

# MICHIGAN FARMER

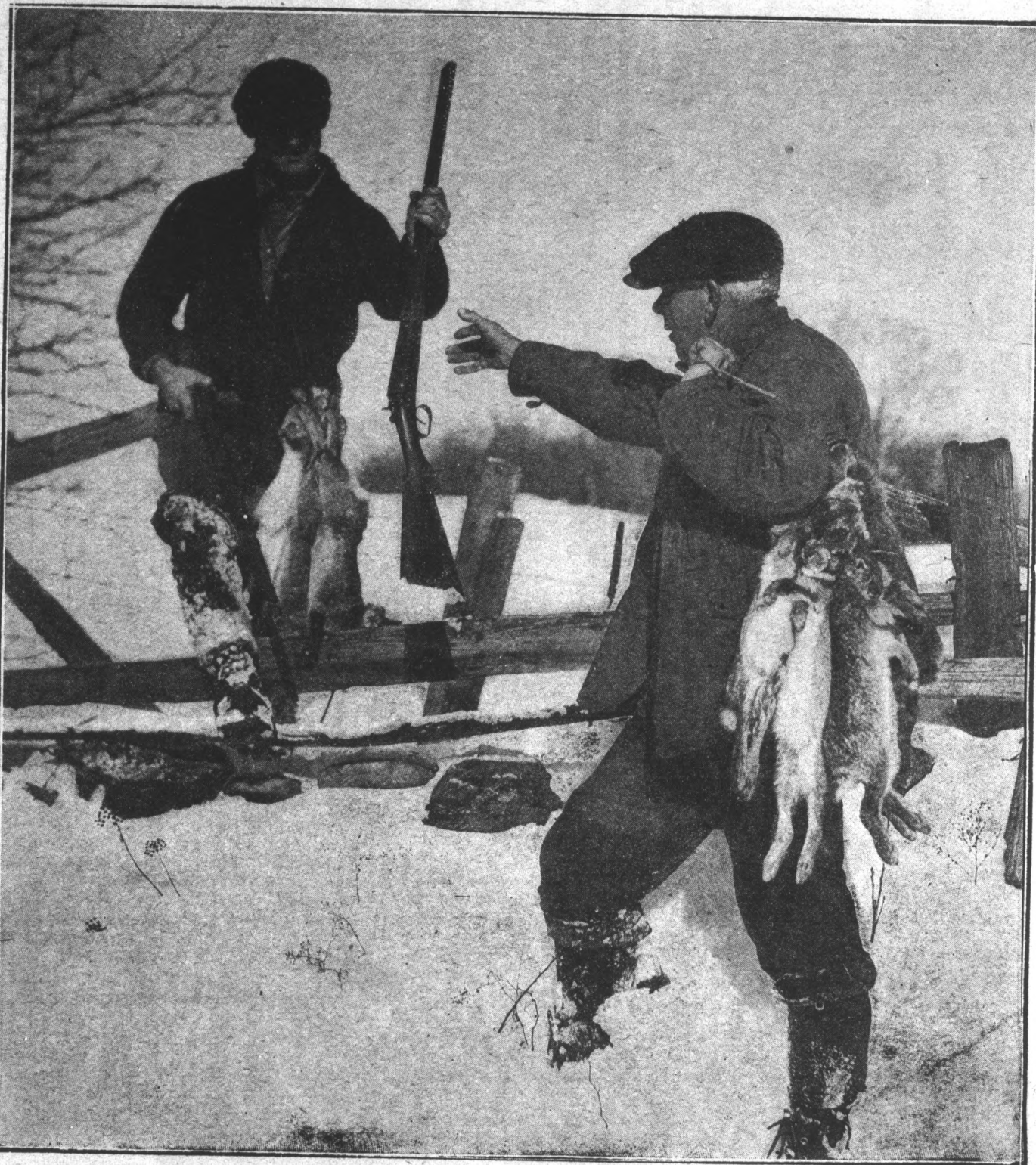
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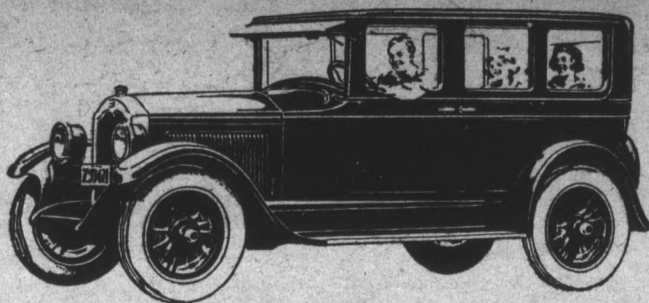
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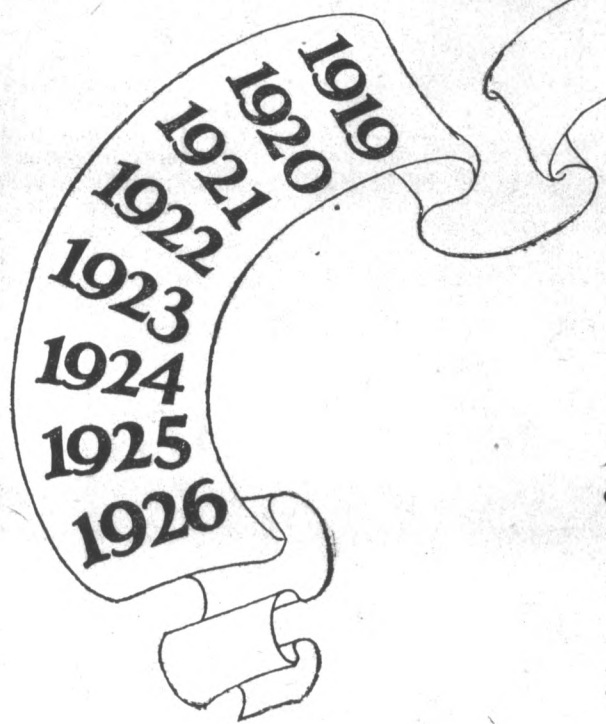


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VOLUME CLXV

# MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL  
PUBLISHED WEEKLY ESTABLISHED 1843.

QUALITY  
RELIABILITY  
SERVICE  
NUMBER XXVI

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

## On An Allegan County Hillside

How One Little Woman Has Made A "Go" of a Fruit Ranch

THE "Ideal Fruit Farm," in Allegan county, is Mrs. E. L. Springer, or Mrs. Springer is the farm—whichever way you choose to put it. Men and women of her stamp have made possible the stretch of fruit land that winds like a reel of varied colored ribbon from New Buffalo to Saugatuck, a distance of seventy-five miles. I daresay that few of the people who speed along highway M-11 during the golden summer days, whether in "Lizzies" or Rolls-Royces, pause to consider what the making of that country has involved: the breaking of the land; the trying out of dif-



A Good Pack of Apples.

ferent varieties to see which will best thrive there; the struggle with blight, with low markets and high-priced help, and all the thousand and one annoyances that give zest to the race and joy to its reward.

Picture to yourself an alert, active little woman, not much over five feet in height, with friendly voice, and eyes that sparkle with vivacity, despite her years (no, I shan't tell you how many, for it isn't polite to mention a lady's age), and you have the mistress of the 120-acre ranch.

Fruit, especially peach, growing was far from being the industry that it is today, when Mrs. Springer, then Mrs. Goodrich, left her girlhood home in La Porte county, Indiana, and came with her young husband to the Michigan country. It was much more sparsely settled in those days than it is now, and the labor-saving devices that make life bearable upon the farm nowadays, were then but the undreamed of things of the future. But the youthful couple were the right sort for the tackling of the job. They had both come from the sturdy stock that first captured the wilderness and then tamed it; they were filled with hope, and they weren't afraid to work. Both lived to see their dreams come true, and when Mr. Goodrich died a few years ago he could point to the "Ideal Farm" as one of the best kept fruit

By James Small

ranches of Allegan county. Some time after his death his widow married Mr. E. L. Springer, of Chicago, who is carrying on the enterprise with his wife, though he will tell you with a twinkle in his eye, that she is the mainspring of the place. "Shucks," says he, "I was a city chap—didn't know a pear from an apple tree when I came over here. My wife has broken me in pretty well, though. So I don't make the breaks I did when I first landed."

The "Ideal Farm" is Mrs. Springer's life work. Her enthusiasm has a trick of glorifying the commonplace, and when she talks of peaches and plums, of Hyslop crabs and Northern Spy apples, it is in the spirit of an artist who discusses landscapes and sunsets and color effects. The farm lies on the side of a hill, the slope of which is so gradual that both air and soil drainage is very nearly perfect. It is owing to this, says the owner, that there has never been a complete failure of crops in all of her thirty-five years of tenure. One suspects, however, that Mrs. Springer is a bit too modest, and that a considerable part of the farm's success is to be attributed to her own careful supervision and hard work. There are, in all, 120 acres, with not one of them going to waste. Part of this is due, no doubt, to what the Yankee calls "management," and part



Mrs. E. L. Springer, Farm Manager.

to the character of the soil, which is of dark loam and self-limed. Of the total area, forty acres are set out to peaches, with trees ranging from one to eighteen years of age; thirty acres in apples, from five to fifteen years old; six acres in plums, three to fifteen years; and the same number of acres in pear trees, some of which are fifty years old, while others are mere youngsters of twelve years. There are a dozen acres of crabs, and a scattering of cherries, quinces, etc. The rest

(Continued on page 638).

## He Doesn't Do As the Romans

The Story of a Pioneer Farm in Michigan's Oldest and Newest County

By H. C. Rather

FROM where White Fish Bay pours the chilled waters of Lake Superior through the Soo Locks into the St. Mary's River, extending west and south to the timbered hills and plains of Luce and Mackinac, and reaching its arm southeastward to Lake Huron, lies Michigan's oldest, her youngest, and one of her most interesting counties.

The history of Chippewa county goes back to those early days not so long ago, after the Pilgrims landed at Plymouth Rock. It was then that the Jesuit Fathers established the farthest outposts of civilization in carrying their gospel to the red men of Michigan's wilderness. It is a history interwoven with the names of LaSalle, Marquette, Cadillac, with Indian lore, with early trading posts. It deals with a commerce which evolved from trifling loads which had to be portaged around the St. Mary's Falls, to the time of Soo Locks of the St. Mary's, one of the earlier engineering achievements of the United States government, providing a shipping channel through which there annually passes far more tonnage than goes through the great Panama and Suez Canals combined.

Its history deals with pioneer farmers around Sault Ste. Marie, who built up an agriculture to supply the ships

that passed through the locks, and who extended their clearings on the low-lying, fertile soils of the valley to supply timothy for the horses in the scores of lumber camps of northern Michigan.

Its more modern history still deals with the extending of clearings, with the battling of forest fires, with the draining of flat new lands—pioneer problems confronting farmers with

neighboring fields that decades of farming have already worn out.

Chippewa's agricultural story has been essentially a story of timothy hay. Timothy just relished the black abundance of fertility that lay in those acres upon acres of flat wooded plains, land as fertile as any in Michigan's Thumb District, her Saginaw Valley, or her prosperous southeastern counties. Timothy liked the land and found



Chippewa's Agricultural Story Has Been Essentially a Story of Timothy Hay.

a ready outlet in the lumber camp hay markets of the north. A Chippewa county farmer just naturally grew up with timothy hay. Fifteen hundred farmers grow 60,000 acres of timothy, more hay than the 4,000 farmers of Monroe county grow, and twice as many acres of hay per farm as is grown in Sanilac, the leading hay county of the state. The little hamlet of Rudyard in one year shipped over 3,000 cars of timothy hay—and that just didn't leave room for much of anything else.

Five years ago, an outsider, one of these modern pioneers, moved into the heart of the newer timothy hay country of Chippewa county, and took a careful survey of the premises. On all sides of him, he saw flat, cut-over land and clearings of timothy. The new land threw out its crop luxuriantly, two, three, and four tons per acre. But there was old land, too; fields which had been into timothy consecutively, for maybe twenty, thirty or forty years, and which now were struggling to produce sickly, dry stems of timothy, interspread with myriads of daisies, pretty to look at, but not so good when it comes to paying the taxes.

It was here, at Rudyard, that Mr. (Continued on page 650).

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## CURRENT COMMENT

## The End of the Year

WE have come to the end of a year. Another season has gone, and we now stand on the ridge of time from which we may look back with knowledge of the past season's result, and forward with hope and anticipation of the future.

The New Year means more to the farmer than to the manufacturer, as it brings to end, through natural causes, the farmer's season. But the industrial man, as a matter of caution, uses this as a time of reckoning. He wants to know where he is at before he goes ahead. Therefore, he takes inventory and reviews the past season's business. This gives help in improving plans for the coming year.

The farmer, too, should look back in order to make going forward more effective. A critical analysis of the past season's methods will help to build better plans for the coming year.

It profits us to approach this time of the year in a cold and analytical way. We should also approach it with a feeling of sentiment. May it not be well for us to bring to our own realization the wonders of the seasons? Each winter brings rest to growing things; each spring brings forth blossoms of hope; each autumn, a harvest to gather. Time goes unceasingly on; and it is for us to use our allotted time here to the greatest good.

Regardless of what 1925 has brought you, our hope is that 1926 will be kinder to you in the fulfillment of your hopes and desires, and will reward you more freely for the honest efforts you put forth.

## Mother's New Year

THE sense of speed is all about us. The farmer is continually replacing his old machinery with new and modern implements that will help him to reduce his production costs. The man in the factory is, all the time, replacing the old machine with a new one that will turn out more pieces to the minute. Even the children find their time crowded to the last minute with their many school activities, athletics, and music

Amid all this hustle and bustle of

the family, the home-maker must somehow find time and ability to make her home all, in the broadest sense that the word implies—a haven of rest, comfort, and companionship, as well as a place for refueling the body.

As the soil is the factory for the farmer, so the home is the factory for the home-maker, and undoubtedly the most important one.

At this time of the year, when each and every one is looking forward to the new year—a year which promises much in measure of health, happiness, and prosperity—it is fitting to give thoughtful consideration to the things that mother needs to run her home factory to give the greatest happiness to herself and her family. Any device that would lighten her labor and shorten her hours devoted to housekeeping would liberate that time for home-making, of which no home can have too much.

## Some Agricultural Bills

OF the five hundred bills introduced in the house of representatives, and published in the first issue of the Congressional Record, more than two-thirds were bills for the erection of post offices or government buildings, most of them in small cities or large villages. Needless to say that very few of these bills will ever receive more than a perfunctory consideration by the committee in charge of this legislation. Among the bills which attracted attention as dealing with problems of agricultural importance, can be listed the following:

A bill calling for an appropriation of \$80,000,000 for the next two years for good roads, and \$8,000,000 a year for the same period for forest roads.

A bill calling for the repeal of the prohibition amendment.

A bill providing for notice of the defeat of any effort to amend the Constitution aimed at ending the uncertainty over the child labor amendment.

A bill providing a new child labor amendment.

A bill providing for a commission to investigate cooperative marketing.

Two bills, one for the stabilization of the prices of farm products, the other for the government purchase and sale of farm products.

A joint resolution making it cause for the impeachment of any public officer to purchase intoxicating liquor of a bootlegger.

A joint resolution providing that in case of war there should be selective conscription of capital, resources and labor as well as men, for military and naval service.

