarian ministers' families. The average of the farmer—680—is surprisingly high, when all things are considered. The farm has been one of the greatest birthplaces of genius in America.

The Farmer's Interpretation.

Naturally, the eugenist is greatly interested in the farm. From it have come a large proportion of the great leaders of America. The average farm family is at least sufficient to carry on the goodly heritage, while the average city family is too small. Farmers, too,

grasp the true meaning of the word eugenics. They know that race betterment is possible, because they have bettered the races of their own animals. They know that eugenics means all that is best in life. It is not necessary to explain to the farmers that eugenics does not mean birth control or sex-hygiene or free love or trial marriage. In fact, since the family is the unit, and since love is the cementing tie of the family, eugenics stands for more love in marriage. It means ridding society of defectives because they are not only a burden to society, but because they are a burden to themselves. It's no fun to be insane and to stay in an institution all one's life, or to be a criminal and stay in jail. It's much more fun to be healthy in body and mind. So, for the sake of those who come after us, we must improve our families. This is practical, reasonable, and the farmer sees that it is possible.

That's why the Fitter Families Contest interested farmers. A large number were examined. On the whole, (Continued on page 597).

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DETROIT, DECEMBER 12, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

What is the Matter?

IN comparing the present number of members of at least three of Michigan's strongest farm organizations with the membership of former years, one finds that, for some reason, these organizations do not appear to be as popular as they once were. In every case, the membership has shown a decided decrease. What can be the reason for this situation?

One of two things has likely happened. Either the activities of the organizations have become uninteresting and stale to a large number of members, or, what amounts to the same thing, other attractions have shown greater pulling power; or, second, the economic situation during the past few years have made it seem desirable, on the part of many of these members, to forego the advantages that the organizations offer, for financial reasons.

Whatever the cause of the decline, the situation presents itself for solution, since we are generally agreed that these organizations are desirable. The question then arises, "What are we going to do about the matter?"

Now, we know of a doctor who had been called on a certain case and, before he had time to examine the patient, was asked what treatment he would advise. He replied, "I must diagnose the case before I can advise you what to do." A careful diagnosis of these declining farm organizations would undoubtedly reveal their weaknesses, and possibly furnish the information necessary to restore them to their former strength and usefulness. Fortunately, just this type of work has been started by the extension department of the Michigan State College.

Michigan Breeder Passes

DEATH came suddenly to Mr. W. W. Collier, of Pontiac, last Tuesday week. Mr. Collier was attending the International Live Stock Exposition, at Chicago. He had given a luncheon to members of the Detroit Farmers' Club, and spent the afternoon and evening with them. On the way to the train he was stricken with heart failure and died within a few minutes. During those last minutes of life his only ex-

pressed concern was that his companions would miss their train because of him.

This concern was typical of the man whose close friend and neighbor recently described as "That rare combination of gentleman, business man, farmer, and sportsman."

Mr. Collier was long identified with, and interested in, pure-bred live stock, and was widely and favorably known among horse and cattle breeders, as he was among business men of this city. Active to the last day of his seventy-five years, he realized the expressed wish that, when the end came he might die in harness. As a result of his useful and exemplary life, he will be missed by a wide circle of appreciative friends.

Put Stand in Standardization

THE fruit growers have plenty of problems, and many of them seem unsolvable to the individual. The grower produces good fruit, but can not find a good market for it. Western fruit is sold almost at his door for more than he can get. The individual concludes that there is "something wrong in Denmark," but does not know what to do about it. He does not realize that the trouble is right on his own place.

The success of others with advertising shows plainly the need of advertising for Michigan fruit products. But, before they can be advertised they should be standardized, as experience shows that it pays only to advertise standardized products. But the polyglot lot of varieties we have in Michigan orchards makes it difficult to standardize. It has made difficult all other efforts to gain recognition for Michigan fruit.

It is needless to expect much from cooperation, standardization or advertising; in fact, it will be a waste of money to try them on a big scale until we have done away with this difficulty.

The greatest cooperative effort that the Michigan fruit growers could put across at this time, would be for each one to individually go into his orchard with an axe, to cut off obsolete varieties just above the ground, or with grafting tools to put new tops of approved varieties on old trees. Not until that is done will we be able to do the other essential things to put Michigan horticulture on such a basis that competition will be negligible. The quickest way to put the stand in standardization is for each grower to take the stand to replace the present mixture of varieties with those of the standard Michigan list.

Getting the Right Start

IT would be wise if the American people could give more attention to the matter of helping the boys and girls to get the right start in life, according to President Little, of the University of Michigan, in an address before the annual meeting of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs.

The idea of President Little was to have carefully selected representatives of the higher institutions of learning visit the high schools of the state regularly and confer with any scholars intending to continue their school work and, if possible, with their parents as well. The object of the conference would be, not to arbitrarily tell the scholars what they ought to do, but to give them, in a sympathetic way, helpful information regarding the demands of the work they have chosen, and to advise whether it appears that they are naturally suited to such work.

The reason for this suggestion is, that our higher institutions now show too many young men and women striving for things for which they can have little hope of attaining. Both they and the state would be far better off if they had chosen more wisely. It is with the hope of reducing these disappoint-

ments that the above plan is suggested.

Farm boys and girls, as well as other boys and girls, should have the opportunity to live their own lives. But too often they have arrived at their decision with too meager information, and their choice of life work is out of line with their natural abilities. It should be the highest interest of the parents, the teachers, the church workers and the state to give those eager for advancement every opportunity to know what their abilities are, and how they might be put to the best use. In other words, every boy and every girl should find himself or herself before too much of life has been wasted.

Record of Family Traits

ON a forward page of this issue, eugenics as it relates to the farmer, is discussed by one who is nationally known for the constructive work he is doing along the line of race culture.

To the farmer, the real meaning of eugenics need not be explained. In his live stock work this truth has proved itself beyond question. In the study of heredity, we find that the same laws of nature hold true, that from dogs to kings, and from guinea pigs to college presidents, blood will tell. The only difference lies in the unit of improvement. The live stock man works to improve the individual, but in eugenics the family is taken as the unit of improvement.

If all families in Michigan would possess themselves of a Record of Family Traits, such as the American Eugenics Society recommends, and fill it out in a conscientious and detailed manner, they would have an invaluable mental picture of their family trees. By placing this picture before our children, we would impress upon them the need of carefully considering the family into which they intend to marry.

The Hired Man

THE following joke is going around: The hired man asked for a raise. The farmer said, "You are getting enough now. If I give you any more you will soon own the place." The hired man answered, "That's all right. After I get the place, I'll hire you and you'll soon have it back again."

Recent investigations reveal that there is as much truth as there is humor in that joke. The statistics indicate that, after deducting interest on the value of his land, buildings and equipment, and all other expenses, the labor income of the farmer and his family frequently is less than that of his hired man.

This does not mean that the hired man is getting too much, as compared with wages other labor gets in these days, but it shows that the farmer is not getting enough. It is perhaps fortunate that the total amount paid farm labor is small, compared to the total agricultural income; otherwise, the situation would be much worse. But the farmer takes most of the labor necessary for his farm operations out of his own hide and that of his family, and thus often saves the wage he can so ill afford to pay.

It may be surprising to farmers to learn that the average small merchant and manufacturer is also earning less than his employees; especially surprising when we consider what our shopping expeditions to town cost us.

We do not know how the problems of the merchant and manufacturer can be solved, but, to us, the outlook for the farmer is encouraging. Better prices for his commodities will bring greater returns; costs will not be so high, as the prices then will compare favorably with those he pays. Also, the use of improved methods and machinery will enable one to get more profitable returns from the work the

hired man does. The secret in industry is to have conditions such that the production per man is high. The farmer should have the same goal, which can be attained by using modern machinery, fertilizers, good seeds, good feeds, good live stock, good cultural methods, and last, but not least, a good head.

In Father's Footsteps

AT the recent horticultural meeting, there was evidence that all boys do not leave the farm. In the students' speaking contest, for instance, all the contestants except two, were sons of well-known fruit growers. Also in attendance at the meetings, innumerable fathers and sons were together to get the latest on the business in which both are interested.

We do not believe that this father and son relationship is any more evident in fruit growing than in other branches of agriculture. But we do believe that there is a growing tendency of sons to follow their fathers' footsteps in agricultural pursuits. The future of farming looks good, and these young men realize that the opportunities on the home place are on a par with those anywhere else.

Eyebrows

EYEBROWS is a part of our facial adornments. They are on the awnings of the eyes, just where the skin turns a corner on the face. They're put there by nature to protect that corner. But nowadays eyebrows are used so that they have been the undoing of many a man.

Eyebrows are got to be quite a thing in life, and there's lots of folkses what say, "Let me see your eyebrows and I kin tell you what you are."

You know the eyebrows what is coarse, and is got long, stiff hairs curlin' out o' 'em. They show strength, manhood like. You know, them long, narrow eyebrows on what you kin see hardly no hair, just black pencil marks. They's feminine, smooth, nice. They ain't natural, but they belong to a bunch o' skirts what is fixin' up to go out fishin', and lots o' times they get their hooks into suckers.

There's big, black eyebrows, soft and nice, only they come together over the nose. I'm kinda afraid to live with one o' them, 'cause maybe the hands what belong to them eyebrows will be throwin' flat irons, etc. But you know, I kinda like them nice, cupid-bow eyebrows, what's not too long, too wide, too fine, or too coarse, and what's not tipped. I kinda figure they'd be attached to a pretty nice person.

You know the way eyebrows are put on makes lots o' difference. Some tips in and others tips out, and some go up and down, like a hill. Some look like there's been a poor job puttin' them on.

You kin tell a lot by the eyebrows. I kin tell what Sofie is goin' to say to me, by lookin' at her eyebrows. When they kinda come down in the center, I ain't much interested in what she is goin' to say.

There's folkses what say they kin tell all about you by your hands, the bumps on your head, your feet, or your face. But none has said anythin' about eyebrows, and they is just as much a indicashun o' what you are, as the rest o' you. It just goes to show most every part o' you tells what you are to those what is got their eyes open. The only trouble is, most o' us is so engrossed with ourselves we ain't figurin' out what the other fellow's map is tellin' about him. I've got Sofie's map well studied; I know it by heart. HY SYCKLE.



Farmers Face a Menace

The Cotton and Dairy Industries Are Bound to Suffer From This New York Test

By W. B. Liverance

ONLY a few months ago, politicians and others in the cotton growing sections of this country were considerably perturbed because of proposed legislation in several of the states that was aimed at the various fats and oils that are commonly used in the process of making oleomargarine. It was contended by these individuals that if the bills pending in several of the state legislatures became laws, a body blow would be dealt cotton growers and dealers in cottonseed products, in that it would result in a material curtailment in the quantity of cottonseed oil used by manufacturers of oleomargarine throughout the country. It is not necessary to discuss this matter in detail, as it still is fresh in the minds of those who were keenly interested in it at the time the attention of the general public was more or less focused upon it.

At the time that discussion regarding the matter in question was at its height, it was argued by the leading dairy authorities of the country that the dairy industry, rather than the manufacturer of oleomargarine, was the real friend of the cotton farmer. This argument was based on the statistically proven fact that, in actual value, the dairy farmer uses, each year, many times as much cottonseed products as the maker of oleomargarine. As a matter of fact, the cotton grower has had, and always will have, little cause to worry over regulatory measures relative to the constituents permissible in oleomargarine.

At the present time, the cotton and dairy industries are facing a condition that merits serious consideration. Reference is made to the fact that the department of health of the city of New York maintains that a state law and the city sanitary code permit it to instigate action against dealers who handle butter which, by the so-called Turbidity Test, appears to contain foreign fats which have gained access to the butter. Naturally, it is very ap-

parent that butter which contains foreign fats that have been added to it with malice aforethought, would be considered adulterated; but, in this instance, it is maintained that butter containing foreign fats that have gained access to that product through certain feeds given the dairy cow, falls within the clutches of the law. In fact, action on these grounds has been taken against two large New York concerns which handle butter, and the department of health has been sustained in its contention by the courts. In one case, an appeal to a higher court has resulted in confirmation of the findings of the lower court against the defendant. What further proof is needed to convince one that the matter is indeed serious?

The main point of contention of the New York City Board of Health is that excessive feeding of cottonseed

products to dairy cows results in the production of adulterated milk and butter, and it maintains that excessive cottonseed oil content of dairy products works material harm from the standpoint of digestibility of these commodities. The principle function of the turbidity test seems to be to determine whether or not there is an excess of cottonseed oil in butter. In the event that the butter, when tested, shows a certain reaction, which will be explained later, it is considered adulterated. It is because of this fact that cotton growers, dealers in cottonseed products, and dairymen should be on their metal.

The argument may be advanced that New York is the only city in the country where the turbidity test on butter is being employed; that, while a large city, it is relatively small as compared to the magnitude of this great country.

Granting this to be true, sight should not be lost of the fact that New York City has a rapacious appetite and consumes a very high percentage of our domestically made butter. In addition, it should not be forgotten that the possibility always exists that other large cities may follow the lead of New York and bring about developments that will permit of action against dairy products that appear to contain cottonseed oil in excessive amounts. It goes without saying that if wholesale butter dealers constantly feel the menace of the turbidity test, it will have a far-reaching and undesirable effect on dairying throughout the country and to the material detriment of the cotton industry, as cottonseed products are used extensively wherever intelligent milk production is practiced.

While no attempt will be made in this article to give a detailed description of the turbidity test, as used by chemists of the New York City Board of Health, it, doubtless, would be well to give some idea of the general principle of the test and those related to it. The basic principle on which tests of this nature rest is the fact that fats do not dissolve readily in cold alcohol and in cold acids. However, when alcohol and certain acids containing liquid fat are heated, a point is reached where the fat dissolves readily and the liquid becomes clear and translucent. While the point of dissolution will not be the same for different fats, nor for the same fat in different mediums, or in the same acid, but of varying strength, it is almost constant for any given fat if the same medium is used each time. The reagents that are most frequently used in making these tests are grain alcohol and glacial acetic acid.

The test, when alcohol is used, is run as follows: A test tube having two marks, the lower for fat and the upper for alcohol, is used. Clear liquid (Continued on page 600).



Good Live Stock Always Attracts Attention.

Which Course Shall We Pursue?

Two Methods, Very Different, But They Lead to Same Goal

By Frank A. Meckel

IN any line of business, the profit is usually considered to be the difference between the cost of production and the price procured for the finished article. All costs are figured into the production cost, and naturally enough, the spread between the two figures makes up the profit. Also, naturally enough, the greater the spread, the greater the profit.

In any line of business there are two methods of increasing this spread. The first method is that of raising the price procured for the finished product, while the other is to lower the cost of production. Either method will lead to the same goal: increased profit. The question is, however, "Which factor is more easily controlled?"

In Pennsylvania, an investigation has recently resulted in determining the cost of producing a crop of corn. All items entering into the cost of producing the crop were considered. They included labor, power, use of machinery, rent on land, taxes and insurance, seed, fertilizer, cash expenses, and profit. It was found that the two items of labor and power represented sixty-five per cent of the cost of producing the crop, while all the other items combined made only thirty-five per cent of the cost.

The power and labor costs vary for different crops, of course. For wheat they are forty-three per cent; for hay, twenty-one per cent; for oats, thirty-

six per cent, and for alfalfa thirty-nine per cent, but for most of the major crops it is evident that power and labor costs are excessive under present methods of farming.

The natural question is: at what point can the total cost of production be lowered most readily. Rent, seed, fertilizer, taxes, insurance, and depreciation of machinery are rather constant items which will not stand much cutting, and off-hand, it might appear that power and labor can not be reduced materially; but a little careful study, and the adoption of more labor-saving machinery is the solution to the cost reduction problem.

For instance, the average power and labor time per acre of corn in Iowa is thirteen hours. That is, it requires, on the average, thirteen hours of man and horse hours to produce an acre of corn. That's the labor and power bill. But there's a young chap by the name of Ahart out in Iowa, who has carefully planned his farming operation and who has adopted a complete line of power farming and labor-saving equipment, and this man has been able to cut his power and labor bill more than half. He manages to produce an acre of corn with six hours of man labor and six hours of power application. When you consider that he

grows 240 acres of corn a year, you can readily appreciate that this man's margin is considerably greater than that of the fellow who is maintaining the average.

He has not reduced his other charges materially, but he has cut that sixty-five per cent item just one-half, and he has attacked the problem in a very logical way, making his cut in the big portion of the expense.

Suppose, for the sake of argument, that it costs the average farmer \$40 to produce an acre of corn. The man whose power and labor cost runs up to sixty-five per cent of this cost is paying \$26 for these two items, but the young man in question, having cut his power and labor costs in half, is paying only \$13 for this part of his operation, and is producing an acre of corn for \$27 that is costing the average farmer \$40 to produce.

He allows the weeds to sprout in the spring of the year before he does any plowing. He then tears into his corn land with his tractors and plows day and night, working the ground down as he goes. Then he plants his corn, and the first three cultivations are made with a tractor and a machine not at all unlike a spring-tooth harrow, which covers three rows of corn. One might think that he would tear up all of his corn, but he doesn't. He knocks

a lot of it over, no doubt, but the young plants come right up again.

With this system he can cover thirty acres of corn a day for the first three cultivations. He makes the last cultivation with horses and regular corn cultivators. While he is working down the corn land, planting and cultivating with his tractor, the six horses are kept fairly well occupied at other farm work, so there really is no duplication of power, and there is seldom one source of power standing idle while the other source is at work.

There is no need to fear that cutting production costs on corn will result in a rush on the part of every American farmer to produce more corn at lower costs. There will always be a need for diversification. It will be even more important in the future than it is today, for with the average farm family spending nineteen cents out of every dollar for food, it is only logical that every farm should become a more nearly self-supporting food factory in itself.

With the farm placed on such a basis, and the percentage of income spent for food cut down somewhat, it is quite possible that more money will be released for investment in better labor-saving farm equipment, for today only three cents of every farm dollar is spent for the tools of production, or farm implements and equipment, in other words.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

CHANGES AMOUNT OF NOTE.

If Jones signed a note with Smith for \$100, and Smith changes the note to \$200 and has it cashed at the bank, getting the \$200, what can Jones do about it? Is this not a criminal offense?—B.

Smith is liable to the bank for the full amount, also is liable to prosecution for forgery. Jones is not liable to Smith for any amount, and is liable to the bank for only the \$100 at most.—Rood.

FARMING ON SHARES.

I rented my farm to two men for two years. Before the first season was half over they had trouble. One of them said he would not work with the other; the other said he could work it alone. But I don't care to let him have it, because I don't think that he can come across according to contract, and don't care to wait till the last of March to find out. What can I do? Is contract broken?—Subscriber.

This is a personal service contract, and questioner is not bound to accept performance by one only. On announcement by one of his intention not to perform, the other may accept the abandonment, and upon notice of such acceptance being given, the contract is at an end, with merely the right of the one who was willing to perform, to sue his partner for the damages he has suffered by the refusal.—Rood.

IMPLIED WARRANTIES.

A. sold a hog to B. for stock purposes. The hog proves to be no good. A. raises hogs for breeding purposes, and sells them at a big price. Could B. recover from A.?—C. G.

In the sale of any chattel for a particular purpose, made known to the seller by the buyer, there is an implied warranty, in the absence of agreement to the contrary, that the article is reasonably fit for the purpose for which it is known by the seller to be purchased. This rule arose out of the supposed superior knowledge of the seller, on the ground that his failure to disclose the defect was bad faith to the buyer, and yet in the majority of cases, the seller did not know of the defect. This rule has been applied to the sale of grain, which the seller knew the purchaser was buying for seed. I do not find cases in which it has been applied to breeding stock.

DISPOSING OF PROPERTY HELD BY JOINT DEED.

If husband and wife have joint deed, can either party will their half to whom they please; for instance, the children? Please give proper form of such a will. May witnesses be relatives?—Mrs. R. B.

Property held by entirety cannot be disposed of by will, nor by act of either party without the other joining.

Gifts to witness of the will are declared void by statute.—Rood.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY.

Can a hired man working on a farm collect damages by the compensation law if he is hurt after being told, in the presence of witnesses, that he works at his own risk and he accepts the situation? Can I not burn a brush heap or set a stump on fire without making myself liable?—J. M. K.

The employers' liability act expressly exempts farmers. In such cases the rights and liabilities of parties are determined entirely by the common law, and any employee injured by an assumed risk, or guilty of contributory negligence, cannot recover damages from the employer for the injury. By Compiled Law, Section 773, any person having wilfully, negligently, or carelessly set a fire to any woods, grass lands, or combustible material, whereby the property of another is injured, is guilty of a misdemeanor; and by Section 15427, the town board may prohibit the setting of fire for the purpose of clearing land at any time when it is deemed necessary to prevent the spread of fire over the township, or any part of it. We do not find any other restrictions upon the setting of fire for clearing land.—Rood.

BREACH OF WARRANTY.

A. sells a cow to B., warranting her to freshen January 12, but she did not freshen until February 4. Has B. a right to expect compensation? If so, what would be a reasonable charge for winter time care and feed?—C. D. T.

Breach of warranty in the sale of goods entitles the purchaser to the difference between the value if as warranted, and the actual value.—Rood.

MUST PAY TAXES.

I have 240 acres of cut-over land which I have fenced, and dug a well upon, and used for pasture. Is there a law making it exempt from any or all taxes by making my residence upon the land and breaking up a certain acreage? I have owned the land for eight years and have twenty acres cleared.—F. M.

Only land which has never been used for agricultural purposes is exempt. This case does not come within the statute.—Rood.

A QUESTION OF INHERITANCE.

My grandmother died, leaving real estate. I am her nearest heir living. Can I hold it all, or does her husband own it? How much can I hold? The deed was in her name, and she left no will. Can I hold her jewelry and furniture?—L. G. B.

If the real estate is in Michigan, and the death was since the act of 1917, the grandson takes all. The husband would, under these circumstances, take a third of the personal residue.—Rood.

have so far been arranged for. One of these is farm woodlot care and planting of two-year-old seedlings. The club worker taking honors will be given a free trip to the annual meeting of the American Forestry Association.

BELIEVE SOME DISEASE IS DEPLETING PARTRIDGE.

JOSEPH BRAND, of Houghton, conservation officer, has been authorized by the state department of conservation to take eight partridge out of season for the purpose of expert examination into the cause of partridge depletion in this region. Six specimens will be sent to Prof. A. A. Allen, of Cornell University, and the other two to the Michigan Department of Conservation. That some disease affecting partridge is responsible in part for their disappearance or depletion has been held quite commonly here.

