

MICHIGAN FARMER

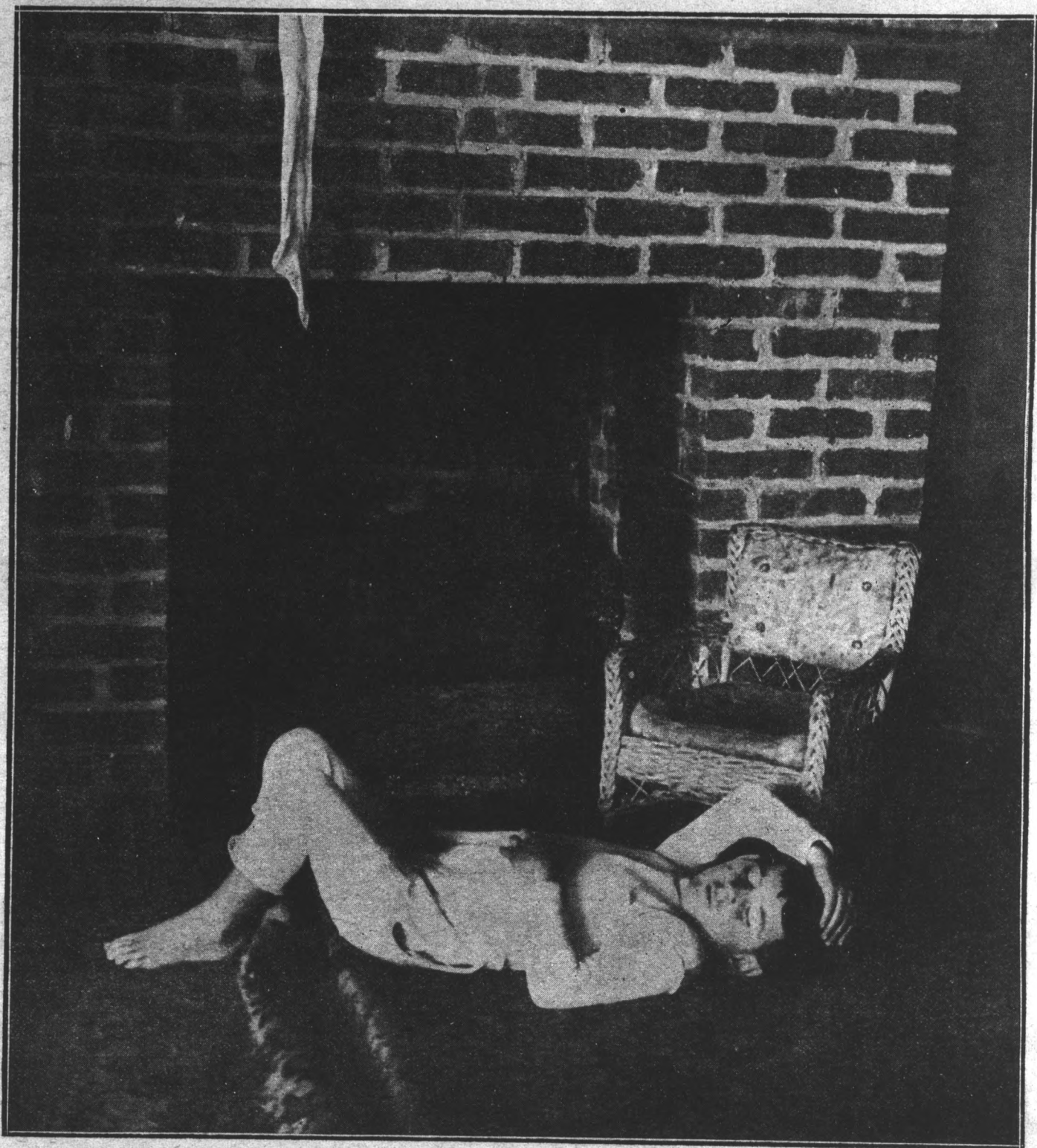
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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 19, 1925

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



"The Night Before Christmas"



**This Ohio farmer inherited the
"Ball-Band" habit**

"Ball-Band" Rubber and Woolen Footwear is an institution in our family. My father has always worn it and so have I. I am no lightweight and am as hard on footwear as anyone I know. I raise tobacco and do general farm work including the milking of seven head of cows. This takes me out in all kinds of weather and over all kinds of going underfoot. Never yet has my "Ball-Band" footwear failed me and I don't ever expect it to. That's why I will always buy by the Red Ball Trade Mark.
Esta Krull, New Lebanon, Ohio

**What one of the biggest stockmen
in Illinois says**

Stock farming puts heavy demand on rubbers. We farm over 1,000 acres and work seven or eight men the year round. We feed as high as 200 head of cattle, 800 hogs, 4,000 sheep and once had 10,000 head of geese. We've got to have good boots and rubbers for this work and "Ball-Band" fills the bill and has been filling it for as long as I can remember. I wouldn't have any other kind of rubbers than those with the Red Ball Trade Mark.
Homer Crawford, Potomac, Illinois



What Is the Biggest Money's Worth a Farmer Buys?

*These letters indicate that "Ball-Band"
Rubber Footwear would get a flood of votes
from the ten million folks who wear it*

"Easy come, easy go" does not happen on the farm. Farm dollars are stubborn. They come hard and they must go farther in buying.

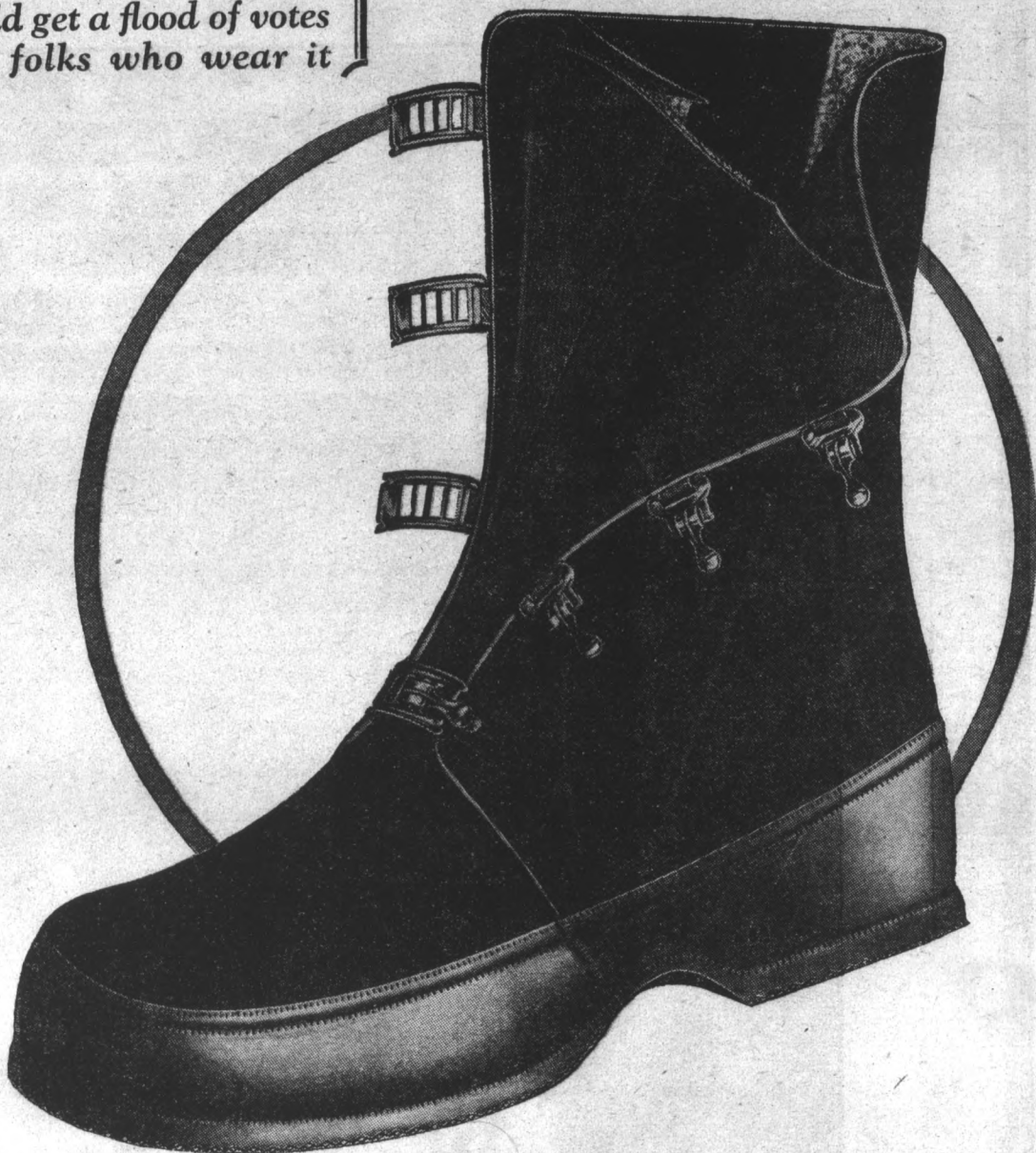
Folks who do hard, heavy work are not to be satisfied by bargain talk or cheap price offers. Nor are they much inclined to praise. Yet ask any neighbor who wears Ball-Band Footwear how well it serves him and you will hear him answer with the same genuine, hearty praise you find in the letters on this page. For "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear gives its wearers not only long service, but also real *protection against Winter*. Warm feet in cold weather; dry feet in wet weather; feet strongly-shod against rough going, are health itself to the man who has stock to raise, cows to tend, and a farm to keep going.

When a farmer buys rubber footwear he expects to get comfort and protection for his feet. Snow is cold and ice is hard and mud is wet and slush is chilling, and leaky, broken or bad fitting footwear is almost worse than none at all.

Foot protection is what the Red Ball Trade Mark means

Ten million people have learned from experience that "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear gives them the protection they pay for. The Red Ball, the "Ball-Band" Trade Mark, comes close to being the biggest money's worth they buy.

When you buy "Ball-Band" Boots or Arctics you don't have to worry about "picking out a good pair." "Ball-Band" Rubber Footwear is uniformly good. If that Red Ball Trade Mark is there, satisfaction is there, more days' wear is there. You will get the same sort of long, steady service that the men who wrote the letters do and knew they were getting when they bought.



"BALL - BAND" Rubber & Woolen FOOTWEAR

A FREE BOOKLET "More Days Wear"

If the stores where you usually buy do not sell "Ball-Band" Rubber and Woolen Footwear, write us. We will send you the name of a dealer who can supply you. Our free booklet, "More Days Wear," shows many kinds of Boots, Arctics, Light Rubbers, Galoshes, Work Shoes, Sport Shoes, Wool Boots and Socks—something for every member of the family.

Look for the RED BALL



We make nothing but footwear
and we know how

MISHAWAKA RUBBER & WOOLEN MFG. CO.
328 WATER STREET, MISHAWAKA, IND.

"The House That Pays
Millions for Quality"

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXV

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER XXV

They Feed Market Toppers

Kellogg Brothers of Gratiot County are Consistent Feeders of Good Cattle

AFTER all, the best judges of well-finished stock are the buyers at our terminal stock yards. These men can quickly tell good from inferior stock. Of course, they ought to be able to do this, for it is their business. That is what the packing companies pay them to do.

Then, if this be true, and if, for a period of seven years, these men unfailingly pay the top prices for steers from a certain farm, it ought to be the best evidence that the men who are attending to the feeding on that farm are good feeders. This is the reputation enjoyed by Kellogg Brothers, of Gratiot county. For seven years their stock has topped the Buffalo markets. They live on a farm of over 600 acres. It is a good farm, and has been maintained in a high state of fertility as a result of the farming methods followed, and the large amount of live stock fed on the premises.

These brothers do not take undue credit to themselves for the success they have attained along this line. Their father knew very well how to put gloss on the coats, and fat on the ribs of good feeders; and the grandfather, who settled on this farm nearly three-quarters of a century ago, was able to bring cattle to an excellent finish.

After three generations of cattle feeding upon the same farm by the same family, the practices followed should be dependable. The present high state of productivity of this farm, together with the success of their fat cattle on the markets, indicates that the methods worked out can be commended to the feeding fraternity.

The crop rotation followed is the one commonly used on general farms in the state. It consists of corn, or beans, oats, wheat and clover, the clover remaining but one year. A por-

tion of the clover sod plowed up is planted to beans each year. This year the beans on this farm averaged thirty-five bushels per acre, and last year the average was thirty-eight bushels. There were 140 acres of corn grown this past season. The manure from the feeding pens is drawn to the fields in the winter time, and spread upon the clover sod, which is turned down for the corn and bean crops.

In a recent interview with one of the brothers on their feeding opera-

tion of the clover sod plowed up is planted to beans each year. This year the beans on this farm averaged thirty-five bushels per acre, and last year the average was thirty-eight bushels. There were 140 acres of corn grown this past season. The manure from the feeding pens is drawn to the fields in the winter time, and spread upon the clover sod, which is turned down for the corn and bean crops.

On this farm labor costs have been reduced to a minimum. One of the short cuts is the feeding of shock corn to the cattle. This does away with the expense of husking, the work being turned over to the steers. The practice, however, precludes the feeding of baby beef. The younger animals would not feed well on ear corn.

convenient point near the feed racks. The steers run loose in the feed pens. These pens are well ventilated. During the daytime the steers have access to an outside yard, except when the weather is unfavorable. Running water is always "on tap" in the pens. All the feed, both roughage and concentrated, is fed in racks with tight bottoms.

The feeding extends over a period of about seven months. The steers are bought to arrive about the first of December, and are shipped usually in June or July. This enables them to employ their labor to the best advantage, to put the steers in the best of condition, and to reach the market when the prices are generally good.

Ensilage has been found to be an important factor in the developing and finishing of steers on this farm. They feed it twice each day—morning and evening. A feed of clover hay is also given in the morning, and at noon time the animals get a substantial ration of shock corn. For the last hundred days of the feeding period, a protein concentrate like cottonseed or linseed meal is fed. For the first month of this period, about a pound of this concentrate is fed per day to each animal. Then the amount is gradually increased until they receive three pounds as the daily portion of each animal. During the last thirty days, there is added a ration of shelled or ground corn.

Steers finished on the Kellogg farm in this manner, dress from sixty to sixty-one pounds per 100 pounds of live weight. One year the dressing weight was sixty-two pounds. It has always been the practice of the brothers to get a report from the packers on the dressing weight, that they might be guided in their future feeding operations by the results.—B. W.



In This Barn and the Other Barns on the Kellogg Farm, Every Modern Convenience is Found for the Economic Feeding of Cattle.

tions, he gave special emphasis to the care necessary in buying feeders. Unless one purchases the right type of animals, and buys them on the proper basis, the chances for success, he said, are small. A little handicap in the purchasing price is very hard to overcome; in fact, it is only occasionally done. These brothers go either to Chicago or Kansas City for their feeders. They have learned that, in the long run, the best grade of feeders brings

With the coming of the European corn borer, the brothers are wondering what changes may be necessary in their program to meet the new situation.

The barns used for their feeding are well planned and substantially built. One of these barns is pictured on this page. Every modern convenience for handling both roughage and grain feeds is provided. The grains are stored in elevated bins from which supplies can be easily drawn off at a

This Alcona Farmer Is Happy

Good Crops and Improved Health Restore the Yuletide Spirit in this Home

By J. Dermody

IF Earl A. Hemstreet, of Curran, Alcona county—a native-born Kentuckian, by the way—needed any concrete manifestation of the unusual fertility and adaptability of Michigan soil, or of the pecuniary profit to be derived therefrom, he got it this year in his seven acres of Northwestern Dent corn, which averaged 100 baskets to the acre. The ears averaged fourteen inches in length, contained fourteen to sixteen rows of kernels each, and each ear had an average circumference equal to that of a normal man's arm. Beautiful red kernels with cloudless white tops, climaxed a corn culture that at once arrested the attention of the beholder.

But Mr. Hemstreet needed no ocular demonstration of the bounty of Michigan soil. Nor needed he any evidences of Michigan's health-giving, life-lengthening climate. For four years now—since he emigrated from Kentucky—he has received tangible and, to him, incontrovertible illustrations of

the kindness of nature here in Michigan. And the outstanding example of this kindness is the health of his eight-year-old daughter.

Four years ago, Mr. Hemstreet, his wife and a four-year-old daughter lived in Kentucky. The daughter was the victim of tuberculosis. Physicians warned Mr. Hemstreet that he must leave Kentucky if he wished to give the daughter a chance to live. Harassed by the scepter of the scourge which hung over his daughter, and torn with anguish at the thought of quitting his home and friends, he wandered aimlessly into several states, seeking desirable farm lands.

One day he drifted into the office of the Northeastern Development Bureau at Bay City. Through the bureau he got in touch with owners of farm lands. He finally purchased forty acres near Curran, in the western sec-

tion of Alcona county. Immediately he removed his family. The land was uncleared and was far from attractive to the city-trained eye of Mrs. Hemstreet.

"This land can't be worth much. You bought it in too much of a hurry," she told him, when she accompanied him from their rented rooms to the new farm. Mrs. Hemstreet was in the throes of nostalgia.

But the little four-year-old girl was not troubled with homesickness. At once, it seemed to her parents, the too-high color in her cheeks began to tone down and take on a deeper, more robust hue. The lack-lustre eyes began to sparkle and gleam. The boundless energy natural to childhood supplanted her languid demeanor.

Immediately Mr. Hemstreet began to clear the farm, he struck a gravel pit. This is without agricultural signifi-

cance, except that he realized \$300 cash from the sale of gravel, which helped him with his clearing and the erection of his house. Today thirty-five of the forty acres have been cleared, the entire acreage is surrounded by woven fence, and the little girl has been pronounced ninety-nine per cent perfect in health and physique by a member of the state board of health. Potatoes, alfalfa, garden truck, corn and other vegetables have been raised, and a herd of nine cows is getting some of the daughter's attention. So, perhaps it is not surprising that the Hemstreet family are enthusiastic Michigan boosters.

But let Mr. Hemstreet tell it himself:

"Physicians drove me here," he said. "Doctors' bills were costing me \$20 a week four years ago in Kentucky. Since we came to Michigan I have paid only a single doctor's bill. That was a few weeks ago when I got

(Continued on page 610).

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DETROIT, DECEMBER 19, 1925

CURRENT COMMENT

The Spirit of Christmas

If we were to work out in our fancy a world devoted to, and guided by the high tenets of Christianity, we would think of a world inspired by the spirit that moves us at the Christmas time—that generous, loving, sympathetic, helpful, cheerful, brotherly spirit of the Yuletide hour.

Then it is that hearts come together. That is the day when the church-bells of a thousand sects, in many lands, ring out a clear, true note in the hearts of common humanity.

May that spirit follow all of us through the holiday time. May its essence sink deep into the recesses of our hearts. Yes, may the Merry Christmas fellowship of these days not only reign in us through the coming week of happy, joyous time, but may it be with every reader throughout a year of rich and helpful experiences.

Farms Selling Better

RECENT reports by farm real estate dealers throughout the United States show an increase of forty-five per cent in the number of farms sold in 1925, as compared with 1924, an increase of 146 per cent in the number of acres involved, and an increase of 121 per cent in the total consideration received.

Of the number of dealers reporting, eighty-one per cent stated that the market was more active, thirteen per cent reported the same degree of activity, and six per cent thought the interest was less.

From this, and from local observation, it appears that more interest is

being taken in farm property. This increased interest should aid in restoring farm values to something of their former level.

From an analysis of the 1925 census figures, it appears that the total value of Michigan farm land and buildings is now \$1,287,960,936, as compared with \$1,436,686,210 at the peak in 1920. While the land values suffered a loss of about \$190,000,000, the value of the improvements on the land gained by \$52,000,000. As most of the improvement in real estate has occurred since the first of the year when the census figures were gathered, it is possible that much of the deficit on Michigan land has already been made up.

A further item of interest in connection with the census figures of 1920

an expression of corn belt agriculture than it is of the diversified type in which Michigan excels.

But the results give us another thought. Michigan has been in this great International, heart and soul, and her exhibitors have brought home the coin. This, one can see from reading the list of winnings in the hay and grain classes, as published in last week's issue of the Michigan Farmer and, on another page of this issue, the awards given our live stock exhibitors. The successes of these men from Michigan convince one that the diversified type of agriculture is not degenerating, but rather that it has distinct advantages over single-crop farming in the production of quality products.

The International is advertising to

for him the championship. But there is something behind this ability that is interesting.

Talk about prize fighters, foot ball players and others, training to get into good condition by dietary and other means; they have nothing on Williams. Previous to the contest, he put himself on a diet which consisted chiefly of milk. This gave him the pep and energy to put himself across.

It is interesting to note that Williams did not sit down to a complex training dietary. He used real farm-produced milk, and, right after finishing the contest, he drank a quart of milk, not liquor, in celebration and for nourishment.

The thought suggested is, that if we all would train for our jobs in as fundamental a way as Mr. Williams did, we might do our work better. Mr. Williams has demonstrated, at least, that a system of common-sense training pays, even in farming activities, and that the farm has everything with which to train.

Santa Claus

Do you believe in Santa Claus? No? That's funny! I do, 'cause every time we go ta town nowadays and Sofie asks for my pocketbook, I got proof that Santa is. And ta home Sofie is always fixin' somethin', and the kids is tellin' what they want Santa ta bring. Yep, Santa is alright, fer he is the bringer o' good cheer ta a lot o' folks; and the bringer o' bills ta me.

Sammy Goldstein, what runs the general store in town, ain't never been brought up ta believe in Santa, but he says Santa is one o' the best fellows what is, 'cause he brings Sam lots o' profits.

There's lots o' folkses, 'spechully littul ones, what is thankful fer Santa. But, you know, he is only a messenger boy who brings only what other folkses give him ta bring. So the folkses behind Santa, the woman what sits up late nights making things fer others fer Christmus, and the man what pays the bills, need a heap o' thanks fer givin' Santa somethin' ta bring.

It must be lots o' fun ta be Santa. He sees folkses happy over what they get, and other folkses happy over what they've given them. It's sometimes hard ta tell which is the happiest, the giver or the receiver.

It must be lots o' fun fer Santa, too, ta bring a tie or somethin', what ain't liked, and ta see the fellow tryin' ta act like it was the best thing he ever got. I guess most o' us has had ta do that. I know I got some ties and shirts what makes me feel like I was wearin' somebody else's clothes.

Ain't Santa funny? He's not like other men. He wears knickers like wimin', and red and white colors like them. But he's old-fashioned, 'cause he ain't bobbed his hair or his whiskers. Santa gives lots o' razors, but don't use any himself. Looks like somebody ought ta give him a curry comb.

Well, here's wishin' you a Merry Christmus, and hopin' you get the kinda ties, stockin's, etc., you like.

HY SYCKLE.