## Looking For a Job?

ONE of our prominent men has the idealistic hope that in due time factories run by water power will be established in country towns so that farmers may work in them during the winter, that season when farm activities are down to a minimum. This is a fine thought which we hope may materialize, but at present the factories are in the big cities, and people flock to those cities to get winter jobs.

Many farm folks make it a practice to go to the industrial centers each year in search of a winter's job, after the crops are laid by. Such attempts are variously successful. Often the job-hunter goes home sadder, but wiser. After he has tried it several times, he knows how and where to hunt jobs. But each year new recruits try their hands at it.

This is what happened the other day to two young fellows from the northern part of the state. They were walking along Woodward avenue, Detroit, when a well-dressed man accosted them, inquiring if they were looking for jobs. Naturally, they answered "Yes." He said, "I have jobs for you at electrical work, but a few tools are needed. I can get them at wholesale, so, if you will give me the money I'll go in and get them for you." One young man gave him \$4.00 and the other \$3.00. The young men learned later

that this "accommodating man" went in one door of the store and out another. They had given seven dollars toward experience.

Such occurrences are not uncommon. At all times those who are after easy money are plying their trade. Their methods are unique and varied. It is safe to beware of strangers, and their promise of special favors after the receipt of money. Farm-earned money is hard-earned money. Don't let it go easily. If you can't find a job through regular channels, go back home.

## To Aid Communities

IT will be the editorial policy of this paper for the coming seasons, to aid in every possible way the improvement of rural neighborhoods and communities. It is our conviction that every boy and every girl is entitled to all the favorable influences that can possibly be thrown about them. It is, also, our conviction that men and women can live fuller and more satisfactory lives when in a live, progressive neighborhood, than in a place where there are no plans, no activities, no ideals, no community life.

That community organization work might be made more attractive and effective, we have published a twenty-four page booklet on programs and helps for local farmers' organizations. Briefly, the booklet gives suggestions on local organization and planning programs, (including plays and games for regular holidays, as well as special occasions), and short descriptions of popular plays suitable for the average talent. A copy of this booklet will be sent to any address for ten cents in stamps to cover costs.

## Success Talks For Farm Boys

SUCCESS talks appeal to everybody. We have arranged for a series to be run during the year 1926. These talks, while addressed to the farm boys, will be read as carefully by the girls and parents as well, because of the high merit of the contributions and the men who write them.

Through an organization of a dozen state farm papers, covering the entire country, and known as the Standard Farm Papers, it has been possible to arrange for a series of heart to heart talks on the elements of success, by a number of great Americans, which includes as the first on the list, our beloved President Coolidge.

Our success in life depends upon our desires and attitude toward things. Our minds and hearts will pull us into almost any place that we earnestly desire to reach. Our life's desire not only acts as a guide to our journey through the years, but it takes pains that we feed upon the mental and spiritual food that will further that desire, whether it be commendable or not.

It is, therefore, of the highest importance that the young people, especially, have the widest opportunity for getting a straight view on this matter of living a life. To this end these talks from great Americans should prove of the highest value to the boys and girls on our Michigan farms.

## Europe Turns to Farming

THOSE who have been in a position to sense tendencies in European countries, declare that the dominant note common to all continental Europe, as well as to the British Isles, is greater stress on agricultural production. England, with her high unemployment and her shortage of food, is seeking to improve both situations by a more intensive system of farming. Italy is establishing a high tariff on agricultural products to encourage home production. She is giving special attention to the production of wheat. Other European countries

the working in the same direction.

This is bound to have an effect upon American farming. It will further limit our markets abroad. It will lead our farmers to look more closely to the task of supplying home needs. We still import agricultural products that can be produced on American soil; it is felt that any change or expansion should be in the direction of producing products like lumber, wool, sugar, of which we import large quantities, and many other staple and special products.

Certainly this is no time for the development, (as is being proposed), of irrigation projects in the west. Such enterprises can come when the west has increased its capacity to consume. It is a time, though, for our farmers to study definitely a course similar to the one European farmers are studying—the satisfying of those markets near at hand, with the products that can be advantageously produced on our soils. If we meet this thing squarely, it may be that the emphasis now being placed on agriculture in Europe will prove a real contribution to the farming business in America.

## Happy New Year

HAPPY NEW YEAR" is old. It's been said for centuries, and it's still bein' said. That shows it must be good to last so long. Hopin' and wishin' that somebody else will be happy and prosperous is never goin' outa style, like clothes and hair cuts, or no hair cuts do.

The new year is the time ta start over again. It don't make no difference what the old one's been, we're hopin' and wishin' the new one will be good, and we just keep on hopin' and wishin', even if it don't turn out good. It's hope what makes us want ta live



ta see the futchur. It's the mystery o' the futchur what holds our interest, just like the mystery in a good detective story.

You know, I'd like ta live fer a hundred years more, just ta find out what things'll be like then. I just hate ta miss the excitement o' growin' crops with 'lectric tools, where all you gotta do is ta push a button, and ridin' in air ships ta Europe fer the week-end, and etc.

I kinda think I was born too early, 'cause I think I'd kinda like push-button farmin'. But I guess Sofie'd think that'd be too easy fer what you call my well-bein'.

But speakin' o' New Years right now; folkses welcome it in lots o' ways. Some drink it in, and some pray it in, and some sleep it in. I kinda figure I'll do the last one, 'cause sleepin' is my spechulty, and I guess New Years kin come alright without my help. I ain't got no business bein' up late, anyhow. But maybe I'll sit by the fireside and the radio, listenin' ta noise other folkses is makin' hundreds o' miles away, when New Year is born.

Don't the year get old fast, though? It starts a young baby, and in a littul while it's a old man. I kin do lots better than that. I've seen lots o' New Years, but I'm lots younger than 1925. The year ain't a success either. It don't come with much clothes, and it ain't got any more when it leaves. So it looks like most o' us is more o' a success than a year.

Fer most o' us the year is lots what we make it. Some o' us don't think so, but we've got somethin' ta do with the way the year turns out fer us. Here's hopin' you're plannin' ta have a good year, next year, and when the year is over, you'll find your plans worked. That's just sayin', in another way, I'm wishin' you a Happy New Year.

HY SYCKLE.

# Journeying Through Germany

*There Are Still Many Things in That Country to Remind One of the Great War*

By M.M. McCool

**A**FTER having spent some time at Lucerne, Switzerland, we left for Frankfort, Germany, by way of Basel and the Rhine. When one enters southern Germany from Switzerland, he does not observe any appreciable differences with respect to conditions in the rural districts. The soils are similar, the farms are small, and the cows are in common usage as beasts of burden.

He observes, however, that the German people are great for holidays. When they have one, evidently everybody turns out and takes a trip somewhere. The people who do not travel by train on the holidays may be seen walking in the country districts through the forests or public parks. Occasionally we observed automobiles.

The topography of the country as a whole, is quite variable, and in many places, interesting and beautiful. In parts of the country, the farms are very large, and farming operations are carried on in a scientific manner. As to be expected, one is impressed by the prevention of wastage on all sides, and finally the scientific manner in which the forests are managed.

We were stopped at the frontier by the inspectors, but were treated with consideration and courtesy. Our baggage was not opened, and my passport was not held up, but merely glanced at. This was contrary to the rumors that we had heard. We had been told repeatedly that foreigners were not permitted to take anything of value into Germany, and if they attempted this, the valuables would be confiscated, the owners fined, and perhaps thrown into jail. In addition, there was a heavy duty on all goods purchased out of Germany. Rumors are as common around tourist rendezvous as gossip on "main street"—in some cases they are "malignant."

Evidently the German officials realize that a college professor is not likely to attempt to take a great deal of valuables, either into or out of the country. The porters at the railway station spoke English.

Of course, it is prudent on one's part to get rid of the coins that he accumulates in a country before he departs from it; otherwise, money changers are likely to gouge him considerably. If one has the time, however, and goes to a bank, this is not so likely to take place. At any rate, I relieved myself of all the Swiss coinage, which is entirely different from that of Germany, and took on several gold marks and

other coins of different denominations.

The population of Frankfort is 415,000. This, as other German cities, is neat and attractive. The parks, promenades and drives along the river main and the wide streets, are notable. There are numerous statues of soldiers and other leaders. The street cars move almost without noise, the tracks are so well constructed and kept in such good repair. Although there were many beautiful dresses and other garments on display in the windows of the stores, it was evident that few people purchased them. The vast majority of the people did not have the means of purchase, and were shabbily

The trains were all crowded and, unless one had a reservation several hours before the time of departure of the train, he had a great deal of difficulty in obtaining a seat. As in other countries in Europe, the railway coaches may be entered from either end of the corridor, which runs lengthwise of them. In some cases one can enter each compartment on either side of the coach. Before the trains depart from the station, an attendant slams all the doors that may be open, and a whistle is blown by a train dispatcher. At each station one may obtain refreshments of all sorts.

On the train I noted that the Ger-

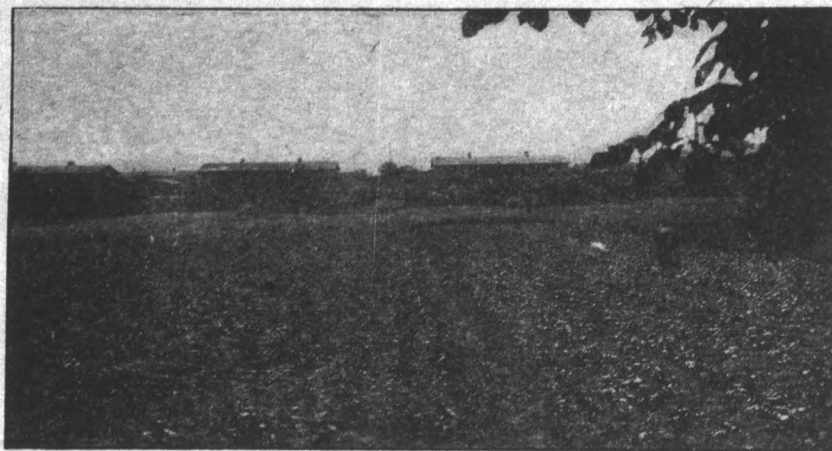
of the famous promenades of the city, Wilhelmstrasse, Koenigstrasse, and Leipzigerstrasse. The Tiergarten—a park, is very extensive and is very beautiful, and, inasmuch as it lies within very close proximity to the chief points of interest in the city, it is made use of a great deal by the inhabitants and tourists. Berlin is well supplied with railway stations. They are very large, and attractively constructed, and are so arranged that large numbers of people can be taken care of in a relatively short time. There are several notable buildings in the city, all of which are well constructed and attractive.

There are many statues in the city of Berlin. Statues of the great warriors, and also other great men, who were not soldiers. It impressed me that wherever the children of Germany go, they are confronted by one or more of these very large statues of warriors, and it appears that such surroundings should have their influence. It might be advisable to remove the uniforms from the statues and replace them with the garb of citizens.

There are many unfortunate people in Germany as an aftermath of the war. Many of them are in absolute poverty. One sees on the streets at all times, many men, women, and children without means of support, and while we were in the city we were met almost at every turn by requests for donations. It is indeed a pitiful condition. I talked with an Englishman, who was a representative of the American Potash Corporation, who informed me that he fed thirty children from October, 1923, to Easter, 1924. He stated that so far as he knew, all the food that these children obtained was that which he gave them, which consisted of soup and sandwiches. Irrespective of the depressed financial conditions, the theaters were always full, and the beer gardens crowded from mid-day until late at night. I was informed that the people had reached the point where they believed in obtaining what enjoyment they could as they went along, inasmuch as they did not know what the future held for them, especially with respect to their money values.

It was apparent that the American tourists had not been numerous in Germany since the war, and they were looked upon with a great deal of disfavor. In several instances the American lady tourists were sneered at.

(Continued on page 638).



The "Strip" System of Farming, Which Requires Almost Exclusive Hand Labor, is Common in Germany.

dressed. They looked broken, undernourished, troubled and discouraged. Neither did they laugh nor smile. They treated us fairly; they did not overcharge us; they did not annoy us in any way.

As tourists should, when traveling without definite or prearranged plans, or on an organized tour, we shopped for hotel accommodations. We were surprised at the dilapidated condition of the interior of large and attractive hostelryes. Apparently no improvements had been made since prior to the war.

We went from Frankfort to Berlin on Sunday, and although we had been advised not to travel on European trains on Sundays and holidays, I desired to do so in order to see the people, the way they dress, and how they conduct themselves in groups, etc.

men took their hand baggage with them when they left their compartments to go to the dining car, and placards were posted in prominent positions in the coaches, warning the passengers to beware of thieves. I did not take any such precautions, and did not lose any of my belongings.

We landed at Berlin about 12:00 M, and asked a ponderous policeman about a hotel, and was directed to a good one by him. The week spent in this great city was not without interest.

Berlin is one of the three or four largest cities in Europe. It has a population of about two million. It is situated on a flat, sandy plain, the area of the city being 25,000 acres. The principal streets, which are very attractive are Unter den Linden, which has four rows of lime trees, and is one

## The Year in the Markets

*A Review of the Major Changes in the Farmers' Market During 1925*

By Gilbert Guzler

**I**N the past year, agriculture regained more of the health and strength lost through the economic malady which befell the industry in 1920 and 1921. It was the fourth consecutive year of beating back toward prosperity.

All products were not affected alike by the changes during the year. Hogs, beef cattle, sheep, dairy and poultry products, and potatoes were more profitable than in 1924. Corn and oats were disappointments as cash crops. The decline in the price of cotton will offset most, if not all, of the increase in yield. Money returns from sugar crops were low. Changes elsewhere were not extreme.

The improvement in the beef cattle situation was one of the outstanding economic changes of the year. The reduced supply of pork helped to eliminate the beef surplus, so that average prices paid to farmers for beef cattle

of all kinds was approximately sixty-five cents higher than in 1924 in spite of a five per cent increase in the number slaughtered. The year closes with no apparent excess in numbers of cattle on feed.

An increase of fifty per cent in the average price of hogs much more than offsets a twenty per cent reduction in the number slaughtered. The ratio between prices of corn and hogs became favorable for the feeder early in the year indicated that expanding production might show up during the year in larger receipts and lower prices. Numbers of lambs now on feed appear to be smaller than a year ago. Wool prices started the year on too high a level to be healthy, and the inevitable collapse came in the early months. From

this lower level, values gradually advanced, but pressure from southern hemisphere wool has caused a spell of mild weakness recently.

The farm price of butter has averaged twenty-five per cent higher than last year. Milk prices have been slightly higher also. Egg prices have averaged fifteen per cent higher, and chickens six per cent higher. For the most part, these gains in price were not neutralized by decreases in the volume of production. Receipts of butter at the four leading markets were three per cent less than last year, and chickens ten per cent smaller. Nearly five per cent more cheese arrived, and receipts of eggs were a fraction of one per cent greater than in 1924.

The year was much more profitable

for the live stock producer and dairyman than for the grain grower. Wheat prices reversed several times, but the average price level since 1925 wheat started to move has been about enough higher than in the same period of 1924 to offset the twenty per cent decline in yield. The opposite was true of barley, where a larger crop offset much of the decline in price. Oats production and prices both were lower than last year.