CLOVERLAND HAS 1,471 COLONIES OF BEES.

A RECENT count of beekeepers in the Upper Peninsula, shows that there are fifty-six of them, and that they own 1,471 colonies of bees. Mr. Edwin Ewell, of the staff of the Michigan State College, made the count, and has a record of each beekeeper in the district. Chippewa, Menominee and Gogebic counties are the principal counties in this industry. At Brimley, Chippewa county, the Stover Apiary has 500 colonies. Harold Eskell, of Iron Mountain, stands in second place.

WILL HAVE COUNTY NURSERY.

IRON county is establishing a tree nursery for the growing of seedlings for local tree plantings. The site has been chosen adjacent to the farm of the County Infirmary, four miles west of Crystal Falls. The nur-

sery for the present will comprise five beds, four by twelve feet in size. Each bed will contain from 5,000 to 10,000 seedlings. They will be transplanted after the first year to afford more growing space. After the second year they can be transplanted to forests.

CLOVERLAND YIELDS ARE HIGH.

THE department of agriculture's crop report for Michigan for October, gives an average yield for oats of thirty-six bushels per acre for the Upper Peninsula, as against thirty-two bushels for the state as a whole. The barley average here was twenty-seven bushels, and twenty-four throughout the state. All tame hay in the peninsula averaged 1.09 tons per acre, while the state average was one ton. The alfalfa average here was 2.18, while the state average was 2.05 tons. Little alfalfa is grown here, however.

REINDEER HUSBANDRY TAKES ON NEW HOPE.

MICHIGAN'S experiment in reindeer culture in the Upper Peninsula, of which much was expected—at least by some people—fizzled out and at one time appeared a complete failure. The herd was located on the lands of the old Lake Superior State Forest north of Newberry. A recent Newberry report relative to the remaining members of the herd is more encouraging. There were only six animals left last spring. This number has been increased by four calves, and the health of the older animals is improved. Sixty reindeer were imported into Michigan, three and one-half years ago, from Skein, Norway. At one time it numbered eighty-one individuals through the birth of calves here, then it fell off to six. Disease was to blame for this falling off. It looks better now.



Clubs Hold Annual Session

THREE lines of effort should occupy the minds of rural folks, according to Doctor Little, president of the University of Michigan, in an address before the thirty-third annual gathering of the Michigan State Association of Farmers' Clubs at Lansing last week. These three general lines of effort are: Supplying the family with proper food; protecting the family; and educating its members. This is the tripod on which our civilization was built, and upon which it must continue to stand.

The city, he stated, was not fitted to produce either food or men. The farm, however, is well adapted to the production of both. For this reason, the farm must be carefully considered by all classes who look carefully to the future welfare of the country.

Doctor Little emphasized the function of roads, and laid particular emphasis upon the second and third-class roads. It is upon these that the farmer's living largely depends. Good roads bring the doctors nearer, promote social activities, and decrease the costs of marketing products and securing supplies. There are plenty of agents ready to fight for the building of main avenues of travel, but the farmer himself must fight, and fight hard, to get proper attention given to the roads that he uses. He believes, too, that, in a state where the manufacturing of automobiles is a leading industry, mutual advantages would be secured through the promotion of our common road system.

As regards education, it is possible to go much farther than we have gone

in providing educational advantages. For instance, in Maine, where he was recently at the head of a great university, the women of that state were paying ten times as much for cosmetics as the state was paying for education. In many of our small cities, the sum paid for the one item of cigars equals, and often exceeds, the amount that Michigan is expending in her great university. While he is not advocating, nor even hoping for, such a tax, yet he believes that a ten per cent tax on luxuries to be used solely for educational advantages, would redound to the benefit of all citizens, and to the nation as a whole.

We shall make progress as we are able to develop leadership. A leader, he stated, is one who has ability and is willing to submerge his selfishness for the general good. In developing the right type of leadership, greater progress would be possible if boys and girls who contemplate attending our higher institutions of learning could be interviewed with respect to their fitness for the course of work they have in mind. Persons who attend the university should have sufficient soundness of judgment to profit by the higher study. Conferences with prospective students would not only help the young people to know best the work they should undertake, but would enable them to give more careful thought to the courses they choose.

Doctor Butterfield Emphasizes Community Work.

Community work is about the most important matter for our consideration. (Continued on page 586).



GOOD RETURNS FROM SHEEP.

THE Michigan State College Experiment Farm at Chatham, Alger county, shipped on October 13, 200 lambs and a few culled ewes to the Chicago market, and 150 of them received the top market price for the day. There are forty-five choice breeding ewe lambs left at Chatham for foundation stock for next year. The flock, in addition to the proceeds of the Chicago sale, netted \$689 from the sale of wool, according to Mr. G. W. Putnam, superintendent of the farm. Mr. Putnam asserts that one who un-

derstands handling sheep, and has sufficient cleared acres to raise his winter feed, with good housing conditions, can make a good return on sheep.

JUNIOR FARMERS TO STUDY FORESTRY.

BOYS and girls enrolled in club work in the Upper Peninsula from now on will be afforded an opportunity to study forest culture. Announcement of this fact was recently made by M. L. Wright, assistant state club leader for the peninsula. Two projects

Analyzing the Community

Finding Out Some Things About Your Neighborhood

By Nat T. Frame

IF you have read carefully the recent article in this paper entitled, "Where Do You Live," and especially if you have drawn the map as suggested, you must be pretty sure by this time who your neighbors are, what families live within the area that goes by your neighborhood name. Let us suppose that there are within the lines drawn on your map, as your neighborhood, 200 families, including farmers, villagers, tenants, and others. In thinking from now on about your neighborhood, be sure to remember that every man, woman, and child who lives within the neighborhood boundaries, is to be counted, whether

"Doctor, lawyer, Merchant, chief, Rich man, poor man, beggar, thief."

With this very definite picture in mind, thinking of all the folks who are your neighbors, and whose noses are to be counted in answering questions below, let us try to put our fingers upon certain "earmarks" that tend to show whether your neighborhood is a good, or not so good, "place in which to live."

The Federal Council of Citizenship Training, composed of representatives of most of the departments in the government at Washington, printed in 1924 for free distribution through the bureau of education, a community score card in which certain standards were set forth by comparison with which any local community, whether town or country, might determine for itself whether it is giving its citizens that training in citizenship to which they are entitled.

The Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund of Chicago, publishes and sells Dr. Caroline Hedger's score card for parents and children, which may be used to determine whether children are being brought up in such a way as best to insure health of body and mind. The University of Kansas has published "Ten Tests of a Town," which is meant for towns larger than your village, probably, but nevertheless asks some very searching questions that will pull out inside facts about your neighborhood.

In October the Wisconsin Conference of Social Work announced the winners in a better communities contest, and awarded \$1,000 to the one having the highest rating. The measurement standards in the Wisconsin score card were grouped under: 1, Town Planning; 2, Industry; 3, Education; 4, Health; 5, Public Administration; 6, Social Service; 7, Recreation; 8, Library; 9, Town and Country Relations; 10, Religion.

Many other universities and organizations have, in recent years, tried out score cards or other measuring sticks, in the effort to help communities analyze their own situation and put their fingers, figuratively speaking, on the pressing community problems needing attention from the group. These various efforts have been productive of so much good that the Standard Farm Papers have decided to do what they can to bring the use of neighborhood score cards to the attention of as many neighborhood groups as possible and render such help as they can to communities that decide to study themselves by such a score card, and are willing to attempt to improve the conditions which these score cards show to be in need of improvement.

In order that you and your neighbors may get some little insight into what the score card method involves, and that you may begin on the scoring of your community, and the mapping out of a program of neighborhood development, we want you to get in touch with as many of your neighbors as may be practicable, either in individual talks or meetings, and send us

your answer to the following questions.

Later we expect to be able to send you additional questions that will go further into the analysis of your neighborhood life, and probably suggest still other problems that your neighborhood will want to tackle. We feel sure, however, that you will agree that even this partial list of score card standards will be stimulating of thought, and suggestive of neighborhood activities. Keep in mind that every man, woman and child within the neighborhood boundaries is to be counted.

A.—Neighborhood Spirit.

1. What are some of the historical events that have happened in the neighborhood? Do all the people of the neighborhood know about this local history?

2. Do all the families living within the bounds of the neighborhood map feel that they belong to the neighborhood? Is there a spirit of unity within the group, a responsiveness to leadership, a community consciousness?

3. What natives of the neighborhood who went elsewhere to live, have received special recognition for success in business, politics, education, etc.? Who among those who have spent most of their lives in the neighborhood have held positions or rendered services that have earned them reputations at least county-wide?

4. Is this neighborhood pleasing to the eye? Does the architecture fit into the landscape? Are the roadsides, fences, pastures, yards, etc., attractive? Are there any unsightly advertisements, any tumble-downs, any ugliness anywhere to be seen?

B.—Citizenship.

1. Did all registered citizens vote at the last primary election? At the last general election?

2. Are the public health laws of the state carefully lived up to in the neighborhood?

3. Are all of the boys and girls of the neighborhood members of a club, scout troop, or other organization that is well led, and that is carrying on an enthusiastic program in four-fold development?

4. Do all families read enough good books, magazines, and papers as a regular practice?

C.—Recreation.

1. Do the young people of the neighborhood have free use of a satisfactory base ball diamond, tennis, croquet or volley ball court, park, or picnic place? Do they have also a suitable place for basketball or other winter sports?

2. Do the small children all play enough of the right games, both at home and at school? Do the neighborhood young people belong to brass band, orchestra, glee club, or singing school, and take part in enough plays, festivals, picnics, pageants or parties of the right kind?

3. Do the adult folks take part in enough picnics, camps, expositions, socials, etc.? Are some held for purposes other than raising money?

D.—Health.

1. Are all wells and sources of drinking water protected by methods approved by public health authorities?

2. Are all privies or toilets located and constructed according to public health standards?

3. Can all parents pass the tests in Dr. Caroline Hedger's score card, published by Elizabeth McCormick Memorial Fund?

4. Are all the children under the different age classifications of that same score card up to standard?

E.—Homes.

1. How many of the grounds around the homes of the neighborhood are

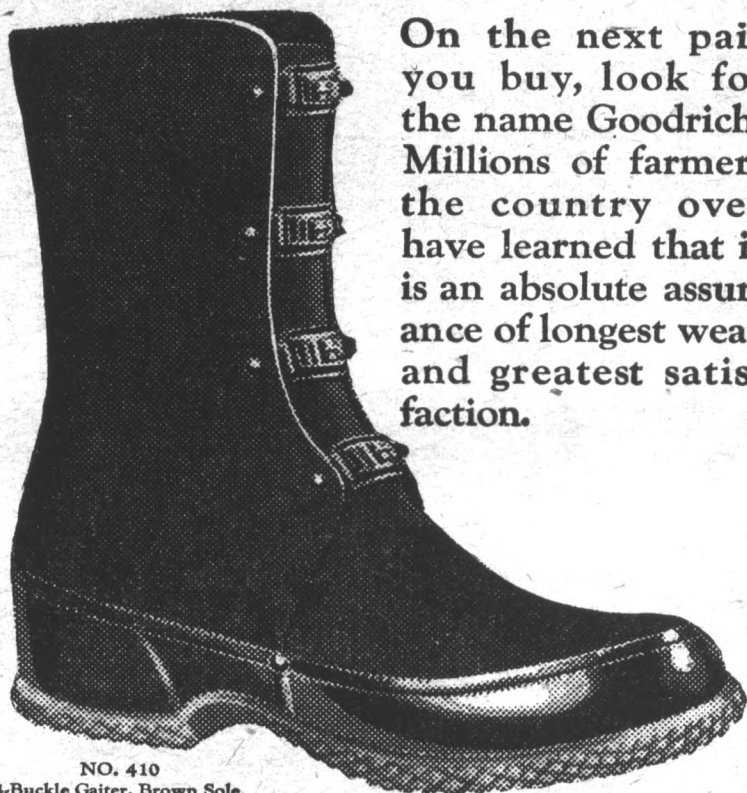
(Continued on page 588).

Can you tell a tree's age?



When you cut one, you count the rings around the trunk—there's a ring for each year.

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ARRANGES SIMPLE FEED RACK.

I AM trying a new way of wintering my brood sows. I took a few pieces of narrow boards about four feet long, and two others five feet long, and made a gate five feet high and four feet long. This I stood endwise in a feed trough, letting the top end drop back over into the pen about twenty inches. In this easily made feed rack I am feeding alfalfa hay, and they get a little milk and the contributions from the kitchen, but no grain of any kind. The hogs seem to act satisfied with their feed, and are coming on fine.—A Subscriber.

SCALES SAVE MONEY.

THE man who tries to farm without any scales will find himself cheated many times. He needs the household scales and the wagon scales. By using the household scales he knows what produce from the garden, or butter from the dairy, weighs before it goes to market. This enables him to tell whether his grocer is giving him a square deal or not.

He also has an opportunity to weigh groceries purchased, and to know if that man is giving good weight. By this process I have been enabled to avoid the tricky merchant and turn my trade to an honest man. I could

not make a fair estimate of what I have saved, but I do know it has been many dollars, and certainly many hundred dollars more than the cost of the household scales.—W. Farver.

A SIMPLE SELF-FEEDER.

I HAVE found that a very cheap self-feeder can be made by laying an old mower wheel flat on the floor, and putting a good barrel, which has had both ends removed, on the wheel. The barrel is fastened down with wire. The barrel being smaller than the wheel allows the hogs to get the feed from between the rim of the wheel and the barrel. This is my own invention, but is a good one.—B. G. Ashley.

WOOL PRODUCTION INCREASES.

RECORDS show that the average weight of fleeces shorn from sheep in Ohio in 1840 was but two pounds; whereas, today the average has increased to seven and three-tenths pounds. This improvement resulted from careful breeding and selection.

By thinning the undergrowth in my small woodlot, the trees not only grow a more satisfactory shape, but the growth is more rapid. The thinnings also give me a neat little pile of fuel.—R. D. S.

Clubs Hold Annual Meeting

(Continued from page 584).

tion, stated Doctor Kenyon L. Butterfield, president of the Michigan State College. We need to have first-hand information before laying definite plans for community work. Enough, however, is known to justify our conclusion that here is the most promising field for extension workers.

Through mutual effort of a number of neighborhoods surrounding some business center, it will be possible for us to make our greatest progress. In building such communities it will be necessary, he thought, to take into account the religious, educational, social, recreational, and health interests of the community. This movement seems to be nation-wide. Every state is now doing something along this line. The program for Michigan is probably farther advanced than the plans of the other states.

With respect to the promotion of farm organization, two schools of thought have obtained. One is to build from the top down, and the other from the bottom up. The best leadership, said Dr. Butterfield, commend the soundness of the latter method. Our strongest farmers' organizations have followed that plan.

Farm districts are peculiarly adapted to community work. People there have many activities in common. They can specialize in some type of live stock, or variety of crops. They can carry out marketing programs, social, and recreational activities. They can work together to produce quantity, quality, standards, and common methods of procedure.

The whole matter of organization success is based upon service. The club that makes itself most useful to the community will live longest. It may be well and good to limit the organization to a congenial crowd, but this does not always serve the best purposes. The object of a rural organization should be to improve the entire community.

In closing, Doctor Butterfield offered to the farmers' clubs and other farm

organizations, the services of the college in the development of this line of work. A community advisor is to be employed to promote such work.

Community Development.

"Communities need leaders who stand ready to give of themselves for the benefit of the community," was a statement of Prof. P. G. Holden, extension director of the International Harvester Company. Self-satisfaction, he held, is the most dangerous thing we know of. To make progress, people must have something to aspire to. The calf paths of early days have become the crooked avenues of the great city of Boston. We are making calf paths for the future in our present effort at community work. We must have men who will step out and do something new.

Our best investments are what we do toward the proper development of our boys and girls. Our educational efforts should be in the direction of fitting these boys and girls for the duties of life.

A community goes on indefinitely. Its leaders will die, but the community continues. For this reason community plans, said Mr. Holden, should extend a half century ahead. However, any plan worked out is certain to be better than no plan at all. A community will be great, according to the service rendered. Roosevelt said, "What a man does for himself dies with him. What he does for his community lives long after he is gone."

Other important addresses were given. Mrs. Edith Wager, director of the Michigan State Farm Bureau, gave an interesting talk on "Worth While Opportunities," while Mrs. Mary Puncke, of the Sears-Roebuck Foundation, described farm organization work in western Canada.

In the election of officers, C. B. Cook, of Owosso, was elected president; Austin Cole, Maple Rapids, vice-president; Mrs. I. R. Johnson, Rushton, secretary-treasurer; L. F. DeVerna, of Grass Lake, and George Stowe, of Fowlerville, were made the new directors.

RED MAN

THE MILD MELLOW CHEW

LIKE PRODUCES LIKE.

GEORGE VAN WAGONER, whose farm home is just outside the eastern limits of Linden village, firmly believes the full-blooded, registered stock is in a position to put it all over the scrub from every angle. While the first cost of the scrub is below that of the registered stock, the feeding cost is equal, and the products of the registered stock is so much greater than the scrub, that they return to the owner many times their extra first cost.

Recently Van Wagoner sold a fine, high productive, Holstein cow to Calcite Brothers, of Rogers City. This cow had a record of 9,827 pounds of milk, and 312 pounds of butter-fat in 155 days. This fall the two-year-old daughter of this cow freshened, and in the first sixty days of milk production has yielded 2,718 pounds of milk, and 87.9 pounds of butter-fat. October was her second month of production, and during that month she gave 50.5 pounds of butter-fat. The father of this promising young heifer was one of the head sires at the Battle Creek Sanitarium. —G. Everitt.

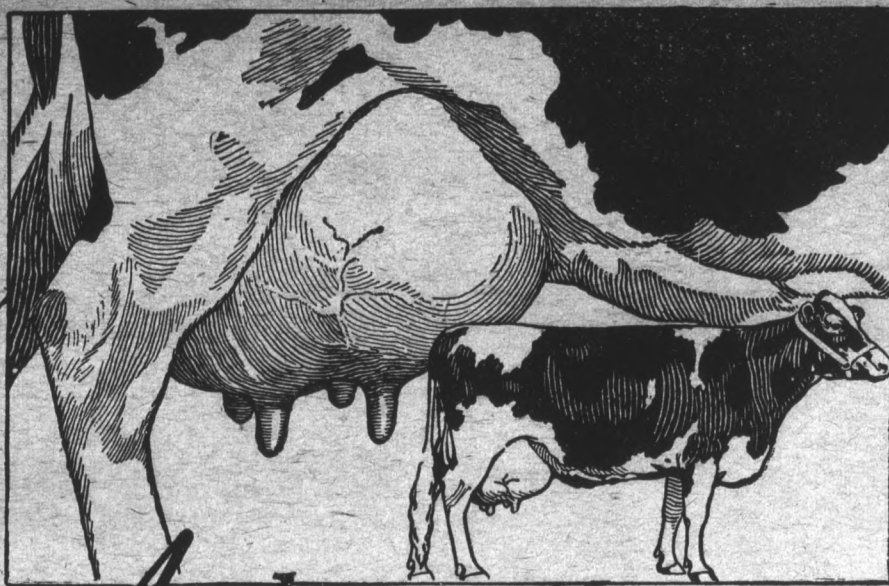
ALFALFA ENTHUSIASTS.

EVERY member in the North Antrim Cow Testing Association has alfalfa seeded on his farm. A large acreage of sweet clover is also used for summer pasturage. One member commented to his neighbor at the start of the association year in 1924, about as follows: "How can this young fool tell me anything about feeding cows, when I have fed them for forty years?" The herd of this man had the lowest butter-fat average for the entire association. His neighbor across the road had one of the highest butter-fat producing herds in the association. Evidently much good was accomplished by the suggestions of the tester in the feeding problems of the one herd, while no outstanding benefits are apparent at this moment in the feeding problems in the other herd.

Another herd in this association, with twelve cows, averaged 219 pounds of butter-fat for the association year. This herd averaged the same amount of butter-fat production for the year 1923. This is an interesting point in that it shows that herds will not do much better unless the dairyman is willing to feed and care for the cows in a better manner.

The volume of business transaction, and the production of butter-fat in this association for this year, when compared to the years 1923 and 1924, is encouraging. The average for all cows during 1925 was 289.9 pounds of butter-fat. During 1924 the same average was 256.5 pounds of butter-fat, and in 1923, 251.8 pounds of butter-fat. It is interesting to note that, assuming the production for the year 1925 as 100 per cent, in 1924 it would take 112.9 cows to produce the same amount that was produced during this past year by 100 cows. A similar comparison for 1923 would show that 115.4 cows would be needed to replace the production of the 100 cows in 1925. Antrim county is to be congratulated on the fact that not more, but better, dairy cows are being maintained on the dairy farms in this county.

THE cow population owned by the members in the Oscoda Cow Testing Association, is 100 per cent grade. There are a total of 146 grade Guernseys; sixty grade Holsteins; thirty-two grade Jerseys, and thirty-eight Natives owned by the membership of this association. In the matter of sires, this association is 100 per cent pure-bred. There are seventeen pure-bred Guernsey sires used by the members of this organization. The tuberculous test has not been applied to any of the herds in this association. Eighteen members have seeded alfalfa on their farms since 1920.



Awake.. the Giant in that Milk-making machine,

Every cow you own can be a money-maker. When milk-making organs are vigorous and active, profits are sure. Losses pile up only when there is failure to fully utilize expensive feed to produce the maximum volume of milk

Kow-Kare Added to the Feed Makes Big Milk Yields

Kow-Kare brings your feed money back, plus a real profit through added quarts of milk. By strengthening the assimilation and digestion, your cows are made to thrive on natural foods. The all-medicine ingredients act quickly. After feeding Kow-Kare for a few days you will be convinced that a very small investment in this famous cow conditioner will bring added dollars from your milk income from every cow.

While aiding your cows in getting from their feed every possible ounce of milk, Kow-Kare at the same time builds into them the power to resist disease. It serves this double purpose without really costing you a penny, because the added milk yield pays for Kow-Kare many times over.

Kow-Kare has no cheap filler, it is all medicine. A little goes a long way in keeping your cows healthy and profitable. A tablespoonful twice a day, one to two weeks each month, shows surprising results. It enables you to make more money from feeding the inexpensive natural

foods your cows are intended to consume.