Christmas is Coming

By James E. Hungerford

Hang up your stockin's, an' hang up your socks;
Santy will fill 'em with diamonds—or rocks!
Mend 'em all neatly, an' darn ev'ry hole,
So he can cram 'em with gold-bricks—or coal!
Hang up the baby's, the girl's and the boy's,
Santy is comin' with truck-loads o' joys!
Maybe he'll bring you a big gift, or small—
But you can bet he'll remember you all!

Hang up your stockin's—grandma's an' grandpa's;
Hang up your mother-an'-father-in-laws';
String 'em along on the ol' mantelpiece
For aunty an' uncle, an' nephew an' niece;
String up the silk ones; the cotton ones, too;
String up the wool ones—the old ones, an' new;
Santy is comin' from Eskimo-land,
To fill 'em with gold-dust, or sawdust—or sand!

Hang up your stockin's, an' darn ev'ry hole—
Santy is blazin'-th'-trail from the Pole!
Sleigh-bells a-jingle, an' deers runnin' wild—
Big auto-trailers, with presents high piled!
Hang up your stockin's, an' then say your prayers—
Hop into bed, an' forget all your cares!
An' you will find, when you open your eyes—
Santy has slipped you a happy surprise!

and 1925 is that the number of farm owners in this state has increased from 159,406 to 161,981, and the number of farm tenants have decreased from 34,722 to 29,119, and the number of farm managers dropped from 2,319 to 1,234. These favorable social changes in Michigan farm operation are a matter for congratulation.

Michigan at International

THE 1925 International has come and gone. Without doubt, it was the greatest show of its kind ever held in this or any other country. In a great many respects, all former efforts were outdone, and competition in every class was unusually keen.

What was Michigan's part in this great show? When one surveys the agriculture of the state, and compares it with the agriculture of other states, and then carefully goes through the premium lists of the great Chicago show, he is inclined to the conclusion that the great International is more

the world Michigan's excellent live stock, and her superior grains and seeds. This advertising has a potential worth of millions of dollars to the state, if our farmers will but take advantage of the publicity. The calls for our prize winning products, resulting from the successes at every recurring International, are calls that should be answered with an increasing volume of de luxe grains, seeds, and breeding stock.

Trains on Milk

DOWN in Illinois they have had some real corn husking bees—contests which have determined the champion husker of the great corn-growing middle west.

A husker from the sucker state, Elmer Williams, won the contest. He had to be a good husker to do it. He put himself in front by husking thirty-five bushels from standing corn in one hour and twenty minutes. Of course, this farmer's ability as a husker won



Farm Bookkeeping Pays

Start the New Year Right by Keeping Records of the Farm Business

By Earle W. Gage

THE merchant who tried to carry on a business without bookkeeping failed. The farmer, who is producer, merchant, and trader, carries on an extensive business enterprise without a record of any sort, save the unfaithful memory. Too commonly, he lives on the raw edge of failure without even knowing it. A set of simple books would permit the farmer to cut out certain lines which do not pay, and develop more extensively those returning a profit.

The farmer, for his own comfort and satisfaction, wants to be certain how and where his business is paying or losing. But, by no means are all farmers born bookkeepers, and an intricate set of double-entry or loose-leaf books would be beyond the ability of many to manage at all.

There are now available on the market simple bookkeeping systems made up especially for the farm use, covering all items that should go into a record. These books will not be found difficult to understand by anyone who can read and write, so that the records can easily be kept by the boy or girl.

A young man returned from a short course at the college of agriculture, with many new ideas. He had discovered new possibilities in farming, and also made some discoveries which led him to believe he had been cultivating crops not adapted to the particular soil on the old farm. He had a slight suspicion that they might have been conducting the business wrong. He believed keeping records to determine these things just as important as keeping accounts to determine the earnings of a bank.

So, when he took hold of the farm work again, he opened a set of books, and before the season was over was able to tell his father and other experienced neighbors some facts about farming they did not know. For example, on such land as he was cropping, worth from \$50 to \$60 per acre, he found that it cost, including labor

and interest at six per cent, \$5.00 to produce a ton of hay.

He also found that it was costing fifty-one cents to grow, thresh and put a bushel of oats in the bin. Before that time they did not know which paid the greater profit for the expense and labor involved, or whether any of their operations were really paying.

Guided by the first year's accounts, this young man set about cultivating certain crops he knew would return a profit, and which were adapted to the soil in which they were planted, and for which there existed a profitable market in that region.

This young farmer believes that farm accounting offers advantages to the farmer in these rather difficult times to make both ends meet. "And no farm record is complete," he advised, "without an accounting of the labor expended by both men and horses in terms of hours. Only in this way, can the labor cost of producing different crops be determined."

"I learned from my account books that cattle gave a ready sale for rough

feeds at home, at about their market value, and besides, helped maintain the fertility of the land. Records on rate of grain and feed consumed, show that, after deducting the cost of other feeds, etc., calves fed for awhile after weaning, paid about one dollar a bushel for their corn. Hogs following the calves also gained some.

"I computed the cost of producing pork in terms of pounds, and found that, counting feed, labor, interest, equipment and depreciation, the cost was about 9.8 cents. Each bushel of corn fed to the porkers produced 12.5 pounds gain, or eight bushels of corn were required to make 100 pounds of gain. For each bushel of corn fed into the hogs, we received about \$1.85, after labor, cost of other feeds, interest, depreciation, and other just and reasonable expenses, as they appeared at the time, were deducted."

On all farm operations a strict account should be kept. Bookkeeping pays, because it helps the farmer to know what he has done, and is doing. Also, farm accounting compels the

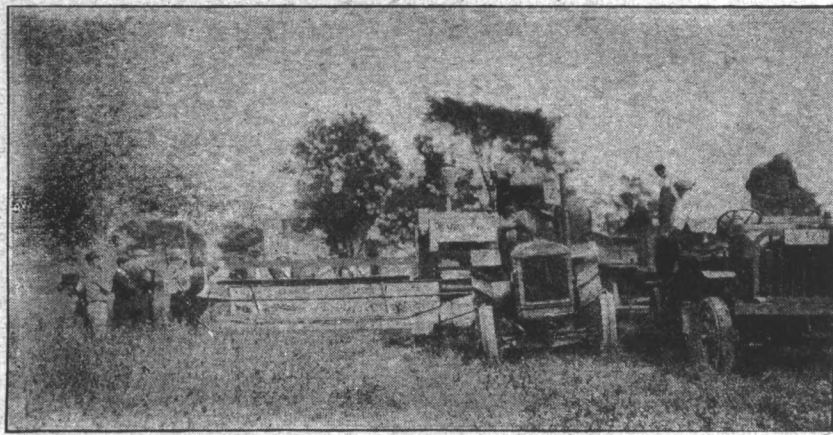
farmer to study his business and use his judgment.

But a survey would show that the farmers of any given community keep few records. For this the farmer cannot be blamed too hard, for, at the time when the things which it is most important to record are happening, the tiller of the soil is too busy and his hands and mind too tired from toil, to make a record. Besides, in too many cases the farmer feels that, since a record of his operations does not change the results, books are not worth keeping.

However, the business man in town might make the same excuse with as much reason of getting away with it. In making such assumption, the farmer overlooks the fact that a well-kept and carefully studied record of each year's operations will change substantially, the result. In such a record the farmer will discover the principal leaks in his business, and the means of preventing these wastes in the future will suggest themselves. The record will disclose the principal sources of income, and give the farmer the opportunity of further developing those departments of the business.

At any rate, an inventory should be made at the end of the year and studied in connection with the cash balance, and in comparison with the inventory of the year preceding. This will show clearly in which direction the business is headed.

The inventory sheet, listing the machinery owned, live stock, grain, hay, vegetables, etc., will prove most valuable in the case of a fire, as this would be the basis of adjustment. The same holds true of the possessions in the farm home. Also, the inventory will materially aid the farmer to show his banker what his resources are, as against his liabilities. If he be a fortunate farmer, who does not borrow money, then there will still be some satisfaction in knowing how much he is, or is not, worth!



This Combine Harvests and Threshes Soy Beans at One Operation. In Time we May Handle Pea Beans in a Similar Way.

Helps for Community Building

Some Material that Will Aid Neighbors in Working Out Community Plans

By Nat T. Frame

IN attempting to answer the questions in a recent article in this paper, entitled, "You and Your Neighbors," you must have come to a definite realization of certain very specific problems confronting your neighborhood. The challenge, that you and your neighbors can not avoid, even though you may fail to meet it, is "what are you going to do now that you are definitely aware that the problem exists?"

Experience seems to indicate two broad lines of procedure to be consistently followed by any neighborhood that really wants to progress.

The first is to get all possible information about your neighborhood conditions, and how your problems may be overcome, from people who are trained in such matters, county school authorities, agricultural agents, public health officers, welfare workers, and others. Pull out of these specialists all of the dependable information you can, and then get this information across to as many of your neighbors as you can.

There are also a multitude of state and national specialists anxious to help neighborhoods analyze their situations and map out programs for overcoming their problems. Through the Michigan State College, the state university, the American Country Life

Association, or the editors of the Michigan Farmer, you can get in touch with these specialists in almost all lines of human endeavor, whether economic, social, education, or religious.

Just what the advice of these specially trained people who may be willing to advise you will be, we can not undertake here to suggest. We can, however, indicate to you what is being done along neighborhood and community development lines in different parts of the country. Some of these suggestions may fit your neighborhood.

In a book entitled "Rural Life," by C. J. Galpin, of the United States Department of Agriculture, there are many stories of neighborhood and community development, sometimes with the consolidated school as a center, sometimes with the church as the center, sometimes with a definitely organized community club, sometimes under other leadership.

If the need is evident for a new building that may be used as a community building, there is a series of United States Department of Agriculture bulletins, 1173, 1192, and 1274, having to do with community buildings, their operation and management. The American Country Life Association,

with its office in the Grand Central Terminal, New York City, has held eight national meetings where rural neighborhood problems have been discussed and the proceedings of these meetings each year have been printed in book form. The titles of these are: 1, Objectives in Country Life; 2, Rural Health; 3, Rural Organization; 4, Town and Country Relation; 5, Country Community Education; 6, The Rural Home; 7, Religion in Country Life. The eighth national conference was held at Richmond, Virginia, October 27-31, 1925. The theme was "Needed Readjustments in Rural Life Today." A study of the contents of these volumes will furnish much information that can be put to use in your neighborhood.

There is also a book called "The Rural Community," by N. L. Sims, which contains a host of information about neighborhoods and how they have organized themselves to raise the standards of country life.

Then there is another book entitled "The Community," by E. C. Lindeman, in Chapter 10 of which he describes different types of community organization, and discusses the advantages and disadvantages of one all-inclusive


neighborhood organization to which everybody belongs, as against the federated or council type of organization where the different organized units in the neighborhood delegate their officers or others to speak for them through a common neighborhood council.

There is a bulletin that may be secured by writing to the Extension Division, College of Agriculture, Morgantown, W. Va., entitled, "Helping the Community Saw Wood on its Community Program." This contains definite stories of achievements gathered from the reports of more than two hundred rural neighborhoods that have been using the score card method for several years.

The more you and your neighbors can take time to study the above and similar books and publications, the better prepared you will be to exert your influence in the right direction in organizing your neighborhood.

The second broad line of procedure requires that the neighborhood officers or leaders plan very definitely for never-ending sources of inspiration that will motivate the neighborhood group to do what it knows it ought to do.

The most powerful dynamic, of course, is that of religion. Certainly the ministers and other religious lead-



MULE-HIDE
"NOT A KICK
IN A MILLION FEET"

**ROOFING
AND
SHINGLES**

"NOT A KICK
IN A MILLION FEET"

**WHEN you buy
your next roof
buy the best your
money can command.**

The time spent—the cost of labor—to lay an inferior quality material is identical with the cost of the more reliable grade.


The quality of Mule-Hide is unquestioned. Twenty years service has proved it deserving of the tribute,—

"So good that only the best lumber dealers sell it."

The Lehon Company
44th St. to 45th St.
on Oakley Avenue
CHICAGO • ILLINOIS



NEWTON'S Compound
Heaves, Coughs, Conditions, Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. The Newton Remedy Co. Toledo, Ohio.



"More Potatoes"
From area planted secured by use of **KEYSTONE POTATO PLANTER** than by other methods of planting. Works perfectly accurate. A simple, strong, durable machine. Write for catalog, prices, etc. **A. J. PLATT, Mfg., Sterling, Ill.**

Does the Work of 10 Men!

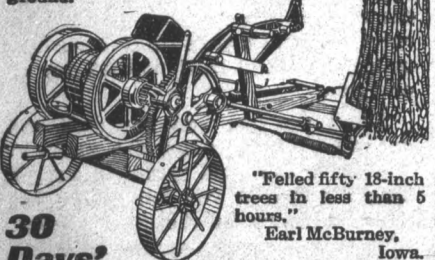


WICO Magneto Equipped

Saws Wood Fast

This one-profit **WITTE** Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks—runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver. Completely equipped with **WICO** Magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly wheels.

Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes Ten seconds to clamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.



30 Days' FREE TRIAL—Lifetime Guarantee Sold direct from factory to you. An all-purpose outfit for any farm use. Engine can be attached to pumps, grinders, etc.

Write today for my new Free Book and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation. Or if interested, ask for our Engine, 3-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump catalogs.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
7196 Witte Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.
7196 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

ers who come in contact with the problems of your neighborhood ought to be urged by their congregations to teach and exhort in such manner that even the selfish and non-community-minded among the folks may see it as an obligation due from them as church members to get behind the neighborhood program. What better topics for a series of Sunday night sermons or week-day addresses than the "standards" set up in the score card?

Lecturers from outside the neighborhood, whether from the university, college of agriculture, or as part of a lyceum program, or otherwise, should be used as often as practicable. If you have difficulty in finding speakers along any particular line of neighborhood work, the editors of this paper will be glad to put you in touch with someone prepared to meet the situation.

Home talent dramatics, entertainments, pageantry, and other forms of self-expression are most potent means of enthusing and educating the neighborhood. There are many sources of guidance along these lines. Your community would do well to look into this field as a possible means of pulling

year I bought Northwestern Dent seed from a Michigan dealer. The corn was planted May 22 and it was cut September 17. The seven acres of this wonderful corn averaged 100 baskets to the acre. I am saving seventy-five bushels for seed.

"I think I am the first farmer to raise Sudan grass in this part of the state. This year I planted two acres. I got four tons to the acre, of six-foot-tall grass. It can be cut three and four times a year, and makes the very best of hay for winter.

"Northeastern Michigan and Alcona county have been good to me and my family. I know others have had similar experiences." Mr. Hemstreet is planning a foundation for grade stock to replace part of his present herd—but this is another story.

News of the Week

Sultan Ibn Saud, leader of the Wahabis tribe has captured Medina the Moslem holy city. Despite the support of the English the city had to be given up.

The Michigan State College poultry judging team won third place in the

Do You Like Your Neighborhood?

IS it a good place in which to live? Or, could you improve it? Anyhow, we are anxious to know what somebody thinks about it. We would like a letter of about five hundred to eight hundred words, telling why it is a good place in which to live, or how it can be improved. The subject of this letter may be either of the following:

1. "Why I Like to Live in my Neighborhood," or
2. "How I Would Improve my Neighborhood."

To the one sending in the best letter on either of these subjects, we will give five dollars; to the writer of the second best, three dollars; and for the third best, two dollars; for any other letters we can use, we will pay the authors two dollars each. Mail your letter to the Community Editor, Michigan Farmer, not later than January 3.

into your community life many individuals not easily moved otherwise.

As live topics for community meetings, your program committee might well study the contents of the Standard Farm Papers and use one or more of them as a sort of text book or basis for community open forum discussions.

It will be a great satisfaction if you will mail to the editor of this paper regularly, copies of neighborhood programs as they are put out from time to time in your neighborhood. We believe, as we stated in the beginning, that neighborhood work is of fundamental importance in American country life. We want to do everything we can to stimulate and help the maximum number of neighborhoods lift themselves to a higher standard of living, not only for their own sakes, but for the sake of the nation-wide agricultural movement.

In return for the information you may send us about your neighborhood, and the programs you follow to overcome your problems, we shall be glad to give you suggestions and helps from other neighborhoods that may already have met success in working on similar problems.

THIS FARMER IS HAPPY.

(Continued from page 607).

thrown against one of the fences.

"I was raised on a farm, but I never farmed until I came to Michigan. I have been in many states—Montana, Colorado and others, east and west—but, to my mind Michigan has them all beaten.

"When I came here I was afraid to plant anything. June frosts, they told me, would kill beans, and there were obstacles to planting almost everything, it seemed. Especially was I warned against corn because of the early frosts. But Kentucky is a corn state and I wanted to raise corn. This

judging contest at the National Poultry Show in Chicago.

Three hundred and twenty-seven people have been killed in 344 days in traffic accidents in Detroit.

Sixty-one miners lost their lives in a gas explosion in a coal mine near Birmingham Alabama.

Two thousand guests attended the first state reception of the season at which President and Mrs. Coolidge of the White House were hosts.

Senator Royal S. Copeland said that the population of the United States will increase to more than two hundred million within fifty years.

England and France have reached an agreement concerning the study of the problem of mutual assistance in war time in connection with their preparation for the international disarmament conference.

S. H. Thompson, of Quincy, Illinois, was elected president of the American Farm Bureau Federation. He defeated E. D. Bradfute, who has been president for three years.

Martha Moreuil recently confessed that she and three Britishers were spies for England in France.

Ford denies that his endeavor with old-time dancing is a war on jazz.

The miners in the striking hard coal region are suffering from the lack of income.

Windsor and other Canadian towns opposite Detroit have voted in favor of the Detroit-Canadian bridge.

A passenger airplane line has been opened between New York and Florida.

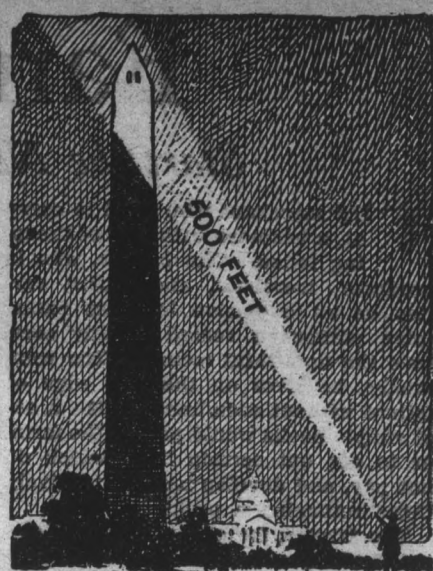
Rev. William Wilkinson, whose noon-hour sermons from the steps of the sub-treasury building in New York were a daily event, died of heart disease. He was known as "the bishop of Wall Street."

The main building, the library, and the administration building of the Central Normal School at Mt. Pleasant, Michigan, were destroyed by fire last week.

Dr. Russel H. Conwell, known through his famous lecture, "Acres of Diamonds," died recently, at the age of eighty-two. He gave this famous talk 6,152 times.

Governor Groesbeck paroled 1,701 prisoners this year.

The League of Nations has invited the United States, Russia and Germany to the disarmament conference.



BURGESS Focusing FLASHLIGHT

will do this—will yours?

200 — 300 — 400 — 500 feet of brilliant light exactly where you want it—when you need it—with the new Burgess focusing flashlights.

There are many sizes of Burgess flashlights from small pocket lamps to the super three-cell focusing flashlights in several styles—you can always find just what you need at your dealer's.



Remember that Burgess Flashlight Batteries fit all makes of flashlight cases, so if your old battery is worn out, replace it now with these strong, new cartridges of brilliant light and put it into service.

BURGESS BATTERY COMPANY
Engineers Manufacturers
DRY BATTERIES
Flashlight - Radio
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BURGESS FLASHLIGHT BATTERIES

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners bring results. Try one.

Lloyd C. Rudy Accordion School



oldest, largest, most up-to-date in the United States. Expert instruction by professional player for Records, vaudeville, Radio and Dance. Music furnished. Lessons cheap in price but high in value. Accordions for rent and for sale—both new and used—on easy payments. Appointment by letter only. Address: Lloyd C. Rudy, 3036 Mt. Elliott Avenue, Detroit, Michigan.

HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS JUDGE CROPS AND CATTLE.

At the Delta County Fair this year, the Escanaba High School carried out a high school agricultural judging contest, which is said to be the first event of the kind in the Upper Peninsula. Field crops and dairy cattle judging featured the contest. Escanaba High School took first in the field crops contest, while Trenary ranked second. Manistique was third. In the field crops section there were entries of alfalfa, potatoes, oats, barley and corn. Escanaba also ranked first in dairy cattle judging, its grade being ninety-one per cent. The Harris High School ranked second. The Escanaba High School has been one of a few high schools in the state operating under the Smith-Hughes Law in regard to agricultural education.

HAS FOURTH TB. TEST.

GOGEBIC county, because of peculiar conditions, has had its fourth tuberculosis test for cattle. Up to November 20, 1,597 herds, comprising 7,653 cattle, were tested. Only twenty reactors were discovered. The county has been posted against importing untested animals. Within the city limits of Ironwood, Bessemer and Wakefield, there are approximately 1,800 cows, and this is where the chief trouble lies.

TRIUMPH OF WOLVERINE CLUB COMPLETE.

WHEN the Star Potato Club of Wolverine, Michigan, was awarded the blue ribbon to designate that their's was the best of the seven exhibits at the Top 'O Michigan Potato and Apple Show, it marked a complete series of triumphs for the able little workers, and marked the attainment of the goal set by its hard-working leader, Mr. Fred Brudy. Shaking off the other clubs of northern Michigan at the elimination contest in Gaylord last summer, they were chosen to represent this district at the State Fair in the state contest. In competition with the best clubs from all over the state, they won first at Detroit. Returning home, they began to prepare for the Top 'O Michigan Potato and Apple Show, and again they have won their place on the top rung. If there were any other worlds to conquer they would, no doubt, try for them. As it is, their entries of potatoes are being sent to Chicago, where they will compete for prizes with the best in the country, but the club members have reached their goal.

The boys and girls who have made this remarkable record possible, are Elmer Brudy, Dorothy Scott, Milo Ring, Gordon Reeves, Donald Scott. Too much credit cannot be given to Mr. Fred Brudy, who, without any reward except the satisfaction of helping the boys and girls in the neighborhood, devoted many days of his valuable time to the training of these youngsters—work that should be taken care of by the county through the agricultural agent.—E. L.

Instead of throwing away oil from the crank case of your automobile or tractor, you can use it for lubricating farm machinery. Let it stand in an open metal container so that the solids will settle and leave oil of good lubricating value.

"Cookery in America today is thoroughly representative of the prevailing civilization.—Jacques Le Clerq.

A farm house built in 1684, of brick, in Southampton, Long Island, stands as New York's oldest inhabited farm dwelling.

Forest fires in 1924 consumed \$38,000,000 worth of wood. That was \$18,000,000 above the nine-year average.