Corn prices were extremely high early in the year, and returns were handsome for the 1924 crop marketed at that time. The twenty-four per cent increase in this year's crop, coming simultaneously with curtailed hog production, has resulted in a decline of nearly a third in prices. Ordinarily, eighty per cent of the crop is fed on the farm where grown. Since prices for live stock products are higher than

last year, stock men are receiving more per bushel for their corn than a year ago. Manufacturers never complain when coal is cheap, and the stock man finds no fault with low-priced corn. The corn farmer, of course, has been grievously disappointed in the action of the market. The

four times as high as last year, and should much more than make up for the decline in the bushelage to be sold, as is actually reflected in many potato growing counties. During each of the first ten months of the year, farm prices for apples were higher than in 1924, but the year's

gress this session, but are developing propandaga for future use.

**URGES DEVELOPMENT OF EASTERN AGRICULTURE.**

THAT the older states must be restored agriculturally, was the keynote of an address on land reclamation by Secretary Work of the Interior Department in Washington Dec. 14. Western farmers," said Secretary Work, "cannot compete with the wages paid, and hours, of city employers, and pay freight to the east." It is his belief that further extension of far western agricultural lands should wait until the development of western cities and industries provide an adequate near-by market for the products of irrigated farms.

study the immigrant conditions in the latter country.

Congress is being asked for \$82,000,000 to improve the waterways of this country.

Allied nations paid the United States \$95,253,371 for interest and payment on principal of war debt.

Fifty carloads of Christmas trees have been received in Detroit, and are being sold by ex-service men.

Urbain Ledoux, better known as "Mr. Zero," was ordained by his friends as "Bishop of Wall Street," succeeding the late Rev. William Wilkinson.

The Michigan Central Railroad will abandon the following railroad stations in Michigan: Mentha, Eckford, Pokagon, Moran, and Snider.

"Battling" Siki, the black Senegalese pugilist who became famous a few years ago, was shot and killed in "Hell's Kitchen," New York, as the result of a liquor feud.

Two thousand Paris girls mob Rudolph Valentino in an endeavor to see him in a French railroad station.

The Krupp factory, in Germany, has been completely stripped of machinery, in accordance with the peace term requirements.

The federal government was instrumental in paving more than 13,000 miles of roads during 1925. Federal aid roads cost \$243,000,000.

A patient in the Belleville, Illinois, hospital escaped with four radium needles, valued at \$4,000, in his scalp.

For the first time, a novel written especially for radio broadcasting, was broadcast from WJZ, New York. It was written by Cosmo Hamilton.

The Northwestern University, of Elgin, Illinois, and the Armour Institute, of Chicago, are planning to merge.

An Illinois farmer, Vasily Mentkesi, has been sent to Europe by his father to get a wife. The father claims that the women of America would not make good help-mates for ambitious farmers.

Thomas F. Ryan, millionaire, who lives on Fifth Avenue, New York, recently spent \$600,000 for a lot next to his home in order to enlarge his flower garden.

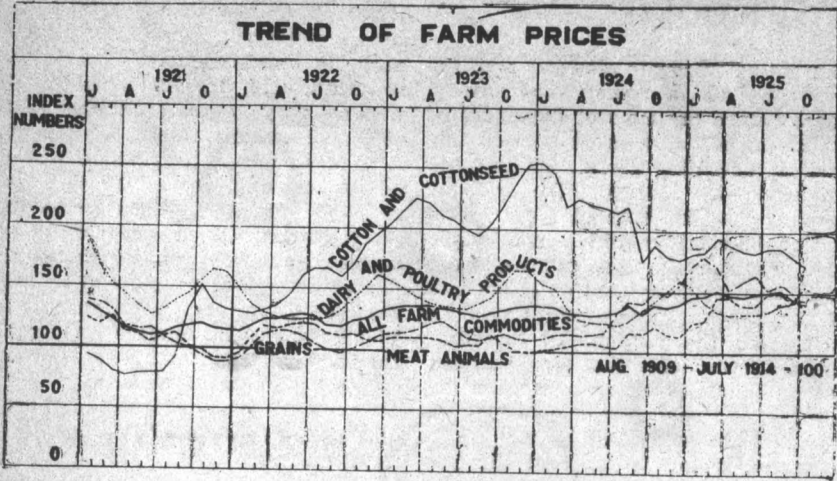
Due to extensive purchases of turkeys by United States buyers, around St. Thomas, Ontario, that city fears a turkey famine.

A recent survey shows that sixty per cent of the farm debt of the country is in farm mortgages.

"Lubber," the world's largest horse, is still gaining weight. During the past year it gained 200 pounds. This horse stands twenty hands high and weighs 3,000 pounds, according to A. E. Bouton, of Nebraska, its owner. The horse is five years old.

The department of agriculture places the chicken population of the United States at 400,000,000.

Michigan potatoes are sold in twenty-eight states and Canada.



sections in the south where the crop burned up will not be displeased if the price remains low.

The hay crop was thirteen per cent smaller than that of last year. Receipts at the leading markets since new hay began moving, have been ten per cent less than last year. Prices have strengthened, but not enough to compensate entirely for the decreased farm surplus. Returns from the hay crop, as a whole, are dependent upon prices of live stock and dairy products even more than is corn.

Potato markets have changed from a feast to a famine affair. The 1924 crop was a record breaker, and sold at extremely low prices. This year, October freezes shortened a yield which was already estimated at twenty-four per cent less than in 1924. Present prices to producers are three to

closing level does not make such a favorable showing. This year's commercial crop was nine per cent greater than last year, so that the apple growers appear to be better off in 1925 than they were in 1924.

Altogether, the agricultural situation is better than last year. There are many farmers whose economic position is far from secure, but reports of farm bankruptcies are distinctly fewer than two years ago.

This improvement has been effected in a better market for the most fundamental element in farm production, the land itself. Real estate dealers report an increase of nearly fifty per cent in the number of farms sold in 1925, compared with 1924. This means that more people are ready to buy farms, rather than that more farms are offered for sale.

**News of the Week**

The Goodfellows' sale of newspapers, by former newsboys in Detroit, netted a sum for charity of \$50,000.

Japan has occupied Mukden, the capital of Manchuria, China, in order to protect foreign property there against damage resulting from the civil war now prevailing in China.

President Little, of the University of Michigan, has demanded of the fraternities on the campus that they cooperate with him in making the university "dry."

Colonel William Mitchell, who has been on trial for criticizing the government's aviation activities, has been suspended from the army for five years.

"Old Bill," the world's oldest horse, died at the age of fifty-seven. He lived at Washington, New Jersey, and was owned by G. S. Douber, a farmer.

Secretary Hoover believes that the re-claimed rubber business will eventually bring down the price of tires.

Mel Dunham, seventy-two-year-old fiddler from Maine, who was the guest of Henry Ford, is going on the vaudeville stage.

It is said that huge cargoes of rum are being brought to the United States in German ships.

Gen. H. L. Rogers, chief quartermaster of the American expeditionary forces in Europe during the war, died recently at Philadelphia.

Amidst great excitement and celebration, King Pahlavi, of Persia, was enthroned.

Lord and Lady Atsley are traveling from England to Australia in the steerage. Lady Atsley will act as a maid, and the lord as a common laborer to



**FAVORS USE OF MUSCLE SHOALS.**

THE declaration of President Coolidge that Muscle Shoals ought to be developed for the production of nitrates primarily, and incidentally for power purposes, and that he was in favor of disposing of the property to meet these purposes, has lent encouragement to the belief that something may be done by this congress to settle the Muscle Shoals problem.

**MODIFIED McNARY-HAUGEN BILL SEEN.**

THE proceedings of the American Farm Bureau Federation at its Chicago meeting gives conclusive evidence that the McNary-Haugen agricultural export corporation proposition will be a live issue in Washington this winter, with a chance that some sort of a surplus disposal measure may get through in spite of the administration's opposition. A coalition of western and southern forces could undoubtedly put it through. It is certain that nothing short of a modified McNary-Haugen measure will satisfy many thousands of earnest, well-meaning middle west farmers.

**POSTAL REVENUES ARE TOO SHORT.**

WHEN the postal salary increase bill was before congress last winter, President Coolidge was told that the proposed increase in postal rates would not only wipe out the annual \$40,000,000 deficit, but make up for the \$68,000,000 salary increase. Instead, it is now indicated that there will be an increase of not over \$15,000,000 in postal revenues for the fiscal

year, which is far short of meeting the claims of the postal salary increase promoters.

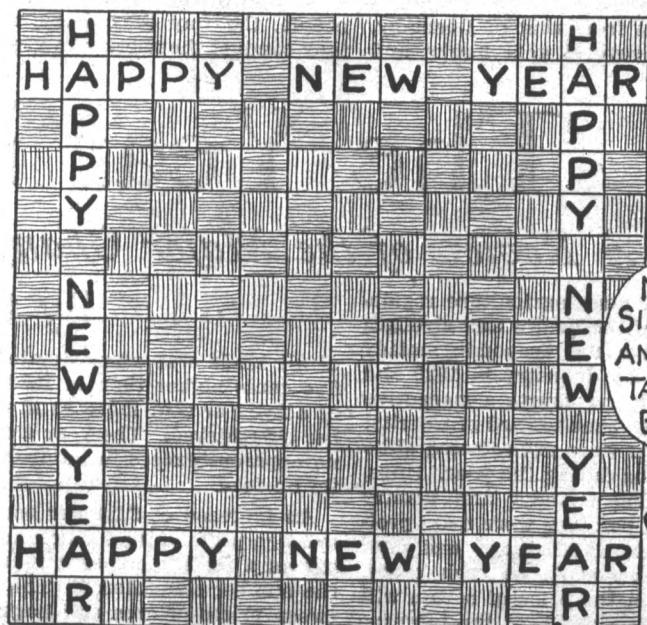
**NEW TRUTH-IN-FABRIC BILL.**

A NEW truth-in-fabric bill has been introduced in the senate by Senator Arthur Capper. It differs somewhat from former labeling bills. Knit goods, as well as woven fabrics, are included. Woolens are divided into two groups: virgin wool and mixed goods. There is no requirement for labeling all-virgin-wool materials. Mixed goods must be labeled to indicate contents, whether cotton, re-worked wool or silk is mixed with virgin wool, and the percentage of each. Administration of the law is placed in the hands of the secretary of agriculture. Senator Capper says that truth-in-fabrics legislation is steadily gaining friends, and stands a better show of being enacted than it has in years.

**SEEK LOWER TRAFFIC RATES.**

ENEMIES of the protective tariff system have begun their fight for a downward revision of the tariff rates by the introduction of a house resolution asking congress to indorse a policy of reduction in tariff rates. Recent assertions of certain middle west farm leaders, that agriculture is receiving little benefit from the tariff on farm products, and threats of starting a campaign against the tariff unless their price-fixing tariff equalization propositions are given consideration, are evidently lending encouragement to eastern interests who are clamoring for a cut in tariff rates. They do not expect any consideration of tariff bills in con-

*Happy Crosswords From Kernel Kob*



MAY YOUR SILO, PANTRY AND FLIVVER TANK ALWAYS BE FULL!



**WILL REALIZE WELL FROM PEP-PERMINT FIELD.**

WITH peppermint oil now worth about \$11.50 a pound, and mint on his farm producing forty-eight pounds to the acre, Steven Cingana, Beavertown township, Midland county, is congratulating himself upon his perspicacity in sticking to this crop in the face of a comparatively poor year in 1924. Last year, Mr. Cingana realized \$1,460 from seven acres. This year he will realize \$3,500 from approximately the same acreage at the present price. Last year his seven acres yielded twenty-two pounds to the acre, less than half this year's yield. Prices last year ranged from \$6.75 to \$21.60 per pound, the latter being the top notch price reached last spring after Mr. Cingana had sold at the low price.—J. D.

**HOME CONVENIENCE TRUCK.**

THE extension service of the Michigan State College will conduct a home convenience truck through the peninsula, next season. The truck will exhibit two simple home water systems. Mrs. Wells, assistant home demonstration leader, who will be in charge, asserts that the problem of a convenient water supply in the kitchen is the Upper Peninsula farmer's wife's greatest problem. The proposed exhibit will show how plenty of water can be secured for home and farm use at small cost.

**HAS GOOD OAT CROP.**

EXCEEDING the state's average 1925 oats crop by forty-eight bushels to the acre, and nearly doubling the 1924 average, which was more than the 1925 average, William Windover, manager of the Midland county farm, is considerably elated over his success in raising 804 bushels of oats, an average of eighty bushels to the acre, during the past season.

His oats were raised on ground that grew corn last year. The corn ground was not plowed. It was, however, well disced and was planted early. A fertilizer was applied at the rate of fifty pounds to the acre at the time of seeding. The discing, which was thorough, made a firm seed bed which was better suited to the past season than if the ground had been plowed. The light application of a phosphate fertilizer made a quicker and more evenly maturing crop. A heavy application of fertilizer applied directly to the oats crop is apt to cause severe lodging through too heavy growth, Mr. Windover says. He sowed ten acres and believes his average of eighty bushels to the acre is an exceptional yield for the dry 1925 summer.—J. D.

**MANY STEPS GO TO WASTE.**

WE all do our work with too many steps. I do, and I know I have lots of company. I often catch myself going about things in a way that could be improved by saving many steps and energy. The easiest way is often the best.

A few nails driven, a gate repaired, a door put back on its track, and a hundred similar things would save hours, sometimes days, of work later on. But we haven't time to do it now. We put it off, and later pay dearly for it.

Sometime ago I watched a farmer feed five horses and about a dozen head of cattle. His feed bin was at one end of the barn. He made a trip for each animal. I said nothing, for he was a fellow who didn't care to be told anything, but I thought some. With a bushel basket he could have cut that feeding to not more than three trips, and maybe less. Why don't we think more of these things? Sometimes it is easier to save a dollar than to earn another.—W. E. F.

Ask Your Dealer For  
**En-ar-co**  
MOTOR OIL

**There's No Better Oil for Winter Use**

Keep your car in a healthy condition this winter by using nothing but good En-ar-co Motor Oil. It costs no more than low grade oil, yet its quality is unequaled, even among oils that sell for twice as much.

En-ar-co won't "thin-out" like so-called "zero-test" oils do when the engine gets warm. And it won't "break-down" under intense heat like low-grade oils do.

En-ar-co Motor Oil creates a perfect seal between cylinder walls and pistons, preventing gasoline from seeping down into the crank-case to dilute the good

oil — preventing surplus oil from creeping up into the combustion chambers to form carbon on spark plugs and valves.

En-ar-co, being a pure oil, acts like millions of tiny ball bearings, giving smooth, silent operation, freedom from friction and heat, and protection to all parts with which it comes in contact.

Try En-ar-co in your car today. Drain out the old oil. Fill up with good En-ar-co. For winter or summer driving it is best. Don't experiment with unknown brands. En-ar-co has a reputation of nearly half a century behind it.



**Buy Good En-ar-co Motor Oil at the Sign of the Boy and Slate**

**En-ar-co Gear Compound for Transmission and Differential of Tractors, Trucks and Motor Cars.**

**IMPORTANT:** Changing the oil in the crank-case isn't all there is to proper automobile lubrication. Don't neglect the Transmission, Differential, Steering Gear, Springs, Brake Rods, Clutch Rods, Wheel Bearings, Generator, Starter, Distributor, Water Pump, Speedometer, Clutch. There's an En-ar-co Lubricant for every part of a motor car.

**EN-AR-CO MOTOR OIL**  
Light — Medium — Heavy  
Extra Heavy

Steel Drums . . . 80c Per Gal.  
Half-Drums . . . 85c Per Gal.  
10-Gal. Cans . . . 95c Per Gal.  
5-Gal. Cans . . . \$1.00 Per Gal.  
1-Gal. Cans . . . \$1.15 Per Gal.