More Milk All Winter

Winter feeding conditions—the sudden change from tender pasturage—calls for just the digestive aid Kow-Kare supplies, if the yield is to be regular and the general health vigorous.

Try Kow-Kare for cows off feed and see how quickly they regain appetite and production. As an aid before and after calving nothing can equal Kow-Kare. It makes both cow and calf strong; prevents retained afterbirth and other disorders.

Treating Cow Diseases

For all cow ailments arising from weak digestive and genital organs—Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc., Kow-Kare is a reliable home remedy. Thousands of dairy-men say they would not keep cows without it.

Put Kow-Kare on the job this winter as part of the ration, and make careful comparative tests. It will prove its value beyond all doubt. \$1.25 and 65c sizes. If your feed dealer, general store or druggist cannot supply you, order direct.

Be sure to write today for our valuable free treatise, "The Home Cow Doctor. It is filled with useful dairy information.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Dept. D Lyndonville, Vt.)

Keep on hand a package of Bag Balm, our great healing ointment. It keeps the udder and teats healthy. Big 10-ounce can, 60 cents.

KOW-KARE
The Time-Tested Aid to Profitable Dairying
BAG BALM
Keeps Udder and Teats Healthy



Can You Doubt?

Read how other cow owners increase dairy profits with Kow-Kare. We receive thousands of just such letters from grateful dairymen.

From F. P. LaChausse, Caythage, N. Y.—March 30, 1925: "Having led Kow-Kare for ten years more or less to cows off feed and for various disorders that affect the health of the dairy cow, it was not until January 10th, 1924, that I began a series of experiments with it in regard to milk production. After carefully weighing the milk and feed of two heavy producers for two weeks I commenced feeding one tablespoonful to them once per day and after the third day, the results were at once apparent in increased milk production, there being no changes in ration, and at the end of two weeks I stopped the Kow-Kare and they fell back to their former mess of milk for the two weeks and upon resuming its use again they came back up to their former records, and since then I feed one tablespoonful once a day to all milkers and the results are gratifying."

From Harlow M. Kastner, Hammond, N. Y.—April 20, 1925: "During the past five years have used a great many cans of Kow-Kare in my herd for improving the milk yield and toning up the digestive organs. It is a wonderful medicine in the treatment of retained afterbirth, as Kow-Kare has not failed me in a single instance."

From Arthur P. Kistler, Charlot, Mich.—"It is with great pleasure that I recommend Kow-Kare. I couldn't farm without it. I am in the dairy business exclusively and it has saved me thousands of dollars. It is also great for increasing the milk flow."

From Chas. Steen, Carmel, Maine—January 21, 1925: "Kow-Kare has increased our cows' milk almost double since giving it to them. One of our cows is coming in this month and we wish to try your Bag Balm."

From A. G. Katzur, DeLamere, N. Dakota—March 20, 1925: "I've used Kow-Kare for some time. I find that it is a wonderful aid to increasing milk yield. Had a cow two years ago, she quit milking after coming fresh and would not get with calf. After feeding Kow-Kare for awhile, she came back to milk again and has raised a calf since and is now the best cow in the barn."

\$5 Down and You Can Buy Any WITTE Engine Up to 10 H-P.



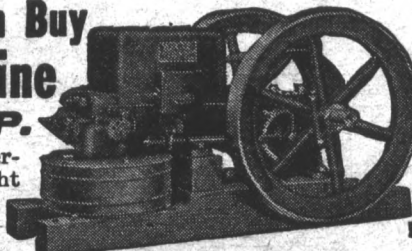
To PROVE that this "super-powered" one-profit, light weight WITTE will save you one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on the place I want to send it to you on a 30-day test at my risk. I guarantee it to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands.

Nearly a YEAR TO PAY

Scrap the Old One—Pay a Little of It Down on the New WITTE With my generous terms my engine pays for itself. Increases farm profits \$500 to \$1000 a year. Thousands say the WITTE is ten years ahead of any other make—simple and trouble-proof at rock-bottom, direct-to-you prices. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling governor. All sizes 2 to 25 H-P.

FREE—Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely Free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 2196 Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. 2196 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.



Burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gas—Yet Delivers 25% or More Power. Cheapest to operate and guaranteed for a life-time.

No cranking required. Compact and easily moved. Double, balanced fly-wheels with throttling governor that saves money. Fifty New Features—Write Me Today—a postal will do—for my Special **FREE 30-Day Test Offer.**

Michigan Farmer Classified Ads Get Results. Try One.

Don't Pay for 4 Months

So that you may see and use the only cream separator with a suspended self-balancing bowl, we will send an imported Belgium Melotte Cream Separator, any model, direct to your farm and you don't pay us for it for 4 months.

Write for FREE BOOK!

Write today for new Melotte catalog containing full description of this wonderful separator.

MELOTTE H. B. BABSON, U. S. Mgr. 2243 W. 19th St., Dept. 91-09 Chicago



Fruit Men Discuss Problems

Interesting Annual Meeting Held at Grand Rapids

THE annual get-together of the Michigan fruit growers was replete with many good things. More good comes from these meetings than the annual attendant realizes, for outsiders who come for the first time upon the lively and valuable meetings our fruit growers have.

The meeting started on Tuesday, December 1, with a characteristic and thoughtful talk by George Friday, president. He advocated eliminating the Duchess to a great extent, fifty per cent south of Grand Rapids, seventy-five per cent north of there, and 100 per cent north of Traverse City. Grafting or cutting down the trees will be the only means of getting rid of this Duchess problem. Michigan, however, has a very bright outlook, said Mr. Friday, with her short hauls, low freight rates, and close proximity to twenty million consumers.

The Side-worm.

Mr. G. L. Gentner, of the college, said that the side-worm, or sting, was due to the codlin moth. Unusual weather conditions were the causes of this undue injury, but, if it persists, some other spray than arsenate of lead may have to be used.

Mr. Mark C. Hutchison, of Fennville, spoke of the importance of the fruit industry from the canner's standpoint. He said sixty-five per cent of the black raspberries of the country are grown in this state, and indications are that the acreage will rapidly increase. Canners took eighty-five per cent of the Keiffer pear crop, at an average price of ninety cents per bushel, while in other states growers got from nothing to \$1.00 per cwt.

Frame C. Brown, of Ohio, who has made quite a success of roadside stands, said that the farmer needs advertising as well as the city man. From eighty to ninety per cent of the fruit from Mr. Brown's 100-acre orchard was sold at his roadside. He has a large roadside trade in pasteurized cider, but his sales through retail stores have been disappointing. He said the sale of fruit juices would be greatly increased if the fruit growers would put on a campaign similar to that of the soft drink manufacturers.

The Cause of Culls.

Mr. H. P. Gaston, of the college, recently investigated the cause of culls. He found that the present methods of culture caused the Baldwin apple to produce the lowest percentage of "A" fruit of any variety. The Spy came next, then the Wagener, Jonathan, Greening, Steele Red, Grimes, Hubbardston, McIntosh. In other words, McIntosh produced more good fruit than any other variety. Records show that fifty-six per cent of the apples of all these varieties graded No. 1; the rest were seconds and ciders. Oregon's crops averaged seventy-nine per cent firsts, and twenty-one per cent seconds. Mr. Gaston's investigations showed that the average difference in price between No. 1's and No. 2's was sixty-five cents, while the difference between first grades and ciders was \$1.33 per bushel. Limb rubs, size, stings, scab, and bruises were the causes of apples being of the inferior grades.

Advertising Food Products.

On the second day, Grace H. Hitchcock told of how other people were advertising. She displayed numerous samples of colored advertisements of canned soup, oranges, lemons, cranberries, and other food products, and showed how they stressed convenience, wholesomeness, superior preparation, food value, etc., to put their product across. She said that there were many things which could be said of Michigan food products, of which even the growers did not know. She believes the college should do work which would demonstrate the value of Michigan fruits.

Mr. Frame C. Brown told of his experiences with orchard heating. After heavy expenditures and long experience, his conclusion is that heating does not save crops. He would prefer to spend the money usually put into heating apparatus, on fertilizers, thus getting better crop insurance. Trees of good vigor and vitality withstand frost much better than others.

Too Many Varieties.

Michigan's 137 varieties of apples are retarding the development of Michigan horticulture, said F. L. Granger, sales manager of the Michigan Fruit Growers, Inc. He read a bill of lading on which thirty-four varieties were indicated, ranging from Wealthies to Ben Davis. When one had such a mixture, horse trading was necessary, as allowances had to be made to get rid of the undesirable varieties. He said Michigan grows more Duchess than any other variety. This variety is marketed in thirty days, while our winter varieties have a marketing period of three to six months. This made it necessary to market much of Michigan's crop in the thirty-day Duchess period. The Pacific Coast growers have reduced their varieties from 112 to six, and have thus made standardization and marketing easy. Mr. Granger suggested that Michigan specialize in Duchess, Wealthy, Baldwin, Greening, Spy, Jonathan, and McIntosh.

That the tub basket has been one of the most progressive steps in horticulture in the past decade, was Mr. Granger's opinion. The average premium for apples of equal grades was a little over twenty-nine cents for the tub basket, as compared with the standard basket.

The Same Officers.

The society adopted a resolution commending the Postum Cereal Company for advertising Michigan fruit in connection with their cereal products. They also urged the state department to advertise the good work it was doing in fruit and vegetable inspection, and denounced the use of synthetic fruit drinks.

All the officers of the society were re-elected, except Robert Anderson, of the executive committee, who was ineligible for re-election. Carl Buskirk, of Paw Paw, was elected in his place. The officers are as follows: George Friday, of Coloma, president; H. D.

Hootman, of East Lansing, secretary; J. P. Munson, Grand Rapids, treasurer.

The summer horticultural tour will start at Manistee some time during cherry picking season, and will stop at A. L. Rogers' farm, at Beulah, and Arlie Hopkins' farm, at Bear Lake, the first day. The second day will be spent in the Old Mission peninsula. (More next week).

INSPECTION OF NURSERY STOCK NECESSARY.

THE Federal Horticultural Board, in its annual report, presents facts which are convincing arguments in favor of strict inspection of nursery stocks, plants, cereals, fruits and vegetables shipped in from foreign countries, and rigid quarantines where found necessary to protect American growers from destructive foreign insect pests.

During the past year inspectors and collaborators of the service collected on, or in, imported plants and plant products, 516 recognized species, and 375 insects which could be placed generically only. The Mediterranean, West Indian and Mexican fruit flies were intercepted on coffee and various fruits from several countries. Fruit stocks from France were found to be infested with brown tail, gypsy, dagger and European toussock moths, sorrel cut-worm and white tree pierid. The narcissus fly was taken in hyacinths and narcissus bulbs from Holland, and in onions from Greece. The turnip gall-weevil was intercepted in turnips from Denmark, England, France, Germany, and Holland.

OLD SOLDIERS STILL LIVING.

SIXTY years after the close of the war between the states, there are 126,566 Civil War veterans, and 241,193 Civil War widows on the government pension rolls. The number of pensioners declined from 525,539 on June 30, 1924, to 512,537 on June 30, 1925, a reduction of 13,002, according to the commissioner of pensions.

The total amount paid out for pensions in the fiscal year of 1925, was \$217,150,612, as compared with \$229,994,777 during the fiscal year of 1924, the decline being \$12,844,165. The cost of operation of the pension system in 1925 was \$1,489,087.

There are yet seventeen soldiers of the Mexican War, and twenty-one widows of soldiers of the war of 1812 in receipt of pensions. The total disburse-

ments to pensioners under the pension system, which dates from 1790, have been \$7,053,502,010, of which \$6,613,314,980 have been paid out on account of the Civil War.

EXTREME WEATHER CONDITIONS.

THE weather bureau's report on the weather conditions in Michigan for October, reflects the bad situation that obtained throughout the state during October. Ironwood reports the coldest October on record. Ishpeming reported that the storm on the eighteenth and nineteenth was the worst ever experienced for October. Ironwood had the lowest temperature of the month, two degrees above zero on October 30. Another Upper Peninsula station—Munising—led the state in precipitation, which amounted to 5.33 inches, the state average being 3.14 inches. Escanaba, not very far from Munising, reported the state's lowest precipitation—1.08 inches.

ANALYZING THE COMMUNITY.

(Continued from page 585).

pretty uniformly praised by both natives and visitors because of open lawns, good shade trees, massed shrubbery tying down the building and screening undesirable views, and being otherwise well landscaped?

2. How many of the houses seem generally approved as suited to the needs of the families:—well constructed and painted; equipped with suitable water, light, heating and laundry facilities; having sufficient porches; with windows and doors screened?

3. In how many homes do all the members find real companionship; are the meals conducted as happy material affairs; is there good reading material, such as Standard Farm Papers, women's magazines, religious papers, and others which are read and discussed around the family circle?

F.—Schools.

1. What is the score of your local school, as given you by county or state school authorities who have inspected it?

2. Do you have a parent-teachers' association, or other organized groups assisting the school authorities in raising the standards of your school?

G.—Churches.

1. What churches are located within the neighborhood boundaries?

2. Is the membership increasing, the attendance regular, church work progressing?

How does your Sunday School score according to the charts of the International Council of Religious Education, or of your own denominational authorities?

H.—Business.

1. Are all farms in the neighborhood properly organized to produce the maximum amounts of those products which can be produced economically, and for which there is a market, due regard being given to transportation facilities, types of soil, available labor, and other factors suggested by your state farm management specialists?

2. Is full advantage being taken by the whole neighborhood of the opportunities available for cooperative selling of standardized products that it has for sale?

3. Are the local stores performing real service at fair prices?

I. and J.—Farms.

1. How many farmers in your neighborhood do as well as they know how in handling their soil, live stock, and other farm operations?

2. What are some bad farming practices not uncommon in your neighborhood, that ought to be improved?

Peter Greenwood says that the best place to develop a business is right near home. You usually know more than you think you do about your own section, and sometimes the other place looks fine because you don't know much about it.—Sunshine Hollow.

He's Overlooking the Close-to-Home Market



HOME TANNING OF FURS.

THERE are various animals on every farm, such as woodchucks, squirrels, moles, dogs, cats, and rabbits, whose furs are scarcely worth the trouble of marketing, but when tanned can be made into very beautiful and useful articles for the home.

The following chemical process has been recommended as a simple and practical method of home tanning. For the inexperienced, it is best to start with the less valuable pelts, because the first attempt may prove a failure; not that the method is complicated, but rather that it requires more patience and attention than many will give.

If the pelt is dry, it must be softened for several hours in running water or in salt water mixed in the proportion of half a pint of salt to a pail of water. It must be taken out when it becomes pliable, as further soaking will loosen the fur. Next, the skin should be fleshed, in much the same manner as a trapper fleshes his pelts; then all grease must be removed, which is done by rubbing hot sawdust or corn meal over the pelt side.

The skin is now placed in a pickling solution made as follows: In a wooden pail, or glass, or earthenware basin, mix one quart of salt in one gallon of hot water; let cool, and slowly pour in one ounce of commercial sulphuric acid. The skin should be sunk in this solution and stirred around occasionally to insure thorough soaking. A woodchuck skin, or other skin of equal size, will tan in about two days; but a longer time will be necessary for larger skins.

The pickling solution will preserve the skin, and will not injure it if left in overtime. When removed from the pickle, wash it thoroughly and scrape and shake off all surplus fluid, and soak for an hour in a pail of lukewarm water, to which has been added a handful of washing soda. When removed from this, rinse well in clean water and hang up to dry.

The final stage of the tanning is the softening process, which is dependent only on your supply of elbow grease, and must commence when the skin is about half dry. The pelt side should be rubbed and pulled over the square edge of a plank; every part of the skin must be rubbed and worked; any hard spots may be softened by rubbing with the pickling fluid. This rubbing and pulling must be kept up until the skin has been worked dry, then the pelt side should be rubbed with tallow or other animal oil. All excessive grease should be removed by hot corn meal. Brush and comb out the fur, and the skin is ready.

PROMOTE BETTER PLOWING.

THE youngest and oldest entrants in the second Thumb district plowing match, held this fall at the Bruce Simpson farm, near Port Huron, took prizes in two of the events. William Woodland, of St. Thomas, Ont., aged seventy-six, took the second prize in the professional class, while Robert Robertson, aged thirteen, of Yale, the youngest contestant, won second in the boys' class. James Robertson, a sixteen-year-old Yale farmer, took the grand sweepstakes prize, a silver loving cup, for the best plowed land. He competed against the best plowers in the district, both amateur and professional.

Over one thousand people watched the twenty contests, which, in spite of bad weather and soft ground, furnished healthy amusement for the crowd. Ten teams and nine tractors were entered.

Gordon Doolittle, the school janitor, says even a bum job has its compensations. The pay is so poor he don't care of the folks do fire him.—Sunshine Hollow.



"Good Equipment
Makes a Good
Farmer Better"

30 McCormick-Deering Tractors to the Cantaloupe Growers!

THE melon growers around Glendale, Arizona, have ordered thirty McCormick-Deering Tractors during the past six months. That's a sample of the popularity of this standard farm power.

Thirty McCormick-Deerings to raise cantaloupes in one tiny section of the country—no wonder there is a call for thousands upon thousands everywhere. They are cutting production costs, building farm profits, putting the whole occupation of farming on an easier, pleasanter, more prosperous plane.

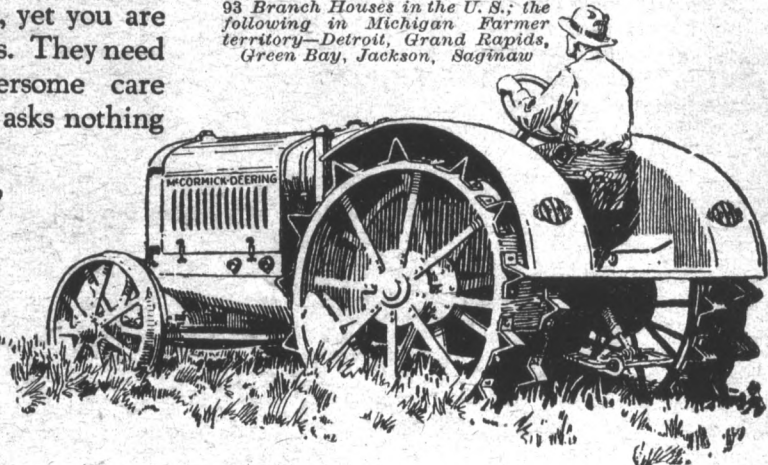
Now that winter is at hand, compare the tractor with a whole barnful of horses. Field work is done, yet you are at the beck and call of horses. They need expensive feed and bothersome care every idle day. The tractor asks nothing

but shed-room to stand in when it is idle, but its long suit in winter is belt work.

The McCormick-Deering Tractor merely switches its power from drawbar to belt pulley and is ready for the operation of many belt machines—grinders, shellers, shredders, saws, balers, etc. It is perfectly adapted for belt, drawbar, and power take-off operations. It is liberally powered; and it comes to you with properly-located belt pulley, fuel-saving throttle governor, platform, fenders, brake, etc.—fully equipped without extra cost.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY
606 S. Michigan Ave. OF AMERICA (Incorporated) Chicago, Ill.

93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer territory—Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw



Own this big, reliable, economical tractor and be ready with summer and winter power for years to come. Ready at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store

In Two Sizes—10-20 and 15-30 h. p.
McCormick-Deering Tractors

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

5½% Farm Loans

Because of a recent consolidation, this is the only Joint Stock Land Bank operating in Michigan. In recognition of this fact and our expectation that our volume of business will increase sufficiently to justify it, we have lowered our rate of interest to 5 1-2%. We charge no commission or bonus and the borrower is not required to pay a mortgage tax or make a stock subscription. WRITE FOR FULL INFORMATION.

Long time loan (34 1-2 years) Small semi-annual payment.

Union Joint Stock Land Bank of Detroit

(under Government Supervision)

702 UNION TRUST BUILDING DETROIT, MICHIGAN

COAL

Ohio Blue Ribbon Lump. Get our circular and delivered price. Farmer agents wanted. THEO BURT & SONS, Melrose, Ohio.

Own A Happy Home in ORANGE COUNTY



Possess a profitable grove or farm in this "County Bountiful." Hills and 1500 lakes. Delightful year-round climate. Rare investment opportunities. For FREE booklet write: Orange County Chamber of Commerce, 54 State Bank Bldg., Orlando, Florida.



Now, Only \$39
Let Me Send You the Greatest LOG SAW Offer
—I ever made. One man saws 15 cords a day—easy. Falls trees, saws limbs. Make big money. Use 4 H.P. engine for other work. Saws faster than 10 men. Shipped from factory or nearest of 10 Branch Houses. Cash—Easy Terms. Write for 30-Day Trial Offer and big FREE book. OTTAWA MANUFACTURING COMPANY
1501 W. Wood Street, Ottawa, Kan.
Room 1501-W Magee Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

THEN, with a conscious physical effort, she pulled herself together. Whatever she had touched, it was inanimate. Whatever the cause of the small cave in the side of the wall, it harbored nothing large enough to harm her. She must fight down that awful fear. She would go mad that way before morning. Slowly, shivering with dread, she forced her shattered nerves to send her hand, groping, exploring, back into the opening again. It was only a little larger than the hand—she put her fingers in and down—and then her normal courage came back, and she laughed aloud, in her relief. Her hand had encountered a small pile of dead grasses and soft down or feathers at the bottom of the hole. The nest of some bird or small animal. A field mouse or squirrel, likely. She pulled out a handful of the stuff, and then something white caught her attention. A used scrap of writing paper—two or three of them. How had they gotten there in the wall of the old cabin? She held a little triangular strip up to the firelight—read, her eyes widening with unbelief—and read again. The writing was in a dainty hand, and all the scrap contained was a date. Part of the month had been chewed away by the nest-builder, but the last letter was there, and the day, and the year—exactly thirty years before! Then she understood. The nest had been built all those years, and the paper, hidden away there in the wall from weather and light, had kept its written words secure. Alice half wondered if she had a right to look farther. The message itself could not be there anyway, though. She unfolded a long slender piece and held it to the light. Then her fingers relaxed, and the paper fluttered to the blanket across her lap. Even there, the heavy masculine hand, not thin and trembly as she had known it, still stared up at her.