58 MILES PER HOUR
25 MILES to the GALLON
5 to 25 MILES in 8 SECONDS

Only Chrysler Four Combines These Performance Abilities

The Chrysler Four's extraordinary performance — itself the direct and positive evidence of the highest quality in design, materials and craftsmanship — literally leaves no alternative in its field.

Today's market holds nothing of any type, approaching the Chrysler Four price range, which even remotely approximates its supreme combination of performance abilities.

In speed, the Chrysler Four gives you a new standard — 58 miles an hour, achieved quickly and easily, not for a momentary spurt, but for eager mile after mile, as long as you like.

When you would dash away ahead of the crowd in traffic, the Chrysler Four whisks you from 5 to 25 miles in eight seconds—with sure-footed reliability and purring smoothness.

Yet, with all the super-power necessary for such speed and such swift pick-up, you can get 25 miles to the gallon.

Any one of these exceptional abilities would be sufficient evidence of value for any manufacturer except Chrysler: the three of them clinch the assurance of Chrysler Four's transcendent quality and worth.

Any Chrysler dealer is eager to afford you the opportunity of proving the superiority of this favored Four. We ask you to ride in the car — drive it — see and feel for yourself, its speed, its swift response, its pliability of power, its smooth operation, and even more particularly, its riding steadiness and comfort. Then, we believe, you will inevitably share in the enthusiasm of its tens of thousands of owners.

CHRYSLER SALES CORPORATION, DETROIT, MICH.
CHRYSLER CORPORATION OF CANADA, LIMITED, WINDSOR, ONT.

CHRYSLER FOUR—Touring Car, \$895; Club Coupe, \$905; Coach, \$1045; Sedan, \$1095.

Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost.

CHRYSLER SIX—Phaeton, \$1395; Coach, \$1445; Roadster, \$1625; Sedan, \$1695; Royal Coupe, \$1795; Brougham, \$1865; Imperial, \$1995; Crown Imperial, \$2095.

All prices f. o. b. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

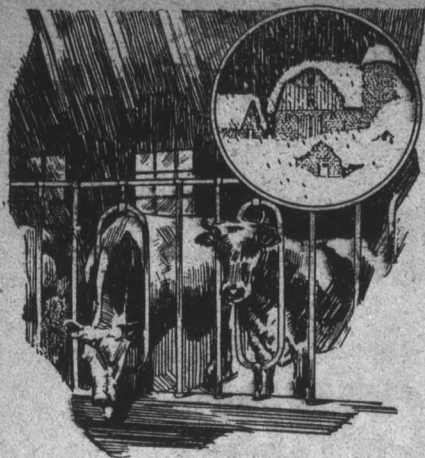
Bodies by Fisher on all Chrysler enclosed models. All models equipped with full balloon tires.

There are Chrysler dealers and superior Chrysler service everywhere. All dealers are in position to extend the convenience of time-payments. Ask about Chrysler's attractive plan.

All Chrysler models are protected against theft by the Fedco patented car numbering system, exclusive with Chrysler, which cannot be counterfeited and cannot be altered or removed without conclusive evidence of tampering.



CHRYSLER FOUR



COMFORTABLE STOCK means Larger Profits

ANY branch of animal husbandry—hogs, cattle, poultry or dairying—will take better care of you if you take better care of your stock.

Barns, hog houses and poultry houses of Natco Hollow Tile are a real investment. They are easy and economical to build. They are proof against extreme heat, cold and dampness. And they cannot decay or burn.

If you are interested in permanent, fire safe, farm construction you will be interested in Natco Hollow Tile. Write for our new book—“Natco on the Farm.”

NATIONAL FIRE PROOFING CO.
845 Fulton Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

NATCO

HOLLOW BUILDING TILE

MEN WANTED—to sell dependable fruit trees and shrubbery. Big demand. Complete cooperation. Commission paid weekly. Write: Williams, Sons' Nurseries, Dept. 4, Rochester, N. Y.

COAL

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

THE E-Z Three Way Pump

The Labor Saver of the Farm

Here's a pump that is easy to operate. Runs by hand, windmill or engine power. Gives a steady flow of water at spot because of its double-action feature. Water flow easily changed from spout to underground outlet by simple turn of the small wheel device on the side.

Gives Fire Protection

A brass hose connection furnished with pump allows attachment of hose at spout, and considerable pressure is obtained in case of fire. This is an important feature for farm building. This feature also enables washing of cars, etc.

Fits Any Well

and is easily installed. E-Z Pumps have been built for years and proven entirely satisfactory. Ask for prices and literature, stating requirements.

Inquiries invited from hardware dealers, etc.

HAZEN MFG. COMPANY
Dept. A Hudson, Michigan

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

LEGAL MARRIAGE.

A boy, fifteen, and without his parents' knowledge or consent, married a girl seventeen, with her mother's consent. According to laws of Michigan, would this be a legal marriage? What steps should one take to have it annulled? Does the mother, knowing their ages, break any laws, and what is the penalty?—G. P.

So far as the girl is concerned, the marriage is valid. So far as the boy is concerned, it is voidable. The statute provides that a male of eighteen years of age, or a female who has attained the age of sixteen years, is capable of contracting marriage. When persons marry, one of whom is over age and one under the age of consent, the former is bound by the marriage unless they separate by consent before the other reaches lawful age, and do not cohabit afterwards; or unless the other refuses consent on arriving at that age. See Compiled Laws (1915) Section 11362.—Rood.

TRESPASSING BY HUNTERS.

We are the owners of a farm of 193 acres. A power company has built a dam on the river that flows by our farm, backing the water over about 100 acres of this farm. This company has not settled with us for our land. There will be good duck shooting on this property. Has the public a right to come on the farm to shoot? The sportsmen claim they have the right, but it seems to us that it is our private property, even though there is water on our land.—N. V.

The fact that the land is flooded does not render it the less private; and there is no public right of hunting on private ground, whether covered by water or not. Any person who commits such trespass with knowledge that he is not licensed by the owner to do so, is liable to an action for damage, and he may be expelled by force without liability for assault and battery.—Rood.

TOWNSHIP ROAD FINANCING.

Our township board has run our township in debt over \$2,000 for road work and, as we voted \$9,000 for improvement fund, and over \$3,000 for

repair, it seems to me they have no right to saddle so much on the taxpayers. Can the township board raise money for road improvements if the voters vote it down? I contend they have no right to supercede the voters. If they have, what is the use of voting at all?—B. D.

The town board can provide \$1,000 in addition to the amount voted at the town meeting, if fifteen electors of the town petition the highway commissioner, deeming the repair necessary, so report to the board.—Rood.

TRESPASSING BY DUCKS.

I have rented a farm for the past seven years. And on the place is a wood lot for which I pay cash rent. The lot is watered by a water hole with dirt bottom. My neighbor is persistent in letting a flock of ducks or geese run in the lot. I have asked him to keep them out, and so has the owner, as we both know it makes the water unfit for stock to drink. What can we do? What steps should we take? We have a twelve-inch stay fence, but find it propped up so they can run right under it.—A. J. S.

If the damages exceed \$100, injunction would be available. Otherwise, an action for damages is the remedy. If willful trespass could be established,

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

LAST ALLOTMENT OF PYROTOL.

ENOUGH pyrotol, the last of the war salvage explosives, will be available for distribution among farmers for the season of 1926. But from advance orders, it is the opinion of agricultural engineers that all will be taken. The allotment for Cloverland will be twenty carloads.

HOW TO KEEP A BULL.

THE Menominee County Agricultural School is installing a safety bull pen. County Agent Karl Knaus points out that bulls who appear troublesome

body execution is available. The ducks may also be shut up on the land where they are trespassing and held till the damages they have done has been paid.—Rood.

ADOPTED CHILD.

A man and wife adopted a little boy two years old. A year later the wife died. The man, at the boy's father's wish, returned the boy, signing adoption papers reading: "I hereby return John Edwin to his father, H. A. Therton." Now the father has given the boy away again, and given adoption papers to another party. Does the signature of the former adopter give the boy to the father without new return papers made out by the court? Or does the boy still belong to the former adopter; and could he get the boy back?—O. T.

It is believed the act of the adopting parent bars him to demand possession of the child, but does not prevent the adopting child inheriting the property of the adopting parent.—Rood.

FLOOR GOES WITH BUILDING.

I bought a building which had no floor below, but which had a loose floor on the scaffold. The man I bought it of has taken the boards that were used for the floor overhead. There was nothing said about the floor, for I expected the floor belonged to the building. Which one of us is right? Does it belong to him or to me?—M. G.

A sale of a building to be moved would include the loose floor boards in place and in use as such at the time of sale.—Rood.

are frequently sacrificed to get rid of them. Such a pen as that now being installed at the Menominee school avoids the necessity of entering the pen to feed or care for the bull. It is expected that farmers will want to inspect this pen for their own advantage. They are invited to do so.

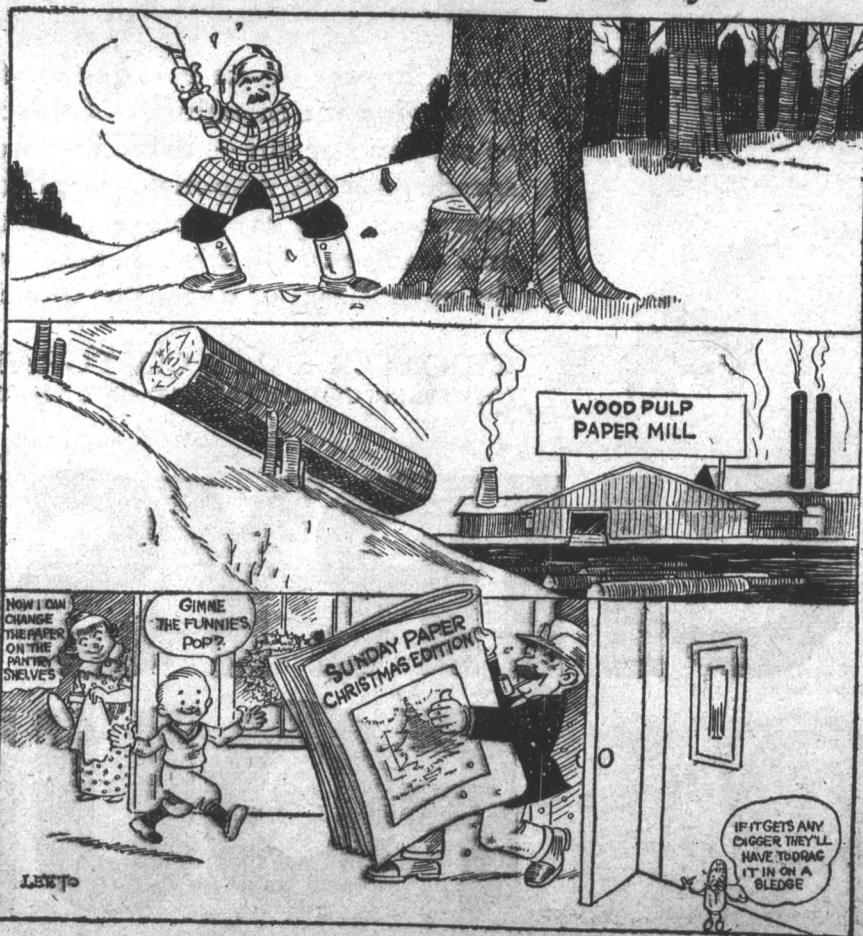
FEW FARMERS ARE NATIVE BORN.

THERE are few native-born farmers in Dickinson county, reports Mr. Arthur Lonsdorf, county agricultural agent, to the Michigan State College. Most of the farmers of that section began as miners. While still miners they bought land, worked it as they could, erected first a shack and then such other buildings as they could, and finally left the work underground for the farm. There are other farmers who started as lumber-jacks. Of the two classes, Mr. Lonsdorf reports that the miners have made the better farmers, probably because the woodsman still likes the woods so well that he will not give sufficient attention to his farming to make a success of it. One-third of the Dickinson farmers now work in the woods during the logging season. About 300 farmers reside permanently on their farms. Of these, about 100 are dairy farmers, and these depend solely on what they can earn by their dairying. The farms are scattered and it is not easy for the agent to reach all of his farmers without much driving.

MANY CHANGES IN THIS COUNTY.

DURING the past year twenty-four new pure-bred bulls have been brought to Dickinson county. There are forty-four new calf club members. There is an active cow testing association. At the Dickinson County Fair this year there were 149 head of cattle on view. There are 100 farmers who grow alfalfa hay. There are ten who have grown certified seed potatoes for the market. Alfalfa hay has replaced red clover largely for feeding. Local farmers have come to regard alfalfa as harder than clover.

Bringing in Ye Yule Log 1925 Style



WHAT BECAME OF THE CHAMPION?

THE 1925 Michigan egg-laying contest ended, the other day, with a biddy laying 308 eggs for the championship. The contest is a year-around affair, and as it ends and the next one begins on the same day, considerable labor is involved in crating and shipping the 1,000 participants back to their home roosts in seventeen different states and provinces, and replacing them with 1,000 newly arrived fowls, all within the prescribed period.

Mention of champion egg layers brings up a story of a record dinner in which a newly crowned international egg-laying champion, valued at \$1,000, unfortunately was the central figure, and in this way. Scouts from a local fraternity, stalking raw material for a projected midnight luncheon, clandestinely approached the poultry department late one evening, entirely oblivious of the fact that none other than his majesty, the international champion, was undoubtedly the most thoroughly "taken out to dinner" fowl that ever lived. At any rate, his \$100 head presently lay beside a block, while inside, two brothers were gnawing \$200 drumsticks, and another was officiating over the bird's \$500 chassis. —Cook.

GREEN FOODS NECESSARY.

GREEN feed is fully as important as either scratch grain or dry mash, and comparatively few Michigan farmers feed green food as it should be fed. A truly successful poultryman regards green feed as important as mash, scratch grains or water, and sees to it that his birds are supplied daily with green feed in some succulent form. Sprouted oats are most desirable where it is convenient to sprout them. The oats should be soaked in warm water for twenty-four hours, then spread in shallow trays, boxes, or pans, and kept at a temperature of from sixty to eighty degrees until the stem sprout of the oat is between one-half and three-quarters of an inch in length. At that stage, the oats carry the greatest amount of food value and succulence. It should be remembered that the green feed is fed for succulence and not necessarily for green color.

If it is not convenient to sprout oats, any root crop may be substituted. Mangels, sugar beets, or raw potatoes, carrots, turnips, beets, any good root crop, fed raw, are satisfactory green feeds. When cooked, however, they are still good feed, but have lost their value as green feeds. In feeding root crops, the roots should be chopped and fed in troughs or hoppers so that all the birds have access to them. Where root crops are not obtainable, squash or pumpkin chopped, or apples, may prove satisfactory. Alfalfa that has been steamed or soaked, is better than nothing, but, at best, a rather poor substitute for a good succulent green feed. The birds should be fed at least once per day, all of the green feed in some form or other, that they will clean up.

CHICKEN MANURE SHOULD BE SAVED.

CHICKEN manure is one of the most valuable fertilizers produced on the farm. It is especially rich in nitrogen, and since this is one of the essential elements that plants must have for growth, it should be saved.

The practice of most farmers to have no dropping boards under the roosts is wasteful, in that the poultry manure is lost, and more time and trouble is required to clean the chicken house. With a properly constructed dropping board one may scrape or rake off the manure into an old tub or bucket, and load it onto the wagon in a few minutes. Good, substantial drop- (Continued on page 625).



For years of Christmas joy

—a Radiola with the new power tube

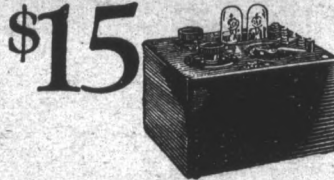
RADIOLA III-a, without accessories



With Radiola Loudspeaker UZ-1325, and four Radiotrons \$63

Slight additional cost for adapting for power tube. Rich, clear tone. Distance. Dependability! These are things for which this set is famous.

RADIOLA III, without accessories



With two Radiotrons and headphones \$24.50

Small—light enough to carry about—sturdily built! A corking good set that gets distance on the headphones and nearby stations on a loudspeaker.

Ask to hear these sets with the new power Radiotrons that give them great volume and remarkable tone, on inexpensive dry batteries.

FAMOUS from coast to coast—Radiola III-a, a four tube Radiola of big performance. It is inconspicuous—is compact—easy to carry around—and attractive for your living room. And now you can give it new power with the new power tube—the RCA Radiotron UX-120 that means real volume on dry batteries.

Four tubes cannot do more. And many a bigger, far higher priced set cannot do as much! One man who can afford to buy any set has heard a hundred and fourteen stations on his little Radiola III-a and won't change it for anything. And now he can add the power tube for still greater performance and finer tone than ever.

This Radiola is the boast of thousands of owners. It is sponsored by Brunswick, in combination with Brunswick phonographs. It is the joy of homes from coast to coast—the greatest Christmas buy—for the least money.

RCA-Radiola

MADE BY THE MAKERS OF RADIOTRONS

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA :: CHICAGO :: NEW YORK :: SAN FRANCISCO

MICHIGAN CHICK MASH with BUTTERMILK



Insist Upon This Trademark

Makes chicks grow and hens lay. See the local co-op or farm bureau agent. Insist on Michigan brand. Write for free poultry feeding book. "Dept. C"

THE M. F. B. SUPPLY SERVICE
LANSING, MICHIGAN

3 Brings Any Size

American SEPARATOR
New, Low, Easy-Pay Plan. Full year to pay. 30 Days Trial! Unmatched for skimming, easy turning and cleaning. On our money-back offer. Shipped from stock nearest you. Many shipping points insure prompt delivery. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Box 24A Bainbridge, N. Y.



Potato Growers Who Thoroughly Use

Niagara

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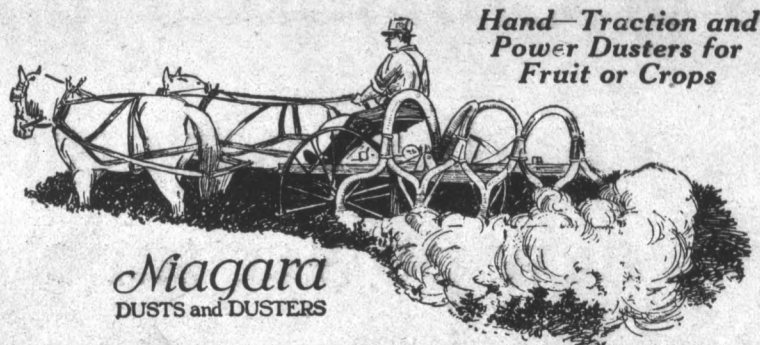
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Fruit Men Discuss Problems

At the Annual Meeting in Grand Rapids

(Continued from last week).

ON Wednesday afternoon, Mr. David Carter, of Armada, told of the varieties he prefers in growing fruit for the local market. He caters to the Detroit market and aims to have such varieties as will start his season reasonably early and keep him in fruit to sell until late. On his farm they start with early strawberries and end up with Ben Davis apples, which are kept in storage, so that he has fruit to sell almost every day in the year.

Mr. James Cooper, a Grand Rapids banker, told of making wills, and of what became of estates. He said that only three per cent of the people made wills; therefore, the states were required to have definite laws on the disposal of property to heirs.

Black Raspberries.

The last morning of the convention was devoted mainly to small fruits. Mr. A. H. Teske, of the college horticultural department, told of his investigation of the black raspberry business. The production of raspberries has been falling off considerably. In some counties in New York the acreage dropped from 7,000 to 160 in ten years.

In Michigan, the average yield was seventy-four cases in 1900; fifty-nine in 1910, and forty-eight and three-fourths in 1920. Figures for this year show that the average yield was about thirty-nine cases.

Raspberries do best in a well-drained soil, preferably on slopes. In many cases, orchards have been planted in the good locations, and raspberries have been relegated to the lower spots. This has resulted in disease, infection, and poor stands. Location often means success or failure in raspberry growing. Care is also necessary. One should not use a disk, as it cuts the roots, thus inflicting serious injury, the raspberry being a shallow-rooted plant. Raspberry patches should not be plowed; the harrow should be used instead. The best distance to set plants is three feet apart in the row, and the rows eight feet apart.

Successfully Selling Raspberries.

Mr. Currie Christensen, the manager of the Onkama Farm Bureau, spoke of the success that the Onkama raspberry growers have had in co-operatively selling their fruit. One commission man in Milwaukee sold all of it for a time, but the quantity got so large other commission men had to help. During the season, special boats run from Onkama to Milwaukee. Competition from the Bayfield, Wisconsin, district developed, so Mr. Christensen got in touch with the Bayfield people, and they agreed to sell through the same commission firms, thus preventing competition and the spoiling of the markets for each other. Now both Bayfield and Onkama sell in Milwaukee and Chicago, but one broker handles all the fruit and he places it so neither market is given more than it can handle. Western raspberries sell on the same markets at a premium of only twenty-five cents per case.

Cost of Apple Marketing.

One of the most interesting features of the program was a talk on "What Happens in the Dark," by Secretary Hootman. Mr. Hootman had a basket of 150 apples, representing in apples what Duchess sold for in Chicago at retail last summer, at one cent per apple. Then the picking and other marketing costs were figured, and apples laid out on the table in accordance with the costs. Eight apples were laid out for picking costs; in other words, it was figured that picking costs eight cents per bushel. Hauling from orchard to packing shed, took six apples, or six cents; baskets, twenty; packing, twelve; freight, fifteen;

cartage six; commission charges, thirty; and retailer's profit, twenty-five. This left twenty-seven apples in the basket for the grower, which many in the audience thought was higher than actual conditions would warrant. However, this showed that the fruit grower had to take care of his cultural costs on a rather narrow margin, and if apples brought the grower less than \$1.25 per bushel, the grower was losing money. It is needless to say that the Duchess was generally a losing proposition last year.

Get Rid of June Varieties.

The things to do to make fruit growing more profitable are, according to Mr. Hootman: get rid of junk varieties; eliminate unproductive trees; concentrate on varieties in greatest demand; use good young trees; feed them well, care for them, and make money.

The development of scab spores was very interestingly described by Mr. H. W. Fitch. His talk was made more interesting by the use of charts. He said that the spores hold over the winter in old leaves. They remain dormant until spring, when warm weather and rain cause them to burst and spread. Five minutes after a rain, large numbers of these spores burst, thus spreading infection. It is needless to spray for scab during the dry weather, but spraying should proceed, or immediately follow, rain. Sulphur is the fungicidal agent in lime-sulphur. So, sulphur, either in dry or wet form, would be effective. After scab got under the leaf of apple tissue, it could not be reached. But often the living edge around a scab spot would take in the sulphur and would actually commit suicide.

Setting of Fruit.

Prof. M. J. Dorsey, pomologist of the Illinois Experiment Station, gave a very interesting talk on the pollination of fruit. He has found, through exhaustive study, that unfavorable weather, incompatibility of blossoms, and other things, prevented fertilization. Nutrition was a great factor in pollenization. Improperly fed trees developed blossoms with reproductive organs which failed to fertilize. Sometimes the use of more nitrogen, the withholding of it, pruning, or some other change in cultural methods, would bring a tree into fruit production.