Prices subject to change  
**Special En-ar-co Motor Oil for Ford Cars**

**THE NATIONAL REFINING COMPANY**

Producers, Refiners and Marketers of "Quality" En-ar-co Products for Nearly Half a Century  
Branches and Service Stations in 115 Principal Cities of the United States

**Send for the EN-AR-CO Auto Game FREE!**

The National Refining Company, 704M3, National Building, Cleveland, Ohio

I enclose 4c in stamps to cover postage and packing. Send En-ar-co Auto Game FREE.

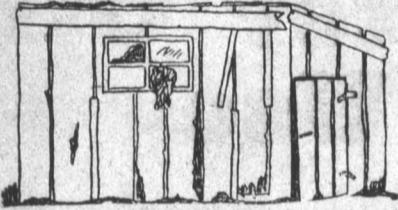
My Name is \_\_\_\_\_ Street or R.F.D. No. \_\_\_\_\_  
Post office \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

# Give Your Biddies a Chance

*It Will Pay You to Give Them a Good Place to Live*

By R. A. Hill

**T**HE first illustration represents the kind of poultry house which can be found on a great many farms, and is what one may expect to find on the place of the farmer who says, "Poultry does not pay." Some people seem to think that any kind of house will do for poultry, as long as the boards are close enough together to keep them inside. One can imagine what the inside of a hen house is like,



A Common Type of Poultry House.

by looking at the outside. What can you expect hens to do in a house like this? Nothing, except stand around on one foot, and, as we used to say in the game of Old Maid, "soliloquize on the miseries of life." Houses such as this are worse than a barn in winter, and a pest house of disease in summer.

The other illustration shows what can be done, with very little expense, to transform such a house into one that will "give Biddy a chance." Biddy pays well those who give her a chance. This is proved every day by the reports made by poultry flocks the country over. I know these reports are true, for I have made some pretty tall profits myself; such as, \$88 from eight hens in one year.

There are several things that Biddy will not stand for, and they may be found in a large percentage of the poultry houses that can be seen throughout the country. These are damp floors, draughty houses, lack of sunshine, lack of litter to scratch in, and roosts without dropping-boards to keep the droppings from falling on the floor. We came across one of these houses a short time ago. There were about three dozen holes in the roof, and only one little window in the east side, about four feet from the floor. The dirt floor was dry, but that was all that could be said in its favor. The roosts were placed on two scantlings leaning against the wall. The hens were digging around in the droppings. A supposed-to-be scratch pen was placed on one side, but it leaked like a sieve.

Figure No. 2 shows what can be done with any shed to make it into a comfortable hen house. It would pay to put in a double board floor, with tar paper in between, which is the only rat-proof floor there is. To make a floor rat-proof, put it about eight or ten inches off the ground so it will be too high for the rats to get at. The tar paper will keep out the draught, and prevent the chaff from sifting through, which would gradually make a pile high enough for the rats to stand on to gnaw their way through.

Board-up the house around the outside, and leave a couple of holes, covered with netting, for ventilation. Cut a hole about six inches deep across the front at the top (as shown), and cover with pieces of bran sacking. Cut a hole about thirty inches high across the front, about twenty inches from the floor, and cover with No. 1 mesh netting on the outside, and hang a frame on the inside, which is covered with light-weight bleached factory cotton or muslin. Place the roosts about thirty-six inches from the floor at the back, with dropping boards underneath. Put in a dry mash-hopper and build a slatted shelf in one corner for the water pail.

In this way, everything is kept off the floor, leaving full freedom for scratching, and making it easy to keep

clean and to remove the litter, which should be changed at the slightest feel of dampness. And while you are at it, don't forget the nest boxes. They may be easily made of orange crates and placed on a shelf under the dropping-boards, or tacked up against the walls. Orange crates make ideal nest boxes, as the openings between the boards allow them to be easily cleaned.

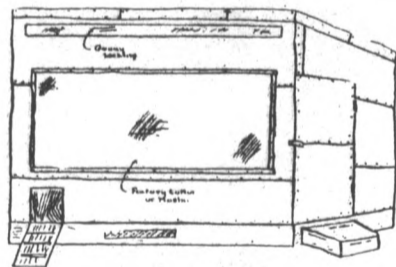
There are several other ways in which you can "give Biddy a chance." You will hear about them later.

## VENTILATION IN POULTRY HOUSE NECESSARY.

**W**ITH the onset of real winter weather, ventilation becomes as important as feeding. In order to secure satisfactory winter production and to maintain the health of the flock, it is mandatory that the birds be housed in comfortable, cheerful, well-ventilated houses. The poultryman who can keep his hens cheerful and contented throughout the winter, has gone far towards obtaining profitable production. A large number, perhaps the majority of poultrymen, are afraid of fresh air, apparently having the idea that fresh air is not necessary to maintain a flock's health.

When is a house well ventilated? A well-ventilated house is one that smells sweet, and has no odor of ammonia or hens. A well-ventilated house is reasonably dry, and in such a house it should not be necessary to change the litter oftener than once in two or three weeks because of dampness. It may be desirable to change oftener to keep it clean, but it should be dry for that length of time.

The semi-King system of ventilation, which is recommended for the Michigan house, can be installed by anyone at a reasonable cost. It consists merely of a tight outlet flue and several air



The Same House Remodeled.

intakes. This outlet flue should be from twelve to fourteen inches in diameter if round, and from fourteen to eighteen inches square if made of lumber, extending from about fourteen inches of the floor, up through the roof, higher than the peak of the building, and topped with either a flat or a revolving cap. This acts merely as a chimney, the wind blowing across the top and sucking the cold, damp, stale air from near the floor of the house. There should be one of these outlets for each twenty-foot length of house, and each should be placed as near the center of the twenty-foot section as possible.

Intakes should be provided on the south side of the building, two for each twenty-foot length of building, placed as evenly as possible. To install these intakes, an opening should cut between two pieces of the studding, about eighteen inches from the ground level outside the house, these openings to be three inches wide, and the full distance between these studding. The space between the two pieces of studding should be sealed on the inside of the building with any tight material, from the floor up to within approximately six inches of the top plate, thus providing a pipe in which the air is taken from the outside at the bottom, coming into the house at the top on the inside. Two

intakes and one outlet, properly installed, to each twenty-foot length, should ventilate the average house economically.

## JOURNEYING THROUGH GERMANY.

(Continued from page 635).

The poverty of the people was indicated again by an incident which I particularly noted at the hotel where we stopped. The waiters at this hotel ravenously ate the food that was left by the diners.

We were invited to be guests at one of the homes in Berlin, and accepted the invitation. After dinner a two-year-old boy picked up a cigarette and placed it in his mouth, went over to his mother and asked in his baby talk for a light. His mother furnished him with a lighted match, and he puffed a few times on the cigarette. It was my impression that the youngster was being taught to smoke quite early in life.

Prior to the world war the area of Germany was about 209,000 square miles, with a population of about 65,000,000. The area of this country at present is about 172,000 square miles, with a population of approximately 55,000,000. Germany also lost all of her colonies. These colonies had a total area, it is said, of about one and one-tenth million square miles, with a population of about 13,000,000.

The surface features of Germany, or the topography, is much diversified, with mountains in the east and south-east, and low, sandy plains towards the sea in the north. There are numerous rivers in Germany, which are noted for their scenic beauty and points of historic interest, such as numerous old castles, etc.

The soils of Germany, as a whole, cannot be classified as naturally first-class. If one were to draw a line from Dresden, northwest to the sea coast through Bremen, he would divide Germany into two parts with respect to soil conditions. To the north and northeast of this line, sandy or light soils make up somewhat more than fifty per cent of the area, and in addition there is a large acreage of peat lands, ranging in bodies from small to quite large lakes. It was my impression that under many of the sandy soils, especially in central Germany, the water table lies relatively near the surface. This, of course, assists greatly in the profitable use of many of these soils. South of the line spoken of, it is probable that the light soils make up approximately twenty-five or more per cent of the area. As in other countries, the heaviest soil types differ quite widely with respect to their various characteristics.

I was surprised, indeed, to learn that central Germany, which includes some of the most valuable agricultural districts, has only about twenty inches of rainfall annually, but fortunately for agricultural purposes, much of this comes in the spring, and at the time when it is most needed by the growing crops.

## ON AN ALLEGAN HILLSIDE.

(Continued from page 633).

of the farm is given over to grain land, pasturage, etc.

It sounds like a lot of work, doesn't it? Well, it is. During the past few years I have come into rather close contact with farmers and their problems, so I was prepared for the worst when I asked Mrs. Springer about the help proposition. "There practically isn't much trouble," said she smilingly. "At the picking season I depend upon home help. I have lived here so long that I know everybody. We're all neighbors and get along fine. I employ an average of twelve pickers a season, besides one or two packers." Then she added, "Of course, it isn't all fun. For instance, there are the difficulties connected with marketing. The cost of spraying material, to mention another item, is enormously greater than it was formerly. Help costs more, and so does transportation. One year, soon after the close of the war, our receipts were \$20,000, and our expenditures \$18,000. Deduct the depreciation that is incident to the wear and tear in any business, and you'll admit that the return on the investment isn't by any means excessive."

It is illuminating to get the little lady's slant on advertising. She believes in it, has tried it, and has gotten results. Last year she put ads in twenty-seven different papers, local and agricultural, that circulate in Michigan, Indiana, and Illinois. As a consequence, people came in their cars, some of them from quite a distance, and picked and packed their own fruit right in the orchard.

The amazing part of all this, (at least, it was amazing to me), is that, while fruit raising has been the work to which Mrs. Springer's life has been devoted, it has not, by any means, robbed her of a lively interest in other things. She has found time to travel and to read. Nineteen or twenty winters out of the thirty-five have been spent in the south. She has read widely, and even pleads guilty to have written poetry. But more than anywhere else, her heart is in the "Ideal Fruit Farm," and in the county which provides it with a setting. She is, indeed, responsible for no less than twenty-eight relatives, by blood and marriage, who are now living in the vicinity.

# NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

## MENOMINEE LEADS.

**T**HE 1925 agricultural United States census shows that among the Upper Peninsula counties, Menominee county leads in the number of farms, and it also leads in the number of farm owners and farm acreage. In 1920 Chippewa county led in total farm values, while Menominee took first rank in 1925. In the number of horses, Menominee led in 1920, while Delta led in 1925. In 1920 Menominee county led in dairy cattle, and again in 1925.

## BETTER POTATO GROWERS.

**M**ICHIGAN State College extension experts have drawn the conclusion that Upper Peninsula farmers have become more expert in the raising of potatoes. They note that during the five years from 1920 to 1925, census figures show that the number of bushels produced by our farmers in-

creased 156,109 bushels, while the acreage fell off 1,833 acres. The average potato yield in 1920 was 92.7 bushels per acre, while in 1924 it was 114.9 bushels per acre, or an average increase of 21.2 bushels per acre. This looks like progress.

## CHANGES IN PRODUCTION IN FIVE YEARS.

**T**HE United States agricultural census shows that the Upper Peninsula produced 1,668,100 bushels of oats in 1919, and 2,315,867 bushels in 1924. Rye amounted to 15,051 bushels in 1919, and 49,160 bushels in 1924. Hay totaled 282,111 tons in 1919, and 311,302 in 1924. There were 1,632,116 bushels of potatoes produced in 1919, and 1,788,225 bushels in 1924. Of wheat, there were produced 117,968 bushels in 1919, and 90,623 bushels in 1924.



# THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

## LET YOUR OLD CARBURETOR WATER YOUR POULTRY.

**I**n almost every automobile junk lot, there are from one to twenty-five discarded Ford cars from which the gas tank, gas pipe and carburetor can be obtained for a little expense, or maybe you have one of your own. You can arrange a handy automatic watering device for your poultry flock with but little effort, from them.

Build a small frame like the one in the photograph, to support the tank horizontally about two feet off the earth, or higher if you prefer. Connect the gas pipe as originally, also the carburetor to its outer end, with the gas bowl, or chamber, removed, exposing the cork float to the open. Let the carburetor rest uprightly on the bottom of a shallow pan or basin.



The Watering Device Waiting for the Poultry.

Fill the tank with fresh, clean water. It will run through the gas pipe and carburetor until it reaches a depth of about one and one-half inches in the pan, at which point the cork float will rise up and shut off the stream until the fowls have consumed part of the contents of the basin, when the cork will automatically drop, opening the inlet valve, permitting a new supply to run in from the reservoir tank. When you are leaving for a vacation, fill the tank and your flock will have fresh water without attention until you return. The tank, of course, should be thoroughly cleaned of the presence of gasoline.—L. M. Jordan.

## WINTERING THE TRACTOR.

**W**HEN the tractor is to be laid by during the winter months, see that it does not suffer from its winter idleness. Give it a dry winter home under a tight roof. Neglect during the off-season causes more rapid depreciation than hard work.

In getting the tractor ready for wintering, drain out all of the water from the cooling system. To remove the water from the radiator alone is not always sufficient. Many makes of tractors have two or three drain cocks and all of these should be opened to remove all the water. Consult the instruction book given to you when the tractor was purchased. If the machine is equipped with a water pump instead of the more common thermo-syphon system, run the engine for a time during and after the water cocks have been opened. A very little water allowed to remain will do untold damage. If the engine is run, all this will be forced out.

See that all important bearings and highly polished parts are well oiled to prevent moisture from rusting the surface. To insure a good film of oil on the inside cylinder surface, run the engine at full speed, then cut the spark suddenly. This will leave the piston rings and cylinder walls well coated with oil.

Next, with an oil can filled with fresh oil, go over and thoroughly oil all joints and small bearings on the control levers, shifting levers, clutch and brake pedals, so as to leave them protected from rust. Fill and screw down grease cups several turns; this will force grease into the bearings, thus preventing the entrance of air and moisture. Clean dust and dirt out of the air filter. If the machine is equipped with an air washer, empty out the water to prevent damage from freezing.

The crank case can be left full over winter, then drain it out and wash with kerosene oil in the spring before refilling. The gasoline or kerosene oil tank may be left either full or empty. But in either case the carburetor should be drained, cleaned carefully, and readjusted before the tank is refilled next spring.—L. H. Funk.

## HOGS SLEEP UP STAIRS.

**S**ECOND floor nests are great room-savers in the hog pen. I built mine three and one-half feet from the floor. It is always dry. By providing a slanting run that is well cleated, the hogs soon learn to go up stairs for their rest.

I have also constructed a door through the wall on a level with this second floor sleeping-room. Through this door we can easily load the hogs from the sleeping quarters to the wagon when marketing. If the door is made to fasten on the outside, the hogs cannot open it.

We also have arranged the partitions in our hog house so that the occupants in every pen can drink from the same trough. Having water piped from our water system to this trough, the hogs have drink on tap at all times.—H. L. L.

## HAS HANDY SCALDING BENCH.

**I**HAVE made a folding bench which makes hog scalding easier. This bench is six feet long, three feet wide, twenty-six inches high, and is made similar to a folding cot.

I used three-by-four hardwood for the sills and legs. Legs are held in place with one half-inch bolt through each leg, six inches from end of sill. Two of the legs are inside of sills, and two are outside, which makes it possible to fold them back. The legs are thirty inches long, with a cross-piece four inches from the top to hold legs from spreading. The top of bench is made of two-inch elm, with one end cut out rounding, in which barrel fits.