*Your Own
Henry Cotton*

"Henry Cotton," how long ago had he signed it, and in what unguessed way had the paper come to this lonely place? Had he had some connection with the cabin in the lumbering days? Was this the reason that people avoided the place, even yet?

She glanced down at the hated name again. That must be it. In some manner the signer had put the blight of his presence on the cabin, so that people would avoid it always. She could even feel the aversion to the place coming upon her, as she looked at the name and tried to guess the things he might have done there in the room. The feeling of fear and horror passed slowly, and purposeless anger, mixed with speculation, came in its place. She dropped back on the bunk, still wondering, and so fell asleep.

CHAPTER FOUR.

THE FIRES OF OC-QUE-OC ARE RECALLED. CHAD DAVIS turned out of the deep drifted road, and climbed the barnyard fence, with cautious quietness. It would not do for Bob to know of his presence till he was close enough to be recognized. There was a deep pile of snow in the sheltered lane between the stable door and the straw-stack. He paused before it. He had waded through a drift in that same place countless mornings on his way to milk. After a moment he plunged into the snow, and on to the door that opened into the alley between the feed mangers. Bob would be just inside, chained to one of the big barn timbers for the night. Old Bob's chain had never been taken from the post. Only the collars had been changed for Gypsy and Young Bob.

He pushed the door open a crack. There was a movement, a rattle of chain, and then a low rumble of a growl. Bob would not bark until he

A Michigan Mystery

Our New First-Run Serial Story

By a Popular Michigan Author

What Happened in Previous Chapters

Chad Davis' father went to Northern Michigan in the days of "solid pine," and later "carved a farm from the wilderness." In this environment, Chad grew up. At twenty-four, he is a minister in a small suburb of Detroit, planning to return home for an extended vacation. Waiting for his night train, he meets Alice Clair, whom he vividly remembers as having once attended his church. Listening to her appeal that she must immediately leave the city, unknown to her friends, and that she had done nothing criminal, Chad offers his assistance and hastily marries Alice Clair. At breakfast in a Saginaw hotel, they read that Henry Cotton, aged lumber merchant, who had just married his twenty-one-year-old ward, Alice Clair, was slain on the eve of their wedding. A gun which Chad observed in Alice's pocket, revealed one empty chamber bearing the stain of burned powder. In spite of this, Alice insists she is innocent. Chad struggles with himself, but decides to "cherish and protect" his wife. He hides her in a deserted lumber cabin, five miles from his father's home, with the protection of Old Bob, his faithful dog, and goes home to avoid suspicion. Alice discovers the remnant of an old letter tucked away in a crevice in the logs.

was sure of the intruder. Davis spoke in a low tone.

"Down Bob! Down! It's me, old fellow." He stepped inside and closed the door behind him to shut out the storm. In the darkness he heard the dog's tail thumping against a manger. Bob had remembered him.

He stood, listening to, and scenting the familiar things of the barn again. The stock were lying down, with one or two exceptions. He heard one of the horses moving in his stall, and the soft rhythm of the chewing of cuds came from the cow mangers. There was a dry, clean smell of bedding, and of the pile of hay just beyond the dog, a trace of dustiness from many harvests, and the pungent ammonia of the stables cutting it all.

He had almost forgotten how these things would be, but at the familiarity of them, the thing he had come for became unreal, dream-like.

He had never been away from home at all. He had only come in, a little late, from a school party, and unharassed the horse who was feeding in the stall there. He would go up to the house now, in a few minutes, and find the lamp turned down on the kitchen table for him. His college—his ministry—his marriage—the girl back there in the cabin—he must have fallen asleep in the buggy on the way home, and dreamed them. He shook himself suddenly to clear the hazy illusion of his thoughts. No, he hadn't dreamed, but he would, if he stood there long, leaning against the door casing. He wondered if he could keep awake long enough to make the tramp back against the wind. He had to! He stepped up and unfastened Bob's chain from the post. The girl might need the chain.

"Come on, Bob," he told him. "We're going for a walk together again." The dog all but knocked him off his feet in his first wild, joyful rush, and then at a word, dropped down and followed him out into the barnyard. He shut the barn door behind them, and at the fence he unsnapped the chain from the dog's collar.

"Keep close, boy," he cautioned, as he climbed over into the road.

He staggered up to the door, as he climbed over into the road.

He staggered up to the door of the log cabin finally, and leaned against it, panting for breath. He could not remember how he had made the last mile. He had even forgot to keep watch for Bob. He looked down. The

dog was there at his feet, huddled close against his legs, with his back to the storm. Davis pushed the door quietly open, and let them in.

Alice was asleep on the bunk, and did not even stir at the slight scraping of the door, as he closed it.

The fire had burned down to a few scattered coals on a bed of feathery white ashes, and he crossed wearily and put fresh fuel upon it. Bob had already curled up beside the pile of dead wood, where the reflection of the heat would melt the packed snow out of his hair. Davis rolled his sweater for a pillow, dropped down beside the dog, and drew his heavy overcoat over him.

He awoke with a confused sense of loss of memory, conscious at first only of the dull ache through all his body. It was no longer dark in the room. A shaft of pale yellow sunlight struck the floor just in front of him, from the one square window. He moved, and felt a soft pad under his shoulders and hips. Someone had put a blanket, folded not too thickly, under him while he slept. Another blanket was spread over him. Something else caught his attention. There was a strong pleasant odor in the room—the odor of coffee boiling over the open fire. He sat up, wide awake, now, remembering everything, looking for Alice and Bob.

They were there behind him, the girl kneeling with her arms about the dog's neck, and even as he looked, Bob, watching his master out of the tail of his brown eyes, put an affectionate tongue out upon the girl's soft cheek. Davis smiled at them.

"No introduction needed, I see."

"We were just debating," Alice told him gravely, "whether he or I should risk incurring your displeasure by waking you up for breakfast."

When the meal was finished for the three of them, Davis went out after more wood. Alice was waiting in the doorway for him, with Bob at her feet, when he came back, and he flung down the armful of dead sticks, and stopped beside her to look off across the level land.

Just before the cabin was a narrow clearing, filled with great, fire-blackened stumps, and a few short sections of decaying logs, left because of some worthlessness, by the drivers of the skid teams years before. Beyond the clearing, the new ground growth of young poplar and birch began, with here and there a splotch of dark pine or cedar among the white and gray. In one wide strip the upland brush

gave way to the high dead grass and thick willows of a swale. And, everywhere, thick among all the smaller trunks, were the grotesque black shapes of the stumps. Nowhere within their sight was there an open field, or evidence of a clearing. Not even a neighborly column of morning smoke. A cluster of black pines, far off against the hazy gray sky might have marked a farm home, or a country buryin' ground on the sunny slope of a sand ridge.

Just before them a lone dead pine stretched its bare, blasted branches out desolately, high above the brush tops. A solitary crow winged his way along, the only living thing in all the flat, lonely world, besides themselves, to light on the top branch of the dead pine. He sat there, with the pale February sun glinting coldly on him, cawing out the desolation and hunger of the winter-shrouded pine plains, and suddenly Davis caught whispered words from the girl beside him. Oh, outcast land! Oh, leper land!"

she was quoting,

"Let the lone wolf-cry all express

"Thy heart's abysmal loneliness."

"Oh, outcast land! Oh, carrion land!"

she paraphrased softly,

"Let the lone crow call all express

"Thy heart's far brooding loneliness!"

The crow tipped out of the pine then, and swung away northward, toward the sheltered flats along the Tobacco, cawing as he went, and Alice looked up suddenly. "What is this Crowland cabin to which you have brought me, Chad Davis? Whose is it, and why am I safe from discovery here?"

"It belongs, Alice," he told her, "with the five hundred acre uncleared tract around it, to the estate of a former lumberman, and the cabin itself is known about the country here as," he paused slightly, "Cotton's shack."

"Then it is his," she mused slowly. "I thought so last night, when I found these, while you were gone after Bob." She handed him the scraps of paper from her skirt pocket. He glanced at them, and nodded. "Older than you, probably. It's been a good many years since he lived up here. That was just after the pine was cut off. Where'd you find these?"

She told him, watching the curious something that played across his face. An anger, sullen and flaming by turns, as if at wrongs remembered by inheritance, rather than by injury to himself. An emotion sending a dull flush up into his face, as if an invisible hand were checking him, and then suddenly bleaching to a dead gray white.

"But why does no one ever come here, even yet?" Alice demanded after a moment. "What did he do, that the place is haunted?"

Chad Davis started at the word, looking sharply down at her. "Cotton's shack is haunted by memories," he told her quietly. "He put the damning curse of his presence upon it, and the people who hated him past all forgiveness, and their sons, have set the place apart—to be left with its memories! They would as soon step within the coils of a rattler as cross this threshold here! That is all."

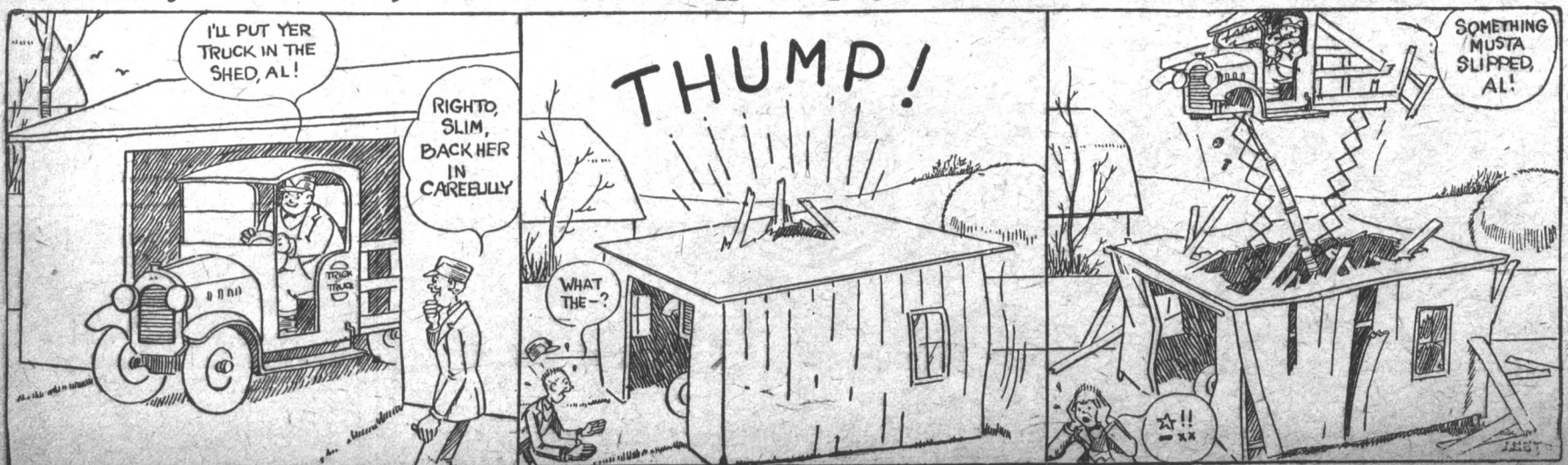
His manner told her that it was not all. There was some specific reason—some terrible why—for this isolation about the cabin, that he did not want her to know. She remembered her tremors of fear of the night just past. The imaginings might be easier to brave, alone in the dark that way, than the knowledge of the reality. She would not press her question, she decided.

"He was capable of being hated that much," she agreed, thoughtfully, and caught a quick flash of relief on Davis' face, that she had not questioned him farther. "No one can know how much, better than I. I hated him enough to have killed him." There was a moment's silence, in which the faint, far

(Continued on page 593).

Activities of Al Acres—They Will Have to Build a Bigger Hangar for Al's Balloon-Tired Blimp

Frank R. Leet



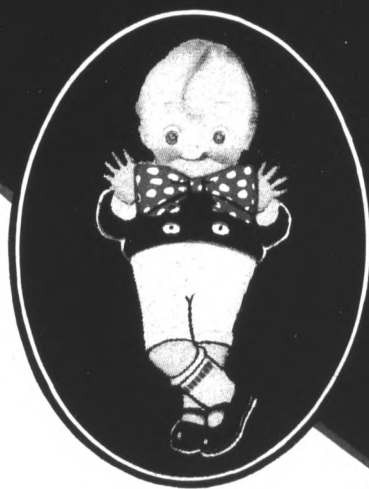


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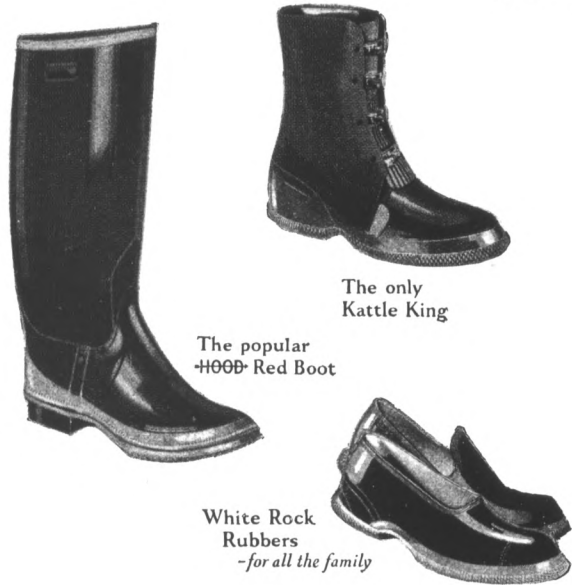
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A Michigan Mystery

(Continued from page 590).

carriage-cry of the crow echoed across the new-ground to them. Then, "Is it late enough now, that I might tell you all about it?" Alice asked. "I'm still willing to obey, but I'd like to talk to you about it, if you'll let me."

"Come inside by the fire. I'm ready to listen now."

They sat facing each other across the little plank table.

"I hardly know where to start," Alice said slowly. "There is no beginning to my story, save that I was with him, ever since I can remember. I have one or two pictures, vague and hazy, of a time before him. One, of a dark shadowed place, with flowers—it must have been among the pines—and a golden haired girl who told me a story of a white rabbit. Another of a fire, and a little sparkling something that must have been a Christmas tree, and another story, this time from a man, but I can't remember how he looked, of a 'Baby that was born in a barn.' It's odd, but the words of the sentence still ring in my brain, and I must have been a little less than two at the time. The memories are so faint that I recall them by having rethought and retold them often, more than by the original impressions."

"Then there is a long space, and I begin to remember a big house with a middle-aged, stern woman, and him. That became my home—so regular a part of my life that I wonder those other glimpses were not washed away by it."

"When I was old enough, he started me to school. Then I learned that I was Henry Coton's ward. I didn't know what it meant, save that I had no father nor mother, and when I asked him, he said it meant I belonged to him, and some day he would show me what that meant."

"When I was old enough, or when he decided I was—about ten or eleven, I think—he called me into his library one Saturday morning and told me about myself."

"I had no father. I couldn't understand that, for all the little girls I knew, had one. My mother had been bad. An older playmate explained that part of it to me, in detail, the next day, and the hurt and shame of it in my distorted and childish conception, have not left me yet."

"So I came to know what it meant to be Henry Coton's ward. The years went by, and never for a day was I allowed to forget that I belonged to him, and some day he would show me what that meant."

"At times I hated my body, and my face. If I were only ugly, he wouldn't have wanted me. I wished that I could be a poor ignorant girl, in a little backwoods town, up on the pine plains, like my mother—he had told me more about her by then—yes, and even bad like her if I could get away from him!"

"Then, at other times, I didn't mind so much. He kept me in closely, with little chance to make comparisons, or be as other girls of my age, so my standards were uncertain. I had plenty of clothes, of the kind every girl wants. Oh, he was careful not to stunt my beauty, in any way! And I knew I would never want for possessions as long as I was his. Sometimes it seemed as though these things might compensate me for the ones I hated. So I wavered back and forth, between dread, and numbed acceptance, and my only wonder, the last four years, has been that he waited so long."

"Then, finally, he set the date for our marriage. I had no thought of refusing. I had obeyed him too long, and besides, I had known always that I was his. His, by the same right as his dogs were his. He had taken me, fed, and housed me, and there was no one alive to dispute his claim. The thought of disputing it myself—of claiming freedom for myself—no more occurred to me, than it did to one of the dogs."

"Three days ago, the day before my wedding, a note came for me in the morning mail. I was asked to meet the writer, at a certain table of a second-class down-town hotel dining room, that day at noon, for lunch." She spread a crumpled sheet of cheap tablet paper out between them. "Read the rest of it for yourself." Davis began at the paragraph to which she pointed.

"I understand you are to be married tomorrow. I would like to have a talk with you first. I have nothing to disclose of value to you, but if you have a normal bump of woman's curiosity, and have red blood enough to play a sporting chance for the first time in your life, come on down. We'll have a nice helping out of the mush kettle, and if you think it has been worth your while you can pay for it, and if not—I will."

"ODE GRANT."

"That conclusion was too much of a challenge for me to withstand," Alice

went on. "I couldn't take the dare of the 'red blood.' I was at the table at a quarter of twelve. I waited until I heard a church clock somewhere strike noon, and decided I must have gotten the wrong table. Then I saw Grant coming across the dining room. I knew it must be he, from the way he came directly to me."

"He was a big man, just a trifle inclined to stoutness, probably about fifty years old, perhaps a little more. His face had a peculiar puffiness about it, and I noticed his hands as he crossed the dining room. They looked swollen—the joints too smooth, and the skin full and shiny. I decided that he was older than he looked. He was dressed cheaply, almost shabbily, but somehow his old looking clothes looked as though he might know how to wear better ones if he could afford them. And his face looked as if he didn't care if he could afford it or not. Disregard for the ordinary conventions was stamped all over him. I caught an amused twinkle in his crow-tracked gray eyes, at some humorous thing at another table."

"He came to the single chair remaining at my small table, without even glancing at me. I saw the head waiter trying frantically to head him off, and I knew how much he was enjoying the worry he had aroused in that dignitary's mind."

"He hung up his hat and overcoat on a wall hook, and sat down. Then, when the waiter's back was turned, he pushed his drooping, iron-gray mustaches up so I could see he wasn't smiling, and spoke to me."

"Well, I see you're here!"

"I'm here; and had just about decided you weren't coming," I told him. We had both raised our voices a little, on purpose, and out of the tail of my eye I saw the discreet waiter go scooting away from us."

"You are Alice Clair." It was an assertion, but I nodded affirmation, anyway."

"And you are fortunate enough to be the ward, and prospective wife of Henry Coton," I acknowledged again."

"And you never had a father," he said it in a flat, dead voice, without interest or sympathy. If it hadn't surprised me so, I should likely have followed my first instinctive impulse to slap him. Before I had time even for that, he smiled a little dry smile."

"Three very bad guesses, young lady, he informed me."

"Your real name is Ellen Klire—you wouldn't be any less lucky if you were the ward of the devil himself—and your father was a very promising young man, who thought too much of 'golden dream stuff' to ever amount to anything. Do you want me to tell you about it?" I was leaning forward toward him, too amazed to answer. And then he smiled coolly. "Do you pay for the nose-bag, or do I?"

"Are you sure of what you are talking about," I asked him?"

He became serious again. "I am sure of it, for myself, yes. It can never be proven, however, in any possible way. Maybe, because of that, you'd rather not know about it at all?"

"I don't remember what I said, but the waiter came then with our order, and when he was gone, Ode Grant picked up his coffee cup, and began, between sips. Our luncheon was cold when he finished, and he re-ordered for both of us, choosing me such a meal as I did not suppose a hotel of that kind could furnish. I couldn't eat much of it, but sometime I hope he gets one meal of nectar and ambrosia to pay him for that order. He took the checks, too."

"Hurry up with his story," Chad cut in."

Alice nodded. "I will try to tell it just as he did, and I think I can, for every word of it seems burned and branded on my mind and heart, though there are parts of it that are hard for me to tell at all."

(Continued next week).

NOT GOOD ENOUGH.

I know I am not good enough. No matter what my friends may say; No matter how I try, or bluff, I am not good enough today.

I am not good enough, though what I do may not seem bad to me, Because I know that I am not As good as mother thought I'd be! —Charles Horace Meiers.

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Paul in Malta and Rome

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THEY still show the place where Publius, the governor of Malta, is supposed to have lived. Tourists occasionally go there. Says Dr. Francis E. Clark, for many years the international president of the Christian Endeavor, "Here every turn reminds us of the apostle. The principal square is called Piazza San Paolo. And here we find a cathedral which is said to be built on the very site of the house of Publius. Entering the cathedral, we see a great image of St. Paul, covered with a silver cloth, a reminder, perhaps, of how little of that precious metal he possessed in his life time. In a nearby suburb of Citta Vecchia is another church dedicated to St. Paul and named for him, which the inhabitants believe is built over the very grotto in which he lived during his three months on the island, and the catacombs of the grotto are also called by his name."

He had not been there long before he began to do good. First he healed



the father of the governor, and very soon there were scores more wishing to be healed by his mysterious power. Of course, things like this do not take place now. Not exactly like

it. And yet the story of many a missionary is not dissimilar. The methods are different, the results much the same. Eyesight and hearing are restored, lingering and repulsive skin diseases are healed, tumors removed, fevers are cleared up. One Chinese woman had given birth to seven sons and each baby died shortly following birth, owing to the treatment she received at the hands of a superstitious and ignorant native doctor. The next time she was taken to a mission hospital; the baby lived, and the family was a very happy one. Let no one say that the healing mission of Christianity is lost. It isn't. If anything, it is going to be increased in the future, especially in behalf of those diseases which are of nervous origin.

Paul's ship was wrecked the middle of November, and hence he left the island in February. Luke remembered the ship that bore them away. She was of Alexandria and her name, Castor and Pollux. They put in at Puteoli, a harbor of Rome. The cargo was probably unloaded and placed on a smaller vessel which could pass up the Tiber to Rome.

AT Puteoli we found brethren," says Acts, "and were desired to tarry with them seven days, and so we went forward toward Rome."

In other words, Christianity had gotten there ahead of Paul. How good he felt to meet some Christians we can guess. And people who warmed up to him, too. They wanted him to stay with them a week. Probably that is longer than you ever asked the preacher to stay with you. The Romans had wonderful roads, which spread in all directions. That is the way in which the government kept in touch with its many provinces. Communication was by swift couriers.