Mr. C. E. Durst concluded the program by talking on fruit marketing observations. He gave stress to the many factors which are keeping Michigan from gaining her rightful place in the fruit industry.

Two Winter Meetings.

The society will hold two winter meetings. One will occur at the time of Farmers' Week at East Lansing, when the new horticultural building of the college will be dedicated. Many prominent speakers will be present at that time, among them being Dr. L. H. Bailey, a Michigan man who has become the world's most famous horticulturist, and Prof. Frank A. Waugh, a Michigan graduate who has become prominent in horticulture in the east. This meeting will be held February 3 to 5.

The other get-together will be in conjunction with the Berrien County Horticultural Society at Benton Harbor some time in March.

The new blackcap, developed by myself from one spore, has multiplied until I will have several hundred plants to set next spring. I have three short rows bearing now, and it is the best blackcap I have ever grown. I have no plants to sell, but I might give you a couple if you drop in next spring.—L. B. Reber.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

WHAT YOUR CHILD SHOULD KNOW.

A MICHIGAN mother writes as follows: "Please tell us mothers what and how to tell our sons and daughters things they should know, or where we could get books about such things. I never had a mother to tell me things, so don't know just what to say. I found out things the best I could, but that's no way to do."

About the same time I received the following vital letter from a subscriber who knows the distress of a neglected child:

"Why can't a father tell his fourteen-year-old son the things he is entitled to know for his well-being and happiness? A little knowledge is a dangerous thing; tell him everything. If ever a boy needs sympathy and help, it is at that age."

"When I was that age I used to have terrible pains, which I now know was hernia, but didn't then. About this time I heard so and so had to go to Detroit to be operated on for gonorrhea, put under chloroform, etc. I was terror stricken that it might break out real severe at any minute, and I would have to go on the operating table. I was under this delusion for seven years before, one day, I learned the facts at a meeting for men only, and then I knew I never had the disease. All this time I was in the most terrible anguish. It seemed sometimes my heart would stop beating. People wondered why I was so bashful, but they could only see on the surface. Those seven years just turned my life upside down, and all over nothing. I would rather die than live them over, and that is no idle statement."

A strong letter. And a true one! Does it hit you? Perhaps your intentions in these matters outrun your performance. Perhaps you feel unable to cope with the situation. There is no need to feel helpless. There are books that tell just what you want. The American Medical Association, of Chicago, publishes, at twenty-five cents per copy, a book called "John's Vacation," for boys from ten to fifteen, and another called "Chums," for boys sixteen to eighteen. For girls it publishes "Margaret, the Doctor's Daughter," for ages twelve to fourteen, and "Life's Problems," for ages fifteen to eighteen. If you wish free literature on these important subjects, write to your state department of health for literature instructing children in matters of sex.

ABNORMAL PSYCHOLOGY.

What can a person do to overcome being abnormally self-conscious? I feel horrible about it, but I don't know how to stop it. If two persons are talking, I think they are talking about me. If anyone laughs, I think it is at me. If I meet a person's gaze, I think they see something wrong in me. It is ridiculous, of course, but it is awful, too. Is there nothing that can be done?—G. C. B.

From the sensible tone of your letter I think there is. You are still able to see the ridiculous. Take a firm stand on the principle that even if they are talking about you, and laughing at you, it makes no difference. Try to be indifferent to criticism. Meantime, try to find a doctor who has studied abnormal psychology. He can help you very much.

Aunt Catherine Selby says it don't pay to be a radio slave. It does no harm to drive out and call on the friends once in a while, even if the programs are coming in good on the home set.—Sunshine Hollow.

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It is about thirty years ago that I went up to Wolverine, on the plains, as station operator," Grant began, "I had pounded a key some in my younger days up at the Soo, and certain things that had happened the year before made me want to get up on the back forties again for a change. They knew me in the railroad office in Saginaw, and wanted me there. I wouldn't take it, and the best backwoods proposition they had was at Wolverine. The lumber operations were good on the Pigeon river then, and while the pine country around there isn't wild and wooly, nor as good to gaze upon, as the Superior slope, still it would take me back into the camps again, and it would be something to do. So I took it.

"There was still a good stand of pine around there, but it was going fast. The camps were spreading farther and farther back from the river, cleaning the plains on each side. Henry Coton owned the most of the camps when I went there. All the big ones, in fact. A few of the little fellows tried to stand in his way, and operate on their own hook! Did things happen? I guess they did! Fires, and drivin' gangs quittin' cold just when the river was breaking up in the spring—oh, there were ways all right, and Henry Coton knew them. Before I'd been there three years the little fellows had either sold out or were cleaned out. When Coton started in to log a stream, he wanted axe-room, he said, which meant the valley of the river, so far up and down as he went. Of course, he had a couple of competitors between him and the boom, who were too big to fight. P. J. Sullivan and another concern. They were all near enough equal that it paid them to use the Pigeon together and let each other alone.

"But, between Wolverine, and the headwaters of the river, Coton had a clear swing for his axe. Did I say clear? Not quite! There was one bush in his way, and he couldn't get over it. Oc-que-oc, twelve miles above Wolverine, on the Pigeon, and the railroad. A little backwoods station of half a dozen log houses, set in the heart of as pretty a thousand-acre stand of pine as grew along the river. A little trout stream runs into the Pigeon there, and the settlement was named for that stream, Oc-que-oc, Chipewa for Sainted Waters.

"When the Klire boys came up there and got hold of that pine land—almost two townships—with the money their dad had left them, out of an eastern business, I guess the first conservationists moved into Michigan. They got enough men to start cutting, not the usual hard-boiled lumberjack kind, but steady married men, who moved in with them, and made homes—and then they began to sort. Their idea was to pick out the big stuff, thin out, and hold the rest, maybe a lifetime, till pine was scarce, and the price up. They would live by farmin' the cleared land around them. They wasn't quite far-sighted enough to think of buying up more land after the cutting and replanting. But, even at that, they was considered crazy, up there, and folks prophesied that they wouldn't last long. The first winter they cut a fire boundary, and fire lanes, and let it go at that. It made a fair season's work for their small crew, too, for they cut wide enough to be sure they were safe.

"The older brother died the third summer, and left Jimmy Klire alone with the job. And that was how matters stood, except that Jimmy was married, when Henry Coton went up the Pigeon.

"Coton bargained, coaxed, threatened, and swore. It was no use. I knew Jimmy pretty well, and he used to tell me that he'd got to lovin' that chunk of standin' pine so, he didn't believe it'd ever be cut off, not while he was alive.

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 Coton, 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 signed by Henry Coton. Chad admits the cabin and tract of land belong to Coton, but an anger, sullen and flaming, shows in his face. Alice tells of faint childhood memories, and of her meeting with Ode Grant.

"I told him he was foolish. So did the rest. We showed him what had happened to the other little fellows that had held out, below him, and above. It wasn't any use. He had brought all the people there, that was in the village, and had kept 'em all in work, at better than good wages, so they stood by him.

"The thousand-acre tract around Oc-que-oc shouldn't be cut or sold! They'd trust to their fire lanes and wait!

"And there it stood—a thousand acres of clean thinned pine—the only patch between Coton's upper and lower camps, within ten miles of the river. May be you don't think it was a thorn in his side! Of course, he wanted to whip Jimmy Klire a lot worse than he wanted the paltry thousand acres of pine. And he wanted the pine some, too!

"So the rest of us waited, along with Jimmy. Only we that knew Coton pretty well, didn't trust so much in the fire lanes.

"Things kind of quieted down after a season or two. Coton was working farther and farther up, away from Oc-que-oc, and it almost looked as if he had forgotten Klire's pine.

"Then the summer Jimmy's baby was past two, the fires began to get bad around us. They didn't begin till in August, and by that time, we'd had the worst six weeks' drought I ever saw, even on the plains! It had got so dry that you didn't dare knock out your pipe in the road, for fear the dust would catch.

"And when the fires started, maybe they didn't burn some. We felt fairly safe, for it was well cleared around us. Of course, we had the slashings to burn, but they're not so bad. But north and west of Wolverine the pine forest was transformed into a row of traveling furnaces. The smoke drifted down to us so thick, on the days when the wind was right, that you could look at the sun without blurring your eyes, and the sky stayed so red that the low stars didn't show, night after night.

"Two weeks and still hot—scorching hot—without a drop of rain. Then the fires began in the slashings."

"They didn't get threatening, for there wasn't enough material—but they looked important to me! Henry Coton was on the Pigeon somewhere—and I kept a close watch up the line for the fire to break out around Oc-que-oc. It came one day, the first week in September, just about noon. The

slashing fires had worked completely around them by that time, and it seems they jumped into the standing pine somehow, on all sides, and in fifty places all at once! It was a still day, with a light breeze in the west, a day when sparks will go three hundred feet straight up!

"The fire lanes might about as well have been slashing! The village was shut in complete, and the fire almost upon it before they had time to get their shovels and axes out. There was no operator there, and I stood it till about three o'clock, sittin' at my shelf with my key open, waitin'! None of our men who had gone up the line to help them, had come back to report. I guess nobody knew how bad it was even then. I could see a pretty big column of smoke, but, of course, I didn't know the town was in the center of it.

"Then Dan Lee pulled in on our siding with the local freight. When his old 337 rolled by the station window, I called the Division Superintendent at Saginaw. When Dan stepped into the doorway the key was talkin' back to me, 'Send Dan in on a clear line!' He heard it, and started out.

"There's a couple of coal gondolas on the switch there," I yelled to him, as he swung up into the cab. "Hook on to them, and load everybody in, and run 'em out on the other side, if you can't come back.

"The fireman unhooked the coupling, and I saw the wheels slip on old 337 as Dan opened her out.

"It seems that our fire fighters had worked around to the east side, in hopes of working in against the wind. So there was nobody in sight along the tracks. The fire was closing in on the railroad in a triangle from both sides, and it was getting pretty bad. But, Dan kept the cab windows shut and made it in all right. The village had stopped fighting. There was only a couple hundred acres or so left around it, and the fire was a complete circle around that. Every man, woman, and child, was in a little circle before the schoolhouse, 'The Church of Sainted Waters,' as Jimmy's wife called it, on their knees.

"Dan bunted into the gondolas, and by the time the couplings were set, every soul of them had tumbled up into the steel coal cars. Then Dan swung down out of the cab to look around. It was too thick up the line ahead. No chance, he decided. He

got back on to the engine, and reversed.

"About a half a mile down the tracks from the village, the winter before, they had made a pile of ties. All the poor stuff that wouldn't cut good lumber. A pile of pine and cedar on each side of the tracks, two hundred feet long, and ten deep. It was still there and pretty well seasoned. It was just beginning to burn as Dan went in.

"Coming out, he ran through the worst of the forest fire, a little more than a quarter mile from the village. There was plenty of fire ahead yet, but the worst was past anyway. Then Dan saw the tie piles. Two solid walls of red flame, that broke into a serrated crest a good thirty feet above the ground. Three thirty-seven was wide open, but he yanked a little harder on the throttle and slithered down in his cab seat. Then he felt the awful heat of that roaring line of flame strike in—and three-quarters through he felt the engine take the roadbed beneath him! The heat of the burning piles had spread the rails!

"Our men brought Dan back that night, on the hand car. The engine plowed her nose beyond the end of the piles with her momentum, and Dan and the firemen jumped. Dan's face and hands were scorched, and his hair pretty well singed off, but he kept up on the roadbed, out of the hot cinders of the forest fire, and got out. The fireman stumbled when he jumped from the cab, and rolled headlong down the bank clear on to the fire. They never found him.

"The gondolas behind the tender were left the length of the engine back in the fire, and in the first one, where everyone was riding, we found little piles of scattered ashes. That was all.

"That night, though, when we got Dan bandaged up, and comfortable in bed, I was sitting by him, alone, when all of a sudden he remembered something.

"Ode, did they find Jimmy Klire, yet?"

"No," I told him. "We didn't find any of 'em yet, Dan. Those steel cars haven't cooled off yet. And when we do, I don't guess we'll know Jimmy from the rest."

"But Jimmy wasn't with the rest," Dan explained.

"How'd he get out, Dan? You're gittin' too tired to talk. Better go to sleep."

"Dan shook his head. 'I know what you're thinkin', but you're wrong. I ain't out o' my head, and I ain't forgot. Good God, man, I never can forget that, not as long as I live! I was half a dozen rods up the track when I looked back at the fire, and there, on one hand, and his knees, just crawlin' out from under the engine, up by the pilot, was Klire. He had climbed out of the gondola, and got down there somehow, where the heat was least, and he had his little girl wrapped up in a wet quilt, in his free arm. I started back to help him, but he seemed to see a way clear, through the burned-over land, and started out across there. I knew I was too near all in to follow him out into the ashes, so I let him go. Nobody else crawled out, so I come on. He ain't in yet?"

"Not here, Dan. He might have made it out to some settler's shack."

"Yeah. And, again, he mightn't," Dan mused. "There was a lot of burnin' between him an' the edge."

"It was an hour or so after that before he said much more. Then he opened his eyes. I supposed he was asleep—and"

"There's somethin' else I ought to speak about, Ode," he said. "I don't know if it'll do any good or not, but I'm goin' to tell you, anyhow. When we drove old 337 over the border of Hell, goin' in, we seen three fellers hidin' down behind a pile of stumps, watchin' the fire up the tracks. One of 'em was Stub McGee, and one I (Continued on page 619).

By Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That Al is an Indian Giver

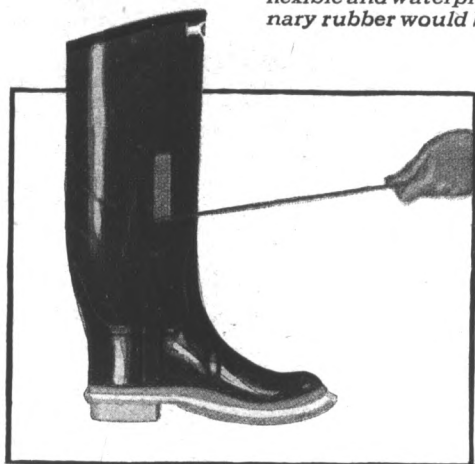




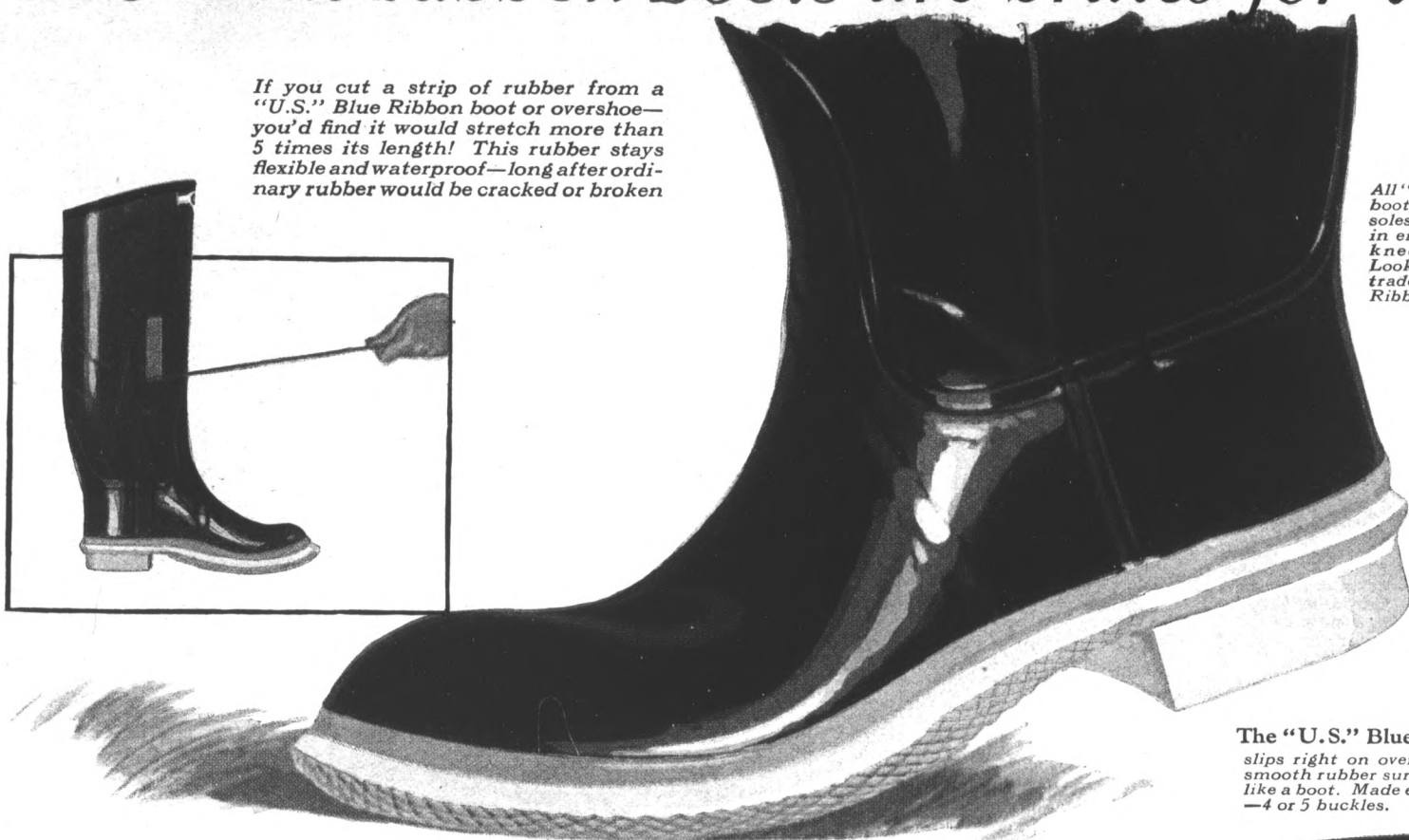
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The Michigan Mystery

(Continued from page 616).

didn't know—and I'd swear the other was Henry Coton himself. What do you think, Ode?"

"No telling, Dan. Ain't much you can think, and nothin' you can prove. You couldn't swear in court it was him, could you?"

"Dan shook his head. 'No, and it wouldn't prove it if I could.'"

"We didn't talk much after that, and I did a lot of thinking. McGee was Coton's head foreman. Our men had told by that time how the fire must have gone into Klire's pine in a dozen places at once, to shut the village in that way. It couldn't have jumped the fire border, on the east side, against the wind, of its own accord. Still, it was September, and dry as hay. There was fires all around us, and anything looked possible, if you didn't know the lay of the land. Nobody had seen Coton or McGee, except Dan, and his

when she knew she couldn't. He wouldn't have gone through otherwise."

In a manner as emotionless as her voice, she pushed up the light silken sleeve on her left arm. On the clear ivory of her skin, a scar began, a little above the elbow—a terrible scar, ridged and cratered and knobbed—flesh like white slag! The scar was lost under the pushed-up sleeve. It must run well over the shoulder.

"That is my fire mark," she said simply. "My only heritage from Jimmy Klire's tract of pine." Pride rang up above the cold rage in her voice at the name, and tears all but choked her as she went on. "I'm so glad for it! And I used to hate it so. He made me feel ashamed of it—though he'd never tell me how it came there."

"He was sitting in the library, when I went home that afternoon," she resumed. "If I had had a gun I should

SOLVE THE MYSTERY

THE mystery of this new first-run serial story is developing with each installment. Read every issue, that you may qualify for your share of the \$100 given as awards in the Story Contest. The rules for the contest will be published again next week.

The writer of this Michigan mystery is a well-known Michigan author. In view of this fact, and in fairness to all our readers, we are withholding his name and the true name of the story until the last installment is published.

word alone would prove nothing, as he had said. Better keep still and wait, I decided.

"We went out early the next morning to look for Klire. When we left, Dan said something about not being there when I came back. I laughed at him. 'Look here, you old moss-back,' I told him, 'we couldn't kill you if we ran old 337 herself over you! You're too tough!'"

"He grinned back at me. 'You couldn't kill me that way this morning, that's sure. I don't much guess 337 would run far enough.' That was all that was said, and when we got back he had checked in. Burned on the body, deeper than we thought. I don't suppose you're much interested in Dan, but I'm telling you his part of the story, so you'll see how completely the evidence, what little there was, was destroyed."

"We found Klire, a hundred yards out in the burning. He had stumbled over a smoldering dead log, and never got up. There was nothing or nobody with him, though, and at first I thought Dan had been wrong about the little girl. After I looked around a little, though, it seemed as if there was a place in the ashes, just in front of Jimmy, where something wet had fallen. And a yard or two farther on I was sure there was a foot print."

"There didn't seem much to do, so I waited. A couple months later, I heard through a Saginaw paper that Henry Coton had taken a baby girl as his ward. Her parentage was unknown, the reporter said, and Coton wouldn't discuss it. The reporter enlarged on the good fortune of the little girl, in becoming heir to such a fortune, and even hinted at a future romance."

"I quit the station at Wolverine that Christmas, and in Detroit, in January, I managed to get a glimpse of Coton's protegee. It was Ellen Klire. By that time, though, I didn't think it was much use to start something I couldn't prove. So I just waited for that romance to bud. It's budded, young lady—you're Jimmy Klire's girl. Now do whatever you please. I've squared for Jimmy and Dan, anyway."

CHAPTER V.

Ellen Tells Her Story.

Alice went on to the end, in a voice cold, and hard, and dry, at the recounting of the old tragedy. Davis, watching, had seen choking sorrow; rankling hatred; the flaming courage of Jimmy Klire, sweep over the exquisite face, as she told the story, exactly as they must have done, when she sat at the hotel table, and heard it for the first time from the lips of Grant.

But, at the end, she was quiet, her emotions burned out, as it were, with their own fierce intensity. It must have been so, he thought, when Grant came to the end of the tale that other day. That was why she had waited. Why she had not killed Coton within an hour. "And your mother?" Chad queried gently.

"Jimmy Klire could not have carried us both out. She may have been dead when he left the gondola. But I like to think that she sent him on with me, and promised to follow him, even

have killed him then and there. I went up to my room for mine—and then I thought how much better it would be to wait. I remembered how he had kept me all those years for himself; how bestially he had gloated as my beauty grew; how he must be planning, even now, how Jimmy Klire would writhe if he could know what was finally to become of his baby that he had thought would die with him! How much more complete my revenge would be if I waited till we were married; till the things he coveted and had waited for, all those years with the patience of a cat, were within an hour or so of his grasp. Then, while we sat before the fire, I would ask him if he had ever known Ode Grant, and Jimmy Klire, up on the Pigeon, and then I would kill him."

Chad Davis was leaning forward now, waiting—waiting. The something that was not a part of himself was hoping, praying, that she would say that she had lied to him! That she had killed Henry Coton herself! The hope was unchristian, unworthy perhaps, but he could not restrain it.