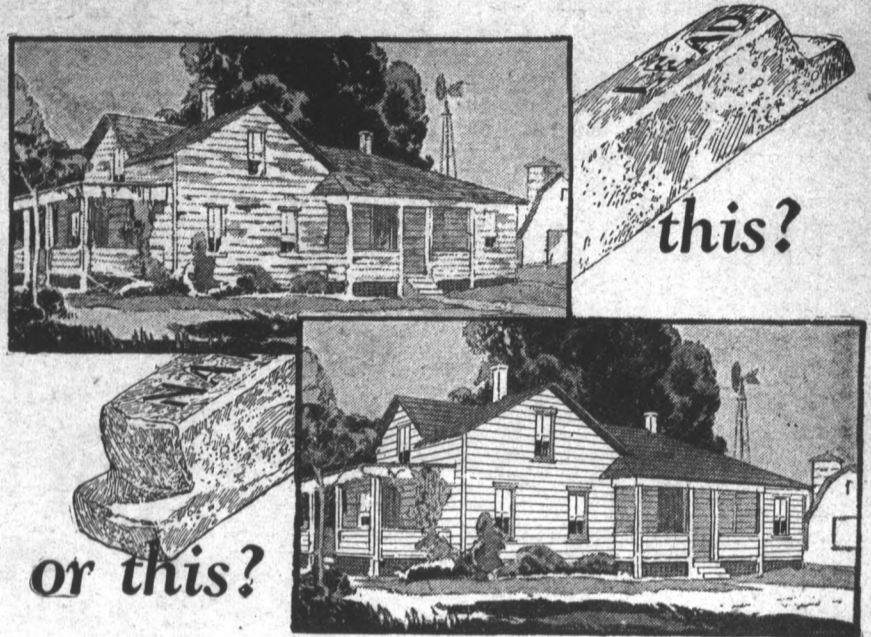
The real convenience of this bench is found in handling heavy hogs. The two legs can be folded back and the hog pulled up on the bench to the other end, when we raise the lower end and pull the legs forward. This makes it easy to get the hog in place to scald.

When not in use it can be folded, and takes up little room.—A. Anderson.

## A BOON FOR ALFALFA.

**D**URING the past season all hays, excepting alfalfa, were a failure in the vicinity of Saline. Dry weather early in the summer was the cause of this loss. A survey of the farms of members belonging to the Washtenaw-Saline Cow Testing Association shows that, during the past summer, the number of alfalfa acres on the farms have jumped from 272 acres to 432 acres. In addition there is now on these same farms more than 175 acres of sweet clover to provide pasture and hay. These are efficiency crops in the production of butter-fat.

# Which house would you rather live in



These are pictures of the same house—  
Lead paint makes the difference

**O**NE house is ugly, shabby, paint-hungry. The surface is deteriorating rapidly. Rain, snow and sun beat down on unprotected wood. Soon rotted steps, window sashes and porch pillars will need repainting, replacing. The entire house is in danger.

There's a way to preserve this house for years to come for yourself and your children—to save repairs—to make it look as it does in the picture on the right. Cover the surface with lead paint.

The weather cannot harm wooden surfaces that are completely covered with lead paint—and are kept adequately covered. Lead paint has been used for generations. It is pure white-lead, made from the metal, lead. It gives complete protection to non-metallic surfaces and makes farm property look like new again.

## What paint to use

If you follow the example of thousands of farmers, as well as property owners in towns and cities, you will cover the exterior of your property with Dutch Boy white-lead.

Dutch Boy white-lead is pure white-lead. Mixed with pure linseed oil it makes a paint that is impervious to the attacks of air and moisture. This paint will prevent your farm house from being listed among the five and a half million in the United States that are deteriorating from lack of paint. It will keep your home and farm buildings safe, clean and fresh for years to come.

For interior walls, ceilings and woodwork Dutch Boy white-lead and Dutch Boy flattening oil give protective

finishes of unusual beauty at a surprisingly low cost. They make a paint that, like Dutch Boy white-lead and linseed oil, can be tinted to any color to carry out distinctive decorative schemes of great charm.

Dutch Boy red-lead gives full protection to metal against rust just as Dutch Boy white-lead does to non-metallic surfaces. Use it for metal gutters, railings, implements and machinery, especially if the implements and machinery have to be kept or used in the open.

## Free book on painting

The "Handy Book on Painting" is a little booklet full of paint information and formulas. It tells you in a simple way just where paint should be used, how paint should be mixed, and so on. It is a storehouse of interesting information and is sent free on request.

Dutch Boy white-lead, Dutch Boy red-lead and Dutch Boy flattening oil are made by National Lead

Company who also make lead products for practically every purpose to which lead can be put in art, industry and daily life. The Dutch Boy trademark shown here is the company's guarantee of products of the highest quality.

If you would like to know more about any particular form or use of lead, or need special information about any use of lead, write to our nearest branch.

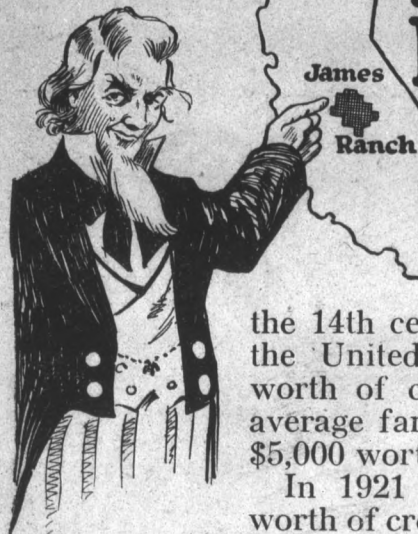


This Dutch Boy trademark is on every package of Dutch Boy white-lead, flattening oil and red-lead and is a guarantee of exceptional purity.

## NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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

# The California Farmer Is Twice As Prosperous



The California farmer is twice as prosperous as the farmer in any other state. According to

the 14th census the average farm in the United States produces \$2,300 worth of crops every year and the average farm in California produces \$5,000 worth—over twice as much.

In 1921 California grew \$309.46 worth of crops for every man, woman and child living in her rural territory. This was \$110 more per person than was produced in the next highest state.

## What is the "Why" Back of These High Production Figures?

California farmers don't work any harder than do farmers anywhere else. They simply have help in getting ahead. The climate is in their favor. Every month of the year California land is in use. As soon as one crop is harvested the seed bed can be prepared for another, working the land in rotation so that there is always a variety of work to do and always something ready for the markets.

## No Cold Weather

There is no winter to pile up fuel bills, require heavy clothing, buying of feed for stock, or the use of a big share of the farm's production in feeding them. It is a warm country but without a scorching sun or torrid heat.

## Market System Perfected

In no other part of the United States has co-operative marketing reached the high degree of perfection that it has in California.

There is a ready market for every crop. The main trunk lines and branches of the Southern Pacific and Santa Fe Railways operate thru the farming valley. Refrigeration trains carry garden produce to the Los Angeles and San Francisco markets. State highways form a network over the state and trucking of livestock, fruits, vegetables and other produce is in wide practice.

**California has only 3.2 per cent of the population of the United States and it produces 5.4 per cent of the farm products and pays 5.5 per cent of the income tax.**

There is an opportunity awaiting YOU in James Ranch, Fresno County, California. It is the best opportunity farming has ever offered anywhere. It is not a rich man's country. It requires only enough capital to make a first payment and to stock and put up buildings on the ground.

**BUYING TERMS** on a forty acre purchase, which is all the average farmer can handle, are a requirement of \$1000 for first payment, with ten years allowed for the balance. Any farmer who can make this first payment and put up temporary buildings and stock his farm can earn the rest off the land if he is willing to work and is a good manager.

**OUR PROPOSITION IS THIS:** You visit James Ranch right now and if you buy land there we will refund to you every cent of the cost of your investigational trip. Write for a Railroad Refund Certificate and other literature. Also, if the prospects aren't exactly as we picture them, we will refund the entire cost of the trip.

Don't pass this up. There is no possible chance for you to lose anything and there is everything to gain.

Come out to the sunshine on the James Ranch where nature works for you instead of against you.

**HERMAN JANSS**  
San Joaquin, Fresno County, Calif.



# Brickbats and Bouquets

An Open Forum for the Use of Our Readers

HERE, in this department, space is reserved for our readers to express themselves freely on any subject which may come under the broad heading of "rural living." Opinions, comments, and constructive criticism are invited. Your thoughts may help to make this department one of the most interesting in the paper.

## GRANGE MEMBERSHIP IN CREASES.

WE note in your report of the State Grange Session at Adrian you unintentionally gave a wrong impression as to grange membership in Michigan. Complete and official figures for the fiscal year show a gain of 1,363 in actual members for 1925 over our membership of 1924.

As to finances, while we do not display as imposing a row of figures as a couple of years ago, we have had some extraordinary expenses to meet, notably, the publicity and printing necessary to secure the submission of a constitutional amendment. For the year 1925 the receipts more than balanced the expenses, and we are as solid financially as any First National Bank.

We want to thank you for the words of appreciation of the grange contained in a late editorial of your paper. Such expressions encourage officers and members to renewed and increased effort.—A. B. Cook, Master of Michigan State Grange.

## OVER-PRODUCTION OF INEFFICIENCY.

IN the December 5 issue of the Michigan Farmer, A. B. shies a brickbat at fruit growers for producing too much fruit, and he seems to think this is the cause of low prices and small profits, and about all the rest of our marketing troubles. The remedy would seem to be to grow less fruit. But to induce the great body of fruit growers to combine on such a program is hardly feasible, nor does the general public take kindly to any combination to limit the production for the purpose of raising prices, and it is not wise to run counter to a wholesome public sentiment like this. So some other means will, no doubt, have to be adopted for a cure.

The great difficulty in the way of profitably marketing farm products, and particularly fruit, is that the farmers do not realize or appreciate their limitations. In any successful enterprise in the industrial line, the main factor is the salesman. Not a factory or wholesale merchant could operate a week without one or more.

Selling goods is an art, and the successful salesman must have not only a genius, or aptitude, for the work, but he must have experience as well. Further, he must know the value of the goods he sells, and also where a buyer may be found, not to mention going after the buyer. Here are four absolutely essential qualifications for a salesman, in every one of which the farmer is lacking.

The manager of a fruit exchange told the writer a while ago of a member of his exchange who had 600 or 800 bushels of crabapples. These had been selling for \$1.50 to \$2.00 per bushel, and a man came along and offered him \$3.00 for them. This looked good to him, and fearing the manager would not be able to get as much, he sold them. The purchaser went at once to this manager and asked him to market the fruit for him, and wanted him to sell them for \$4.50 per bushel. He didn't quite realize this for them, but he made enough to buy a good car out of the deal, without more than turning

his hand over. He knew the worth of crabapples and the grower didn't. This is only an instance of the handicap fruit growers are under when trying to dispose of the products of their orchards.

In any other line of industry save farming, the marketing proposition is a distinct branch. But the farmer has to be manager and bookkeeper, if any books are kept, and engineer and roustabout, all combined, and salesman as well. No man is sufficiently versatile to combine all of these qualities under one hat.

Talk about over-production of fruit; why, if all the people of the state had all the fruit they would like, it is probable they would consume all there is grown in Michigan. And no sort of comprehensive effort is made to get it to them. A few dealers are supplying a few in the larger centers of population, and that is about all, for the few fruit exchanges handle but a comparatively small proportion of the fruit, and these sell more outside of the state than within. The greatest over-production we are afflicted with in the fruit game is in crooked packing, and ignorance, and inefficiency in marketing.—E. H., Allegan County.

## THE BEAN GAME.

IN our part of Michigan, we are paying seven per cent per pound, for having our beans picked. That is what the elevators pay the girls. They also charge like this: If white beans are \$4.30, the charge is four and one-third cents extra; or, if beans are \$4.50, four and one-half cents extra; if \$5.00, five cents extra. I have asked the managers of the elevators in the two towns nearest me, what the extra charge on the pick was for, and one of them said that it was for handling our bag beans. The other was very evasive. He said they had a nice room where the girls pick the beans, and they had to furnish light and heat and machinery. I said, "In other words, it is overhead expense; still, you keep our cull beans and get from them ninety cents to \$1.00 per hundred pounds."

Now, we figure that they are just skinning us on that extra money they are charging. When we pay for having the beans picked, the cull beans belong to us, just the same as the cull potatoes do when we have a man dig and sort our potatoes. He doesn't charge us for sorting the small ones out, and then keep them, any more than they keep the nubbins when husking corn. Why should the elevators charge for picking our beans, and also keep the culls?

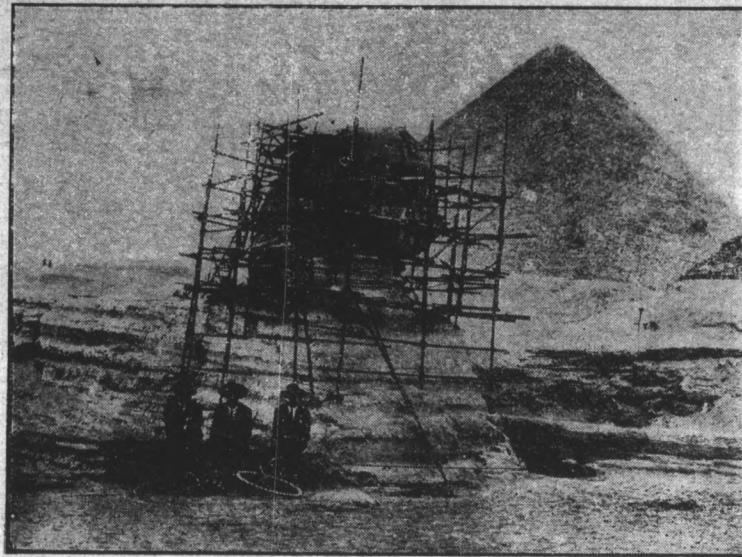
They pay the farmer from eighty cents to \$1.00 less than the market price at Detroit. During the war the government allowed sixty cents on 100 pounds for freight and profit between here and Detroit, and the elevator was fighting a cooperative elevator in the bargain. Now, the cooperative elevator is busted, and they take a wider range in price from here to Detroit. If beans take a drop on the market, the elevators will drop the price as soon as they get market quotations, but if the market goes up, they are not in as big a hurry to put the price up.

The farmer wants a square deal. The scales should be inspected and a seal placed on all parts that can be "fixed" to throw the scales off balance. We farmers can prove that their scales are not correct. The writer weighed himself on a scale by the two bars, one time on each bar, without stepping off the scale, and there was a difference of four pounds in the two bars. That's what some of us are up against.—A Subscriber, Beaverton, Michigan.

# WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Overcome with gas, Mrs. Anna Wingbermuhle was resuscitated after 49 hours by a pulmotor.



For the sake of preservation against further ravages of time, the Egyptian government has directed that beauty specialists patch up the Sphinx at Giza, Egypt.



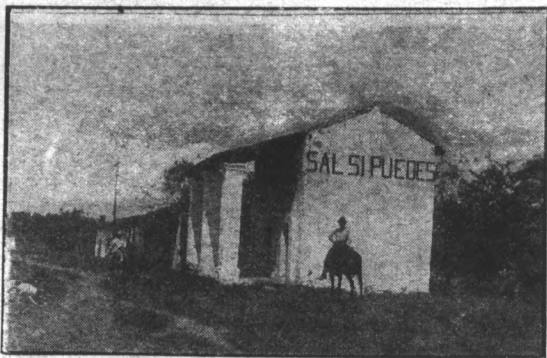
Queen Alexandra, mother of King George of England, recently died in England.