One bright March day, when I was staying in Rome ten years ago, I walked out the Appian Way, which is the road by which Paul is supposed to have entered Rome. The Italians will tell the stranger that some of the same flagstones are in the road now which were there when Paul walked over them. However, there is no law in Italy which compels the stranger to believe such statements. The ruins of an ancient wall stretched along one side of the road, where sheep were feeding, and the well-preserved re-

mains of a castle towered up a few rods farther on. It may have looked in Paul's day much as it does now.

THESE superior Roman roads were the means of spreading Christianity. That is how it had traveled to Puteoli and Rome before Paul got there. Says Sir William Ramsay: "All movements of thought throughout the Empire acted with marvelous rapidity on Rome, the heart of the vast and complicated organism; and the crossing-places, or knots, on the main highways of intercourse with the east—Puteoli, Ephesus, Corinth, Syrian Antioch; became centers from which Christianity radiated. At Pompeii, which is not far from Puteoli, the Christians were a subject of gossip among loungers in the street before it was destroyed by the eruption of Vesuvius in 1879."

It sounds as though Paul were discouraged, in verse fifteen. But when the Christians came to meet him some distance from the city, he was heartened to meet whatever lay before him. He was subject to depression at times. When he had to leave Ephesus prematurely, he was depressed; and some other places in the letters show that he was not always buoyant. Ramsay believes that his "thorn in the flesh" was malaria. This disease brings on a feeling of intense depression and low spirits. And, if Ramsay is right, Paul had been suffering one of these attacks at that time. But Christian brotherhood had aroused and cheered him. These delegations of friends did more for the old hero than they dreamed of.

He was honored by being allowed to live by himself, guarded, of course, and to entertain people at his house. If he paid all these bills out of his own pocket, he must have had some money, as we indicated in a previous lesson. When Paul preached Christ to the guard, he at least had an audience that could not run away.

He invited the men of his race to come and hear him, which invitation they accepted. He rehearsed to them somewhat of his personal history, and then went on to tell them about Jesus Christ as the Messiah. Of course, they did not all believe. They got into warm argument, and Paul at last used some plain words with them. But this is the big point: Not whether any particular convert was made at the time, but the fact that the great apostle never lost an opportunity of doing good. And he considered that the greatest good he could do to anyone was to tell him about Jesus.

IN that way, for one thing, he was kept occupied during the long wait before the trial. Why was the trial so long delayed? Perhaps the witnesses did not come, or the necessary legal papers. And during this two-year period he was busy writing letters to the churches at Ephesus, Colosse, and Philippi, and teaching the people who came to hear him. And here, as elsewhere, his best results were obtained with the Gentiles. He preached the kingdom of God, says Luke. By that did he mean the kingdom that lies ahead, in the next world, or in this? Did he expect to build the kingdom in that Rome where Christianity was so weak? Someone has said that Paul's making converts there was like a solitary Chinaman trying to make converts to Buddhism in New York City. But even so, one with God is always a majority.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 13.

SUBJECT:—Paul in Melita and Rome. Acts 28, entire chapter.
GOLDEN TEXT:—I am not ashamed of the gospel: for it is the power of God unto salvation to every one that believeth. Romans 1-16.

Michigan Leads Again

Takes Lion's Share of Money at International Hay and Grain Show

MICHIGAN farmers have once again brought home the bacon, as demonstrated by their winnings in the Hay and Grain Department of the International Live Stock Exposition, held at Chicago, November 28 to December 5.

Outstanding showings were made by Arthur W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, Michigan, and John C. Wilk, of St. Louis, Michigan. To the former goes the sweepstakes in the hay division. This is the third consecutive time that Mr. Jewett has won the grand championship in this division. This makes him indisputably the leader in this field. To John C. Wilk, of St. Louis, goes the soy bean sweepstakes. Mr. Wilk has been a consistent winner in the past in the soy bean classes.

Michigan's winners in all classes follow. Due to the presence of the European corn borer in the state, Michigan was barred from exhibiting corn at the show.

Hard Red Wheat.

12, John C. Wilk, St. Louis; 28, J. A. Wilk, Alma.

Soft Red Winter Wheat.

1, A. W. Jewett, Mason; 2, L. H. Laylin, Mason; 4, Lynn Jewell, Leslie; 5, R. F. Jewett, Mason; 6, A. E. Hilliard, Mason; 8, W. V. Finkbeiner, Clinton; 9, L. T. Lasenby, Mason; 10, Martin Peterson, Bruce's Crossing; 12, C. C. Smith, Colling; 14, J. C. Wilk, St. Louis; 16, C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton; 17, R. E. Milner, Cass City; 18, J. A. Wilk; 20, A. J. Lutz, Saline; 21, J. A. Kravecz, Clinton; 22, J. E. Lindsley, Saline; 24, G. P. Phillips, Bellevue.

White Winter Wheat.

2, L. H. Laylin; 3, L. T. Lasenby; 4, A. E. Hilliard; 5, F. H. Mantey, Fairgrove.

Oats—(Region 2).

2, A. W. Jewett; 3, Lynn Jewell; 4, L. H. Laylin; 7, R. F. Jewett; 8, L. T. Lasenby; 10, A. E. Hilliard; 14, C. D. Finkbeiner; 15, F. H. Mantey; 17, D. E. Turner, Mosherville; 18, P. C. Clement, Britton; 22, Leo Wooden, Hanover.

Flax—(Region 1).

10, G. W. Neumann, Pickford.

Flax—(Region 2).

1, L. T. Lasenby; 2, L. H. Laylin; 3, A. W. Jewett; 4, Lynn Jewell; 5, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 7, A. E. Hilliard; 9, J. C. Wilk.

Rye.

1, George C. and L. G. Hutzler, South Manitou Island; 2, L. H. Laylin; 4, R. F. Jewett; 5, L. T. Lasenby; 9, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 13, A. E. Hilliard; 14, Lynn Jewell; 16, J. C. Wilk; 21, Leo Wooden.

Barley—(Six-row).

9, R. F. Jewett; 15, Fritz H. Mantey; 16, Lynn Jewell; 17, A. J. Lutz; 19, L. H. Laylin.

Alfalfa Hay.

1, L. H. Laylin; 2, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 3, L. T. Lasenby; 4, A. E. Hilliard; 5, Lynn Jewell.

Red Clover Hay.

1, A. E. Hilliard; 2, L. T. Lasenby; 3, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 4, Lynn Jewell; 5, L. H. Laylin.

Timothy Hay.

1, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 2, L. H. Laylin; 3, A. E. Hilliard; 4, L. T. Lasenby; 5, Lynn Jewell.

Timothy and Clover Hay.

First to 5th same winners as timothy hay.

Any Other Hay—(Soy Bean).

1, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 4, Lynn Jewell.

Hay Sweepstakes.

A. W. Jewett, Jr.

Alsike Seed.

7, A. J. Lutz.

Soy Beans—(Yellow or Greenish Yellow).

1, J. C. Wilk; 5, W. E. Bartley, Alma; 6, L. T. Lasenby; 8, J. A. Wilk; 9, Lynn Jewell.

Soy Beans—(Any Other Variety).

4, L. H. Laylin; 6, A. W. Jewett, Jr.; 10, J. C. Wilk; reserve, L. T. Lasenby.

Soy Bean Sweepstakes.

J. C. Wilk.

Field Peas.

1, Martin Peterson, Bruce Crossing;

4, Charles Konop, Ewen.

Field Beans.

1, George C. and L. G. Hutzler; 3, J. C. Wilk; 5, Abel Bros., Sand Lake.

A FARM HOME RECEPTION.

(Continued from page 596).

stood open and the wind was whistling in to beat all. We went out on the porch and looked up and down the road, but there was nobody in sight.

"What do you know about that?" says Mary, after I'd looked at her and she'd looked at me.

"Jim's wife heard you whisperin'," says I.

That made Mary peeved and she flounced out into the kitchen. I thought about the supper and followed along. Sue was making the most of her opportunity, and had got the best of me in sorting over the odds and ends, but I started in to get a bite, while Mary continued to sulk. Then we heard Jim's voice again from the front room. "Sorry to give a false alarm like that and keep you waiting, but we've had a little accident. Have patience with us a few minutes and we'll be with you."

We rushed into the front room again but there wasn't anybody there. Mary was mad clear through. She called Jim right for trying to be smart. I could see she was all set to give him a piece of her mind—Mary is generous that way. I didn't like the outlook, but thought best not to say much, at least, till I knew what I was talking about. I sat down to wait for the answer. Mary quieted down after she had raved a spell, and commenced to snivel a little. I thought she had figured out a way to blame me for the whole business. Mary is smart that way. But before she got to it, the answer came.

"Sorry, folks, we had a little accident, but it is all fixed up now and we will go right ahead with the program. The first number will be the Carolina Blues."

It did sound just like Jim's voice, but it was the voice of a new announcer coming from the loud speaker of the radio, and was that plain that you would have thought Jim was right in the room. I got the answer in a second. Mary had had the radio going while she was ironing, and forgot to switch it off. I was some peeved then. I've cautioned her about it times enough. I told her that and more:

"There," I said, "you've run that battery down again. Now I'll have to get it changed or we won't have any 'reception' when Jim's folks come!"

"Reception!"

The loud speaker faded out—or was it static? Anyhow, I'll take it all back about Mary's whisper, and she didn't need a megaphone either.—B. R.

The noblest motive is the public good.—Vergil.

To endure is greater than to dare.—Thackeray.

Originality is nothing but judicious imitation.—Voltaire.

Necessity does everything well.—Emerson.

To be proud of learning is the greatest ignorance.—Taylor.

It is lawful to be taught by an enemy.—Ovid.

Happiness is the natural flower of duty.—Brooks.

It is easy to flatter; it is harder to praise.—Churchill.

Which?
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You Can Choose When You Get a Tee

You wouldn't enter a plow horse in a race, would you? And you wouldn't plow with a pacer either.

The plow horse is built from the ground up for putting everything he's got into the collar, and the race horse is built for getting over the ground.

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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Solve Christmas Gift Problems

These Readers Have Found Economical Answers

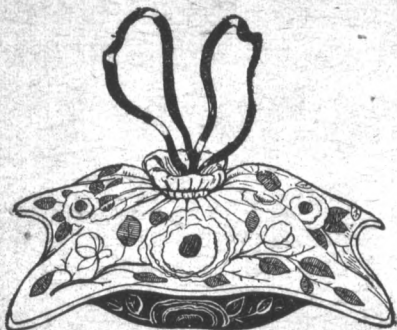
THAT much happiness is going to be broadcast among the many friends and relatives of many of our readers, was evinced by the letters that I received in the Gift Contest telling of the many dainty and practical gifts they had planned for this Christmas season. Space would not allow all of the suggestions to be published last week. Here's what some of the prize winners have planned:

Make a Round Sofa Pillow.

At this time of the year when feathers are plentiful, a pretty sofa pillow would please young or old. A pretty round one can be made of black silk, although cretonne is more serviceable. Make two circles of material eighteen inches in diameter, and a strip of the goods six inches by two and one-third yards. Sew ends of strip together and gather both edges and sew to circles. Leave an opening for the tick which contains the feathers. Bind edges of opening and fasten with blind stitches after tick is in. If plain material is used it can be decorated with embroidery or ribbon flowers.

A cover for a basket makes a welcome gift for a friend that attends pot-luck suppers or picnics. It is made as follows:

From a piece of linen, unbleached muslin, Indian head, or other material,



For the Home Seamstress, Sewing Bags Are Always Welcome.

twenty-four and one-half by nineteen and one-half inches cut shape like the top of an ordinary basket, leaving about four inches to come down over the sides. Cut a slit up each side to fit around the handles of the basket. Face around on the outside with a color that matches some flowers appliqued in the center. Run a narrow tape through the hem of this. Finish ends of tape with ivory rings to prevent coming out. To make the gift complete, enamel a market basket, put cover on, draw up tapes, and tie.—Mrs. F. B.

Others Made Happy.

Last year I decided to make every gift possible, and succeeded so much better than I had expected, that I was able to pack a box for a dear worried mother of six wee ones who feared they would have no Christmas at all.

The children were let in on the scheme and helped a good deal. We ransacked the piece bags for every scrap of usable material, silks, wool, and velvet especially. From heavy goods and velvet we made some very pretty tams and small hats, which are easy to make and require only a small amount of material by making the sectional crowns. From heavy woolen material we made warm mittens with crocheted wrist bands and mocassins strings, and embroidered designs which kept tiny toes and fingers warm.

We made numerous pretty handkerchiefs from pieces of lawn, voile, and fine gingham, stitched with colored silk or gaily cross-stitched in colors. A dainty sewing bag of cretonne was made for the mother.

Of course, no Christmas would be real to kiddies without toys. I made bean bags of heavy brown wool material, bound and worked jack-o'-lantern faces and moon faces on them in red.

Big black cats were made from legs of hose. I worked features with silk, tied a big bow around the neck, and made a long tail with pom-pom on the end.

Bunny rabbits, dolls, and clown toys were each fashioned of vari-colored pieces, and can be made as good as commercial stuffed toys if care is taken.

The children saved funny papers and made scrap books and story picture books. They also cut out paper dolls, doll furniture, and such, and assembled them by families, rooms, etc., in envelopes made of the wall paper. They also pasted full page colored advertisements on heavy paper and cut them into puzzles.

Of course, a basket of juicy red apples, and beech and hazel nuts, and a box of home-made candy were included, and jars of jam, pickles, etc., from the family storehouse.

We never before enjoyed such a happy Christmas. The realization of the happiness we had brought to others, made us happy.—Mrs. G. F.

Something Unique for Christmas.

For the kiddies I am making aprons out of the ten-cent toweling. Bind the edges with gay bias fold, and applique flower baskets full of flowers. The two-year-old and three-year-old quarrel

over them, and point to them on the line and beg to have them on.

Magazine covers cut out and pasted in a new note or composition book, makes a picture book the little folks enjoy.

This year I am making cornhusk baskets. The cornhusks are braided and sewed to the baskets, alternating with rows of narrow husks sewed on in loop design. These are then tinted in two tones with paint used in reed work.—Mrs. H. D.

LAUNDRY WISDOM FOR FROSTY WEATHER.

SALT added to the last rinse water keeps clothes from sticking to the line on a very cold day.

Heating the clothes pins helps prevent the hands from becoming quite so cold when hanging out the washing.

A clean, dry sheet laid over the clothes basket keeps the clothes from getting cold and stiff before they are on the line.

As severe freezing often injures very fine fabrics, any delicate garments should be partially dried, by wringing them inside a clean dry cloth, before putting them on the line, and they will not freeze so hard.

TO SERVE ON CHRISTMAS DAY.

Princess Plum Pudding.

2 tb. gelatin	1 oz. chocolate or cocoa
1 cup milk	1 cup cream
1 cup raisins	1/4 cup shredded citron
1/4 cup shredded orange	1 cup sugar
1/4 cup cold water	1/2 cup nut-meats
1 cup hot water	1-8 tsp. salt
1 tsp. vanilla	Candied cranberries

Place the grated chocolate in a saucepan and pour over the water, stirring until melted. Dissolve the gel-

atin in the cold water, and then stir into the hot water. Add the sugar and stir for several minutes. Remove from fire and add the milk, raisins that have been well washed, the shredded fruits, and chopped nut-meats. Stir together thoroughly, adding first the salt and the vanilla. Beat up the cream until stiff, then carefully stir it through the mixture. Pour into mold lined with candied cranberries and stars cut out of candied orange-rind. When firm, turn out and garnish with holly.

Minced Oysters.

1 cup chopped cabbage	2 cups water
1/2 cup chopped celery	1 pint oysters, drained
1 tsp. onion	2 eggs
3 tb. butter, fat, or oil	1 cup sifted bread crumbs
1/2 tsp. salt	1-8 tsp. pepper

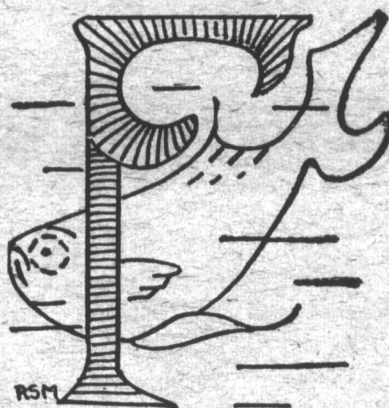
Combine finely chopped cabbage, celery, and onion. Melt fat in pan and add vegetables. Cook until vegetables are coated with the fat, then add the water; cover the pan, and continue cooking until vegetables are tender. Drain the small oysters and cut rather fine. Add to the cooked vegetables, together with three-fourths cupful of the sifted bread crumbs, the eggs slightly beaten, the salt, and pepper. Blend thoroughly and arrange in a greased baking-dish, or in individual ramekins, with one-fourth cup of sifted crumbs on top. Bake fifteen minutes.

Poinsetta Salad.

1 can pimientos	Salad dressing
1 fresh pineapple	1 head lettuce

Cut the pineapple in thin rounds, lay a slice on a lettuce leaf. Using a pair of scissors, cut pimientos into petals and shape a poinsetta on each side of pineapple. Put a teaspoonful of salad dressing in the center and around the edge of each pineapple.

TELL TALE 'NIALS.



Noisy names commence with F. Almost make the neighbors deaf! One can't blame them when they wish, You'd be silent as a fish.

These initials are designed to use as embroidery patterns on things for children, on pockets, romper yokes, napkins, pillow-cases or any other place for which the size would be correct. They may be transferred directly from this design through carbon and embroidered as the stitches indicate in the patterns.

TO CAN PUMPKIN.

Please tell me how to can pumpkin.—Mrs. W. C.

To can pumpkin, peel and cut into small pieces, pack in pint jars, fill with water, place rubbers in position, but only screw covers down by a half turn. Process in hot water bath for two hours, or in a pressure cooker for forty minutes. If so desired, the pumpkin may be cooked the same as for pies, and then canned by the same method. When cooked, the process time may be shortened.

A Farm Home Reception

Sans Guests

WE were just sitting down to the supper table after a hard day.

It was late last fall, just before winter set in. I had been working hard covering the pit of seed potatoes so they wouldn't freeze, getting in the last of the cornstalks, packing away the last of the tools in the shed, and getting the barn ready to stable the stock. The days were short, and before I realized it, it was getting dark and I had to get the lantern to do the chores.

Mary had been doing a big ironing, and she had had Sue busy dusting up the house, getting ready for company. Brother Jim and his wife, who live down in Ohio, had written us that they were coming to see us, and we wanted to have everything ship-shape before they came.

We were all tired, and not very good natured. I had to put up the stove which Mary had blacked, but the pipe didn't fit and Mary left her ironing while she came to boss the job, and scorched her best dress which she was pressing. Well, you know the atmosphere rather spoiled our appetites, which was just as well, because the supper wasn't up to Mary's standard.

But such as it was we got to it at last. We sat down to the table to make the best of it and get it over with. There wasn't much conversa-

tion. I was just passing the bread, when a voice from the other room broke in:

"Hello, Folks, how are you all to-night?"

"Land sakes," said Mary in her high pitched whisper. "If they ain't come today, and for supper." I said, "Hush." If Mary only knew it, that whisper of hers carries further than would the shrillest note of her rather high-pitched voice, through a megaphone. I thought Jim's folks had come, and didn't want a scene at the end of an already trying day. Jim's wife is a little finicky, but he always was a little abrupt and wouldn't bother to say anything about it if he changed his mind and came a day earlier than he had written us.

"Sue, take this stuff off the table," Mary ordered, and we hurried through into the living room to greet the guests. I said good-bye to supper then. Jim's folks would be fed, of course, but the best I could hope for was a snack before I went to bed. Mary's queer that way, and I've learned it is best not to cross her. It was away past supper time and she wouldn't let Jim's folks know she was late with a meal if I starved for it.

Well, when we got into the living room and looked around we didn't see anything of Jim. But the front door

(Continued on page 595).

Eugenics and the Farmer

(Continued from page 581).

they were found to be in fairly good condition. Taking part in this contest impressed the children with the value of a eugenic record and gave the family a permanent family record on file at the eugenics' record office, and some good advice as to how the health of its members could be improved—all for the cost of their carfare and the admission to the fair. Moreover, every individual who received a grade of B or over in every test won a medal, and the best family in each class won a loving cup, which were presented at a gathering in Detroit.

From the Farmer's Viewpoint.

The record of family traits which was filled out by each family which entered the contest, tells a story that is akin to the pedigree of a race-horse, but far more detailed. In the horse's record is recorded the time in which that horse ran or trotted a mile. If he were a three-minute horse and his owner wanted to breed fast horses that would win races, the owner would sell his three-minute horse to work on a grocery cart, and breed to some great horse—Fair Play, for example. Why? Because, Fair Play has a fine record and all of Fair Play's family are fast horses. In the record of family traits the characteristics which reappear in the different generations are shown. A study of it will show what qualities should be sought and what avoided in the families into which its members marry.

The Fitter Families Contest should be at every fair in the state. Five years ago this idea was started by Mrs. Mary T. Watts, the woman who started the Better Babies Contest. Last year there were three contests. This year there were seven. Although the fair season has only just closed, forty fairs have already applied to the

Eugenics Society to make the contest available to them next year. Not until several months have passed, will the exact number be known that can be handled. The Eugenics Society is also planning to broaden the scope of the exhibit which accompanies each contest and make it much larger than has heretofore been possible.

The staff which conducted this contest deserves great praise and thanks. Dr. G. Van Amber Brown, of Detroit, was superintendent, and he and his staff worked like beavers because they saw the value of this to the people.

State-wide Campaign for Family Records.

Already so much has been said about its value, especially of the value of the family record, that it is planned to conduct a state-wide campaign to have the people fill out records of family traits and send them in to headquarters, where they will be judged, and about fifty families selected from them to come to the fair to compete. These records will furnish the score in heredity, and it will be up to the staff at the fair to score the families on their physique and mentality to determine which is the best family in Michigan. The value of the plan lies in the fact that it affords a possibility which everybody has wished for—namely, to put his pedigree on record where it will be kept safe and confidential. We keep excellent pedigrees of our live stock, and seem to have thought last of all of our own pedigrees, which should come first.

The old-fashioned bibliography is now proving to be of little worth, because the compiler listed only names, in his effort to trace back to the Mayflower or William the Conqueror, or some other notable. This was done

(Continued on page 601).