"Time after time that night it seemed as if I could wait no longer. Time after time I put my hand in upon the pearl handle of the gun—but something seemed to hold me back. It was almost as if someone had whispered to me, with uncanny forcefulness, 'Wait.'"

"We sat there, minute after minute, hour after hour. Oh, how the time dragged! I couldn't have stood it to have sat there with him before the fire, if he had talked much. He was strangely silent, though. Thinking, I suppose, and remembering. He made no silly pretense of being in love with me. No need for that now. Not once during the whole long evening did he refer to me as his bride, or sweet-heart. Only when he looked full at me, there had been each time, a peculiar smoldering gleam, far back in his sunken eyes."

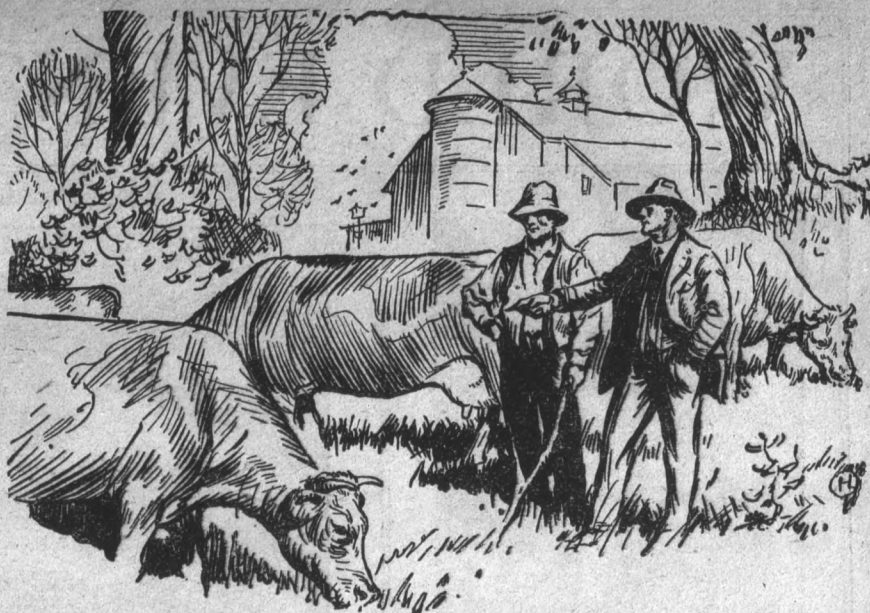
Chad Davis was nodding slowly to himself, without knowing it, as if he, too, had seen some time that smoldering flame.

"Merton, his secretary, and I, have been at war the last three years. Ever since he let me know that any time I wanted to get away from Coton, I could go with him, and he would take care of details. He tried to press the thing a few times, but I finally conveyed to him that if it had to come to either, I preferred Coton."

"So he wasn't at our wedding dinner that night. Went out somewhere with his crowd, I suppose. He must have come home unusually early, though, for it was only about eleven by the mantel clock, when we heard him come in. Of course, I can't be sure, but I suppose it was him. He went upstairs, and then, suddenly, I couldn't wait any longer! I got up and walked across to the end of the mantel, where I could stand, and look down into his face."

(Continued next week).

Several Detroiters interested in aircraft had an aerial banquet last week, in the Fokker Dutch airplane.



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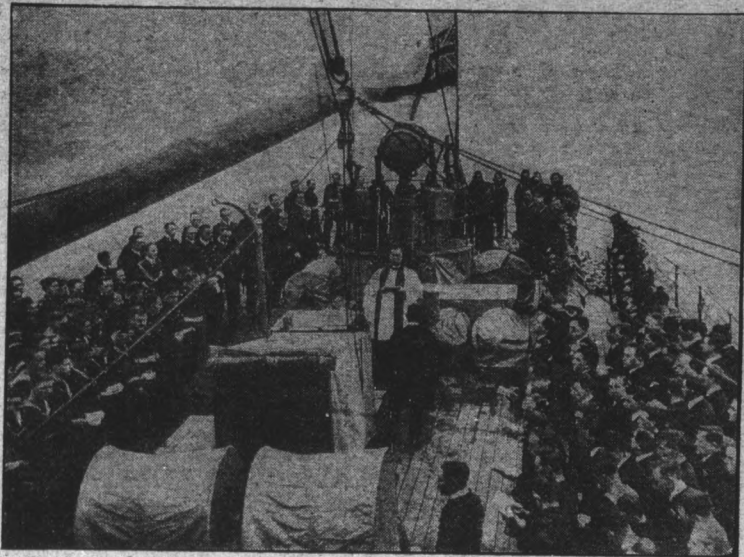
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



A. M. Dunham, 70-year-old fiddle champion of Maine, has been invited to fiddle for Henry Ford.



Impressive memorial services were held aboard the S. S. Maidstone, off the coast of England, in memory of those sailors of the British Navy who perished when the submarine M-1 sank.



The recent death of King Rama VI, makes Prince and Princess Kragha Dhipok rulers of Siam.



These allied riders made a striking appearance at the Fortieth National Horse Show of America. From left to right, they represent Canadian, French, American and Belgian horsemen.



In a natural setting among the trees, this unique monument was erected near Prague in memory of Czecho-Slovakia's great national writer and poet, Julius Zeyer, who died in 1901.



Cyrus Dallin, world famous sculptor, is at work on the head of Chief Joseph, one of the best known of old-time Indian warriors.



Reports have it that Benito Mussolini is today more than ever Fascist leader of Italy.



At the Annual "Mutt" Show in Washington, D. C., these dogs were judged as the largest and smallest "mutts" in the city.



A diet of steamships is a new one for actresses. Here Lenore Ulrich, famous actress, is taking a first bite out of a sugar model of the Aquitania, while Captain A. H. Roston looks on.



Breakfast time for sea gulls on a New Jersey coast is a remarkable sight. Thousands of birds gather at dawn to meet the returning fishing fleet.

A Review of Paul's Life

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

PAUL, I take it, was a saint. I will attempt no definition of what a saint is. Make your own definition. But, however you phrase it, do not include the idea that a saint is anyone soft, flabby or effeminate. Some words from our best known American philosopher, William James, are to the point. "The great saints, the spiritual heroes whom everyone acknowledges, the Francises, Bernards, Luthers, Loyolas, Wesleys, Channings, Moodys, the Phillips Brooks, are successes from the outset. They show themselves, and there is no question. Everyone perceives their strength and stature. Their sense of mystery in things, their passion, their goodness, irradiate about them and enlarge their outlines while they soften them. Placed alongside of them, the strong men of this world seem dry as sticks, as hard and crude as blocks of stone, or brickbats."

When James says that the saints are successes, he means that they are successes in the highest sense of the word. They may amass no property, write no books, be elected to no office, and not be registered in Who's Who. But in the qualities that endure, as dwellers among the unseen eternities, as pilgrims of the infinite, these people are successful. "He that doeth the will of God abideth forever."

Paul was such. His heirs probably paid no inheritance tax. But the world has been richer and larger because he lived.

Looking over the past, note that as the end draws nigh, he enumerates his friends. Read the chapters in today's lesson. He names a number of people. These people had, some of them, been with him in his imprisonment. Timothy he called his dearly beloved son. Timothy had stood by him, when standing by counts. Tychicus had been there also, though we do not know a great deal about him. He writes to Timothy to bring Mark with him and come back to Rome. Mark, the man who had refused to go through with the first missionary journey, and of whom Paul had a slight opinion! But that is all past now. That took place a long time ago. Life is too short to hold grudges. Bring Mark!

THE gospel had been received into Caesar's household. The early Christians were not all poor people. Politicians and office holders of various types also embraced it.

It appears that there were two trials of Paul. That is not certain, but from expressions one may pick out here and there, it looks that way. The first trial went off well for Paul. He is encouraged and hopeful over the result. "The things," he says, "which happened unto me have fallen out rather unto the progress of the Good News; so that my bonds became manifest in the whole Praetorium," (Phil. 1:12). The Praetorium was the entire body of men connected with the trial; the judges, guards, scribes, and all the rest. The issue is so favorable that Paul is delighted. Philippians, which was written while he was a prisoner, is hopeful throughout. And it is almost certain that he was acquitted in this first trial. After that he lived for some three or four years, probably.

The second trial was much more severe than the first one. Onesiphorus had much trouble in finding him in Rome, as he was closely confined. He "fared ill like a criminal," (II Tim. 2:9). He had small hope of acquittal. He was "already being poured forth

like an offering, and the time of his departure was at hand." The hopelessness of it all dismayed his friends, who forsook him. II Timothy, which is the record, all the record we have, of the second trial, sounds like the last testament of a dying man.

But when all this is said and done, what of death? Does death stop the life of a man like Paul? "I have fought the good fight, I have finished my course"—such words ring on across the years, as daybreak follows the night, and nothing can stop them. Death is but a chapter in the life of a man who wrote that the greatest thing in the world is hope, faith and love. We all know that hope, faith and love do not wait on death. They are deathless. Death limps after them like a man running after a fleet horse.

IN life or death, Paul is Victor. Had he not written that nothing can separate us from the love of God that is in Christ? Paul, we salute you. You are alive today, more alive than ever in the past, when you wearily trudged the roads of Macedonia. You are a living person in the world, a voice, a power, that nothing can destroy.

To turn from Paul to the infant Christ is but natural. For this eager, omnivorous-minded, pursuing Paul, was a follower of the Babe. We do not hear much from Paul on the childhood of Christ, but we do hear much on the Incarnation, and there is no Incarnation without infancy and childhood.

Matthew and Luke have the stories which children love, in connection with Christmas. Matthew tells of the wise men, and Luke tells of the shepherds who watched their flocks and the choir of singing angels. All miraculous, strange, but beautiful and refreshing. A wand is waved and we are all children, once more. Pity the man or woman who cannot become a child for Christmas morning.

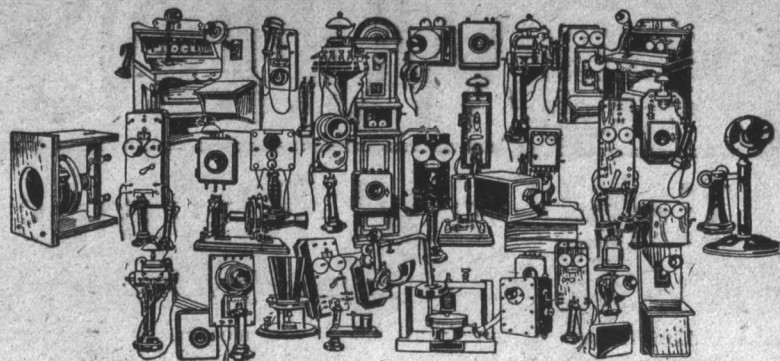
What is the hope of the morrow? The little girl and boy who will get up early next Friday morning and tiptoe down stairs to see what nice things await them there around the tree. How are these young folk, boys and girls to be trained? Will they be better than you, the parents? You hope so. Probably you are hoping that they will not have to work so hard as you have. That is a foolish wish. That is what is the matter with a lot of them today. If they had to work harder they would develop more muscle. But, at any rate, it all lies with the child. Nothing so brings hope and forward-looking thoughts into the home as children.

And so—the symbol of Christianity is the Child! "Except ye be converted and become as little children, ye can in no wise enter—". And so the faith in which you and I believe, entered the world in the form of a Child. A Child of good, strong parents, who smelled of the soil. A Child of poor people. A Child of a religious mother. A Child of a mother of long, deep thoughts, who "pondered all these things in her heart." A Child who was trained in religion and began to think for himself at the age of twelve. (Which is about the age when most people join the church). At Christmas the Spirit of Childhood comes back to the world. Would that it might stay with us all the year!

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 20.

SUBJECT:—Paul's Summary of His Life. II Tim. 3:10,11 and 4:6 to 18. Also Christmas lesson, Matt. 2:1 to 15.

GOLDEN TEXT:—For there is born unto you this day in the city of David a Savior, who is Christ the Lord. Luke 2:11.



An Account of Stewardship

FIFTY years ago Dr. Alexander Graham Bell was busy upon a new invention—the telephone. The first sentence had not been heard; the patent had not been filed; the demonstration of the telephone at the Centennial Exposition had not been made. All these noteworthy events were to occur later in the year 1876. But already, at the beginning of the year, the principle of the new art had been discovered and Bell's experiments were approaching a successful issue.

The inventor of the telephone lived to see the telephone in daily use by millions all over the world and to see thousands of inventions and developments from his original discovery.

If he had lived to this semi-centennial year, he would have seen over 16,000,000 telephones linked by 40,000,000 miles of wire spanning the American continent and bringing the whole nation within intimate talking distance. He would have seen in the Bell System, which bears his name, perhaps the largest industrial organization in the world with nearly \$3,000,000,000 worth of public-serving property, owned chiefly by its customers and employees.

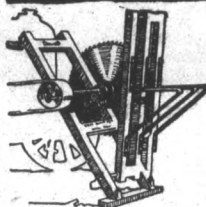
He would have seen developed from the product of his brain a new art, binding together the thoughts and actions of a nation for the welfare of all the people.

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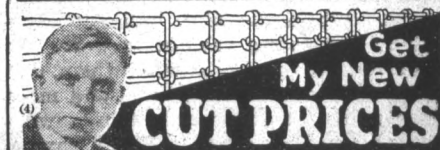
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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Jingle and Rhymes Add Christmas Cheer

Especially Wrapped Packages Will Show Personality

PERSONALITY has a knack of "cropping out" when we least expect it. While calling on a friend of mine recently, she invited me to her bedroom. Here I really found "personality personified."

One corner of Mildred's spacious bedroom was given over to the wrapping of Christmas packages, and a view of that corner reminded one of a glimpse into fairyland. It seemed filled with her personality.

None of the usual holly papers, holly ribbons, and red and green cords were in evidence. Neither did I see any of those jolly little Christmas cards and folders. But on her dressing table were piles of neatly boxed packages, tied with ribbons; and in these ribbons and the tissue paper wrappings, was the first secret of her charming packages. You see, a person can hardly think of Mildred without thinking of soft, rosy colors, for she always wears them. Thus she had put personality into her packages by wrapping them in two sheets of tissue paper laid together, one rose and one white, with the white on the outside. They were then tied with rose-colored ribbons, and the only hint of the sea-

Tho if the mice had but a chance,
They'd find it no small morsel.
With a pair of gloves for Uncle:
'Twas an airplane I'd planned to send
All shiny, bright and new;
But as my bank account is low,
A pair of gloves must do.

This rhyme also will do for quite a variety of gifts.

With a pair of blankets for a pair of newlyweds:

I'm sending you this Christmas morn,
By Santa's flivver route,
A pair of blankets soft and warm
To keep the shivers out.

WIDE WOMEN NEED NARROWER SLEEVES.

WIDE sleeves for thin women, and tight sleeves for short, stout women, will make the thin women look stouter, and the stout women thinner.

Style books this fall are paying more attention than usual to sleeves, but they fail to suggest that all sleeves cannot be all things to all women.

It is the fashion now to have sleeves long, and either wide or tight. The width may hang free, or it may be gathered at the wrist. The lower part of the sleeve is often trimmed elaborately.

But what the style books don't say is, that there is danger in the choice of sleeve. As always, width is the deciding factor. Sleeve width added to body width, makes a greater total width.

So the tall, thin woman can wear a wide sleeve. The more trimming on the sleeve, the wider she will look. Such a sleeve will make her arms appear shorter, too.

The long, tight sleeve is for the short, stout woman. It carries the eye up and down and helps to give the figure height. Be sure no trimming is used, no matter how little, for it will add width to the figure.

HURRY-UP CHRISTMAS GIFTS THAT ARE UNIQUE.

A USEFUL gift is a dozen bran bags for softening the water for the bath. Mix together equal parts of bran, powdered oatmeal, and powdered

castile soap and fill small cheesecloth bags, to be used in place of soap. These convenient, inexpensive bags will be appreciated by all.—Mrs. L. D.

A home-made fruit cake or plum pudding, baked in a new, but inexpensive, container, is always acceptable. This will be my gift to a school teacher who does light housekeeping.—Mrs. M. K.

LET MICHIGAN GREENS BE YOUR HOLLY.

MISTLETOE may have its myths, and romance may linger around the holly branch; but evergreens and berries from the swamps and swales of our own fair state, have all the qualifications of attractive Christmas decorations. Hemlock, balsam, white spruce, and red cedar—all have their haunts in our state, with possibilities

for decorating. Princess pine greens are especially adaptable to the making of wreaths and sprays.

Choose Vivid Berries.

Berries of wild roses may be used to take the place of bittersweet when it is not available. Berries and branches from both smooth and prickly varieties of wild roses may be used. These should be collected before zero weather begins.

Winterberries, sometimes called deciduous holly, are valuable at Christmas time for use in wreaths and festoons, because of their vivid coloring, which resembles that of holly berries. If made into wreaths and hung outside the window, they will last all through the holidays. A Christmas tree in the house may be kept green for a much longer period of time if it is planted in a pot of wet sand and watered frequently.

Mothers' College Course

By Julia E. Brekke

SOMEONE has said cooperation means "so to work that others can work with you." Another has put it in this positive form, that "cooperation is civilization." Extension work programs are built on the principle of cooperation. When the Smith-Lever law was passed in 1914, which unified and enlarged extension work throughout the United States, it was unique in this respect, in that the entire success of the enactment meant cooperation, together with counsel, comradeship and partnership.

The result has been that the farmers themselves, and their wives, have been made partners with their government—national, state, and county—in organizing, developing and carrying on extension work in their respective communities. "Our legislators builded far better than they knew when they made the Smith-Lever Act a cooperative act. It constitutes one of the great milestones in rural progress," writes Dr. C. B. Smith, Chief of the Office of Cooperative Extension Work, United States Bureau of Agriculture.

Cooperation and organization are

therefore essential toward the success of this enterprise, and consequently these principles are one of the first lessons to be learned by those interested in this work.

The home projects embody the technique of home-keeping and the art of home-making, which means better homes, better communities, and a more complete life in the open country.

Mother realizes as never before, that home-making and housekeeping must keep abreast with other inventions and improvements of the age and is, therefore, learning the science of nutrition, feeding her family for health and efficiency, rather than to pamper the appetites of the various members of her family with fancy cooking. She learns the value of her own time and energy, and to put the business of housekeeping on a professional basis. She learns that mother must be a companion to her family, as well as a servant, to thus maintain that balance and poise so essential to family life.

When is a Family Well Fed?

When the various members of that family register health through action and appearance. Mother knows, for she uses a health score card as a measuring stick for the various members of the family. She recognizes as she proceeds in her course in nutrition, that her own family is far too precious to experiment on them.

The nutrition specialist plans the courses, taking into consideration the entire family and bringing to the busy housewife the result of research and study, that both Mary and Johnny, as well as daddy and grandmother, may develop into strong, healthy, useful citizens.

The nutrition project as worked out by Martha Mae Hunter, nutrition specialist, embodies:

The health score; food habits score; uses of food in the body; gardens: what, when, and how to plant; meal planning; corrective diets, and achievement day.

Merry Christmas!

HOME is clothed with its most beautiful garments at this most human and kindly of seasons. Our cold northern winters make the fireside the center of family charm, and absent ones instinctively hie homeward to imbibe its Christmas spirit and joy.

It is my wish for you that your home hearth may abound in Christmas blessings. May your Christmas day be bright and happy, brightness radiated from the Bethlehem star, and happiness inspired by making others happy.—Martha Cole.

'son to be seen on the outside of the package was a bit of mistletoe caught in the knot of ribbon.

On her desk were rolls of the paper, and more ribbon, but the little cards she was working on, held my attention. They were plain little monogrammed correspondence cards, and on them she was penning original little jingles to accompany the various gifts. While the idea was not especially new to me, the verses were. She allowed me to copy some of them, and here they are, for what will add more cheer to a holiday gift than a well-chosen and appropriate bit of rhyme.

With a thimble for a married sister:

It's just a tiny Christmas gift
No bigger than a minute.
But tho it's small I put a host
Of lovely wishes in it.

With a scarf for auntie:

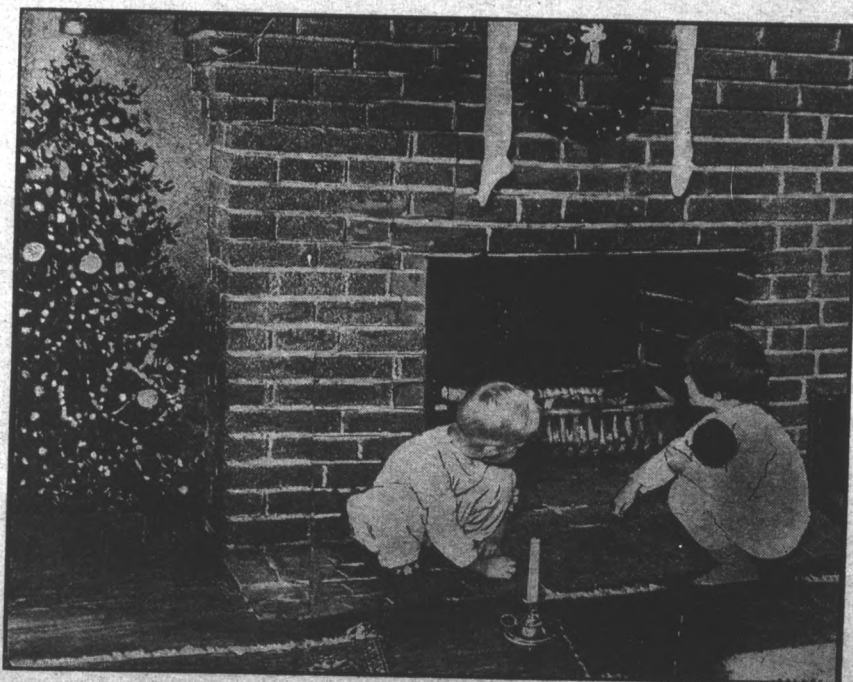
I thot I'd send a fine sedan;
Next, thot I'd send a flivver.
Am sending now but this small scarf,
So please excuse the giver.

The above verse would be suitable for various gifts, by changing the word "scarf."

With a collar for cousin Mary:
I got a hunch you'd like a dress,
But all I have are patched;
So am sending you a dollar.
Hope you'll find a dress to match.

With a box of goodies for brother in Texas:

It seems a shame to waste the stamps
On such a tiny parcel;



An Investigation Committee of Two Speculating on How Santa is Going to Get Down the Chimney.

Goodies For Christmas Dinner

These appetizing appetizers will add zest to your holiday dinner.

Ginger Cocktail.

1 cup shredded pineapple 1 cup sugar
1 cup diced orange 1-2 cup water
1 cup strawberries, 3 tsp. minced preserved
drained ginger

Boil sugar and water five minutes. Add ginger, and when cold, pour over fruit. Let stand in a cold place one hour. Garnish with tiny strips of candied citron.

Cherry Cocktail.