The cavalry and artillery of General Feng, China's famous "Christian general," and virtually master and dictator of Pekin, drove the Manchurian forces north of the Eternal Wall.



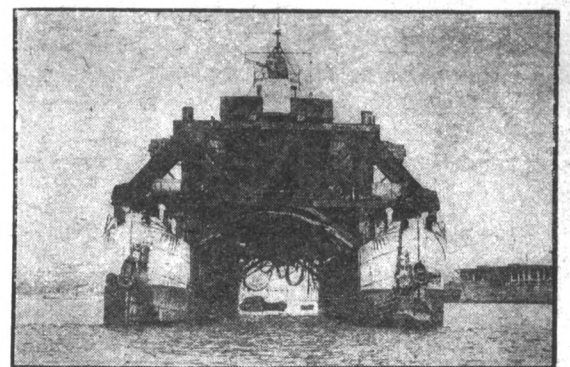
Twenty-six Sioux Indians from Oklahoma will tour Great Britain. Included in the group is Big Chief Horn, ninety-seven years old, and a survivor of the battle of Wounded Knee.



A Spanish legend on the town prison at Jalapa, Central America, when translated, means, "Get out if you can."



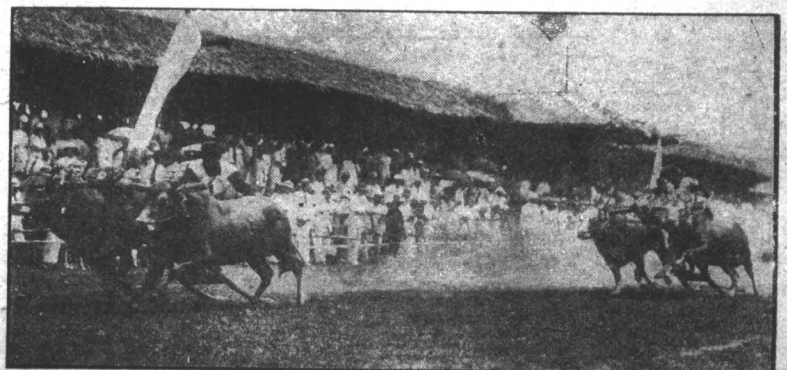
General Primo De Rivera, dictator of Spain, plans to permit civil cabinet to assume power.



This German submarine raider may be used to assist in raising the sunken English submarine, M-1, from bottom of English Channel.



The American Legion essay contest was won by Gertrude Stockard, a mountain girl of Arkansas, who never attended school; Earle Tompkins, of Massachusetts, and Elizabeth Shankland, Illinois.



Disproving the theory of being as slow as snails, the contestants in this bullock race in Java drew a large crowd. This sport is exceedingly popular in Europe.

# 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 him of her faint childhood memories; how, according to Ode Grant, her father and mother lost their lives in a forest fire; and how she came to find Coton dead.

HE was staring into the fire, and I took the gun out, and laid it on the mantel, with my hand over it. Then, I remembered, I don't know why, but the thought came to me in a flash; there was a picture on the wall of my room—a picture of a young woman, dark and very beautiful, that I had always wanted to know about, and had never dared to ask! Maybe if I brought it down to him, on our wedding night, he would tell me who she was, before I killed him. The desire to know became suddenly almost stronger than the impulse to kill—and then he looked up at me.

"He must have seen something strange in my face, for he wouldn't take his eyes away. I couldn't put the gun back in my pocket, without his seeing me, so I waited as long as I dared, without either of us speaking. Then I slid the gun back behind the clock, and left it there.

"I'm going upstairs for a moment," I told him. "I'll be down directly." I remember that, as I left the library, I had a feeling that someone was watching me, from some hidden place—some eyes besides his staring after me. A little tremor of fear shook me, and then I went on up the stairway, and forgot about it. One's nerves are easily shaken when one is within a few minutes of murder.

"Merton must have heard me come up the stairs, and thought it was both of us, or else he lied to the police. I went into my room, directly above the library, without bothering to close the door. Then, as I put my hands on the small dark frame of the picture to lift it from the wall, I heard a noise down stairs! A sound of someone pushing a chair quickly back, as if they sprang up in surprise or fear! And then I heard something going across the floor!"

Alice's hands were flung suddenly up over her ears, and as Davis leaned across to catch her wrists, her voice broke in a half hysterical scream. "Oh, if I could only forget that sound. It is all that haunts me!" For a moment she was too shaken to speak. Then her voice became more quiet, though it still trembled at the memory. "I will never forget it as long as I live. A creeping, hitching, something, that I knew could not be walking upright. I heard it scrape—scrape—scrape across the floor. The sound became softer as it reached one of the small rugs. Inch by inch—creeping, creeping, it dragged along. Then it stopped, and the rooms were so still I heard my heart pounding. There was a low, muffled crash, then, and the thud of something falling. I tiptoed down stairs, and it did not seem as if I dared to go into the library, with that awful crouching something waiting there for me. I had to know, though, and I dared not cry out, so I went in through the French doors.

"The room was empty, save for Henry Coton, lying just in front of his chair. At sight of him my nerves cleared. This was the thing I had intended to do, and someone had done it for me. Henry Coton was dead, and some way my fear seemed suddenly gone. I went over to him, and my revolver was lying there almost under his out-flung hand. I picked it up, and ran out into the hall for my wraps. You ran into me on the street corner, five minutes after that."

For a time after she had finished, there was no sound in the cabin, save the deep breathing of the dog, in front of the fireplace. He was not asleep. His deep brown eyes had not left Alice's face, during the story. At times, at some tense, strained emotion in her voice, he had come half to his feet, and his hackles had raised menacingly, as though he sensed the deep emotional fear and anger and sorrow in the heart of this new-found woman. Then each time he had sunk down again—waiting.

Chad Davis got up finally, and came around to her chair. His own hands were trembling when he put them on the soft hair—the hair that was like the floating moss on the bottom of the little summer stream. Slowly he turned the drawn, tired face—the face that had lost the pink flush upon its cheeks, in the last hour—up to his own.

"Ellen Davis." A glad smile touched the lips and the deep gray eyes, at the name. "I will never blame you again, for anything. No matter what happens, now—no matter what I should come to know, you have paid for it all, in advance."

He bent and kissed her upon the lips and then he knelt and drew her head down upon his shoulder for a long minute.

It was very quiet in the cabin. Bob had lain down before the fire, with his head on his forepaws, and was asleep. Chad had gone back to his seat across the table from Ellen, and both were silent, lost in thought.

Coton's shack—his cabin there in his pineland, Ellen mused. He had built it, and used it. And she had all but seen him killed—had all but killed him herself. A sense of depression was settling upon her—something born of the rough log walls. She must shake it off. This was to be her home—hers and Bob's—she must not let the horrors of last night come back. It was as though, as Chad had said, the curse of his presence was still upon the place—haunting it and all who dared to come to it. The girl arose quickly, and gave her body a little sharp shake, as Bob would have shaken his, to rid his heavy coat of snow. Then she crossed to the window to look out. From the blasted pine the dismal cawing of the solitary crow echoed across to her again.

"My Crow land call," she whispered to herself. "Oh, it is desolate, this Crow land, but it was Pine land once, like Jimmy Klire's, and it is mine now for a time—and it will shelter me— and then she added in even a lower whisper—"and keep me for him!"

Then aloud to Chad, still sitting by the table. "Did you hear the Crow land call again?"

He had been thinking of other things. The thoughts of Coton and his shack had, of course, been in his mind. "Haunted with the curse of his presence." Yes, that might be nearest to

the truth after all. It did not matter much. Why think of Henry Coton at all, now? Coton was dead—as he deserved to be. Davis started guiltily at the thought. He was getting far away from his ministerial instincts. He couldn't help it, though. There were some truths so simple, so primitive and stark, that even training and carefully built up codes must fail in their presence. The justice of Coton's death was such a truth. It has been just—no use to evade. But why keep thinking of Coton, with Ellen—his wife, there before him. A few minutes ago he had had his hands upon that hair, that was like spun floss of silver—his first thought of it came to him again—had kissed the face that was even more beautiful than a cameo, because of the soft warm curves of cheek and throat—and now he could not believe it. She was unattainable again—but she couldn't be—she was his wife, and once she, beautiful as she was, had even asked him to kiss her. If he could keep her safe, and take her out of Coton's shack—out of the Crow land, some day would she still be his wife? He started at the sound of her voice. It was as if she had known what he was thinking about! He went to the window and stood beside her.

"I've been thinking, Ellen," he told her, "after all you've been through you can't stay here alone."

"But I've got to—and I can! I won't be alone, I'll have Bob. And, don't you see, it's all past now, and I haven't given way yet. There's nothing to frighten me now. What time must you leave?"

"Mid afternoon, if you dare try it alone one night. I don't dare stop the train at Cone Run. There might be someone on who would know me, and, anyway, a passenger boarding at the Run always attracts too much attention. I'll have to go early enough to cut across lots to Pequam—the little town six miles below the Run. You were asleep last night when we came through it. The train doesn't have to be flagged there, and I'll wait out of town till nearly train time. It will be dark by then, and I'll slip in to the depot without being seen at all up town. We'll have to take a chance that no one from home will be coming up from Saginaw tonight, that's all."

"And then you can't get home tonight?"

"No. I'll stay over at Badgeron till

tomorrow, unless I should get a chance to ride up, which isn't likely."

"And when can you come here again?" Ellen asked anxiously.

Chad walked from the window to the door and opened it before he answered. He bent and put his hand into the snow at the side of the cabin and glanced at his watch. Then he turned happily to Ellen.

"I've seen it happen just this way before. A thaw on the very heels of a blizzard. It's eleven now, and the snow is commencing to run. By tonight tracks will be indiscernable blurs. Horses or men; all pretty much alike. By tomorrow night if it doesn't turn cold, the snow will be gone, except in the sheltered hollows, and on the north slopes.

"I can come again tomorrow afternoon."

"Oh, that isn't too long to wait," Ellen told him cheerfully. "Bob and I will like it, being here alone, and waiting for you. And can you come often?"

"I was always fond of tramping and hunting through the new ground, and the folks know it. It will be safe every day, for the first week. Then perhaps every other day. We must be careful. But I won't dare stay long, and I can't be here evenings or nights. Can you stand it alone, do you think?"

"I know I can!"

The rest of the morning he spent cutting wood. He had a great pile of dead seasoned pine piled across the end of the cabin when Ellen called him for dinner. He had taken pains to take short dead pieces, and uprooted stumps, from well out in the swamp, and had taken them clean. No fresh cuts or chips to mark the wood-gathering.

"You had better keep the door shut and the window covered when the fire is burning or a candle lighted," he told her. "No one ever passes anywhere near, but it's best not to take a single chance. We can't afford to have you found. And if anyone should come don't let them in, no matter who they say they are!"

"I don't need that advice," Ellen replied with a laugh. "And with Bob, I don't think I need to worry."

They had a cheerful dinner on the rough plank table. Chad marveled at the girl's coolness. She seemed to have forgotten that she was to be alone in Coton's ghostly shack, that night, with memories that were gruesome enough to drive a man mad. Truly, Jimmy Klire must have had the strength of his pines, and the deathless courage of the riverlands!

"I want Ode Grant's letter," Davis said, before he left that afternoon. "I'm going to do some sleuthing."

"But surely you don't think—?"

"I don't know what to think. Someone did it, and they have got to be found. About all we can work on is motives—and we haven't got forever, either."

"But there are—there must be—a hundred people with motives enough," she told him.

"I've thought of that, too," Davis replied gravely, but somebody killed Henry Coton—and if it takes me, as poor old Dan Lee said, 'over the border of Hell goin' in' I'm going to find them. I've got to, for my wife's sake!"

There were tears in the gray eyes, but Ellen smiled her thanks silently at him. Chad turned to Bob and laid a hand on the broad head. "Young Bob," he said slowly, "you stay here, and take care of her! Don't you leave her day or night, and if you should have to, watch her as Old Bob watched me—with your life."

The steady brown eyes stared back at him, unwinkingly, and when he finished, the dog turned gravely away from him, walked across and put his head against the girl's skirt.

Tears overflowed in her eyes, unashamed, and she knelt and threw her arms about the shaggy neck. Bob did not move, save that the brown eyes

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Said, "That City Hunter Figures Al's Cow At Least Worth \$5.00" By Frank R. Leet



turned toward her a little, as she put her cheek against his muzzle.  
 Chad Davis' voice was trembling but exalted, as he knelt and encircled them both for a moment. "You need have no fear," he told the girl. "You are safer even than you would be with me."  
 Then he pulled her face away from Bob's, and with the dog crouching there between them, he rained kisses down upon her cheeks, her hair, her closed soft eyes, and her lips.  
 At the edge of the poplar brush, Chad turned; Ellen and Bob were standing together in the cabin door, and she waved cheerily to him. The crow had returned to the dead pine, and the pale afternoon sunlight glinted down on him as he cawed desolately, hungrily to the flat, unhearing fields.

CHAPTER SIX.

Chad Meets the Sheriff.

The evening train from Saginaw rolled in to Pequam from out across the wide, level pine country and screeched to a stop beside the small dark depot. Chad Davis stepped out from the shadow of the building and swung aboard. The quick glance he took down the length of the coach showed no familiar faces, and he dropped hurriedly into the first empty seat.  
 The engine ahead whistled, puffed slowly, ponderously, and the train gathered speed for its rush into the night again. The man felt, rather than saw, in the darkness, when they flashed across the crossing at Cone Run; last night they had stopped there, and from there had fought the storm, up the bitter way to Coton's shack. How much had happened in that one day. How much more he knew of her tonight than he had known when they began that fight along the snow-blocked road. And how much more he wanted to be with her! He couldn't quite decide, even yet, if such a marriage as theirs could ever be right, if good to either of them could ever come of it. But, at any rate, he no longer blamed Ellen and he was willing and anxious now, to give it a chance; to play the thing out to an ending; and hope. If he wasn't, then his kisses had been a sin. But, somehow, he found he could not blame himself very much for the sinning. "Eve tempted," he reminded himself, with a reminiscent smile.

He looked suddenly up, startled; someone had stopped beside his seat, and was staring down at him.  
 "Well, Lord bless me," a thin, high voice exclaimed as he glanced up, "if it ain't young Chad Davis! How are you, boy?"

Anyone who had watched them as they shook hands, would have said that Davis was not particularly pleased at the meeting. And they would not have come far from right in their surmise.

There were not many people around Silverwood who especially liked Jed Furtaw, and Chad Davis, and his father, too, for that matter, had never been exceptions.

There were a good many reasons for this feeling, all of them good ones—but just now, perhaps the chief reason that Davis did not feel like according the Silverwood man a cordial reception was the fact that Jed was, and had been for ten years, their county sheriff. And of all people whom he was desirous of meeting, at that particular moment, Chad decided, Furtaw was last. He sized him up, in the moment of silence that came after the sheriff had dropped down on the seat beside him. The same long lanky legs. The same gaunt, thin body and stooped shoulders, with their arms that always seemed to hang too low. The same claw-like fingers. No difference in the weather-browned, emaciated face. The leathery, wrinkled skin; crafty pale blue eyes on each side of a thin, cruel nose; tight lips that showed him uneven yellow teeth below a straggly, untrimmed mustache when he spoke or grinned; the coarse hair, no grayer. Not a detail of him was different than when he had seen him last, Davis decided. Even his clothing—the rusty black suit, with his sheriff's star half showing under the flopping lapel of the coat, the broad-brimmed, flat-crowned black hat of his church—exactly the same!