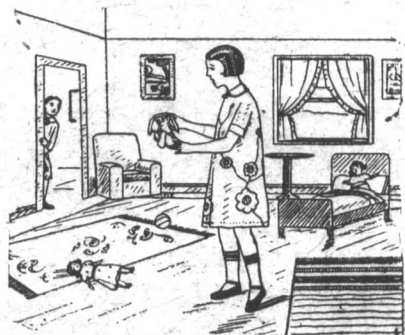
Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The Little Field Mouse Plays Hide-and-Go-Seek

BILLY BOUNCE and Tilly Tumble were very disappointed when they discovered that the little field mouse had gnawed a hole in the box they had fixed for his home, and then had run away and hid himself.

"I don't see why he ran away when we gave him such a nice dinner," said Tilly Tumble.

"See, he ate every bit of it. He must have been as hungry as I am when I get home from school," said Billy.



The Mouse Was in Tilly's Shoe.

"Where do you suppose he went?" asked Tilly.

"I think he's right here in your playroom," said Billy Bounce.

Now, Tilly didn't like the thought at all that a little field mouse was hiding in her playroom. She wasn't really afraid of mice when she could see them, but to have them hiding in some corner, ready to scamper out at any minute, always made her nervous.

"Let's find that naughty run-away mouse right away," said Tilly.

So, forgetting the game they had been playing, Tilly and Billy began to hunt for the little mouse that was playing hide-and-go-seek with them. Billy looked among the pile of blocks in the corner. He moved every one of them, but no little field mouse came in sight. Tilly looked in her dolly's cupboard, for she thought that little field mice often hide in cupboards. She moved every dish, but not a trace of the run-away mouse was there. Then they hunted in the Lolly Lou's own little play house, under Teddy Bear's bed, under every chair, behind the doors, and even in Tilly's little toy stove that never had any fire in it, but no little mouse could they find.

When they had hunted in every place they thought it possible for any little mouse to hide himself, and in several places they thought it impossible for most little mice to squeeze into, Tilly became quite worried. She didn't like it at all to have a stray field mouse wandering around in her playroom and not be able to find him.

Then she thought of the clothes closet. She looked in every nook and cranny of it. When she was about ready to give up, she spied her old shoe. Picking it up she shook it. Something inside sounded "Squeek, squeek!" She turned back the tongue and peeped in. Out popped a little gray head, and it was none other than the little gray field mouse himself.

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Hardin-Lavin Co., Dept. D., W. Pershing Rd., Chicago.

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ORDER FROM THIS AD.
Herring, large, round, 4c. Herring, large, dressed, 5c. Herring, skinned, 8c. Yellow perch, round, large, 5c. Extra large perch, 7c. Yellow perch, large, skinned, dressed, headless, ready to fry, 12c. Bay fish or Suckers, 5c. Carp, Medium, 4 1/2c. Large carp, 6c. Pickerel, 8 1/2c. Pickerel, headless, dressed, 10 1/2c. Whiting-like Pike, try them, 8c. Yellow Pike, 18c. Lake Trout, 22c. Halibut, 16c. Salmon, 14c. Steak Cod, 13c. Flounders, 12c. Tullibee Whitefish, 10c. Mackerel, 15c. Smoked fish in 10-pound boxes, Bluefish, \$1.10. Chubs, \$1.50. Salmon, \$2.00. Whitefish, \$1.80. Salted fish in brine, Lake Herring, back or belly split, 200 lbs., \$11. 100 lbs., \$6.00. Package charge 35c per 100 lbs. on frozen fish only. Quality guaranteed. Reference: Kellogg National Bank. GREEN BAY FISH CO., P. O. Box 617, Green Bay, Wis.

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Remember the old-fashioned mustard plaster Grandma pinned around your neck when you had a cold or a sore throat?

It worked, but my how it burned and blistered!

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100 lbs. Fancy Large Round Herring \$3.75, dressed \$4.50. Fancy Round Perch \$4.00, skinned ready fry \$9.00. Package charge 30c. Send for complete price list.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

From Grown-ups to the Growing-up

Some Interesting Parents' Week Letters Full of Valuable Suggestions

I THINK that all will enjoy the parents' letters which follow, for they discuss things which are vital to young people's lives, as well as our ever-popular Merry Circle subjects. Boys and girls, read them carefully and then try the contest announced on the next page.—Uncle Frank.

Letter Writing Practice Beneficial.

My daughter Edna takes a real interest in the Merry Circle Page and, to please her, I am writing a few lines.

I think the contests are educational, especially the "Read-and-Win" contests. And the letter writing is very good practice. The young folks get so little practice in these days of telephones and automobiles. I also think some of the letters are educational



Bessie Selby's Dog is Good at Sitting For a Picture.

and interesting; some are silly, but it all helps to amuse the children.

If you only had room, a good story would be nice.—Mrs. Fred Cole, Genesee County.

Reminded of Youthful Days.

My little daughter, Wilma, wants to send a dime for the "fund." So, seeing it is Parents' Week, I decided to write a few lines to you. Wilma is eight years old, and wants to be a Merry Circler, but the contests are too hard for her to work them alone. We sometimes work them out, but I help her; so it would not be honest for her to send them in. May I suggest a week of easy contests for junior Circles only?

Yes, I am sure many take an interest in your page who are reminded of days gone by, when they read letters. About twenty years ago, I took active part in several "Children's Pages," way out in Sunny Kansas. Now I'm a busy mother of six.

I agree with the Merry Circles who believe that a woman's crowning glory is her hair. I also believe that men's clothing were made for men, not for women. But why blame the women for doing all the imitating? I'm sure that more men imitate women than there ever will be women that imitate men. Was not man created to wear a beard? Why do men try to improve God's creation? They certainly must think that women are the nicest, or they would not try to look so much like them.

I certainly do not believe in a double standard of morals. Some Merry Circles seem to think smoking is all right for men and boys, but that for girls and women it would be awful. Why should men require more purity from the women than they require of themselves? It seems to me sometimes that man is really the weaker vessel.

I think it might be pretty interesting for some of the young folks to tell who their favorites are at Washington, and why. One of my special favorites is Arthur Capper, because he is not in politics for "pie," but to serve the people with the best he knows. He is a great friend to the farmer, and stands firm for prohibition.

I know your time is limited, so I will not detain you any longer. I wish you all a joyful Christmas and a Happy New Year.—Mrs. A. W. Buerge, Gratiot County.

Letters Make Page Interesting.

I have been tempted, for a long time, to write to this page; and now that I have an invitation, I'm going to do it.

I read all the letters and enjoy their "sparring" back and forth, and, incidentally, we are getting acquainted with our young people, their likes, and opinions.

There are lots of true-hearted, level-headed young folks of this age, although some near us make us doubt sometimes. The auto has brought swift times. You see, my oldest is only seven, so maybe I'll get some pointers.

And your contests—the young folks have to work to win awards. That makes them put their schooling into practice, (in the crossword puzzles, too). I've tried a few, but I am afraid I would not win many prizes.

The pictures help us get acquainted, especially the one of yourself in the last issue, (November 21). It's fun to see how you remain shrouded in mystery. I've had many a smile at the surmises and "cartoons."

Keep it up, young folks. It's your letters that help the editor put out an interesting page.

Maybe you are not "Uncle" to all ages, but we have no other name to call you. At any rate, the boys and girls seem to have a good leader-in-chief.

Will just say good-night.—Veronica S. Hoadley, Berrien County.

Helps Expression of Thought.

Well, this is the opportunity I have long wished for—an invitation to join the rabble. Uncle Frank, you surely believe in free speech for the masses, and your open forum has been the means of arousing hundreds of rural boys and girls to express their mind to the public at large, freely, frankly, and fluently. Talk about farm young people being dumb! Huh! They rise to the bait like trout in fly time. Though I believe with—who was it said, "The pen is mightier than the tongue," or some such slogan? For if these young people were asked to mount the platform and declaim their

views by word of mouth through the radio, I'm afraid that at least a few of them would find their tongues somewhat weaker than their pens! That is the reason I am all in favor of this page. It develops juvenile ability to express ideas; and to be able to write is an accomplishment not to be sniffed at. For we all know that books written by great minds reach more people than a speech made in a town hall.

To you timid children who object to the "jangling," as you call it, don't worry if, with your mild, unemotional minds, you cannot enjoy it. Most people do enjoy competition and friendly rivalry. It is the testing of ability to meet and vanquish the buffeting of life as you grow older. You say, "The meek shall inherit the earth." Yes, but if there were no pioneers to lead out into new lines, the meek would, after a while, get kinda stagnant; don't you think? Then, too, it's a good thing for the girls, especially, to practice up in their youth, so when they get a lazy man and fifteen or twenty offspring, they will be all practiced up and will know how to make them stand around.

About the only one whose exudations I don't care particularly for is White Amaranth. That sort of compositions always gives me a flat pain. I always wonder how many books of synonyms such a person has worn out in acquiring his vocabulary. It is such a waste of words, time, and stationery to clothe so few thoughts in such elaborate garments. It's like taking a plain girl and putting on a dozen or so dresses and hats and calling her pretty. Yes, I know, Uncle Frank worships at her feet, and even manufactured the Golden Circle pin for her. But you know how men are, always willing victims of the "follow me" look or sentimental gush in writing. They become hypnotized, magnetized, and enchanted by the flow of words, and forget to look for what it is all about. It gives me the giggles. Oh, all right, I expected a lot of brickbats and rotten eggs when I said it—but I, too, have the right of free speech!

So, here's joy and good luck to everyone interested in this page.—Mrs. E. B. Cole, Isabella County.

Some Good Suggestions.

I have been reading your page in the Michigan Farmer for a long time, although I do not live on a farm. I was born and raised on a farm, and still love the farm and all that goes with farms. I, being a mother of a girl and boy, would like to say a word of advice to the

girls and boys on this page. If I were Uncle Frank, I would quit printing any of your letters about the boy and girl question, and bobbed hair, knickers, paint, rudeness, etc., entirely. I think girls and boys both should be taught to write letters of educational value to themselves and others. My girl and boy are not M. C.'s; nor will they be until the young folks write more sensible letters that will be a help to someone. I know Uncle Frank gets tired of reading what some girl thinks of the boys (or vice versa). What a wonder-



A Farmyard Scene, with Gladys Post and Others of the Family.

ful page the Boys' and Girls' Page of the Michigan Farmer could be made if the young folks would choose some topic that would be interesting to both girls and boys of your ages. There are lots of such topics if you will look for them.

I am greatly interested in the young folks of the rural districts, as well as of the towns and cities. I have taught Sunday School classes of girls and boys, for years; and I believe Uncle Frank, or some one of the Michigan Farmer force, is greatly interested in you, or he would not be giving so many prizes for your contests, etc.

If this gets past the Waste Paper Basket, I hope the girls and boys will forget each other for a while, and each try to find some real educational subject for their letters.—Only a Michigan Mother, Isabella County.

Grown Folks Enjoy Page.

First of all, I shall have to ask for a hearing. Am I permitted to write you thus? You see, I have no children who take part in your circle, as my two children are still babies. But, as I have been a reader of your circle for quite a while back, and as you have invited parents and older folks to write, I am bold enough to attempt it, if I may.

You see, my husband and I are still children in several ways, and we both enjoy your circle and the boys' and girls' discussions. I greatly admired White Amaranth, and I hope sincerely she succeeds with her ambition. And I think Harold Coles and Herbert Estes are both real boys, only Harold is a bit strong on some of his ideas. Now, I believe Harold doesn't like bobbed hair. Why not? I believe it is both sanitary and comfortable. Let him try it and let his hair grow, to hang all over his face and neck, and let him be forced to comb it three or four times a day. He would soon give in. As for knickers, why, they are just the thing. As soon as my little girls get big enough to enjoy such sports as skating, rowing, etc., she will wear them with my approval, as they are superior to skirts for outdoor exercise.

Now, Uncle Frank, or Mr. Frank, I want to tell you that I think your

The Parents Speak

THE parents speak during this, the Parents' Week. They write interesting and instructive letters, for which I wish to thank them. One needs only to read the letters to find that there are differences of opinion but, despite that fact, I have received many helpful hints, and I hope that the boys and girls will also.

I am going to refrain from making remarks regarding the letters, as I am going to let the boys and girls do that in the contest announced in this issue. I think their remarks will be quite interesting.

While I was not burdened with letters, I feel that this venture is a success, because of the letters it caused to be written. We shall have other similar weeks in the future. Thanks to all who have helped to make this one a success.—Uncle Frank.

Merry Circle is a real good idea for boys and girls. I dare say, almost as many grown folks enjoy it, also. I know we do. If they only had a page for we women folks in which we could argue together. Wouldn't it be a mixture? I am sure Herbert would like to listen in every little while, as he seems to greatly love chatters. What keeps girls healthy is to talk all they want to. You very seldom see a girl full of "hot air" like most boys.

I believe, Uncle Frank, my letter is a little long, so shall close. But, before I do, I want to wish you and the Merry Circle the best of luck in all your enterprises. I shall continue to be a silent reader.—Mrs. Wm. Barshaw, Saginaw County.

Keep Record Clean.

My idea of how to bring up children is to teach them that they must obey and be polite to mother and father. I believe we should go to church with the little ones, and teach them that there is a God, and that they must obey that call. Teach them not to lie or steal. Tell them that Jesus sees them and has their record.

Dear ones, don't do anything to keep adding black marks to your record. Do all the good you can, to all the people you can, in all the ways you can, for God hears all you say, and knows all that you think and do.

Parents, go to Sunday School with your children. Take them into your confidence; tell them your troubles and have them tell their troubles to you. Sympathize with every hurt and ache. Teach the girls to wash, sew, bake, and keep house. You would not want to go to see them after they were married, and not be able to get a good meal unless you cooked it yourself.

Do you want me to come again? If so, let me know.—E. O. G., Van Buren County.

Some Hints on Behavior.

I shan't say how your page should be conducted, because fools are always giving advice. We think the page is about perfect, anyway.

The way children should behave: Firstly, children should always be willing to help at home, and should try to be good-natured and pleasant to

you know some poor child, or grown person, who is said to be a "half wit," be noble enough to be sorry for him; and, if you can't be kind, at least let him alone and keep from adding to the chagrin or sorrow of his folks.

Don't allow yourself to do something once for fun, that you know to be wrong, thinking you will never do it again. That's the way we form habits that enslave us for life. I know a family of splendid boys who spend half they earn on cigarettes. They swear a great deal, and still lead the young people's meetings, and feel themselves as good as the best. They are trying to serve two masters. There are lots of innocent pleasures that one can enjoy.

Let's each earn five cents for the TB. radios, and then meet and each tell how he earned it.

Wouldn't it be fun to have a contest in which each one told about the funniest thing he ever heard of that really happened?

How would a debate be with subjects like: "Resolved, that parents do wrong to compel their children to go to school," or, "Resolved, that women's bobbed hair costs more than the tobacco habit."—From the "Dame who had a crane that was lame."

THE SANTA CLAUS WINNERS.

THE Santa Claus letter contest was a real interesting one to me, because the letters were good to read. Most of the writers asked Santa to bring something for themselves, but the best ones asked for unselfish things, for things which would do others good. I think it will do us all good to read the prize winning letters, which will appear in next week's issue.

The prize winners are as follows:

Pencil Boxes.

Bernice M. Ball, R. 1, Charlotte, Michigan.

Linda Gaeth, Unionville, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Helen Dunbar, R. 1, Coleman, Mich.

Bertha Wolters, Fennville, Mich.

Geneva Kohlenberger, 309 Sheridan Avenue, Big Rapids, Mich.

Candy.

Jack Kantola, Kaleva, Mich.

Forothy Topp, Jenison, Mich.

Kathryn Berg, R. 2, Sutton's Bay, Michigan.

Helen Stauffer, Manton, Mich.

Frances Hill, R. 1, Adrian, Mich.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

CHILD STAMMERS.

I have a child six years old who stammers. I am afraid the trouble is getting worse. What will cure it? Is adenoids the cause?—F. D. T.

Stammering is due to a defect of the nervous system. Adenoids might affect it if they were so bad as to impoverish the health of the child, but as a general thing, the trouble is not so brought about. The cure for stammering is by very careful training. The child must not be frightened nor dealt with impatiently. He must be taught to take matters of speech with great care. He must be made to feel that it is just a habit that he can overcome. When he stammers he is just to wait a little, and then begin over again. A patient mother is the best teacher for a stammering child.

WANTS CURE FOR PYORRHOEA.

Please give me a sure cure for pyorrhoea.—D. F. W.

Pyorrhoea is not easily cured. It is a destructive, purulent process that attacks not so much the teeth themselves, as the bony processes in which they are held. It is not a disease that can be cured at home. It requires careful dental working in draining pus pockets and scaling and polishing the teeth, and also requires medical treatment by a physician to build up the system.

OPERATION FOR CATARACT.

Is it necessary to wear spectacles after an operation for cataract?—B. O.

Yes. The operation removes the dead lens of the eye, and the spectacles supply the deficiency as far as is possible.

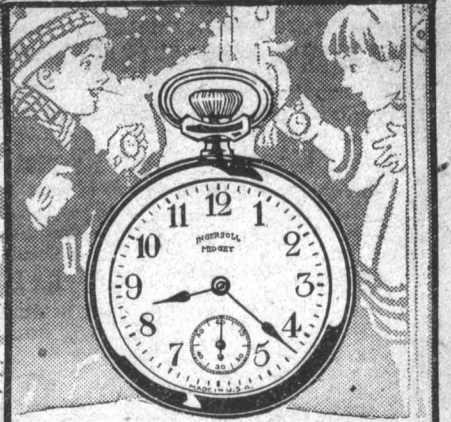
each other. Your mother is always blamed for the way you look and act. If you do well, it's an honor to your parents. If you do wrong, they, too, are ashamed. If you see some children, or grown people, who look queer and have to wear old-fashioned or poor clothes, don't make remarks or yell at them or giggle. It spoils your reputation for kindness and good sense. If

For Christmas An Ingersoll



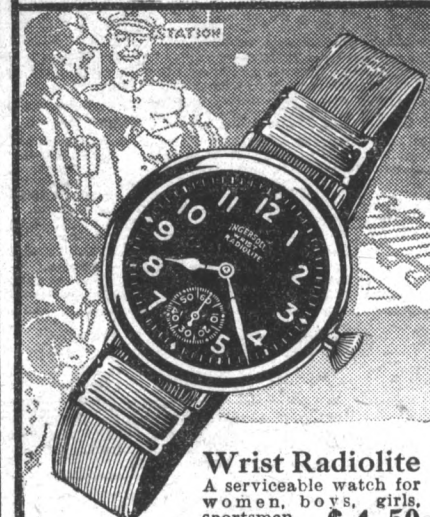
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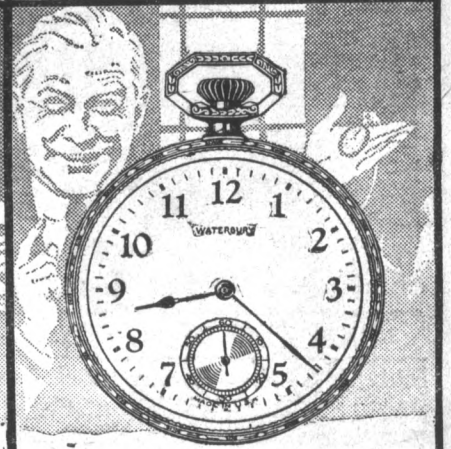
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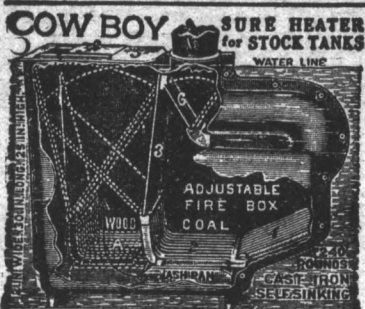
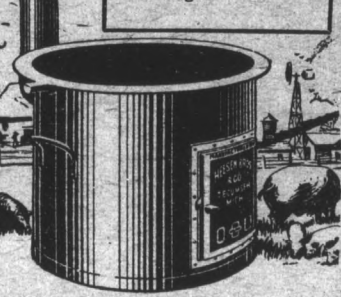
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Duroc Jerseys Plum Creek Stock Farm is offering some very choice spring boars for fall service, at reasonable prices. Write for particulars, or come and see. F. J. DRODT, Prop., Monroe, Mich.

DUROCS. Bred sows by Son of twice Grand Champion at International, to son of Grand Champion at Michigan State Fair, 1925. A few fall pigs. Satisfaction guaranteed. B. E. KIES, Hillsdale, Mich.

Chester Whites bred gilts and fall pigs of size, type and quality. F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, Mich.

O. I. C. HOGS on time Write for Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio

O. I. C's. Am offering 2 boars of early May farrow at \$35 each. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland-Chinas

A few big, strong, rugged, spring boars ready for service. From big stock and big litters. P. P. POPE, R. No. 3, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

FOR SALE Poland China gilts, bred or open; also a few choice boars, cholera immune. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Mich.

Big Type Poland-Chinas for sale. Grandsons of the World's Grand Champion and from prize winning sows. Also fall pigs, either sex. DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

T. P. C. for sale, spring pigs, either sex. Cholera immune. Also Brown Swiss bulls. Write or them. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

Farmers Face a Menace

(Continued from page 583).

fat, up to the lower mark, is first added and then alcohol to the upper mark; the volume of alcohol should be twice that of the fat. An accurate thermometer is held in the center of the liquid while heat is gently applied until the contents of the tube become absolutely clear, they having been constantly shaken during the process of heating. When the point of translucence has been reached, the heat is removed and the liquid slowly cools. When it first shows turbidity, hence the name applied to the test, the temperature is taken, which is the result sought.

Individual tests, practically without number, have shown that the "turbidity" point of butter-fat, as determined when alcohol is used as the dissolving medium, normally lies between fifty-three and fifty-seven degrees C, although occasionally it goes one or two degrees higher; that of oleomargarine is fully twenty degrees higher than that of butter, and coconut fat about twenty-five degrees lower. The factor which determines the point of turbidity of fat is its relative hardness; that is, whether it has a high, medium, or low melting point. The higher its melting point, the higher the point of turbidity. Cottonseed oil, having a considerably higher melting point than that of the combination of fats found normally in butter, very naturally brings up the "critical" temperature or turbidity point of butter of which it is a part. This, in brief, is the theory of the turbidity test.