1 cup cherries 1/2 cup orange juice
1 cup currants 1/2 cup powdered sugar

Use large cherries, and stone. If canned currants are used, the spiced currants are best. Less sugar is needed for canned fruit. A good garnish for this is a sprig of mint.

Waldorf Crackers.

Spread long, salted, crisp crackers with a thin coat of cream cheese. Cover with a layer of red currant jelly and a sprinkling of ground nut-meats. "Yum, yum" will echo around the table after this dish is served.

Minced Oysters.

1 egg 1 cup oysters cut in
1 cup milk 1 place
1 cup cooked rice 1 tsp. onion juice
Salt, paprika.

Beat the egg, add the other ingredients and mix well together. Turn into buttered ramekins. Place them in a pan of hot water and bake in a moderate oven until firm. Turn from the molds on to a hot platter and serve with cheese sauce.

Graham Nut Bread.

A loaf of this would make a pleasing Christmas gift.

1 1/2 cups graham flour 4 tsp. sugar
1 1/2 cups white flour 3 tsp. baking powder
1/2 cup chopped walnut 1 cup sweet milk
meats 1/2 cup thin cream
1/2 cup seeded raisins 1 well-beaten egg
1 tsp. salt

Mix all dry ingredients, stir in nuts and raisins, add egg, milk, and cream. Mix thoroughly. Put in baking pan and bake slowly for an hour. This is nice served with fresh, sweet butter and maple sauce.

Perfection Turnips.

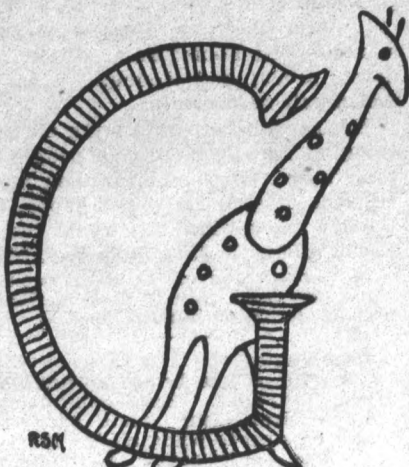
Pare and dice fine-grained, mild-flavored turnips and cook until tender in

boiling water, salted during the last part of the cooking. Drain, and to each quart of diced turnips add two tablespoonfuls of butter and let stand until the butter is absorbed. Just before serving, pour over them one and one-half cups of seasoned white sauce.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

SOME splendid letters were received this week from housewives who have found ways to eliminate a part of their housework, that they may have more time for recreation and companionship with their families. Watch for their letters next week.—M. C.

TELL TALE 'NIALS.



If your 'nial letter's G,
Like as not a clown you'll be;
Cut up capers, make 'em laugh,
Graceful as a tall giraffe.

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.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

The Mouse's Merry Christmas

THE minute Tilly Tumble spied the little field mouse in her old shoe, she flopped the tongue down and pinched the top tight together.

"No, sir, little field mouse, you aren't going to run away from me again," said Tilly. "Come here, Billy, I've found the little runaway rascal," she called to Billy, who was searching for the little mouse in the hallway.

"Where is he?" asked Billy, as he spied Tilly holding her old shoe.

"Right in there," said Tilly, pointing to her old shoe.

"Not a very nice house for a little

mouse," said Billy. "We'll have to find a better place for him."

Then Billy Bounce and Tilly Tumble put their two little heads together to plan what they would do next with the little field mouse. This meant that something was sure to happen.



For Many Days the Little Mouse Lived in the Cage.

mouse," said Billy. "We'll have to find a better place for him."

Then Billy Bounce and Tilly Tumble put their two little heads together to plan what they would do next with the little field mouse. This meant that something was sure to happen.

It always did, when these two little friends got their heads together.

So this was how it came about that the little gray field mouse found himself being dumped from Tilly's old shoe into a bird cage.

The little mouse had never seen such a queer house before. He could see out all about him, yet he could not get out.

For many days the little mouse lived in this cage. Then one morning when Tilly came to give him food and water she found him curled up in a little ball in the bottom of the cage, looking very sad. Tilly couldn't talk to the little mouse, for she couldn't understand one word of mouse language, so she just sat down to think about it. Looking out of the window, she spied a little black streak scurrying under a shock of pop corn out in the garden. She ran over to Billy's house to tell him all about it, and the two were soon back to investigate. All they could find were hundreds of little tracks in the snow, and a little hole in the ground under the corn shock, but they guessed the rest of the story. Some little field mice lived here.

"The little field mice are getting ready for their Christmas dinner. Our little field mouse is very sad because he can't be with them," said Billy, thoughtfully.

"He can't have a merry Christmas in that cage all alone," said Tilly. "We'll just have to fix it so he will."

And they did fix it. Next week we shall learn what they did.

Safety-Profit-Availability

It is one thing to invest money.

It is another thing to invest it safely.

It is still another thing to invest it profitably.

And it is still another thing to invest it both safely and profitably, and at the same time be able to draw your money or cash your investment in an emergency or when wanted at 100 cents on the dollar.

Availability is a big word and means much. It means as much as safety, and profit.

Ready cash is always worth much more than money tied up.

That is why the Savings Certificates issued by this Company have proven so popular all these many years.

For 36 years people have been able to cash them for their full value with profits—when wanted.

They are like ready cash, earning 5 per cent and 6 per cent.

Ask for Booklet.

Resources
\$9,600,000

Established
1889

The National Loan & Investment Company

1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association

Under State Supervision

F-I-S-H

Rich in phosphorus. The great brain and nerve food. Eat fish now. From the clear, icy waters of our northern lakes. Direct to you at wholesale prices. New catch. Best quality. Our line never more complete. 25 years experience and honest dealing your guarantee of satisfaction.

Choice Frozen Fish

Herring, round 4c; dressed 5c; skinned, dressed and headless 9c; Perch, round 5c; skinned, dressed and headless 12c; Halibut, 16c; Salmon, 14c; Cod, 14c. Pickering, 9c; Smoked Bluefish, 10 pound cartons, \$1.00; newly salted Flat Lake Herring, hundred pound half barrel, \$6.00. Package charge on frozen fish only, 35c per hundred pounds. Many other varieties.

Tell us your wants. Order direct from this ad including remittance or write for late price list.



WISCONSIN
FISHING CO.
Dept. E
Green Bay, Wis.

References: McCartney National Bank and thousands of satisfied customers.



Now shipping, new winter caught fish. Prices Low. Write for complete Price List.

BADGER FISH CO., Dept. D, Green Bay, Wis.

Color Your Butter

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



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington Vt.

Choice Frozen FISH

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. Tulabe 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.



100 lbs. Fancy Large Round Herring \$3.75, dressed \$4.50. Fancy Round Perch \$4.00, skinned ready fry \$3.00. Package charge 35c. Send for complete price list.

Consumers Fish Co., Green Bay, Wis.

--F-I-S-H--

100 lbs. Newly Frozen Round Herring & Bluefish \$4.10; Dressed Herring & Bluefish \$4.84; Perch \$4.35; Pickering, Round \$9.35; Pickering, headless and dressed \$11.35; Salmon \$13.35; Small Halibut \$14.35; Flounders \$11.35; 10 lbs. Smoked Bluefish \$1.00; Smoked Lake Chubs \$2.00; Smoked Salmon Chunks \$2.00. Write for complete price list.

JOHNSON FISH CO., Green Bay, Wis.

FRUIT PACKAGES

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KINDS OF FRUIT PACKAGES

PLANT BANDS ALL SIZES, AMERICAN PINT AND QUART BASKETS. PROMPT SHIPMENT

Order now Write for prices

THAYER & COMPANY

Dept. M.
BENTON HARBOR, MICHIGAN
POST OFFICE BOX 185



Robes or Coats

You furnish cow hide or horse hide. We do the tanning, making up in our own factory. Send for our catalogue, get our reasonable prices.

W. W. Weaver
Custom Tanner
Reading, Mich.

A Michigan Farmer Limer Gets Results. Try One.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Some Santa Claus Letters

Prize Winning Merry Circlers Show Judgement in Their Requests

Dear Santa:

Is it possible that Christmas is almost here?

Is it true that winter's come?

And stockings soon there'll be to fill

For every tiny Jack and Jill.

So, now my bid I'm entering here.

You see, I'll be left out, I fear,

So I'm sending in my dearest wish

For the greatest of all my Christmas

bliss.

It isn't a doll or a kit of tools,

It's some of the greatest of all your

jewels.

A ton of health, and a ton of strength

Would just measure out to my full

length.

A great big lump of patience, too,

Is one of the gifts I'd ask of you.

A barrel of truth and energy

To make me what I hope to be;



Elvin Noisin Says This is One of His Vacation Sports.

A cask of faithful love sublime
To soften my journey with Father
Time.

Just give me a chance to do my best;
I grant, dear sir, I may stand the test.
I hope that where e'er I shall go
I shall the kindest wisdom show.

There! I've asked enough, my good-
ness knows.

My greediness, this letter shows,
So, I guess I'll sign my name,
And wait for prancing reindeer tame.
—Bernice M. Ball.

Dear Santa:

My only desire for a Christmas gift
is for health and happiness. Bring
also to the TB. children at the Mich-
igan State Sanatorium, "sunshine and
happiness," and may the radios bring
them abundant joys.

Send each M. C., and the non-M.
C.'s also, a loyal spirit that will tend
only to spread sunshine and joy any-
where and everywhere.

Teach us to think of others as well
as of ourselves, and thus to help oth-
ers carry their hardships.—Linda
Gaeth.

Dear Santa Claus:

I venture to write you just a word,
to let you know in season, as Christ-
mas time draws near, what Papa's lit-
tle Junior would like to have this year.

Would you bring Sis a necktie, so I
may again wear mine? She thinks
she would like a necktie, with a nice,
fine, pink silk line.

My mother would like a rocker. One
in which she may sit, when work is
done, to chat or read, or sew, or mend,
or knit.

Could you guess what Dad wants,
Santa? I bet you could, "by heck."
It sure is some desire—and that's "a
Solo-Deck."

I want a brand new wagon, my old
one lost its glue; a pair of skates with
shoes attached; a lumber-jack or two.
I need some hockey stockings, and a
base ball and a bat; a mitt, a pair of
boxing gloves, a hockey stick and cap.

But most of all, Dear Santa, I ask
that you would bring some happiness
to all the world—to each and every
thing.

My last, and best, desire, 'tis only
me that knows. I wish you would stop
at Howell, Michigan, and see those
new radios.

I saved my hard-earned pennies for
those troubled with disease; do help
them, Santa, if you can. And if you
will—oh, please!—do not forget Dear
Uncle Frank, who helped us all these
years, and I and Merry Circlers do
send him thanks and cheers.

Yes, you bet I know you're busy, and
it's time I must retire. So be sure
and don't forget me.—Yours, John Jr.
Neddermeyer.

(John Jr.'s letter came late, but he
got a prize anyhow.—U. F.)

Dear Santa:

Please bring us thankful hearts
to be thankful for what we get,
even if it is just a little.

We should remember what we
celebrate Christmas for. It was
Christ's birthday, and He came to
the earth to save us from our sins
and to teach us the Golden Rule.
And we are all glad to welcome
Santa Claus.—Bertha Wolters.

Dear Santa:

As the cold north wind blows over
the fields, and the soft white snow
falls silently to earth, and you leave
your home in the cold, barren North
to bring each and everyone a gift,
please bring this earth a gift that shall
never be forgotten.

Bring to us a great peace and joy,
a peace and joy throughout this whole
world that all shall feel and enjoy.

Let there be such a great peace that
this whole world shall be as one great
and good nation, and that all men
shall be as brothers, regardless of race
or color.

Let every bell that rings, peal out
the word Peace! Peace! Peace! And
every echo sound Peace, Peace, Peace!

With the coming of such a peace,
everyone would think of that first
Christmas, when the angels sang,
"Peace on earth and good will to men."

Dear Santa, this is the one gift I
want, and I am sure, Santa, that I am
speaking for many others, too. Bye-
bye, Santa, until I see you coming with
your reindeer and sleigh.—Helen Dun-
bar.

Dear Santa:

I thought I would write and tell you
of a very poor family that lives back

The Santa Claus Special

THIS is the Santa Claus Let-
ter Special Issue. I like the
prize-winning letters, because
they express good sentiments
and unselfish thoughts. Such
are the kind of thoughts one
ought to have all the time, but
more especially at Christmas
time.

I wish a Merry Christmas to
you all.—Uncle Frank.

on a big point, all woods but a few
acres, about four miles from our home.
The log house is very crude, and cer-
tainly does not look like a home; you
may have to look hard to find it, be-
cause it is so hidden. Not many peo-
ple pass, even in the summer. The
house has no chimney, just a stove
pipe; but I guess you can go in the
door, as it is never locked.

There is a family of three—Alice,
Bobby, and Kenneth Moor. Their fath-
er was killed in the war, which left
their mother a widow. Alice, the little
girl, is four years old. I don't think
she ever saw a doll. Bobby, eight,

loves flowers; and Kenneth, the oldest,
likes birds. Kenneth once caught a
robin; but it wouldn't eat, so he let it
go again.

I would like you to bring Alice, a
mamma doll; Bobby, an assortment of
flower seeds; and Kenneth, a parrot
and a pair of canaries.

You needn't bother to bring me any-
thing, as long as those poor people get
something. You may bring their moth-
er something to make her happy, but
I don't know what she would like.—
Kathryn Berg, R. 2, Sutton's Bay, Mich.

(Kathryn's address is given because
some may wish to help make a Christ-
mas at the Moor home).

Dear Santa:

I want you to bring my brother
some new ears. Please don't bring
Uncle Frank any waste baskets,
and be sure to bring all the Merry
Circlers some paper and pencils
to write letters to Uncle Frank.
You can bring Uncle Frank some
glasses so he can see better. Don't
bring the teachers any whips;
they might use them on us. Bring
mother some new false teeth, and
dad a wig. I guess that is all I
want you to bring.—Dorothy Topp.

Dear Santa:

No, Christmas is not what it used
to be. When I was younger, of course,
I looked forward with eagerness to
Christmas. But, now that I am older,
Christmas has lost some of its charms.
Albeit, I still can imagine what I would
like Santa to bring.

If I am enjoying these things, I
would like others to enjoy them, too.
Happiness, peace, health, freedom from



Lura Lincoln is a Sailor with Her Boats at Sea.

worry and fear, and other spiritual
things are the things I would like
Santa to bring, not only to me, but to
others.

Of the material things, I would like
only the ones that are the most im-
portant; such as, food, clothing and
shelter.—Jack Kantola.

Dear Santa Claus:

It is again time for you to appear,
Santa, to distribute over the world joy
and happiness, with your many other
wonderful things. I wonder what you
have in your pack for us this year? I

A Few More Parents Letters

Which Came too Late For Parents' Week

Favors Knickers.

I am not a mother, although I am
trying to answer that purpose, as we
are raising a boy. So, I realize a little
the problems a mother has.

I have been very interested in what
the boys and girls are doing. I think
they are doing great work, both in
contests and in letter writing. They
have had some pretty good discus-
sions.

I must congratulate you, Uncle
Frank, on your wisdom in getting up
the contests, for you use subjects in
which all can use their talents, some
as story tellers, some as cartoonists,
etc. The results show we have some
pretty talented young people in Mich-
igan.

Uncle Frank, don't you think a Bible
Contest would be nice some time? Say,
ask ten questions; such as, "Where
are the Ten Commandments found?"
etc., and see how many could answer
them without the aid of the Bible or
another person. I notice the universi-
ties are doing quite a lot of it.

As to knickers, I think they are the
very thing for girls who are working
out on the farm, going berrying, or
such-like. But they are not the thing
in public. What would we say if the
men should dress up in our clothes
and promenade the streets? Everyone
would soon be "up in arms." However,
I know, had knickers been in style
when I was a girl, and I had a pair, I
wouldn't have had the tumbles I had
by stepping on my dress when helping
to make hay.

I could say more, but I'll close and
leave space for someone else.

I thank you, Uncle Frank, for giving

the mothers a place on your pages.—
A Michigan Farmer Reader.

Believes Contests Are Good.

I suppose I am too late to get in
on the Parents' Week, but I will write
anyway.

I think the Merry Circle is a good
thing, for it makes the children take
an interest in reading; and I think
they learn when they read.

I think the Read-and-Win Contests
are the best, as the children have to
read the different parts of the paper;
and in that way they read interesting
topics which otherwise they would fall
to notice.—Mrs. M. S. Greca.

Against Flappers.

I am so glad you gave the parents
a chance to express themselves to the
nieces and nephews.

To me, it is just as bad for a boy
to be a tough as it is for a girl to be
tough. But I think that girls who use
lipstick and war paint, have bobbed
hair, and wear knickers, are just as
reckless as boys who smoke, play
cards, and use bad language. Some
girls do these things, too.

I read of one girl who said that girls
were not noticed by the boys if they
were not flappers. I would rather be
an old maid, with a cat and a parrot,
than a flapper. On the other hand, if I
were a boy, I would rather be Robin-
son Crusoe than a tough.

Now, just a word to the elder ones:
Don't take your boys where your girls
can't go.

To all: There is nothing so kingly
as Kindness, so let us all be kings and
queens.—Love to all, Aunt Busy Bee.

will try to suggest a few things that we need, so you won't disappoint us.

First of all, Santa, bring to all the belief in you, so every person in the world will believe in you. Then, please bring to the world a universal peace, so that no more wars will come to us to kill half of our people.

Help this generation to do all that has been begun for it, and stay the sufferings of many of the people.

Bring to all, Santa, the belief in God, especially at this time, when His son was born.

I have put a big problem before you, dear Santa; but I am sure you will try to do as many of these things as you can.

I want you to do something for Uncle Frank in his work for the Merry

Christmas Contest

THIS time I am asking you to make as many words as possible from the letters in the words "Merry Christmas." Ten prizes will be given to those making the most actual words, not including proper names. Please number your words. The first two prizes will be handy pencil boxes; the next three, dictionaries; the next five, dandy clutch pencils.

All who send in good lists of words, and are not Merry Circle members, will receive Merry Circle membership cards and buttons.

Please put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of your paper. If you are an M. C. put M. C. after your name. This contest closes December 24. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Circle; so please send him a new Waste Basket, as I am sure his must be worn out by now.

Be sure to come with your sleigh and reindeers this year, as you always have. Don't try to please some of these "kids" by coming in an airplane.—Faithfully waiting, The World—By Geneva Kohlenberger.

Dear Santa Claus:

I do not want to ask too much of you; but I presume you are willing to help me, as you are a kind and dear, loving, old man.

Well, it won't be very long before we will hear the bells ringing, the children singing, and carols come flying from everyone's mouth. Truly, that's when I will "laugh." But, most of all, I like to see Santa stumble about, open a pack, and hand out toys for good little boys and girls.

I would like him to hand me a nice new dress, with stockings to match, and a box crammed full of good candies and nuts, for I consider I've been good.

But, dear me! There's lots of things I would like, but I don't want to tire you of making out my list, for it is such a short time before Christmas, and there are so many for you to remember.

But please don't forget mother and father, who are waiting, too, for their gifts; nor dear little brother, who sits by, waiting for his rub-a-dub-dub; or little sister, sitting near by, biting her tongue and looking at a big wax doll.

Well, I must close, as it will tire you out to read this letter.—From a want-to-be Merry Circler, Helen Stauffer.

Dear Santa:

This year I am not going to ask for anything for myself, but for others who need it worse than I. Please give my presents to some poor children who have never had a real Christmas, and I will receive more joy than as if you had given them to me. Thank you, Santa; I will think of how happy they will be when they receive them.—Your friend, Francis Hill.

VERSE CONTEST WINNERS.

The verse contest, which was announced two weeks ago, brought in a lot of letters. Several of the contestants said that they liked that kind of

contest best. Quite a few had the verse wrong, some using "taste" instead of "state," or "sit" instead of "it's."

Out of the big pile of correct papers, the following were picked as winners:

Pencil Boxes.

Dwight L. Taylor, R. 10, Charlotte, Mich.

Elnora Fay, Levering, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Ivis Pickel, East Jordan, Mich.

Earl S. Bowen, Lapeer, Mich.

Reuben Johnson, R. 1, Hermansville, Mich.

Pencils.

Dorothy C. Shoup, Powers, Mich., care of Sanatorium.

Dorothy Lamb, R. 1, Harbor Beach, Mich.

Eloise Walker, R. 1, Pompeii, Mich.

Emma Alban, A. 2, Clinton, Mich.

Mildred Gilbert, R. 5, Plymouth, Mich.

THE BAREFOOT GIRL.

Blessings on thee, little dame,
Barebacked girl with knees the same;
With thy turned-down silken hose,
And thy thin, transparent clothes,
With thy red lips reddened more,
Smeared with lipstick from the store;
With thy make-up on thy face,
And thy bobbed hair jaunty grace.
From my heart I give thee joy,
Glad that I was born a boy!

—Reginald Robinson.

VERSE CONTEST SOLUTION.

HERE is the correct solution of the verse contest. In the last line either "it's" or "tis" could be used.

Think big and your deeds will grow;
Think small and you'll fall behind;
Think that you can and you will,
It's all in the state of mind.

MANURE SHOULD BE SAVED.

(Continued from page 613).

ping boards may be built under any type of perches in an hour. The time and expense is little, as compared with the saving assured in cleaning the hen-house.

The fine thing about the properly constructed dropping board is that the poultry manure is easy to save. One would be surprised to know just what he is losing daily if he is not conserving the manure from the farm flock. Experiments show that chickens make a great deal of manure, and when preserved and cared for, supplies a valuable ingredient to enrich the soil.

To save the manure it should be kept dry, as it is high in water, nitrogen, and phosphoric acid and potash. Thus a good absorbent must be put on the dropping boards, or under the perches if dropping boards are not used. The absorbent mostly recommended and used, is equal parts of land plaster and loam. This mixture is inexpensive and serves the purpose very well. Many farmers might use sifted ashes with every assurance of success. Ground phosphate rock is often used.

Sawdust and shavings are used, but not recommended. Not so much because their use will cause any serious loss of the fertilizing constituents from the manure, but more so because their continued use will injure the land. Lime is also objectionable because it liberates the ammonia which contains the nitrogen. It is well to put the droppings into a receptacle that can be closed tight enough to prevent the rain from leaching them.

Where the farmer has only a small flock, he may spread the droppings upon the garden and other truck patches, as soon as it is made. If no better means are available, the manure may be put in barrels until a convenient time to haul away. Chicken manure is especially valuable for vegetable growers and gardeners.—H. Q. H.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

The fifth week of the contest showed five Leghorn pens in the lead. Hanson's Oregon pen led with 234 eggs. An Indiana pen belonging to George Sutton came next with 247 eggs. A. E. Virgil's pen, also from Indiana, followed with 219. The Aseltine poultry farm, of Grand Rapids, and the Peter poultry farm pen, of Indiana, were tied for fourth place.

PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens
in laying trim

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

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

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

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

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

See the combs and wattles turn red.