"You don't seem to have changed much, Jed," Davis remarked. He was sparring—maneuvering for time. Did Furtaw know that he had gotten on at Pequam? If so, could he forestall the old man's sharp curiosity?

"No, boy. Same old honest, God-fearin' sheriff," Furtaw said soberly. "Can't say the same for you, though, about changin' any. Looks like you've growed-up a lot. Lord, if I'd a knowed you was on the train, I'd have been back to talk to you before this."

Chad settled back with a little sigh of relief. The remark had been made so naturally, so without guile, that he felt sure there was no need to doubt the sincerity of it. "Just goin' up

home from Saginaw, I 'spose?" the sheriff went on.

"From Detroit, Jed," Chad corrected. "Funny I didn't see you in Saginaw when you got on this train," Jed remarked.

Chad hazarded a guess. "I was on as soon as the gates were opened," he explained.

Jed nodded. "That's it. I had to run to get it. Most always a mite late, I be, but I always get there, boy."

Davis took a deep breath again. His guess had won out. Then he caught himself sharply up. He had lied. He had lied easily and without knowing it. Wasn't he even a decent Christian any more, let alone a worthy young minister? It didn't seem to matter. Nothing mattered but the gray-eyed girl up there in Coton's lonely shack. Nothing else could matter so long as he protected her!

"Goin' to be home long, Chad?" Furtaw was talking again.

"A few weeks anyway, Jed. Maybe longer. I haven't been given a final charge yet. I haven't had any time to myself since I started to school, and I'm going to have a good little vacation now."

"Let's see. You trained to be a minister; didn't you, boy?"

Davis nodded.

"Well, you ought to 'a gone in our church, Chad. We are the true prophets, and our ministers don't need to be trained. They're called! You could 'a saved all this time that way. Could 'a stayed home, and helped your dad."

"I know, Jed." Davis had no desire to anger the fanaticism of the man by questioning his judgment. Better to placate just now, and drop the thing. Jed was a pillar of faith in his church, and you couldn't swing him, anyway.

It was the church that had elected him sheriff. Chad remembered yet, the night of his election, and the celebration that was held in the little square church, built of stone from the bed of the Tobacco. A churchman had been made an officer of the law, and now the law would be upheld, believed his brothers in faith! And Furtaw, gloating over his success, made great promises. It had been a wonderful night indeed, for the little sectarian group of honest, devout farmers. No one else in the country or community had cared especially. To begin with, it didn't matter much who was sheriff. In the second place, the dislike for Furtaw was a passive sort of feeling. Of course, the man had his enemies—genuine ones, as all men have, but for the most part, it was more just lack of friends.

The feeling seldom flamed into outright hatred. There was no reason why it should.

The old sheriff was more or less of a coward—a weakling at heart, and somewhat deceitful, but his acts were harmless enough, and had been since he joined the church, twenty odd years before. Lumber day legend pointed to a wild career before that—but that was past. Perhaps now it was his cant and hypocrisy that won, more than any other factor, the disfavor of his neighbors.

"Was you long in Saginaw today, Chad?" Furtaw had diplomacy enough to break the short silence with a change of subject.

"Not long today, Jed." Davis felt a sense of relief. This once he had not been obliged to lie.

"Didn't hear about old Henry Coton gettin' shot, then, I don't suppose?"

"Heard about that in Detroit yesterday, Jed." Chad felt a slight uneasiness—a need to watch his words, in the new topic. "Detroit was pretty well stirred up over it."

"Maybe you don't think Saginaw was," the old sheriff declared. "Lord, every man along the rivers from here down to Bay City must a knowed old Coton! I was foreman for him, along the Tobacco, you know." There was pride in his voice. Jed's heart feasted on notoriety, no matter what the source.

"I remember," Chad replied shortly. No need to cast one's past errors up to light in that fashion. That very foremanship had gone farthest to win original dislike for Jed Furtaw along the river. Chad Davis had heard many stories from his father and others of the old rivermen, of the kind of a foreman Furtaw had been. He would not forget—nor any of their sons! The real fault had been Coton's, but Furtaw, the weakling, had made him a good foreman!

"Yeah, I was foreman o' Coton's camps for five years or more," Jed went on, either not noticing or failing to heed the disapproval in Chad's voice. "Them was the great days, Chad. Ask your dad, he knows!" The old foreman was waxing jubilant. "Coton's was the big camps, all right. Made millions out o' his pine, he did. And now somebody shot him." His voice became melancholy as his mood changed. "Yeah—gone to his reward—Gawd, I wonder who done it. I'd

(Continued on page 649).

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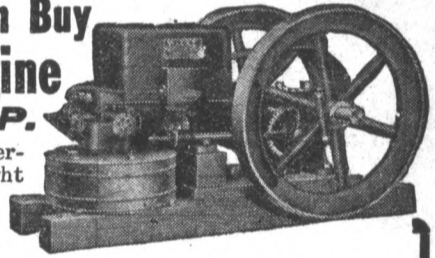


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1. Competition for these prizes is open to every reader or member of his family, whose subscription is paid for one year in advance, from December 1, 1925.
2. Read the first nine chapters of the story as published, then, before the last two chapters are printed, write in 200 words or less, your solution to the mystery, and mail it to Desk C, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, after which the remainder of the story will be published.
3. Give the name and post office address of the person to whom the paper, coming to your home, is mailed, and your relationship to the subscriber.
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5. The prizes will be awarded, and the names of the winners published in the first possible issue after the completion of the story.

# For a Better Michigan Farmer

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We want to make The Michigan Farmer a better paper. You can help us do it by telling us what you and the members of your family read regularly and what new features or articles you would like to see in Your Own Home Farm Paper.

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If you fill out this ballot and mail it to us, it will give us an idea of how we can make a better paper for you, and of what new features or departments you would like to see added.

In appreciation of your efforts to check this list and send it to us, we will mail all who send us a ballot a little complimentary gift which will prove a pleasant surprise. Be sure to sign your correct name and address.

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Advertisements			
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News from Cloverland			
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# Looking Back to Go Ahead

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

**T**HIS week we will have to put on twelve-league boots, to cover twelve lessons, three months, in a few minutes. But that is nothing these days. Speed is our middle name.

(I). Paul in Athens. He did not have a very happy time there, as nearly as we can tell by reading between the lines. He did not mind being called a babbler, a talkative, ignorant fellow. But he did mind it when he could make no inroads in the souls of men. He quoted one of the Greek authors, to win attention. Even that did not seem to travel very far. Perhaps that is the reason why, when he wrote to the Corinthians later, one of his first statements was, "I determined to know nothing among you, save Jesus Christ and Him crucified." That is, he found the best way to come right out



and give his message without dressing it up in rhetorical clothes. Said a missionary to me a few weeks ago, "I find that people want a missionary to be a missionary, and give his message straight." Like others of us, Paul learned from experience. Some people never do. I have heard, but cannot vouch for its truth, that mules are used in mines because they have more sense than horses. In a low ceilinged mine a horse will knock his brains out against the ceiling, while a mule will carry his head a little lower.

(II). In Corinth. Corinth was a bad town. It seemed to have all the qualities of a bad city, while at the same time good people lived there, too. Prostitution was carried on in the name of religion. That is horrible, but it is true of some religions yet. To do any sort of evil under the guise of religion seems too repellant to talk of. See that your local church has a good reputation for paying its bills. Don't make people wait for their coal bill or wood bill, or any other bill, unless it is understood when the goods are bought. Some merchants find it hard collecting from a church. Today Corinth is but a wretched village of two hundred souls. Said Isaiah of Babylon, "And Babylon, the glory of the Chaldee's excellency, shall be as when God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah. It shall never be inhabited, neither shall it be dwelt in from generation to generation." That may happen to any bad town or city.

(III). Paul writes to the Corinthians. A modern writer has called Corinth a witches' cauldron. It must have been worse than that. But what a letter he writes! The most beautiful and powerful of messages to the worst of places! "Tho I speak with the tongues of men and of angels—" And out of Corinth came saints. "Nor thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revilers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God. And such were some of you!" The Good News of Christ could do business, even in Corinth. No place is too bad. Did you read the remarkable article on Doctor Kellogg, of Battle Creek, in the last American? Kellogg once asked the chief of police of Chicago where the toughest place in the whole city was. The chief told him, and Kellogg and his friends opened a mission there, in what I believe had been a saloon. Christ is equal to Chicago or Corinth.

(IV). Paul in Ephesus. This is where they gave that tea-party for Paul. Remember? Everybody turned out, though many did not stop to put on silk gowns or dress suits. But they were all there in his honor, and the reception was such a success that the

police interfered and took the distinguished visitor before the court. "Great is Diana!" they yelled, because business had been interfered with. If religion interferes with your business, give up your religion. That was the motto of the Ephesians. We would not feel so badly about it, if there were not so many Ephesians now. When you get discouraged living in the country, count up your blessings. You do not have to work till late Saturday night in an unventilated store. You do not travel to your work in a subway which contains the original air which it had when first built. Once I worked in a big department store. I was No. 5,122. When the superintendent wanted me he would say, "Where is 5,122?" That is the lot of many city folk. But in the country even the cows have names. Business is hard and pushing, and the price of success is high. Hence it often comes into conflict with the forces that are idealistic. They probably wanted Paul to change his religion and go into business in Ephesus.

(V). Drink. Think over your own experience on this question. What is your observation as to the enforcement of the law? Would you like to go back to the saloon? Would you like beer saloons? Do you vote for the selling of wine and beer in grocery stores? These have all been used as dispensers of alcohol at various times and places. Whatever the argument may be, you cannot get around this boulder in the middle of the road—alcohol is a poison, whether in beer, wine or whiskey. We have made a start on the road to prohibition. Let's keep traveling.

(VI). The Farewell at Miletus. This scene finds us where we live. "And when he had thus spoken, he kneeled down, and prayed with them all. And they wept sore, and fell on Paul's neck and kissed him." This can be put into two words—brotherly love. One of the greatest of living preachers is Dr. George A. Gordon, of Boston. Many's the time I have heard him. Last year he completed his fortieth year at New Old South Church. In his autobiography he tells of the last time he saw his mother. He came to this country when a youth from Scotland, but returned five times to see his mother. "My last look at her on parting in 1889 was from the street, before entering the cab to drive away to the station. There she stood at the window, her figure framed by the large pane of glass, her face wrought into an expression of love and woe indescribable; the tears were few, but the sense of bereavement and deathless love was unutterable and unforgettable." This reminds us of Jonathan Edward's last message to his wife: "Give my kindest love to my dear wife, and tell her that the uncommon union which has so long subsisted between us, has been of such a nature, as I trust is spiritual, and, therefore, will continue forever." That was the kind of parting they had at Miletus. It had been a spiritual union and would continue forever.

(VII). Arrest in Jerusalem. Is this anti-climax? It looks like it. But it is not. For, out of the arrest comes another side to Paul. Out of that comes one of the most precious legacies of the church. The other day the president of the University of Michigan told the students that suffering was a law of life. Said he, "Never side-step suffering."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 27.

SUBJECT:—Review: from Athens to Rome.  
GOLDEN TEXT:—Being justified by faith, we have peace with God through our Lord Jesus Christ.—Rom. 5.1.

# Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

## THE OLD YEAR OUT—THE NEW YEAR IN.

WHAT do you gain by an inventory? Ask the merchant. It seems to be a generally established business procedure. Perhaps the merchant has been selling something at a loss. Perhaps he has failed to take full advantage of some article that would make good trade. Ask the manufacturer. Perhaps he is overworking part of his establishment; perhaps allowing a portion to go to ruin for lack of use or proper attention. The principle is just as applicable to your greatest asset—the only body you ever will have. So check out with the old year and in with the new, just for the sake of making the best of life.

Blood pressure is one of the things every man should check. If normal, your indications are very good. If low, it may be that you should stoke up with a better quality of fuel or give a little less of wear and tear, and a little more building up to your engine.

If the pressure is too high, the time to find out about it is at the earliest possible moment. There are things to be done then. Not much good trying to treat high blood pressure after it has reached such a pitch that every move you make tells you about it. Find it early and correct it.

Kidney action is another important thing that should be checked. If be-

low forty, you may be content with the ordinary chemical examination that a doctor can make in five minutes with a Bunsen burner, a few chemicals, and a morning sample. If past middle age, the test ought to be microscopical. It is important to detect early changes, because at that stage diet will correct them.

Heart action is only a little less important. There is not so much likelihood of trouble coming to the heart without warning, but still its performance should be tested once a year.

The fact is, that the checking out should cover all of your organs and functions; and if you start the New Year with a clean bill of health, the knowledge will buoy you up and put pep into your actions so that the expense of the inventory will be covered in the first week's business.

### ADVISES EXAMINATION.

A woman forty-eight years old, who has not yet passed "the change," is troubled with frequent and profuse urine. No pain, but simply cannot retain the water. Is it just because of change of life, or something more serious?—Mrs. K.

There is nothing about the menopause that will account satisfactorily for such symptoms, although the condition may be aggravated by it. You should have thorough examination of urine promptly, and thereby may save yourself from serious chronic illness.



## Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Merry Christmas in a Suit Case

TILLY TUMBLE and Billy Bounce felt very sorry that they had made the little field mouse so unhappy, and decided to make this just the happiest Christmas a little field mouse ever knew.

"Come with me," said Tilly to Billy, and off they skipped to find Tilly's mother.

"Oh, mother, will you help us?" asked Tilly. "Billy and I are very sorry that we have made the little mouse

said Tilly, as she came running from the bread box. "But I think the little mouse would like some jam on it, mother."

So mother spread it liberally with jam, and added some corn meal and some pop corn to the other goodies.

When they had enough laid out on the pantry shelf to fill more than a hundred little mouses' stomachs, Billy said, "What shall we carry this in?"

"I know," said Tilly. "I'll get Lolly Lou's suitcase."

Now, Lolly Lou was Tilly's best doll, but her suitcase was much too big for a little field mouse.

After Tilly and Billy had packed in all the goodies mother had given them, and laid the two animal cookies right on top so he would be sure to see them first, there was still much room in one end.

"Let's fill that with something to keep the little mouse warm," said Billy.

So they filled the rest of the space with a bundle of down from an old pillow, to keep the little mouse warm.

With the little mouse and the suitcase, Tilly and Billy skipped out to the garden, where there was a little hole in the ground, with hundreds of little tracks going in and out. Billy put the little mouse down on the ground, and he scampered into the hole as fast as he could go.

"He don't seem to be hungry," said Tilly, disappointedly. "He never tasted any of the nice things."

"We'll just leave it here, open," said Billy. "Perhaps he will come back."

When Tilly and Billy went back after supper, the suitcase was empty, not a single crumb was in sight, but they imagined that down in the ground, they could hear a little mouse singing.



The Little Mouse Skipped Into the Hole.

unhappy. We want to plan a merry Christmas for him," and she told her their plan.

"That will be fun," said mother. "Trying to make others happy always makes us happy, too. Let's go to the pantry to see what we can find."

The very first thing they found was two sugar cookies, cut just like a bear, with little black currant eyes.