There is at least one redeeming feature to the existing contention in connection with the turbidity test. That is, that apparently, as yet, there is but one chemist in the whole country who has unerring faith in it, he being an employee of the New York City Board of Health and the one who developed the application of the test to butterfat composition; this individual, in dairy journals and other publications, has written disparagingly of the healthfulness and general desirability of cottonseed oil in butter. On the other hand, there are authorities of national reputation who deride the test and who state that cottonseed oil in butter would be harmless even in relatively large quantities, to say nothing of the comparatively small percentage

that would be found in butter from cows, the ration of which contains a fairly high proportion of cottonseed meal. However, the fact remains that the New York City Board of Health is in a position of considerable authority so far as the butter industry of New York City is concerned, and indirectly that of the entire country, which makes this a matter that should not be passed over lightly.

Members of the New York Mercantile Exchange fully realize what it would mean were the turbidity test applied indiscriminately and the state law and city sanitary code, mentioned in the foregoing, strictly enforced. They are giving the matter serious consideration and have engaged a highly trained chemist thoroughly to investigate the test in question. In addition, agricultural experiment stations in several of the leading dairy states are working along the same line. Without doubt, many interesting facts in this connection will be brought to light in the near future. The cotton and dairy industries, however, are facing a serious menace in this connection and should not be content to await results for which others are working. They are abundantly able, and should employ the most competent scientific force that is available to help fight this menace. Will they do it?

COUNTY AGENTS MAKE MANY CALLS.

IT was disclosed at the recent conference of county agricultural agents held at Marquette, that Mr. Arthur Lonsdorf, county agent of Dickinson county, excelled his fellow agents in the number of farm visits made during the year. Lonsdorf's car made 988 trips to farm homes. C. E. Gunderson ranked second among the agents in regard to farm visits. The agents reported an increasing tendency among farmers to call on them for various services connected with farm administration. —Chase.

A yield of 250 bushels of corn an acre is not uncommon in the Philippine Islands. It is done by harvesting three crops of corn a year from the same field.

Stopping the Leaks

By O. E. Reed

IN one of the recently organized Cow Testing Associations, a member complained to the tester who was making the first monthly visit to the farm, that he thought the creamery that was buying his cream was taking advantage of him. The records the tester had made on the production of his cows did not check out with the amount of butter-fat the creamery was crediting him with.

The cow tester at once began to look into the matter. He obtained samples of the skim-milk as it came from the separator. He measured out his milk sample in a skim-milk test bottle and made the test. There was so much fat in the skim-milk that he was unable to read the test. He then procured another sample and this time measured it into a whole milk bottle and, much to the surprise of the dairyman, the test showed that the skim-milk contained two per cent butter-fat. The tester calculated the loss for a thirty-day period and found that this dairyman was losing more than \$25 worth of butter-fat.

Many other farmers are losing butter-fat in the skim-milk, and very little, if any, effort is being made to check up in such losses. There are many causes for loss of butter-fat in skim-milk as it comes from the separator. The speed of the machine, temperature of the milk, rate of inflow, cleanliness of machine, smoothness of running of machine, and other factors have an effect upon the amount of fat lost in the skim-milk. The only way to be sure of just what is happening is to test the skim-milk occasionally.

The cow tester who found this leak, which amounted to \$25 per month, has found other leaks in other farms. This is an example of what a cow testing association will do. This member figures that the cow tester, in this instance at least, has been worth many times more than the cost.

There are just as great losses as the one above mentioned, in many small herds every month in the item of feeding alone.

NEY

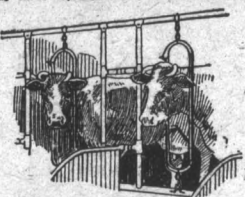
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Complete Dairy Barn Equipment including stalls, stanchions, water bowls, pens, litter carriers, etc.
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DISPERSAL SALE

Wednesday, December 16, 1925

Two miles north, 1½ miles west of Hudson. 35 Pure-bred Holsteins. Herd consists of 20 milch cows, 14 heifers and one 2-yr.-old bull. All cows heavy producers, cow testing association records up to 425 lbs. butter-fat. No mature cow less than 350 lbs. butter-fat. Sale called 1:00 P. M.

Louis Ryan, Auctioneer
J. J. NACHTRIET & SON

HOGS

Hampshire Spring Boars now ready to ship. Bred gilts for spring farrow in season; 12th year. **JOHN W. SNYDER, R. No. 4, St. Johns, Mich.**

BIG TYPE Chester White Spring boars. Bred gilts and fall boar pigs with size, type and quality. **LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, Mich.**

SHEEP

1000 Bred Ewes

500 Delaines, 500 Black Faces, for sale in car lots. Telegraph Rockwood, telephone Newport, P. O. So. Rockwood.

Almond B. Chapman & Son

BRED EWES Cotswolds, Tunis, Oxford, Lincoln, Karakul. Also rams. **LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.**

For Sale Oxford yearlings and ram lambs, registered. The kind that please. **Geo. T. Abbott, Palma, Mich. Tel. Deekerville, 78-3.**

Registered SHROPSHIRE Bred ewes and ewe lambs. Call on **DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.**

HIGH CLASS Registered Shropshire bred ewes, also ewe and ram lambs. **C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.**

20 High grade Black Top ewes and ewe lambs. Good type. Heavy shearers. **W. E. LIVINGSTONE, Parma, Mich.**

HORSES

FARMERS ATTENTION!

We have some extra good Percheron and Belgian Stallions of size and quality. International & State Fair prize winners. If your locality is in need of a good Stallion, you can easily secure one on our breeding association—service fee plan. **FRED G. STEVENS Co., Inc., Breckenridge, Mich.**

AUCTION SALE

20 Head High Class Registered and Grade Holstein Friesian Cattle
Wednesday, Dec. 16 at One O'Clock

One mile south and ½ mile east of Sandusky, Mich.

This Herd was among the 10 high herds in cow testing association in the state last year.

A 28.44 lbs. A. R. O. cow, with 601 lbs. butter-fat in C. T. A. in 11 months, entering the association 2½ months after freshening.

A 3-yr.-old daughter of this cow in herd just fresh. Also a young bull. The rest of the herd all closely related.

Some fine young heifers from our present herd Sire, Brant Echo Houwtje Clothilde King No. 415638, whose sire is by Echo Silvia King Model, and whose dam is a 31.72-lb. cow, with a 30-lb. sister and a 23-lb. 2-yr.-old daughter.

LOWLAND DAIRY FARM, Geo. T. Black, Prop.

KEEP THEM COMFORTABLE.

I DO not care how you go about it, but if you want your live stock to be an asset instead of a liability, keep them comfortable. There is a volume or two of good advice wrapped up in those three words. The severe weather of these early days of winter serves to emphasize the importance of them. They cover a great deal of territory, from battening up the cracks in the old shed, to feeding a ration that is completely balanced, and supplies, not only protein, carbohydrates and fat, but bulk and succulence and mineral elements.

The margin of profit in the growing and feeding of live stock is not large at the best. Good animal husbandry, however, makes that margin reasonably sure, and in this north country, where we are so long winter-bound, and our animals are subjected to so much artificial life, it is up to us, if we would succeed with them, to learn to know them and understand their needs.

When I see the cows humped up on the lee side of a rail fence, I also see the profits sailing off on the wings of the wind. When I see the young stock bedded deep in sticky, dark brown, wet accumulations, I wonder how the hay and the corn can do them much good.

When I see hogs compelled to subsist on ice water and corn rooted out of the mud and filth, I am compelled to think the owner has little regard, either for dumb animal life, or for his pocketbook.

It is cruelty to animals to keep them tied up by the head, day in and day out. They need exercise. Wintering the hogs on too limited a ration, and where they must huddle together in damp nests to keep each other warm, is courting financial disaster as sure as there is such a thing. If you would succeed with live stock, learn the things that are essential for their comfort, and provide them. If you keep them because you can't get rid of them, at least "have a heart" and keep them comfortable.—E. P.

EUGENICS AND THE FARMER.

(Continued from page 597).

through one ancestor only. By the time we get back to old William, we find that we had over 17,000,000 ancestors in that generation alone, and William wasn't any more important to us than any of the least of the others. What a genealogy should give, is all the most minute details about each ancestor. The record of family traits is the new genealogy. It should be filled out by everybody who is interested in the future of his or her family, and that means everyone who is interested in the future of America.

(Will you write to the Michigan Farmer, telling what you think of this plan, and whether you would care to fill out one of these records? There is a great deal of expense connected with this, all of which is borne by the Eugenics Society and the Eugenics Record office, so this frank expression of opinion will be of great value to them, as well as of general interest.—Eds.)

THE new farmers' cooperative creamery at Bruce's Crossing, Ontonagon county, is making good, it is reported. There are 170 farmers behind the project. There is much cream produced locally which is available to the new plant.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

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.

Worms.—Some of my hogs are troubled with worms. M. K., Auburn, Mich.—Mix equal parts of powdered gentian, powdered wood charcoal and salt together and place it within their reach.

Warts.—Can you tell me what to do to get rid of warts on a cow's teats? We have a heifer that has them very badly. One teat is fairly covered with them, and more are appearing on the other teats.—M. Y., Monroe, Mich.—Those with a narrow base can be cut off with a pair of sharp scissors, and the wound painted with tincture of iodine. Pure olive oil may be applied after each milking; or the warts may be rubbed every few days with lunar caustic. Moistening daily with glacial acetic acid is also a good remedy. Where warts are very numerous, it is advisable to give one-half ounce of Fowler's Solution three times daily.

Slimy Milk.—I recently purchased a cow which seemed to be healthy. A slime gathers on separator bowl, and I would like to know the cause. C. A. F., Tawas City, Mich.—Slimy, orropy milk is caused by germs that get into the milk after it has been drawn from the cow. Groom cow, wash udder and hind quarters of cow. The water used in washing utensils may contain the germs which cause the milk to become slimy.

Heifer Fails to Breed.—I have a two-year-old heifer that freshened last March. She had a dead calf, and the afterbirth had to be taken away. She comes in heat every three weeks, but fails to get in calf. I would like to know what to do for her. G. H. P., Pickford, Mich.—This is usually caused by an inflammation of the cervix (opening to uterus), or cystic ovaries. It would be advisable to have your heifer examined by a veterinarian who would treat whatever he found to be the cause of her failure to breed.

Punctured Wound in Foot.—I have a year-old calf who went lame some time in August. Thinking the lameness might be due to a fall, it was neglected. In about a month it was found that there was a hole in her foot, probably caused by a nail. This was neglected somewhat, and now proud flesh and pus have formed. The wound is in the left hind foot, just back of the two toes. I have poulticed it several times, but it has done no good. If the nail is still in the foot, how can we remove it? G. E. R., Adrian, Mich.—By probing the wound with a small piece of clean wood about the size of a match, you could probably tell if there was any foreign body in the wound. To remove, it would be necessary to enlarge the opening and grasp with forceps. In all probability there is no foreign body left in the foot. The wound has become infected from lack of treatment. Get a small syringe and clean out the wound daily with a solution of cresol or creoline, one tablespoonful to a pint of water, after which inject a little tincture of iodine into the opening. Apply a small amount of powdered bluestone, cover with absorbent cotton, and keep in place with a bandage. Keep the calf in a clean, dry stall, preferably a box stall.

Horse is Cribber.—What is cause of horses eating the manger, and what will cure them?—G. H. D.—Cribbing is a habit which, once formed, is difficult, or practically impossible, to break a horse of. Try keeping in a box stall, feeding from the floor, giving grain from a pail, which is removed as soon as eaten. Sprinkling pepper or bitter aloes on the wood, or covering with tin, is another method much used. Have the teeth examined for defects, and if any, have them corrected.

Cow Fails to Breed.—I have a cow that has some kind of itch. She holds her tail down tight over the rectum and switches her tail, and has rubbed herself on fences until she has the hair rubbed off. She is hard to get with calf. F. L., Dowagiac, Mich.—Your cow no doubt has cystic ovaries which ought to be ruptured. It might be advisable to have your veterinarian make an examination and treat whatever he found to be the cause of her not breeding. The itching may be due to lice, or some trouble in the rectum. The rectum should be carefully examined to see if there is not something wrong. If the cow has lice, apply a little raw linseed oil to the parts affected.

The Truth About MINERAL FEEDING



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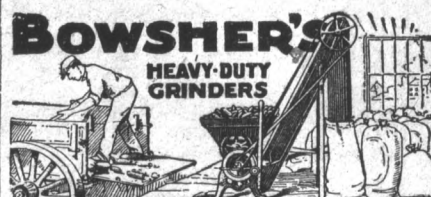
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Viking discs—handed like keys on a ring—are the easiest to wash and clean. They save drudgery and time.
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Today—write for prices and literature.

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Check items you are interested in and write today for prices. Agents Wanted.
E. W. Ross Ensilage Cutter & Silo Co.
109 Warder St., Springfield, Ohio

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THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, December 8.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.89; No. 2 red \$1.88; No. 2 white \$1.89; No. 2 mixed \$1.88.

Chicago.—December \$1.73½; May \$1.68½@1.69.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.87@1.88.

Corn

Detroit.—New, No. 4 yellow 77c; No. 5 yellow 75c.

Chicago.—December at 78½; May at 83½@84c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 47c; No. 3, 46c.

Chicago.—December at 41½; May 45½c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.07.

Chicago.—December \$1.05½; May \$1.13½@1.14½.

Toledo.—\$1.07.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.80.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked \$5.50@5.60 per cwt; red kidneys \$9@10.75.

New York.—Pea, domestic \$5.50@6; red kidney, Michigan \$10.25@11.

Barley

Malting 97c; feeding 94c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Prime red clover \$18.75; alsike \$16; timothy \$3.50.

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$2@2.05.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$24.50@25; standard \$23.50@24; No. 1 light clover mixed \$23@23.50; No. 2 timothy \$21@22.

No. 1 clover mixed \$20@21; No. 1 clover \$20@21; wheat and oat straw \$12.50@13; rye straw \$13.50@14.

Feeds

Detroit.—Bran at \$36; standard middlings \$34; fine middlings \$37; cracked corn \$42; coarse cornmeal \$41; chop \$34 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Wheat prices have advanced sharply to the highest point on the crop. The market is trying to adjust itself to the change in values justified by the decline in Argentine crop prospects, and by foreign buying of North American wheat to make good the drying up of Russian offerings. Foreign markets advanced more than our own in response to the change in the world situation. The advance in the last few weeks has already discounted part of the increased strength in the basal conditions. It is possible that prices may not rise much farther in the immediate future, but the underlying conditions appear strong enough to result in a further advance before the season is over.

RYE

Rye rallied with wheat, but less sharply. Even though the rye outlook has no especially strong features at present, the discount under wheat is already so strong that if wheat goes higher, rye is quite sure to follow. Later on, also, foreign demand for our rye may develop, because of the lack of Russian exports.

CORN

Corn prices advanced sharply in the last few days. The movement to terminals has increased, but it is not yet up to expectations, and along with the increased receipts, the demand has gained decidedly in breadth. Some corn is being sold for export as our corn is cheaper than Argentine, industries are ready to accumulate, and the shipping demand to the south and southeast is taking care of more of the receipts. The diminutive visible supply, and the prospect that but little corn can be delivered on December contracts, was another stimulating factor.

OATS

In the last few days, the oats market finally got out of the rut in which it has been so long. Supply and demand conditions have changed but little, and the upturn was promoted by the rise in other grains. Further advances seem probable during the winter and spring.

SEEDS

The seed markets are quiet, on the whole, but prices are firm in anticipation of improvement in demand after the first of the year. Demand for for-

eign seed is active, and importations probably will be large. Timothy seed declined last week. Stocks are large and trade is inactive.

FEEDS

Buying of feeds is on a hand-to-mouth basis, with no one willing to accumulate any supplies. Wheat feeds have declined in price recently, but there is believed to be rather large latent demand which would appear on any material decline. The fact that feed grains are showing more strength than for many weeks, will help to support values of by-product feeds.

EGGS

The scarcity of fine fresh eggs which pushed prices so high recently, has been relieved, and the market broke sharply at the close last week. With good-sized flocks on farms, and general condition of poultry reported to be excellent, and with feed plentiful and cheap, it is believed that only continued severe weather can hold production below a year ago. Prices have probably seen their peak for the season, as supplies usually increase during December. Receipts of poultry at the large markets are not large and prices are strong.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 47@50c; extras 55@56c; ordinary firsts 40@45c; miscellaneous 47@48c; dirties 25@33c; checks 25@30c. Live poultry, hens 23½c; springers 24c; roosters at 16c; ducks 20c; geese 18c; turkeys 30c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 47@50c; storage 34@37c. Live poultry, heavy springers 27@28c light springers 20@21c; heavy hens 27@28c; light hens 18@20c; geese at 20@21c; ducks 27@28c; turkeys 34@35c.

BUTTER

Fresh butter scoring as extras advanced last week under a short supply, but the market declined again as receipts increased. Production reports

indicate but little change in the output of creameries for several weeks past, although the make is 10 to 20 per cent heavier than a year ago. Storage butter reserves are not being used up as rapidly as expected. Production is likely to show a gradual increase from now on, and prices probably will settle back slightly from the present level.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 48½c; New York 50c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 46@48c pound.

POTATOES

Potato markets are very irregular, but sustained prices are favored by the unusually light loadings throughout shipping states. Prices are considerably higher than at this time last year and at Chicago are around 75c higher than at the corresponding time in 1919, which was the last short-crop, high-priced potato year. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.25@3.50 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL

New clip wools in the southern hemisphere have been coming on the market for two months, but the weight of offerings is increasing and, in some cases, foreign values are softening. The rise in domestic prices has been checked, although values have held most of their recent gains thus far. Mill consumption of wool has increased each month since June, but it is not of boom proportions. The situation, as a whole, is quite healthy, however, and no decline of consequence appears probable.

APPLES

Apple prices are strengthening as supplies decline. The crop of eastern apples is being sold rapidly, and the movement of boxed apples from the Pacific Northwest has been heavier than last season. Prices are higher

than at the beginning of the season, however. Illinois A-2½-inch Jonathans are quoted at \$5.50@6 a barrel in the Chicago carlot market.

HAY

Offerings of hay were liberal last week, and prices averaged barely steady under a slack demand. Top grades found an outlet at practically unchanged prices, but undergrades were not wanted and sold at substantial discounts. Colder weather will probably stimulate demand for hay.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Better grades of apples moved well though bulk of sales was of small sizes. The call for potatoes was draggy. There was a fair call for good cabbage and first-class carrots, parsnips, turnips, and other root crops. Spinach, mustard, celery, and other greens were in limited demand. Horseradish and onions moved readily, but there was little call for peppers, or squash. Offerings of live poultry were liberal and demand fairly active. Veal sold slowly.

Apples \$1@2.50 bu; pears \$1@1.25 bu; beets 75c@\$1 bu; carrots \$1.25@1.75 bu; cabbage 75c@\$1 bu; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; potatoes \$1.75@2.15 bu; local celery 75c dozen; turnips, topped 75c@\$1.25 bu; parsnips \$1.25@1.50 bu; winter squash 65@75c bu; sweet peppers \$2@2.50 bu; bagas 50@75c bu; butter 60@65c lb; navy beans 20c quart; eggs, retail 70@80c; hens, wholesale 27c; retail 28@30c; colored springers, wholesale 25@28c; retail 28@32c; leghorn springers, wholesale 23@25c; retail at 25@28c; geese, retail 25c; veal 16@19c; live pigs \$6 each; dressed poultry, hens at 35@38c; springers 35@38c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Onions were higher and eggs lower on the Grand Rapids market early this week. Prices were: Onions at \$1.25@1.35 bu; potatoes \$1.75@2 bu; cabbage 75c@\$1 bu; carrots, turnips, rutabagas 75c bu; beets 50@60c bu; squash 50@65c bu; parsley 50c dozen bunches; radishes 60c dozen bunches; hothouse lettuce 13@14c lb; parsnips \$1 a bu; beans \$4.15 per cwt; wheat \$1.50 bu; apples, fancy \$1.50@2 bu; poorer 50c@\$1 bu; eggs 45@48c; butter-fat 53@54c lb; poultry, turkeys 34c; fowls 15@20c; springers 17@22c; ducks 18@20c; geese 16@18c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Dec. 17.—I. M. Shorman, Fowlerville, Mich.
Dec. 17.—Ward A. Straugh, Guy E. Dodge, Sales Mgr., Clio, Mich.
Dec. 16.—J. J. Nachtrieb, Hudson, Mich.
Dec. 16.—Lowland Dairy Farm, Geo. T. Block, Sandusky, Mich.

WARD A. STRAUGH Dispersal Sale

20 Head of Pure-bred Holstein Friesian Cattle
Thurs., December 17, 1925

At the farm, six miles southeast of Owosso, or three miles northwest of Vernon on M-71. The herd with never a reactor, and including the herd sire, a grand son of the world's champion butter producer for one and two years, De Kol Plus Segis Dixie. The offering is mostly fresh cows or heavy springers and strongly bred in the blood lines of Colantha Johanna Champion.

Guy E. Dodge, Sales Manager
Clio, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, December 8.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 37,000. Market is 15@25c lower than Monday's average; light weight show minimum decline; packing sows exceedingly dull; early bulk good; 280-300-lb. butchers \$11@11.15; mixed packers bidding up to \$10.85; better grades 160-190-lb. weight \$11.25@11.50; practical top \$11.60; 140-150-lb. selection mostly \$11.60@11.85; few packing sows \$9@10; good killing pigs \$11.75@12.

Cattle.

Receipts 14,000. Market, fed steers of quality considered steady to easy; top 25c lower; tendency 25c off at the close; prime Christmas yearlings at \$13.50; few choice yearlings \$11.75@12; most fat steers \$8.75@10.50; little change in she stock; vealers are .50c higher; \$11@11.50 to packers; outsiders \$12@13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 15,000. Market on fat lambs opening around steady; good and choice kind mostly \$17@17.35; some held higher; in-between grades of fat sheep fully steady; feeding lambs are around 25c higher; top up more; fed yearling wethers averaging around 99 lbs. at \$14; early bulk of good fed ewes \$9.25@10; few sales of feeding lambs \$16.25@16.50; one short double-deck \$16.90.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 345. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00@11.75
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@10.75
Handy weight butchers... 7.25@ 8.50
Mixed steers and heifers 5.75@ 6.75
Handy light butchers... 4.25@ 5.25
Light butchers... 4.00@ 4.50
Best cows... 5.00@ 6.50
Butcher cows... 4.00@ 4.75
Common cows... 3.50@ 4.00
Canners... 2.25@ 3.50
Choice bulls, dry-fed... 5.00@ 6.25
Stock bulls... 4.50@ 5.50
Heavy bologna bulls... 3.50@ 4.50
Feeders... 6.00@ 7.25
Stockers... 5.00@ 6.00
Milkers and springers... \$45.00@ 85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 569. Market 50c lower. Best \$14.50@15.00

Others... 4.00@14.00

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 2,871. Market 25c lower.
Best... \$16.75@17.00
Fair lambs... 13.00@14.25
Fair and good sheep... 7.00@ 8.00
Culls and common... 3.00@ 4.50
Light and common... 8.00@12.00
Buck lambs... 8.00@16.00

Hogs.