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

That's when you get eggs.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

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

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

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.

60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.

200 hens the 25-lb. pail

500 hens the 100-lb. drum

For 25 hens there is a smaller package

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

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

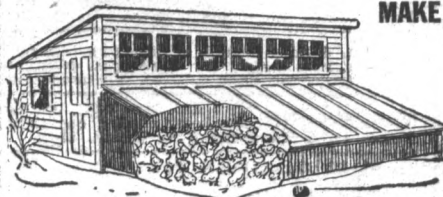
Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
The Michigan Farmer

Keep Chicks Healthy

MAKE THEM GROW FASTER — LAY EARLIER
WITH NEW WONDER

Flex-O-Glass SCRATCH SHED



Lets Ultra-Violet Rays Thru
Weather-proof—Transparent—Unbreakable

1-8 COST of GLASS
How Ultra-Violet Rays Develop

Chicks 1-3 Faster These are the life-giving, energizing, tissue building rays of the sun. Chicks under glass get practically none of these rays; they won't pass through glass—and chicks out in the weather are subject to cold and disease. But—put your chicks under FLEX-O-GLASS. This new wonder material sorts out the sun's rays as they strike the surface. The ultra-violet rays pass through, in concentrated form; your chicks will become full of pep, grow like weeds, and lay 1/2 quicker. But FLEX-O-GLASS is necessary to give your chicks full benefit of the light-sorting process which passes ultra-violet rays in concentrated form. State Experiment Stations recommend FLEX-O-GLASS; your protection. One of thousands of satisfied users says "I had splendid success with Flex-O-Glass."

What this New Wonder Material is Flex-O-Glass is a strong, durable cloth base sheeting coated with a newly discovered preparation making a transparent substitute for glass at 1/8 the cost, yet better as it lets the healthful Ultra-Violet rays of the sun thru (glass doesn't) and holds heat better. Absolutely waterproof, air-tight and unbreakable. Keeps out cold, rain, snow, and storm. Admits only warm diffused sunlight. Easily installed. Just cut with shears and tack on.

HOT BEDS—RAISE STRONGER PLANTS

QUICKER Because Flex-O-Glass admits concentrated Ultra-Violet rays, makes plants grow much faster and stronger than under glass. Quickly pays for itself. Ideal for hot houses because it scatters light exactly as wanted and does not chill as glass does, yet costs only 1/8 as much and far easier installed. Also used in factory, office and school windows to diffuse sunlight. Actually makes room lighter.

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. COMPANY, Dept. 115
1451 N. CIGERO AVENUE CHICAGO, ILLINOIS

Makes hens lay all winter. Build this scratch shed for your hens quickly and cheaply. Give poultry the soft sunlight full of Ultra-Violet rays indoors during winter months that they must have to produce eggs. (Glass stops these rays.) A FLEX-O-GLASS covered scratch shed keeps hens comfortable and healthy in all kinds of weather. Sunlight is the only heat and health producer nature offers. Why not use it? Let your hens scratch and feed in comfort and they will lay the eggs! This new scratch shed will pay for itself in a short time. Makes ideal sunroom for early hatched chicks. Also used to enclose porches, storm doors—saves fuel. Makes a bright, sun-lit room.

Use Flex-O-Glass at Our Risk

Order your supply today. Use it 10 days. If then you do not find results better than if glass were used or if you are not more than satisfied send it back and we will refund your money without question. Isn't that fair?

PRICES—All Postage Prepaid

Per yd. 35¢; inches wide—1 yd. 50¢; 5 yds. at 40¢; 10 yds. at 35¢; 25 yds. at 33¢; 100 yds. or more at 32¢ per yard. Quantity prices F. O. B. on request.

SPECIAL \$5 Offer

For \$5.00 we will send you 15 yds. of Flex-O-Glass 35¢ inches wide post-paid (135 sq. ft.) Covers scratch shed 9 x 15 ft. (enough for 200 chicks.) Order today, you take no risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money refunded. Add 3¢ per yard outside U.S. Free book with every order, contains instructions and information on poultry diseases and remedies. Don't lose our address. Order direct from factory today.

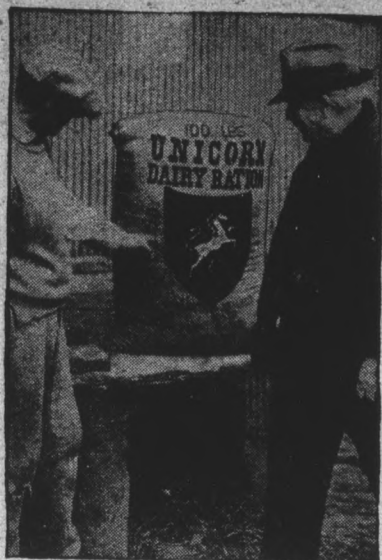
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1451 N. Cicero Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Find enclosed \$5.00 for which send me..... yards of Flex-O-Glass 35¢ in. wide, by prepaid parcel post. It is understood that if I am not satisfied after using it for 10 days I may return it and you will refund my money.

Name.....

Town..... State.....



That Bag of Feed is good for 350 to 400 pounds of milk

Here is how you can prove it in your own barn:

For just one day, weigh grain fed and milk produced by your milking herd

Write figures here:

lbs. grain, lbs. milk

Dividing milk by feed, then 1 lb. of grain makes

lbs. of milk

Take six days to make the change and feed Unicorn for one month

Write one day's figures here:

lbs. Unicorn, lbs. milk

Then 1 lb. of Unicorn makes: lbs. of milk

From these two sets of figures you can find difference in grain cost of 100 lbs. of milk with the two feeds. The Unicorn cost will be from 10 to 50 cents less on each 100 of milk!

Start test tomorrow. It's an easy way to find out how to save feed-money.

Unicorn can be fed straight or mixed in any proportion from 75 Unicorn and 25 your own grain, down to 50-50 with good clover or alfalfa.

UNICORN
is sold at
Good Feed Stores

Even though 3 bags of Unicorn do the work of 4 bags of ordinary feeds, you will find that the price of Unicorn is usually no higher.

CHAPIN & COMPANY, Chicago

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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FOR SALE Two registered Guernsey heifer-cows. Also wish to trade registered Guernsey heifer calf for registered Guernsey Bull. **CHARLES F. CLIPPERT**, or **Clippert Brick Company**, 31st Street Post Office, Detroit, Mich.

GUERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 19,460.50 milk, 909.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. **T. V. HICKS**, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

Guernseys Some real bargains in registered cows and heifers, one young bull. **W. W. Burdick**, Williamston, Mich.

Practically pure Guernsey or Holstein dairy calves, \$20 each, crated for shipment. **Edgewood Dairy Farms**, Whitewater, Wis.

College Butter Boy

A sire of outstanding quality from a 32-lb. dam with a 365-day record of 1,112 lbs. butter and 25,079 lbs. milk. He has been in service in the famous Pontiac State Hospital herd for several years, and has sired an excellent lot of calves. His first tested daughter made over 800 lbs. in a year as a Jr. 2-year-old.

Select one of his sons for a herd sire. **Pontiac Blood Will Tell.**



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Lansing, Michigan

"Macfarmco" Holsteins

LET YOUR NEXT HERD SIRE be a "MACFARMCO" Colantha bred Bull from high producing A. R. O. & C. T. A. Dams. Visitors always welcome to our 20th century new Barn.

McPHERSON FARM CO., Howell, Michigan.

Bull Bargains

We offer three sons of Count Veeman Segis Pieba, our 1,273-lb. champion, that are ready for service at bargain prices. These bulls are straight, good typed, and out of dams with official records up to 21 lbs. as two-year-olds. Write for extended pedigrees and pictures.

LAKEFIELD FARM, Clarkston, Michigan

For Sale—Young **HOLSTEIN BULL** by our Carnation sire. World's record breeding on both sides, sire and dam. Also a few fine heifers. **HILLCREST FARM**, Kalamazoo, Mich.

For Sale One new milch registered Holstein cow, six years old, T. B. tested, \$125. **D. E. DEAN**, R. No. 2, Milford, Mich.

Fine Registered Herd Registered Hereford Cattle Reason for sale, is closing out cattle raising. Address, **CHAS. M. HEALD**, Grand Rapids Savings Bank Bldg., Grand Rapids, Mich.

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

for sale, excellent bull calves from R. of M. dams. **COLDWATER JERSEY FARM**, Coldwater, Mich.

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

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

Benmyhome Farm offers Shorthorn bulls, all ages, from heavy milking, easy fleshing strain. Write **JOE MORIARTY**, Hudson, Mich.

POLLED SHORTHORN COWS, \$65 up. Bulls, heifers, O. I. C. and C. W. Swine. Come or write. **FRANK BARTLETT**, Dryden, Mich.

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

Brown Swiss Bull Calf for sale, also cows and heifers. **E. T. SPENCER**, R. 1, Sunfield, Mich.

HOGS

Michigan's Premier Duroc Herd offers Service boars, bred and open gilts, fall pigs. **Lakefield Farms**, Clarkston, Mich.

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.

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 Hog Book Originators and most extensive breeders. **THE L. B. SILVER CO.**, Box 196, Salem, Ohio

O. I. C. HOGS FOR SALE Tried sows, boars and gilts. **JAMES LEAVENS**, Linwood, Mich.

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

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

ROUGHING 'EM THROUGH.

A VERY great many farm animals throughout the country are going to learn this winter what "Roughing It" means. We can use the term also in its roughest sense, as neither the quality, nor the quantity, of the roughage to be found this fall on most farms is up to normal. The straw piles are not half their usual size, good hay is scarce, thousands of acres of bean pods that ordinarily make a good, cheap roughage, have been weathered until they are hardly fit for feed. There is a goodly supply of corn fodder, though large quantities of it was not in the shock until after the frosts came.

Fortunately, from the animals' standpoint, the feed grains—corn, oats, bar-

Grove Farm is to save all the promising ewe lambs until they are a year old, and then, if they do not develop into desirable stock that will improve the standard of my flock, I dispose of them. It is very difficult oftentimes to foretell what ewe lambs will mature into.

Mating results frequently vary markedly in breeding ewes, making it hard to determine the outcome until the lambs come to maturity. I do not like to be too hasty in the selection of my ewe lambs. In a number of instances I have misjudged. My neighbor, a breeder of fine dairy cattle, sold a bull a number of years ago that he would have gladly paid many times the amount he received for him, if he could have gotten him back. He was dead. His value was not recognized



King of the Fairies, Shorthorn Bull Owned by the Prince of Wales, Takes First Prize in the Shorthorn Class at the International. The animal Was Bred in England, and Now Heads Herd on the Prince's Canadian Ranch.

ley and rye—are comparatively cheap, and will be used more liberally than usual this winter. In the sugar beet sections the beet tops will also fill a more needed place in the ration than before. They are really a valuable feed, a fact which does not seem to be generally appreciated, judging from the careless way in which we see so many of them overfed and wasted. To get the best results from feeding beet tops, they should be fed in combination with dry, non-laxative foods, such as corn fodder, or straw, or clover hay, and then not in too great quantities. Cows will keep in the pink of condition when fed beet tops as a part ration, and, if not overfed, I consider them the equal of corn silage. Cows like them and, if allowed, will eat large quantities of them. Fed too liberally, they become a poison, and are very purgative.

On our farm we are handling the cattle much the same as we did last winter, and as told in these columns. About a bushel of beet tops per head are fed night and morning, along with corn fodder and one feed of hay, (alfalfa or clover), at noon. The bean pods, such as they are, will be used liberally for bedding. There will be little danger of the cattle eating of them to excess. Some of the cows that are suckling calves may need to go into the boxes and get a taste of grain to keep them in smooth condition; but the dry cows and growing heifers will have to rough it and, from past experience, we know we will not need to be ashamed of their appearance when springtime comes.—P. P.

SAVE THE BEST EWES LAMBS.

GOOD ewe lambs should be saved each year to replenish the breeding flock. My practice at Forest

until it was too late. Keep the best ewe lambs until you are sure what they are worth.

I always look upon my ewe lamb crop as a resource for strengthening and intensifying desirable characteristics in the flock. There is always an opportunity for improvement in mutation type and quality of wool. By selecting regularly the ewe lambs that possess proper type and a superior quality of wool, one can do this. I aim to keep the same number of ewe lambs each season, that I sell of old ewes, so that I not only keep up the size of my flock, but constantly improve the standard of my flock as well.—Leo C. Reynolds.

COW TESTING WORK CONTINUES TO GROW IN MICHIGAN.

FOR the month of October, 107 cow testing associations were operating in Michigan, from which there have been eighty-five reports received at the dairy extension office. A total of 2,088 herds have been tested in the eighty-five associations reporting. These herds have a grand total of 23,072 cows under test, in which 4,587 were listed as dry cows. Dairy production is apparently on the up-turn, compared with the month of September. There are 541 cows listed in the October report, against 415 in the September report, which have produced over fifty pounds of butter-fat. Another interesting item found in the October summary is that 230 cows were sold to the butcher as unprofitable animals. This is practically the cow population of one cow testing association, and on a basis of 23,000 cows tested, it represents one per cent of the animals sold during the month. Further, there were thirty-one pure-bred sires purchased by cow testing association members during October.

Michigan at International

Here Exhibitors Capture Many Livestock Prizes

WHILE Michigan's outstanding victory at the great International Live Stock and Grain Show at Chicago was in the grain and hay departments, her exhibitors brought home no small amount of winnings from the live stock end of the 1925 show, as will be seen from a study of the winnings given herewith:

Cattle Classes.

In the breeding Aberdeen Angus classes, Woodcote Stock Farm, of Ionia, took 2nd on yearling herds; 3rd on pair calves; 4th on get of sire 2nd on two bulls bred and owned by exhibitor; 2nd on bull calved between June 1 and September 30; 4th on bulls calved between October 1 and December 31; 4th on bulls calved between June 1, 1922, and May 31, 1923; 4th on three bulls owned by exhibitor; 6th on heifers calved between October 1 and December 31, 1924; 3rd on two females bred and owned by exhibitor; 7th on heifers calved between January 1 and May 31, 1924; 7th on cows calved before June 1, 1922; 7th on heifers calved between June 1 and December 31, 1924; 7th on bulls calved after January 1, 1925; 3rd on senior yearlings in carcass class.

W. E. Scripps, of Orion, Michigan, was awarded 2nd on bulls calved between June 1, 1922, and May 31, 1923; 4th on aged herd; 3rd on heifers calved between October 1 and December 31, 1924; 5th on heifers calved between June 1 and September 30, 1924; 5th on cows calved before June 1, 1922; 5th on junior calves; 7th on bulls calved between June 1 and December 31, 1923.

In the fat Aberdeen Angus classes, the Michigan State College was awarded 2nd and 3rd on senior yearling steers; 2nd on junior yearling steers; 2nd on herds.

In breeding Shorthorn class, C. H. Prescott & Son, of Tawas City, took 2nd and 10th on bulls calved between June 1 and September 30, 1924; 2nd on two bulls; 5th on three bulls.

In fat Shorthorns, the Michigan State College was awarded 6th on senior calves.

The top cow in the breeding Shorthorn cattle sale was sold by Rosewood Farms, of Howell, Michigan, for \$750.

L. C. Kelly & Son, of Plymouth, Michigan, was awarded 4th on bulls calved before June 1, 1922; 4th on cows calved between January 1 and May 31, 1924, in the breeding Polled Shorthorn class.

The Michigan State College was awarded 5th on junior calves; 6th on senior yearling steers; 10th on herds in the fat Hereford class.

In the carcass classes, Hall Orchards, Inc., Belding, Michigan, had reserve champion; 2nd and 3rd in Aberdeen Angus Association Specials; 3rd in senior yearlings.

F. E. Shepherd & Son, of Charlotte, Michigan, took third in American Shorthorn Specials.

Swine.

In the breeding Berkshire class, Corey Farms, New Haven, Michigan, was awarded 1st on aged boar; 1st on junior boar pigs; 1st on senior yearling sow; 1st, 4th and 5th on junior sow pig; 1st and 4th on young herd; 1st on produce of same sow; 2nd and 3rd on junior yearling boar; 2nd on senior boar pig; 2nd on aged sow; 2nd on aged herd; 3rd, 4th and 5th on junior yearling sow; 3rd on young herds bred by exhibitor; 3rd on get of boar; 5th on senior sow pig; and senior and grand champion boar, and junior and reserve grand champion boar.

In breeding Duroc-Jerseys, C. A. Gross, of Hartford, Michigan, was awarded 3rd on aged boar; 3rd and 4th on Association Specials; 3rd on produce of sow; 4th on aged sow; 4th on senior yearling sow; 4th on best five sows.

In the fat Duroc-Jersey class, the Michigan State College took 5th on pen of barrows and 5th on five barrows.

In breeding Poland Chinas, Cutler & Son, of Plainwell, Michigan, took 1st on produce of sow; 1st on get of boar; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on junior sow pig; 2nd on young herds bred by exhibitor; 4th and 5th on junior boar pigs.

In breeding Tamworth class, W. S. Adams, of Litchfield, Michigan, was awarded 2nd on aged boar; 2nd on junior yearling boar; 3rd on senior yearling boar; 3rd on senior boar pig; 3rd on senior yearling sow; 2nd and 3rd on junior yearling sow; 3rd on aged herd bred by exhibitor; 3rd on young herd bred by exhibitor; 3rd on produce of sow; 3rd and 4th on get of boar; 4th on senior sow pig; 4th on aged herd; 4th on young herd; 5th on aged sow; 5th on junior sow pig.

In breeding Chester Whites, Andy

Adams, of Litchfield, Michigan, was awarded 1st on senior boar pig.

In the fat Chester Whites, the Michigan State College was awarded 5th on pen of three barrows; 6th on barrow from 250-350 pounds; 8th on barrow 150-250 pounds; 8th on five barrows.

In fat Berkshires, the Michigan State College was awarded 2nd on barrow 150-250 pounds; 4th on barrow 250-350 pounds; 4th on pen of three barrows 250-350 pounds; 5th on pen of three barrows 150-250 pounds; 5th on pen of three barrows 350-450 pounds; 6th on pen of five barrows.

In the fat Hampshire class, the Michigan State College was awarded 5th on barrow 150-250 pounds.

In the fat Tamworth class, the Michigan State College was awarded 4th on barrow 150-250 pounds.

In the fat Yorkshire class, the Michigan State College was awarded 2nd on pen of barrows 150-250 pounds, and 3rd and 4th on barrow 150-250 pounds.

In the carcass class, the Michigan State College was awarded 2nd on a Berkshire 100-200 pounds, in a class of 34; 2nd on a Berkshire 200-300 pounds, in a class of 75.

Sheep.

In breeding Oxfords, Bursley Bros. were awarded 2nd on three ram lambs; 3rd on yearling ram; 4th and 5th on ram lambs.

In breeding Rambouilletts, the Michigan State College was awarded 4th on yearling ewe; 5th on three ram lambs; 5th on three ewe lambs.

In breeding Dorsets, S. C. Kelly & Son, of Plymouth, Michigan, were awarded 3rd on aged ram; 3rd on ram lamb; 3rd on graded flock; 3rd on lamb flock; 4th on ewe lamb dropped between September 1, 1924, and February 1, 1925; 4th on pen of lambs.

In breeding Lincoln class, H. G. Crandall, of Cass City, Michigan, was awarded 2nd on aged ram; 3rd on yearling ewe; 3rd on three ewe lambs; 3rd on flock.

In breeding Cotswolds, H. G. Crandall was awarded 2nd on aged ram; 3rd, 4th and 5th on Association Specials; 4th on ram lamb; 4th on three ram lambs; 4th on three ewe lambs; 4th on flock; 5th on ewe lamb.

The Michigan State College was awarded 5th on yearling fat wether, (Cotswolds); 4th on fat Hampshire Special; 4th on fat wether (Oxford); 5th on fat yearling (Oxford).

Horses.

The Michigan State College made a remarkable showing in the Percheron class, taking 1st and 3rd on aged mare; 1st on two-year-old mare; 1st on three mares; senior and grand champion mare; and junior champion mare.

In the Belgian class, W. E. Scripps, of Orion, Michigan, was awarded 2nd on yearling mare; 2nd on filly futurity; 3rd on produce of dam; 4th on aged mare; 5th on two-year-old mare; 2nd on aged stallion; 4th on yearling stallion; 4th on stallion futurity.

The Michigan State College was awarded 2nd on four-year-old stallion.

Miscellaneous.

In the non-collegiate judging contest, the Michigan team ranked third in the judging of sheep, and thirteenth in the judging of all classes of stock.

In the collegiate crops judging contest, the Michigan team ranked 5th in judging all classes; 4th in commercial grading; 4th in comparative placing, and 6th in identification.

In the individual ranking, E. J. Wheeler was awarded 3rd in comparative placing; 5th in commercial grading, and 7th in all classes. S. E. Wolf was given 6th place in commercial grading.

In the club congress, Mary Wilmer was awarded 1st in judging canned goods, and Leona Gale took 6th in the same class. In the style show, Michigan was awarded 8th, and Jeanette Watson was placed 15th in judging clothing. Michigan took 4th in the potato exhibit.

WILL TRAIN COW TESTERS.

ANNOUNCEMENT has been made of a short course for the training of men for positions as cow testers by Karl Knaus, superintendent of the Menominee Agricultural School. The course will last eight weeks, and the entire cost need not exceed \$45, states Mr. Knaus.

The Lambert twins have a new two-pant suit. This provides both of them with pants, and they alternate in wearing the coat.—Sunshine Hollow.

Get The Most out of Home Grown Feeds



"About ninety per cent of the stuff written about 'The Variety of Proteins' is pure bunk. The feeder who has corn, oats, silage, alfalfa, clover and peas has needs only one other feed—Corn Gluten Feed."

So declares one of our biggest authorities on feeding. He says that variety is a very simple thing—easy to understand by any farmer who knows his animals.

The purpose of variety is to make the ration more palatable. If there is any other virtue in variety, you get it in your alfalfa, clover and other leguminous roughage.

Feed your corn, oats, silage and clover hay—with Corn Gluten Feed. You will then make meat or milk at the lowest cost per 100 lbs. In proper combination you get the variety your animals want and the protein they need.

Beef cattle make cheaper gains on Corn Gluten Feed than on grain alone. Dairy cows almost double their yield with Corn Gluten Feed in their ration. This practical feed lot experience can not be changed by theories.

The price of corn does not change its analysis. Sell some of your corn and buy Corn Gluten Feed to supply the protein lacking in your grain. Tell us what you are feeding and we will suggest the right ration for you.

We want to help you get more out of your home grown feeds. Write us for advice on feeding. Get your supply of Corn Gluten Feed from your dealer or from any manufacturer.

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208 South La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.



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OIL BURNING TANK HEATER
Burns with Intense BLUE FLAME
No ashes, smoke, nor sparks. Safe, convenient, and practical. Keeps water in stock tank at the proper temperature in zero weather for only 3/4 cent an hour. Ninth successful year. Will last a lifetime. Write today for prices and letters from satisfied users of the Clover Leaf Tank Heater.
CEDAR RAPIDS FOUNDRY & MACHINE COMPANY
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Easy Milking

How much easier—and pleasanter—to milk cows that have perfect udders and teats, soft, silky, pliable. No nervous twitching, no kicking or holding back of the milk.
Thousands of dairymen use Bag Balm regularly as their guardian of the udder and teats. For quickly healing sores, chaps, cuts, inflammation, caked bag, bunches, cow pox, etc., it has no equal. In the most stubborn hurts the first application starts quick relief.

Bag Balm is sanitary, pleasant to use and does not taint the milk. Big 10-ounce can of this wonderful penetrating ointment only 60c, at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. If you have trouble getting Bag Balm we will send by mail, postage paid.

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Dept. D Lyndonville, Vt.

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MADE BY THE KOW-KARE PEOPLE

MICHIGAN Concrete SILOS
The last word in a permanent silo. Write for interesting free illustrated fact-proving literature. Tells how we manufacture silos under the best known processes—and not stopping at that—how we erect them for you in a few days from ground to peak.
Special Terms if you order Now!
Agents wanted in open territory.
MICHIGAN SILO COMPANY
135 Portage St. Kalamazoo, Mich.

O. I. C.'s. 10 Choice fall boars, and 10 Buff Rock Cockerels.
CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, 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.

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

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.

SHEEP

1000 Bred Ewes

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

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BRED EWES Cotswolds, Tunis, Oxfords; Lincolns, Karakulcs. Also rams. **LEROY KUNEY**, Adrian, Mich.

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.**, Brookridge, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, December 15.

Wheat

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.86; No. red \$1.85; No. 2 white \$1.86; No. 2 mixed \$1.85.

Chicago.—December at \$1.69½; May \$1.67@1.67½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.85@1.86.

Corn

Detroit.—New, No. 3 yellow at 82c; No. 4 yellow 78c; No. 5 yellow 76c.

Chicago.—December 77½c; May at 84½@84¾c.

Oats

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 48c; No. 3, 46½c.

Chicago.—December at 41½c; May at 45½c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.02.

Chicago.—December at \$1.00½; May at \$1.08.

Toledo.—\$1.02.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.75@4.80.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked \$5.30@5.50 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.25@10.

New York.—Pea, domestic \$5.50@6; red kidney \$9@10.25.

Barley

Malting 80c; feeding 75c.

Seeds

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

Buckwheat

Detroit.—\$1.95@2.

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@38; standard middlings at \$33; fine middlings \$37; cracked corn \$42; coarse cornmeal at \$41; chop \$34 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

After advancing into new high ground for the season, wheat prices have declined sharply in the last few days. Crop news from the southern hemisphere is less stimulating on world prices. The domestic cash situation is not becoming noticeably tighter at present, and the market is more responsive to bearish speculative pressure. The market has advanced over 40 cents from the low point two months ago, and is not in as favorable a position for a further rise as it was on lower ground. Receipts of wheat at domestic markets are holding up better than usual at this season of the year, as the advance in prices has stimulated selling by producers.

CORN

Corn prices have advanced moderately in spite of the heaviest receipts in more than ten years, and substantial additions to the visible supply. Speculative accumulation seems to be under way, and industrial and feeding demand is more active than a month back. Export demand is showing up right along. Argentine corn prices have advanced sharply in the last two days.

OATS

The oats market got out of the rut in the last ten days. Broader speculative interest was a factor, and cash demand is gradually gaining on the movement to primary markets.

HAY

Increased arrivals, and weather conditions more favorable for more liberal country marketings forced hay prices lower at some markets, but others were firm because of light supplies. Alfalfa hay is relatively stronger than other kinds.

EGGS

Fresh egg prices declined sharply in the past week. The season is at hand when a gradual increase in receipts of fresh eggs can be expected, and the weather has been favorable for normal production. Poultry prices have strengthened in the last few days. Receipts of dressed poultry at the leading markets in the last two weeks have been lighter than in the same period a year previous, and the stocks in storage are nearly ten per cent smaller.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 41@42c; storage 34@37c. Live poultry, heavy springers 27@28c; light springers 20@21c; heavy hens at 28c;

light hens 18@20c; geese at 20@21c; ducks 25@29c; turkeys 38c.

BUTTER

Butter prices declined slightly in the past week. Creamery production is larger than a year ago, and receipts at the four leading markets have been heavier than a year previous every week since the middle of October. Recently, they have been the largest on record at this season. Storage butter has not been moving out as freely as desired. Foreign markets are weak.

Prices on 92-score creamery: Chicago 46½c; New York 49c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 43@45c per pound.

POTATOES

Potato prices in western markets sagged off a little last week. The recent advance attracted increased shipments which easily took care of the demand. A wide range in quality is apparent, resulting in an equally wide range in prices. Frosted potatoes are more frequent, and quality, on the whole, is said to be inferior to that of a month ago. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.25@3.80 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

BEANS

After declining to \$4.90 early in the past week, bean prices advanced to \$5.05 at the close of the week for C. H. P. whites, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Buyers were numerous on the decline, but demand fell off rapidly on the advance. A quiet market until after the holidays is generally expected.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, December 15.

DETROIT

Cattle

Market steady. Grand Trunk train very late.

Good to choice yearlings dry-fed	\$10.00@12.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed	9.00@10.25
Handy weight butchers	7.00@ 8.25
Mixed steers and heifers	5.50@ 6.50
Handy light butchers	4.75@ 5.25
Light butchers	4.00@ 4.50
Best cows	5.00@ 6.25
Butcher cows	4.00@ 4.50
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@ 7.00
Stockers	5.00@ 6.00
Milkers and springers	\$45.00@ 85.00

Veal Calves

Market slow.	
Best	\$14.50@15.00
Others	4.00@14.00

Sheep and Lambs

Market steady to 25c lower.	
Best	16.00
Fair lambs	12.75@13.00
Fair and good sheep	8.00@ 8.50
Culls and common	2.00@ 4.50
Light and common	8.00@11.50
Buck lambs	8.00@15.00

Hogs

Market 25c higher.	
Mixed	11.50
Heavy yorkers	11.50
Lights	11.75
Heavies	10.25@10.75
Pigs	12.50
Roughs	9.25
Stags	7.50

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 34,000. Market is active; mostly 25c higher than Monday's average; shipping outlet broad; big packers inactive; good 160-180-lb. average, largely \$10.90@11.20; practical top at \$11.25; majority better 140-150-lb. weight \$11.25@11.50; bulk of good 200-300-lb. butchers \$10.60@10.85; packing sows \$8.50@8.90; good killing pigs \$12.

Cattle

Receipts 11,000. Market fat steers strong to 25c higher; mostly 25c up, good heavies 25@50c higher; top of \$14 paid by shippers for about 1,300 lb. average; several loads of weighty at \$11.35@13.25; some yearlings held around \$13.25; bulk fat steers \$8.75@11.25; she stock and bulls are steady; choice vealers to shippers are about steady; others 25c or more lower; \$10.50 down mostly; feeders are firm.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 11,000. Market fat lambs

APPLES

Apple prices held relatively steady since the advance of late November. Export demand is appearing for some varieties. Shipments from the Pacific Northwest are holding up fairly well. Illinois A-2½-inch Jonathans are quoted at \$5.50@6 per barrel at Chicago.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples \$1@4 bu; beets 75c@\$1 bu; carrots \$1.25@1.75 bu; cabbage 75c@\$1 bu; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; root parsley 75c@\$1 bu; potatoes \$2.20@2.35 bu; round radishes 70c@\$1 dozen bunches; topped turnips 75c@\$1.25 bu; spinach \$1@1.25 bu; local celery 35@70c dozen; parsnips \$1.25@1.50 bu; bagas 50@75c bu; pop corn \$2@2.50 a bu; butter 60@65c lb; eggs, retail 65@75c dozen; hens, wholesale 28c; retail 30@32c; colored springers, wholesale 27@28c; retail 30@31c; leghorn springers, wholesale 23c; retail 25c lb; ducks, retail 28@30c; geese, retail 25c lb; veal 18@19c; roasting pigs 35@40c; dressed hogs 18c; rabbits 25c; dressed poultry, hens 30@35c; springers 30@35c; geese 35c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Competitive bidding for holiday supplies of turkeys caused prices on these fowls to advance to 36 cents a pound in Grand Rapids this week. Other poultry was stronger, but eggs and butter-fat were weaker. Vegetable prices stiffened slightly and pork was in more liberal supply. Poultry, fowls 15@24c; springers 18@24c; ducks 18@20c; geese 18c; eggs 40@44c; butter-fat 54c; pork 15c; veal 13@14c; beef 8@13c; lamb 20@25c; potatoes \$2 bu;

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 3,200. Hogs are closing steady; heavies at \$11@11.25; medium \$11.35@11.50; light weights at \$11.50@11.75; light lights and pigs \$12@12.25; packing sows and roughs \$9.25@9.50.

Cattle

Receipts 150. The market is steady, with steers 1,100 lbs. up at \$8.50@10.50; no choice here; steers 1,100 lbs. down \$6@10; yearlings up to \$11.75; heifers \$5.50@8.50; cows \$2.50@6.50; bulls \$4@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 3,000. Fat lambs \$16.25@16.50; few \$16.50; culls \$14.50 down; 180-lb. yearlings at \$14.75; best aged wethers \$10@10.50; ewes \$8@9.

Calves

Receipts 300. Top at \$15; culls at \$11.50 down.

onions \$1.25@1.35 bu; carrots, turnips, beets, squash 75c bu; cabbage 75c@\$1 bu; parsnips \$1@1.25 bu; leaf lettuce 12@13c lb; radishes 60c dozen bunches; celery 20@60c dozen, few at 75c; wheat \$1.60 bu; beans \$4.40 per cwt.

WOOL

Wool prices in domestic markets are largely nominal as but little business is being transacted. Mills incline toward hand-to-mouth buying, but available stocks are so small that no marked weakness is developing. Bids for pooled wool in Idaho and Kerrville, Texas, were rejected by growers. Foreign wool markets show a continuation of the weak trend.

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We challenge you to beat this. The famous Little Hustler Motor, with switch (runs on single dry cell) our No. 914 Emery and Buffing wheel 4½ inches high, double pulley, finish nickel and gray, with plenty of spiral spring belt and connectors and 25c book "Electricity and Magnetism."



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Despite sudden strains and unexpected exertions, rupture can be retained safely and surely—and at the same time it can be healed, by a new scientific discovery.

This new invention is light, safe and sanitary—so small that it will not hamper body movement. It prevents healing—because it separates the edges of the rupture opening.

We will let you try it free. Write today for free trial offer, sent in plain, sealed envelope.

Brooks Appliance Co., 323B State Street, Marshall, Mich.

SELDOM SEE

a big knee like this, but your horse may have a bunch or bruise on his ankle, hock, stifle, knee or throat.

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

will clean it off without laying up the horse. No blister, no hair gone. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. \$2.50 per bottle delivered. Describe your case for special instructions, and Book \$ R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins, allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at druggists or delivered. Liberal trial bottle postpaid for 10c.

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ALFALFA, CLOVER OR ANY HAY

CORN FODDER OR SHEAF OATS

SNAPPED CORN SOYBEAN HAY

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Every stalk and stem on the farm has feeding value. One acre of feed crops prepared by the Letz-Dixie makes more milk, beef, pork, mutton or eggs than two acres fed the ordinary wasteful way. The Letz-Dixie Mill makes rich, balanced, easily digested feed from corn fodder, alfalfa, soybean

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LETZ MFG. CO., 1216 East Road, Crown Point, Ind.

LETZ-DIXIE

MIXED FEED MAKER

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Hillsdale Co., Dec. 11.—Potatoes were a good crop, but nearly a quarter of the crop was lost through frost. Apples were also good. Live stock is in fine condition. Much of the corn is not yet husked. There is a scarcity of hogs, but few going to market. Fifty per cent of the clover seed is still in the fields. No fall plowing has been done.—E. R. G.

Luce Co., Dec. 10.—Potatoes are about all dug, and are selling at \$2.50 per bushel. The apple crop was damaged by frost. Some fall plowing has been done. Not much live stock being fed. Silos are not as well filled as usual. Hay is selling at \$13@15 per ton locally.—E. C. U.

Ionia Co., Dec. 6.—The past has been a fair year for the farmers in this section. Potatoes were harvested without much loss. Possibly thirty per cent of the sugar beets are still in the ground. Some apples were frozen on the trees. There was a heavy crop of corn, but much is yet to be husked. A large amount of fall plowing is being done. Stock is in fine condition, and about the usual number of cattle are being fed. Not many lambs on feed.—J. W.

Newaygo Co., Dec. 9.—Potatoes are all harvested; some trouble from the frost; selling at \$3.00 per cwt. About 90 per cent of the beans were harvested here; white beans bringing \$4.20 per cwt., and dark red kidneys, \$7.25. Wheat, \$1.66 bu; rye, 72c; oats, 40c. Not much fall plowing done. Most of the corn is still in the fields.—E. F.

Barry Co., Dec. 7.—Very little fall plowing has been done. The usual acreage of fall grains was put in. Cloverseed harvest was small. Much of the corn is still in shock. A number of auctions being held. A small per cent of apples and potatoes were lost in freezing.—J. S. E.

Bay Co., Dec. 6.—Potatoes were not a big crop in this section. The farmers lost quite a portion of their bean crop from bad weather. The amount of fall wheat sown was normal. The corn crop is about normal.—G. L. H.

Horse Has Weak Eye.—I have a horse five years old. One of his eyes is very sad-like, and is deep in the head. He was in a bad condition last winter. F. H., Rhodes, Mich.—It is doubtful if any treatment would improve this condition. No doubt it is the result of some old injury, or some previous ailment of the eye.

POULTRY SHIPPERS

will at all times get a square deal from

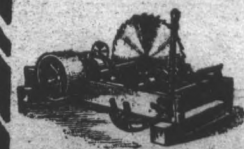
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This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry 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	\$2.60	\$8.24
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12.....	.96	2.88	2.88	8.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	2.96	8.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	3.04	9.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	3.12	9.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	3.20	9.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	3.28	9.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	3.36	10.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	3.44	10.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	3.52	10.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	3.60	10.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	3.68	11.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	3.76	11.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	3.84	11.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	3.92	11.84

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

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OPPORTUNITIES IN SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA are better now than ever for the man of moderate means, who desires to establish a home on a few acres that will insure him a good living in a delightful country. Lands are reasonable in price and terms attractive. Crops best suited for different localities are well proved. Efficient marketing organizations are at your service. Southern California has a climate you will like—an enjoyable twelve months open season. There are thousands of miles of paved roads. Seaside and mountain resorts offer recreation for everybody. Let me mail you our illustrated folder containing dependable information on Southern California. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 912 Ry. Exchange, Chicago.

246 ACRES HANDY CITY—Level Fields, Big Timber, Stock and automobile, grain drill, feed grinder, corn sheller, gas engine and saw outfit, incubator, brooder, crops, hay, grain, vegetables, fruit; horses, several cows, poultry, full equipment; broad level fields for bumper crops, easy run city markets, abundance water, wire fences, estimated 2000 cds. stoverwood, 100-000 ft. timber, water power on farm; lots fruit, good 7-room house, main basement barn, 100x40 ft., other farm bldgs., worth more than price asked; only \$5,500 for all, part cash. Details pg. 21 illus. Catalog farm bargains in many states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to buy on very favorable terms, improved irrigated farms owned by American per cent cash and balance spread over 34½ years at 5½ per cent interest. Lands very productive, averaging per acre, 3 tons alfalfa, 10 tons beets, 50 bushels barley, 77 bushels oats, and 47 bushels winter wheat. Ideal conditions, for dairying and constant markets. Beet sugar factories contract with growers for beets at good prices. Feeding live stock profitable. Fine schools and churches. Good roads and wonderful climate. For detailed information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 993 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

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 Janes, Dept. 1195, San Joaquin, Fresno County, Calif.

GROW FRUIT IN TRACY, CALIFORNIA—Cheaply irrigated subdivisions—large or small; economical living expenses; ideal climate and weather conditions make Tracy, California, the logical spot for the fruit grower. Capably managed tracts now produce a gross profit of \$750 per acre. Write Room 4, Tracy Chamber of Commerce, Tracy, California.

A REAL 80 ACRES, rich sugar beet and corn soil, level, no waste, on good natural road, 1½ miles to town, and RR.; buildings need some repairing, but a bargain to close out at \$75 per acre, part cash. E. O. Loveland, Milan, Mich.

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

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HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 5, \$1.25; 10, \$3. Mild, 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

KENTUCKY LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds \$1.50; Ten \$2.50; Smoking 5 pounds \$1.25; Ten \$2.50. Guaranteed, pipe free. Pay when received. Cooperative Growers, Elva, Ky.

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Four pounds chewing or five smoking, \$1.00 postpaid. Clements & Wettstein, Chambers, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, five lb., \$1.50; ten, \$2.50; smoking, five lb., \$1.25; ten, \$2; cigars, \$2 for 50, guaranteed. Pay when received, pipe free. Roy Carlton, Maxons Mills, Kentucky.

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TRANSFERRED my standard bred White Wyandottes from South Dakota to my farm in Michigan. Winners at great State and National Shows. Reared amid the rigors of South Dakota; they are strong, hardy birds. A limited number of cockerels for sale. George B. Haskell, Mason, Michigan, Rural Route.

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

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RHODE ISLAND REDS, R. C.—Cockerels and Pullets at from \$3 to \$5 each. Burt Sisson, Imlay City, Mich.

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

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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.

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

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INCUBATORS

INCUBATORS—4 Old Trustys, 70-egg to 240 Sizes. New last season. Priced 25% below cost. R. N. Fisher, Newaygo, Mich.

SIX HUNDRED-EGG BUCKEYE INCUBATOR, nearly new, A-1 condition. A. T. Birk, Ann Arbor, Mich.

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SITUATION WANTED—Man and wife, capable of managing sheep ranch, resort or hunting preserve, any size place. Carpenter as well. Will furnish references. Wm. Gemmer, 913 McKinley Ave., Bay City, Mich.

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SALES REPRESENTATIVES—Wanted by nationally known insecticide manufacturer to sell dealers in Michigan, etc. Splendid opportunity to earn several thousand dollars during each season on commission basis. Only high class men will be considered. Give full particulars in your reply. Address Box 383, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

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.

EASY TO SELL GROCERIES, Paints, Lubricating Oils, to consumers. Capital or experience unnecessary. 53 years in business. Loverin & Brown, 1776 So. State, Chicago.

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NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Auburn 6-63, 8-63	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Autocar	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Buick	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Case	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chalmers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet FB & T	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cunningham	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Davis	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dodge Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Dorris 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dort	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durant 4	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Dusenber	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Elcar 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Federal Knight	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" X-2	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Flint	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
G.M.C.	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Garford (1 1/4-1 1/2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Graham Brothers	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Gray	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Haynes 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jordan 6	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Kissel 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Lex' ton Concord	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Com'l)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Moore	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Nash	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (Com'l Quad)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 4	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Overland	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Com'l)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Peerless 6	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Pierce Arrow	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Republic (3 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 1/4-1 1/2 ton)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" 8	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Stearns Knight	BB	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Studebaker	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie (Cont. Eng.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (Hercules)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Eng.) (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Westcott D-48	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
" (other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
White 15 & 20	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (other mod's.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Wills St. Claire	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Willys-Knight 4	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
" 6	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

TRACTORS

Allis-Chalmers (6-12)	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12-20)	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (15-25)	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (All other mod's.)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Case (22-40, 40-72)	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (All other mod's.)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Caterpillar	B	B	B	B	B	B
E-B (Cultivator)	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (16-32)	B	B	B	B	B	B
" (All other mod's.)	B	B	B	B	B	B
Fordson	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hart Parr	B	B	B	B	B	B
John Deere	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
McCormick	B	B	B	B	B	B
Deering	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Oil Pull	B	B	B	B	B	B
Twin City (12-20, 20-35)	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
" (All other mod's.)	B	B	B	B	B	B

Recommendations for Stock Engines when used in passenger cars only, shown separately for convenience

Continental (Models 9-24, W. S. 4, 9K, 12-20)	A	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
" (other mod's.)	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Lycoming (C series & Mod. 15)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (other mod's.)	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL:

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobililubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.



Outguessing winter is profitable business

How sleepy hens and sluggish
motors respond to cold-weather measures

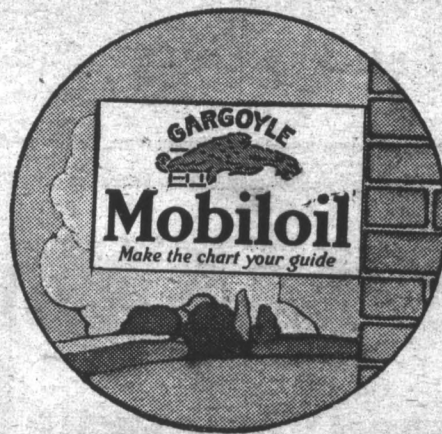
MOST good farmers today know how to keep egg production from falling off heavily in the winter time. A good yield of winter eggs is a matter of a few common-sense changes in feeding, extra precautions against draughts, and a little artificial light.

Winter on the farm brings special problems that must be met in special ways. One of the problems is your automobile, your truck or your tractor. Winter is waiting to do much more than grip your self-starter with an icy hand, or to freeze up your radiator.

Winter will try to put a heavy charge against your profits unless you treat your automotive equipment just as carefully as you do anything else around the place.

The Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Automotive Engineers has carefully determined the specific winter lubricating requirements of all cars under cold-weather operating conditions. Many cars require an oil of different body and character than is recommended for summer use.

All these changes are listed in the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart of Recommendations, which hangs on your dealer's wall. Consult it! Then you will be sure of securing the oil best suited to your engine for cold-weather driving.



Winter measures that protect your engine

- 1) Always push out clutch pedal before starting the engine. This relieves the "drag" of the transmission on the starter.
- 2) When starting in cold weather hold choke closed only while cranking. Open it part way the instant the engine starts and fully as soon as possible.
- 3) Allow the engine to warm up before attempting to drive your car fast.
- 4) Use alcohol or other suitable anti-freezing mixture in the radiator and keep at proper strength during cold weather.
- 5) Keep radiator protected by suitable cover during cold weather.
- 6) Use only oil that you know is suited to your engine. Don't take oil that comes from nobody knows where, even if it is peddled around at your back door at a few cents less per quart. The correct grade of Mobiloil will give you lowest cost per mile and is worth a special trip to town to a reliable dealer's—if necessary.
- 7) In winter you use the choke more freely. This dilutes the oil in the crankcase more rapidly. Change oil every 500 miles. Consult Chart of Recommendations for correct grade for winter driving. Refill with this grade of Mobiloil.

Branches in principal cities

Address: New York, Chicago, or Kansas City

VACUUM OIL COMPANY