Receipts 5,698. Pigs steady; others 25@30c lower.
Mixed... \$ 11.50
Pigs... 12.50
Yorkers... 12.00@12.25
Roughs... 9.75
Stags... 7.50

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 2,850. Closing is steady; heavy \$11.50; medium at \$11.50@12; light lights \$12@12.25; light lights and pigs at \$12.50@13; packing sows and roughs \$9.50@10.

Cattle.

Receipts 400. Market is steady; steers 1,100 lbs. up at \$9@10.50; steers, 1,100 lbs. down \$7@9.50; best yearlings \$10@10.55; heifers \$5.50@8; cows \$2.50@6.50; bulls \$4@6.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,000. Best lambs \$17.25@17.50; culls down; best yearlings \$13@14; aged wethers \$10@10.50; best ewes at \$8@9.

Calves.

Receipts 350. Tops at \$15; culls at \$12 down.

PUBLIC SALE

Thursday, December 17, 1925

At One P. M. Standard Time

I will hold my 3rd annual sale of Pure-bred Registered "Holstein Friesian Cattle" at the Farm, 3½ miles Southeast of Webberville, Michigan. I will sell 14 head of the best cattle I have ever had to offer. All but one being sired by my former herd sire, Travers Echo Sylvia Rag Apple No. 336126. One of the best sons of the \$3,000 bull, Echo Sylvia King Model, who now has 60 A. R. O. daughters with 7-day records up to 32 lbs. butter in three-year-old form. These cattle are all young, the oldest being 4 years old. The most of them are now fresh, and the others will soon freshen. They are large size, of good type, in good condition, and have well-shaped udders. Are Great Milkers and good test-ters, capable of making large Official Records. Will also sell 2 yearling bulls, sired by "Old Travers" and will offer for sale the 2½-year-old Herd Sire, King Korndyke Skylark Segis No. 410481, a son of the show bull, Avon Pontiac Skylark No. 337050, and out of a great 28-lb. 4-yr.-old daughter of a 27-lb. cow. There will be no culls in this sale. Every animal a good one, and guaranteed healthy, (have never had a reactor). If you want some of the best in Holsteins, come to this sale, and buy them at what you are willing to pay. Certificates of Registry and Transfer will be furnished free. Sale will be held in the barn. Those from away will be furnished free transportation from Webberville to and from the farm.

I. M. Shorman, Fowlerville, Mich. Webberville Phone

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Iosco Co., Dec. 1.—Weather conditions for November have complicated general farm work. While considerable fall plowing has been done, much remains to be done yet. Corn husking is in progress; more mature corn this year than last; a few have completed husking. On November 30 it snowed. It now looks as if no more break-ups are due in the old year. Not much marketing is being done. Wheat \$1.55; corn \$1; rye 70c; oats 40c; beans \$4; barley 90c; buckwheat 75c per cwt.; hay, loose \$10@12; butter 50c; eggs 45c; poultry, live 15@18c; potatoes \$1.50; apples 60c@1.50; dressed beef 10c; dressed pork, light 15c; veal 12c. October and November have been a severe strain on the farmer to secure late crops. Some beans, potatoes and apples were lost.—G. C. A.

Kalkaska Co., Dec. 1.—The acreage of fall grain in this county was a little below the average, but the fields are looking fine. Corn was a fair average, while potatoes were far below normal. Some fields, however, yielded 200 bushels, and a few 250 bushels or more. On the other hand, some fields were a total failure on account of the lack of moisture.—A. H. W.

Osceola Co., Nov. 30.—Quite a few potatoes froze at digging time. They now sell at about \$2.50 per cwt. Nearly all apples were secured before the frost. They are now bringing \$1 per bushel. Bad weather has delayed corn husking. Very little fall plowing has been done. About the usual amount of live stock is being wintered. There will be sufficient food to carry them through, but none to sell. Cream brings 50c; eggs 55c; chickens 15@20c; turkeys 30c; hogs 10@12c. Farmers are planning for more alfalfa and sweet clover.—A. M.

Kent Co., Nov. 22.—Winter apples in this community averaged about 80 per cent of a crop; many were frozen. There were also many potatoes frozen. Some silos are still being filled. Live stock is in good condition. Some plowing is being done. Potatoes of good quality are bringing \$2 per bushel. Apple prices range from \$1.25@2; hay bringing from \$16@20 per ton; straw \$7@8; eggs 65c; pork 14@15c.—H. S.

Genesee Co., Nov. 21.—This is the second day the sun has shown in the last two weeks. About half of the sugar beets have been lifted. Many acres of beans are in the field. It is too wet to get on the fields to husk corn or to do fall plowing. Potatoes have been dug; some were frozen; many were sold at \$2 per bushel.—L. P. P.

Missaukee Co., Nov. 30.—Potatoes, apples and other perishables were nearly all harvested before the freeze. Not many potatoes being sold yet. Dairying is now an important part of our farming. Cows are in good demand and there is enough feed to winter the stock. Cream and eggs are the products being marketed. Cream brings 47c; eggs 47c. Quite a lot of fall plowing is being done. Much alfalfa was seeded this past year. Quite a few deer have been killed here this fall.—E. H.

Houghton Co., Nov. 28.—There is not much snow here. Wagons and cars are still in use. Crops were secured in good condition. Very little damage from frost. Hay is plentiful, and is quoted at \$20 per ton. Farmers are realizing the value of high protein feeds. Cow testing associations are a big factor in educating farmers along this line. Fall plowing is about half done. Early cold weather caused the potato shortage.—W. H. L.



Know
Real
Warmth
and
Comfort
in Zero
Weather,
Wear

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

Brown's Beach Jacket

The Old Reliable Working Garment

It will give you ample protection on the coldest days, is made with care to fit the body snugly without binding of strong knit cloth with warm knit-in wool fleece lining. Wears like iron, will not rip, ravel or tear, and can be washed. Made in three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

Ask your dealer for it. A most acceptable Christmas present.
BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

Auction Sale Belgian Draft Mares December 17th, 1925

Sale Starts at 10 A. M.

Cora, No. 5139, weighs 1700. Kit, 5-yr.-old, in foal. She is out of Bell de Graux No. 5179, weighs 1750. Queen, 4-yr.-old, in foal. She is out of Nightingale No. 6070, weighs 1750. All good workers. One stallion colt, out of Queen. One sorrel mare colt out of Cora. Also cattle and farm tools. 10 miles north of Midland, Mich.

ABE S. BONTRAGER

LOOK!

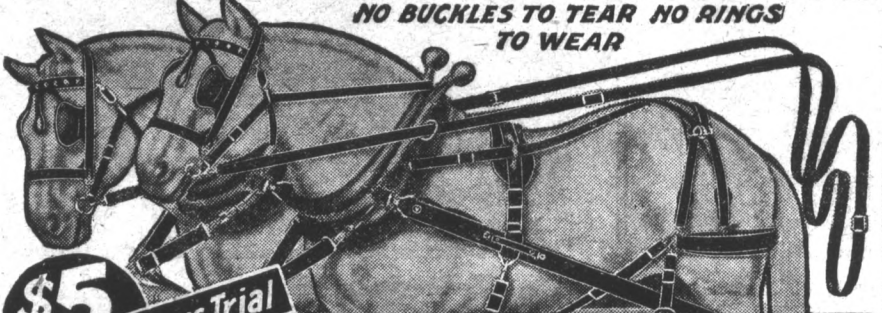
150,000 chix, 15 varieties, 9c up. Every hen tested and culled for production and standard qualities. Free circular. **LAWRENCE HATCHERY, R. 7, Grand Rapids, Mich.**



Thousands of White Leghorn pullets, hens and cockerels at low prices. Shipped G.O.D. and guaranteed. Order spring chicks now. Egg bred 25 years. Winners everywhere. Write for special sale bulletin and free catalog. Geo. B. Ferris, 634 Shirley, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Tenth Year of Success

NO BUCKLES TO TEAR NO RINGS TO WEAR



The Walsh NO-BUCKLE HARNESS

Send No Money. Before you buy harness let me send you a set of Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days' Free Trial; see why this harness is three times stronger without buckles, better looking and handier in every way. If not convinced that it is the best harness you ever laid eyes on, send it back at my expense. The Walsh is a proven success on thousands of farms for over ten years.

FREE Fancy Line Spreaders. There is always a rush of orders late in the season. To relieve this congestion and assure prompt delivery to all, I am offering a pair of handsome Fancy \$3.00 Line Spreaders Free as a special award for early orders.

Three Times Stronger Than Buckle Harness Buckles weaken and tear straps. Walsh 1 1/4-inch breeching strap, tested in a steel testing machine, holds over 1100 lbs. The same strap with buckle breaks at the buckle at about 360 lbs. pull. Ordinary harness has 68 buckles. Walsh Harness has no buckles. Easy to see why Walsh is three times stronger than ordinary harness. Packer's Northern Steer Hide Leather—best that can be tanned.

COSTS LESS—LASTS LONGER The Walsh Harness costs less because it saves many a dollar in repairs. No patching, no mending, because no rings to wear straps in two, no buckles to weaken and tear straps. Greatest advance in harness making. Easily adjustable to fit any horse. Write today.

\$5.00 AFTER 30 DAYS' FREE TRIAL Balance easy payments, or cash after trial if you wish, otherwise return it to me at my expense. Write today for free book, prices, easy payments and thirty days' free trial offer, and arrange to get a set of the Fancy Spreaders without cost.

JAMES M. WALSH, Pres., Walsh Harness Co.
434 Grand Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.

Write Today for This FREE BOOK

SHIP YOUR LIVE POULTRY DRESSED POULTRY DRESSED CALVES DRESSED HOGS ROASTING PIGS TAME RABBITS TO DETROIT BEEF CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

36 years in the commission business in the same location and under the same management. \$250,000.00 capital and surplus. Prompt returns. Write for free shippers guide.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

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

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

REAL ESTATE

20-ACRE ILLINOIS FARM—Only \$1,850; Horse, Cows, Crops, hay, potatoes, corn, 50 hens, stoves and furniture to make it seem like home, and provide your winter's living; good depot, town handy, mile concrete road, motor bus and river; cozy white painted 5-room cottage, good water; entire place tillable, wire fences, variety fruit; 40-ft. barn, smoke and poultry houses. It's all yours at \$1,850, less than half needed. Tomorrow may be too late. Details pg. 37 Illus. Catalog farm bargains throughout many states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME by farming on James Ranch, California. No winter there, no drought. Crops growing 365 days in every year, and the best markets offered anywhere. Land is state inspected and state approved. A going proposition for a successful farmer. Write me for details. Herman Janss, Dept. 1195, San Joaquin, Fresno County, Calif.

EIGHTY ACRES, good buildings, best of clay loam land, 25 miles from Toledo, 40 from Detroit, 1 mile to town and R. R. This farm adapted to sugar beets, alfalfa and corn. Price, \$7,000, part cash. E. O. Loveland, Milan, Mich.

FINE FARM—95 acres, productive land, good location, good buildings, well equipped house and barn. Ill health reason for selling. George Bliven, R. 1, Byron, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HAY AND STRAW

ALFALFA and all kinds hay. Ask for delivered prices. Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, Michigan.

MISCELLANEOUS

ALL WOOL KNITTING YARN for sale from manufacturer at great bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartlett, Harmony, Maine.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

CERTIFIED SEED GRAIN, from latest improved strains of highest yielding varieties under Michigan conditions. Wolverine oats, Robust beans. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

PET STOCK

FOR SALE—Prize winning German Police puppies, whelped Oct. 9th, 1925. Sire, Blaze Von Wedding; dam, Vena Von Ziegler. Guaranteed pedigree stock. Sold under a rigid quarantine. Males and females in colors of silver grey, black, tan and black, tan and silver tipped. We board, train and import Police Dogs. Write for prices. Von Ziegler Kennels, Pinckney, Mich.

GERMAN POLICE PUPS—Two choice male pups, four mo. old. One black with gray markings, one wolf gray sired by Imp. Donar Beryllist. Price, \$35 each. Three wolf gray males, three mo. old, fine specimens. Sired by Faepo Von Der Grenslburg, price \$25 each. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

FERRETS—Thirty years' experience. Yearling females, the mother ferret special rat catchers, \$6.00 each. Young Stock females, \$4.50. Males, \$4.00. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

FOR SALE—White collie pups, Reg. dam, Lady June, from Shomont collie kennels. Sire from Oshkosh kennels. Otis Jessup, R. 5, Ithaca, Mich.

FERRETS—specializing in small trained ratters or hunters. Information free. Thos. Sellers, New London, Ohio.

AT STUD—Pollard Von Politen, pure-bred German Police Shepherd dog. Imported, service fee reasonable. Pine Hill Farm, Howard City, Mich.

COLLIES—thoroughbred, different ages, some natural heelers. Farm raised. J. G. Dunnwind, R. 1, Comstock Park, Mich.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS, and cheap. Trial. C. O. D. Large Catalogue. Pack Photos, 25c. Kennels, Herrick, Ill.

STAIL'S GOLD CERTIFICATE pedigree Flemish Giants for sale, 2 to 3 months old. Satisfaction guaranteed. Sadie North, Butternut, Mich.

HUNTING HOUNDS—for finders, cheap. Trial. C. O. D. Ginger Bros., Herrick, Ill.

TOBACCO

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lb., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, 5 lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Guaranteed. Pay when received. Pipe free. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2.00. Mild, 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

FARM WAGONS
High or low wheels—steel or wood—wide or narrow tires. Wagon parts of all kinds. Wheels to fit any running gear. Catalog illustrated in colors free.
Electric Wheel Co., 35 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

Holmes, Stuve Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

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

POULTRY

CHOICE GEESE, DUCKS, 30 days only. African, Toulouse, Embden, Brown China, White China, \$3.50 each. Canadian Wild Geese, \$7 to \$9. Ducks, Rouen, Giant Pekin, Cayuga, White and Colored Muscovy, White Runners, Fawn Runners, \$2.50 each. Little English Gray Callers, \$4. Pearl and White Guinea, \$1.50 each. Cedar Lawn Poultry Farm, Wapakoneta, Ohio.

WHITTAKER'S RED COCKERELS—Both Combs, from trapped stock. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Write for Catalog. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

HIGH-GRADE ROSE COMB REDS—125 Pullets, 60 non-setting yearling hens, few choice cockerels left. \$5 and \$10 each. Wm. Mrook, R. 1, Farmington, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, standard type and color, bred from heavy producers. W. Coffman, R. 3, Benton Harbor, Mich.

PURE-BRED CHICKS from State Accredited Stock. Fourteen varieties. Poultry Manual Free. Stouffer Egg Farms, Route 26, Mount Morris, Illinois.

"TANCRED STRAIN"—White Leghorns, Buff Orpingtons, Barred Rocks. State Fair Winners. Prices right. Write Fenner Bailey, Montgomery, Mich.

WHITE WYANDOTTES—Choice, husky cockerels at reasonable prices, bred from heavy layers. Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich.

TOP PRICES PAID for fryers or broilers weighing 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 lbs. Ship today. East Coast Poultry Co., 1360 Division St., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—White Rock Cockerels, production strain, selected stock, \$3 and \$5 each. Geo. D. Clarke, R. 2, Ithaca, Mich.

RHODE ISLAND COCKERELS—High-class production birds; fine color. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

COCKERELS—Halterman's strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, strong, healthy birds, \$4.00 each, two for \$7.00. Mrs. Glen Arnold, Saranac, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS, for 1926. J. W. Webster, Bath, Mich.

1924 WHITE EMBDEN GEESE of standard type and size, \$4 each. Edward Kleeve, Grant, Mich.

TURKEYS

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Goldbank Strain. Choice young toms and hens at fall prices. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE, pure-bred turkeys, blue ribbon stock, 2-yr.-old hens, \$8; young toms, \$8; young hens, \$6. M. Love, Bangor, Mich.

AMERICA'S BEST Giant Bronze Turkeys. Range bred. Winners at the large shows. Reasonable. Write Johnson Turkey Farm, Six Lakes, Mich.

PURE-BRED Giant Bronze turkeys, hens, \$7; toms, \$9. Unrelated Champion strain. Ida Davy, Ellsworth, Mich.

TURKEYS—all breeds. Strictly pure-bred. Get our special prices. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

WHITE HOLLAND TOM TURKEYS from a 30-lb. tom; young toms weigh 15 to 20 lbs. Price, \$10. D. E. Dean, Milford, Mich.

PURE GIANT Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, fine stock; toms \$10, hens \$8. Mervyn Kenney, R. 2, Traverse City, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—wonderful birds, 20-lb. toms, \$10 each; hens, \$7 each. Write now. G. W. Thacker, LeRoy, Mich.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—hens \$5, gobblers \$8. Anna Hassler, R. 4, Sandusky, Mich.

JUNE HATCHED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys. "Good ones." Edith Blocher, Woodland, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Beautiful, vigorous, large, \$6 to \$12. Peter Douma, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred Bourbon Red Turkeys. Mrs. Harry Ruggles, Milford, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Single man for general farm and dairy work. Steady employment. State qualifications, reference and wages. Albert Alldredge, Cassopolis, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

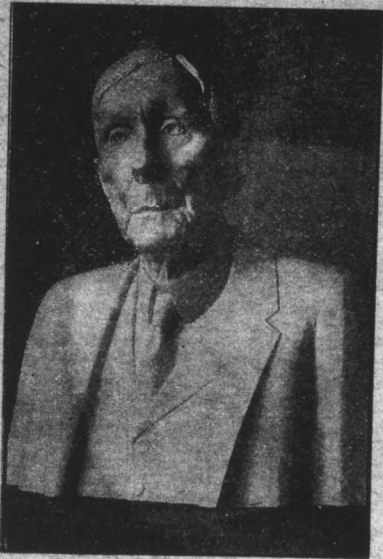
WANTED—position as foreman on dairy farm. Best of references. 679 W. Van Buren St., Battle Creek, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Our new Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls, scrubs, mops. Costs less than brooms. Over half profit. Write Harper Brush Works, 173 3rd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

SALESMEN WANTED everywhere to represent us on liberal commission. The Clyde Nursery, Clyde, Ohio.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



A bust in stone of John D. Rockefeller, Sr., which will be placed in Rhinehart galleries, in N. Y.



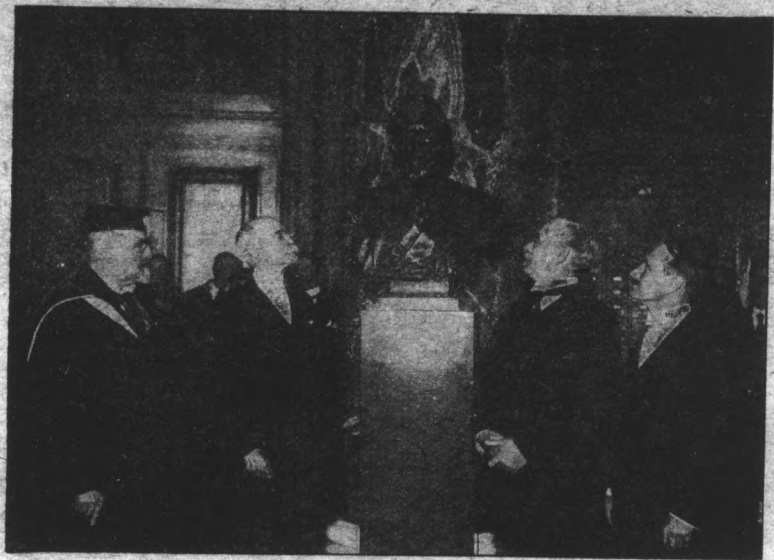
Secretary of War, Clyde F. Davis, was royally welcomed in St. Louis, Missouri, on November 19, in a home-coming celebration for this new member of the cabinet.



A. O. Erickson, a Chicago lawyer, brought down this 500-pound elk near Devil's Lake, North Dakota.



A scene at one of England's most important ceremonies, the investiture of a new Lord-Mayor of London. The retiring Lord-Mayor is shown handing his Mace of Office to his successor.



Recently at the Hall of Remembrance of the New York University, the bust of Augustus Saint Gaudens was unveiled. The National Academy of design participated as part of centennial celebration.



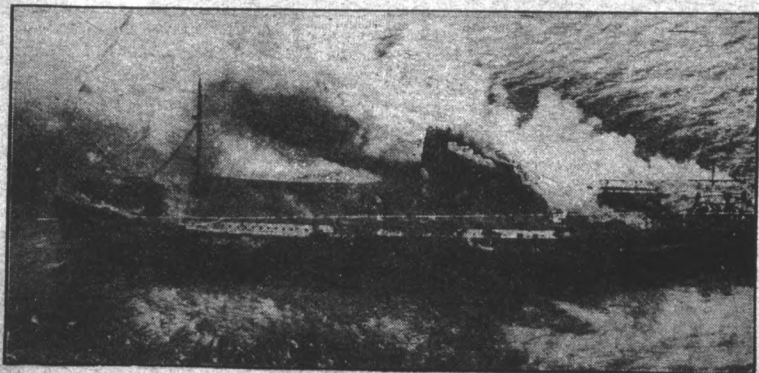
Two views of Cuban exhibit in New York, one showing the sugar sprite and the other symbolizing the American and Cuban friendship.



Mrs. Ella A. Boole, of Brooklyn, N. Y., was elected president of W. C. T. U. at convention.



The largest mastodon jaw in existence. A single tooth in it weighs three pounds. Sampson, of biblical times, possibly used one like it.



Aeroplane view of the burning Lenape, just after her passengers had been taken off. This is the fifth ship of the Clyde Steamship Company to be in a fire disaster.



Black Bess, a horse famous in the English music halls, always takes her morning constitutional with her friend Jack, a terrier, who delights in leading her along.