"We'll save these for the little mouse; perhaps he will hang them on his Christmas tree," said Billy, when he had almost taken a bite out of his.

"Here's three raisins," said mother, "and a nice fresh carrot."  
"And here's a piece of new bread,"

## Roses are Blooming and Crops are Growing

in the South to-day. While snow and ice cover the farms in the North and force a costly idleness on the farmers of that section, crops are growing and being marketed in the sun-warmed South.

Farm wives are clipping flowers from their gardens in the South; children are playing out-of-doors in the sunshine and going to good schools, over good roads. The heating problem never affects the South. High bills for coal or wood are unknown.

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# WOMAN'S INTERESTS



## Housewives Have Eight-Hour Day

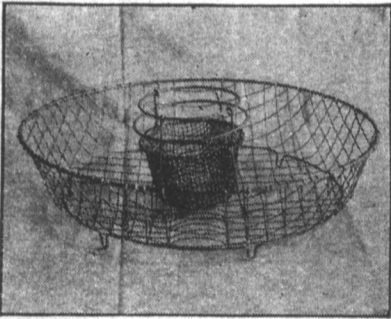
*Experiences of Readers Show Where to Eliminate Unnecessary Details of Housework*

**A** MAN'S work is from sun to sun, but a woman's work is never done." Many, many times we have heard this repeated. But these readers have found that it pays to eliminate a part of the tasks they thought were essential to good house-keeping, that they might shorten their working hours and have more time for home-making. By putting these short-cuts into practice, these farm wives do not work from sun to sun. They find an eight-hour day in their home workshop sufficient, with the remaining time for recreation, reading, and home companionship.—M. C.

### Little Work To Do Dishes.

Most women dread "doing dishes," but we have a system in our household which eliminates a part of this.

We rinse all greasy dishes under hot water faucet, using a small ten-cent brush kept for this purpose. Then all of the dishes are washed in clean, soapy water, stacked in strong wire dish drainer, which can be purchased in any hardware store for seventy-five cents to one dollar. Next, the dishes



She Found That a Dish Drainer Saves Time.

are rinsed thoroughly with clear hot water, and set aside to drip. While they are dripping, we wash and rinse glass and silverware, and wipe with towel. By this method there are not many tea-towels to wash, which also eliminates work. Cooking utensils are washed in the usual way, and when they are finished, the dishes in the drainer are ready to be stored in the cupboard.—Mrs. R. B., Marquette.

### Follows Schedule.

Your request this week interested me so much that I must tell some of the things I have found helpful to me. My greatest help in eliminating unnecessary housework has been a schedule by which to do my daily work. By following this schedule whenever possible, I have been able to accomplish more work than by following a hodge-podge method.

Also, I have many time-savers. When I go down cellar, I take down everything that should go down, and bring back everything needed from the cellar for the day. On the second floor I keep a carpet sweeper. After making the beds, a few pushes of the sweeper keeps the rooms clean, with only an occasional sweeping with broom needed. I save all the time possible and, when my work gets ahead of me, I stop and ask myself, if all the things I think I must do, will make my family healthier and happier.

I usually find some task that can be eliminated, or done in an easier way, so that I will have some time for home companionship and recreation with my boys and girls.—Mrs. S. A. W., Rives Junction.

### Shortens Ironing Day.

In response to your inquiry for ideas

to lessen housework, I suggest that we farm women eliminate unnecessary ironing.

I find that my husband, kiddies, and myself sleep just as well in night shirts and gowns that are not ironed. All of my coarse towels, every-day sheets, and pillow-slips are taken from the line, folded neatly, and put away. This method I find saves a good many half hours for reading, fancy work, and home companionship.—Mrs. T. B. M., Owosso.

### Plans Meals Ahead.

In preparing meals I try to have them planned ahead at least several days. When preparing one meal, I prepare, or partly prepare, some of the articles for the next meal, or even for the next day. In boiling or roasting meat, I cook enough for two or three days, as there are so many ways that meat can be quickly and easily served and not seem like left-overs.

When baking pie, I always bake two or three pie shells, which can be quickly filled for dessert. Often I fill with fruit, either fresh or canned; if canned, remove the juice and top with sweetened whipped cream.—Mrs. W. T., Twining.

### Kitchen Slate Helps.

One of my best time and energy-savers is my kitchen slate on which, as I think of them, I jot down the things I need to get or do. You can look over your list and see what needs doing most, or what you have time for then. It is a big help, especially when you have an extra full program.—Mrs. E. H., Parma.

### TO MAKE STEWED DRIED FRUITS DELICIOUS.

**S**TEWED dried fruit is much nicer if a little of the fresh fruit is added. This often can be done in the case of apples. Lacking fresh fruit, add the juice from canned fruit of the same variety. It is well to save some of the juice from canned fruit for this purpose; or, when canning, to bottle a little of the juice.

Dried apples are improved by the addition of a little lemon extract or lemon juice, together with a tiny bit of the peel grated, if liked.

To dried peaches a very little clove flavoring gives zest; while to dried ap-

ricots a small quantity of both orange and lemon juice will give variety, and prove delicious.

Any flavoring that is added should be put in when the fruit is nearly done.

All dried fruits should first be washed thoroughly, then left to soak in cold water for twelve hours if possible. They have a decidedly richer flavor when stewed slowly in the oven, with a lid over the pan, than when cooked rapidly, uncovered, on top of the stove.—Z. M.

### USE ANIMAL METHODS IN CARE OF FURS.

**F**UR-WEARING women should imitate fur-bearing animals in the care of their furs, advises home economics specialist, if they would prolong the life of these furs.

An animal always shakes its fur vigorously after it has been out in the rain or snow—which is exactly what the woman should do who is wearing the animal's coat. After this thorough shaking, the coat should be hung on a padded hanger and allowed to dry slowly.

Animals also are their own "dry-cleaners," for their fur coats, for they use the simple and very effective method of rubbing sand thoroughly into their fur by rolling up and down and back and forth in it. The owner of a fur coat may clean hers by thoroughly rubbing certain similar materials in to it.

Hot bran, sand, or cedar and mahogany sawdust may be used for dark-colored furs. White corn meal, salt, Fuller's earth, cornstarch, or powdered magnesia will clean white furs. Any one of these materials may be used, but should be rubbed thoroughly into the fur. It is then removed by whipping with two pliable smooth sticks, after which the fur is brushed with a clothes brush or furrier's comb.

Rips and tears in a fur coat may often be mended at home, but a furrier's needle should be used, as it does not tear the skins as easily as a sewing needle. Mercerized cotton thread is good to use.

A padded hanger is preferable for furs, because skins are often weakened through dyeing; and hangers with

sharp points are likely to cause tears in the fur.

Vigorous beating with smooth, pliable sticks is excellent for furs, except the more delicate ones, such as squirrel. A thorough whipping for ten or fifteen minutes not only renews the freshness of the fur, but also kills moths and removes the moth eggs.

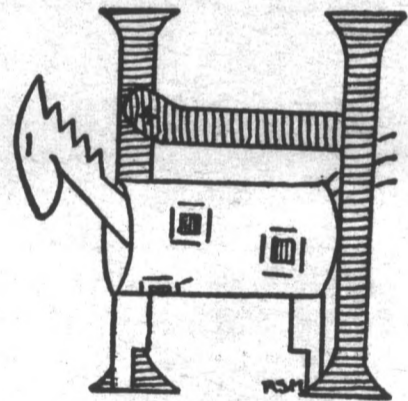
### EIGHT GOLDEN RULES FOR GIRLS.

**P**ERSONS who have it that a young lady should always be a young lady, and that girls who don knickers and play boys' games are not to be included in either class, should be interested in knowing that Michigan State College co-eds play and have teams in every sport participated in by men students, with the exception of football and wrestling. The following list of self-imposed rules rigidly observed by members of co-ed teams should convince the most doubting Thomas that athletics for girls has its beneficial features:

1. Three regular meals each day.
2. Eat nothing between meals except fresh fruit.
3. Drink nothing between meals but milk or water.
4. Drink but one cup of tea, coffee or cocoa.
5. Eight hours of sleep each night.
6. Have one hour of outside exercise each day.
7. Be in bed by eleven o'clock.
8. Refrain from smoking.—J. Cook.

### FROM THE COOK'S BAG OF TRICKS.

#### TELL TALE 'NITIALS.



If an H begins your name,  
You'll just gallop into fame;  
Hold 'er steady, keep the course,  
Win out, like a good race horse.

These initials are designed to use as embroidery patterns on things for children, on pockets, romper yokes, napkins, pillowcases 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.

**I**N baking pancakes you can avoid the smudge of the griddle, by beating into the batter a tablespoonful of unsalted melted grease, and you do not need to grease the griddle.—Mrs. L. W.

When windows stick, rub a little floor wax along the groove in which the sash runs, and after it stands for a few minutes, polish with a cloth. Also good for drawers that do not slide easily.

Apply a paste of salt and vinegar to brass and let stand for ten minutes. Then polish in the usual way.

## The Community Hot Dish

By Hilda Richmond

**T**HE sensible community dinners, that are now the rage over the country, call for each family to bring their own dishes, their own sandwiches and cake, and one hot dish. These dinners are not picnics, but are served when institutes or public work is going on and everybody wants enough to eat without being heavy and loggy after the meal. Each family has its own place at the table, and eats its own food, to avoid scattering of dishes. The sensible rule, limiting the amount of food, puts all on the same equality, and the tenant who is having a hard time of it, does not feel that he must stay away on account of the cost, while the well-to-do are able to see that it is a wise rule for all.

Now, the one hot dish in some communities is always baked beans. Beans

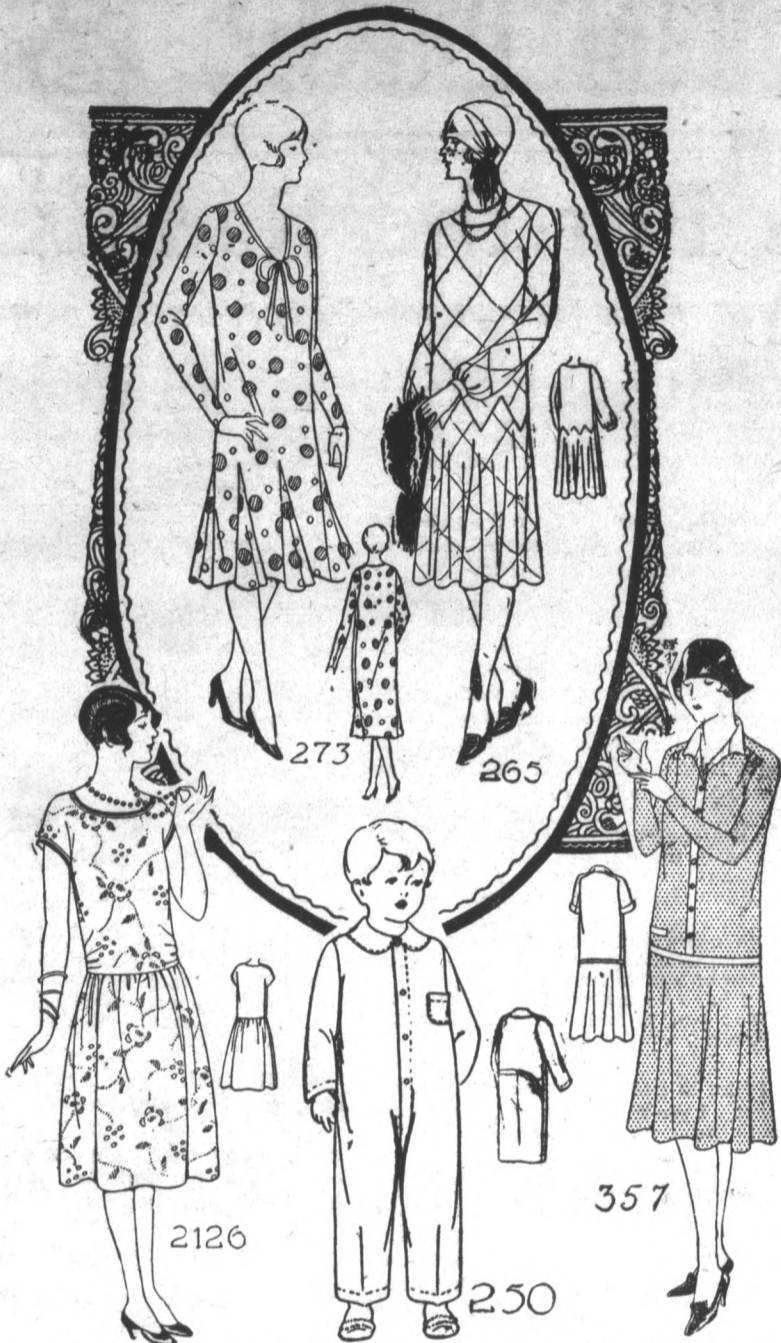
are wholesome, good, and satisfying, but it gets rather tiresome to meet them at every public dinner. Why not try a change? At a recent dinner in our community, escalloped corn, scalloped oysters, spaghetti, baked noodles and boiled noodles, Irish stew, sweet potatoes, Spanish rice, Swiss steak, little sausage links delicately browned and then cooked in a casserole, breaded pork chops in a thick crock, and lima beans, were served. Everything was hot, delicious, and just enough so that no one was hungry.

This same one hot dish is popular at a picnic, a supper on a cold night in spring or fall, or on any occasion where a heavy meal is not needed. Many of them are good for the Sunday night supper in winter, as they are easily prepared and not expensive.



# Fashion Approves the Flare

You Will Find These New Patterns Easy to Make



No. 273—Attractive Model. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 54-inch material.

No. 265—Becoming Design. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2126—Lovely Frock for Party or Dance. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 250—Pajamas for either the boy

or girl. Cut in sizes, 2, 4, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. Size 8 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material.

No. 357—Jaunty Model. Cut in sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3¾ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Be sure to state size, and write address clearly. Send all orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



## HOUSEHOLD SERVICE

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

### TO DYE GRAY.

Can you please tell me what proportion of tea and coppers to use to dye gray?—Mrs. G. C. B.

Will some of the readers who have tried this method of dyeing, answer this question?—M. C.

### HONEY RECIPES.

I would like to learn to make cake and cookies with honey.—Mrs. G. I.

I believe you will find these tested recipes successful.

#### Honey Cake.

- ½ cup honey
- ½ cup shortening
- 3 eggs, beaten separately
- 5 cups flour
- 2 tsp. cinnamon
- 1 tsp. cloves
- 1 tsp. ground cardamom
- seed
- ¼ tsp white pepper
- ¼ tsp. salt
- 1½ cups water
- 1½ tsp. soda

Bake in shallow pans (mixture about three-fourths of an inch thick). Mod-

erate oven twenty-five to thirty-five minutes.

#### Honey Cookies.

- ¼ cup water
- 2 cups brown sugar, packed
- ½ cup lard
- 1 cup honey
- 1-3 cup egg yolks
- 1 tsp. soda
- 6 cups flour
- 1 tsp. powdered cardamom seed
- 1 tsp. cinnamon
- ½ tsp. salt

Heat the water, sugar, lard, and honey until the lard is melted. When cool, add the yolks of the eggs and the flour, sifted with the soda, and spices. Bake in a moderate oven.

#### Honey Icing.

- 1½ cups sugar
- ½ cup honey
- ½ cup hot water
- 2 egg whites

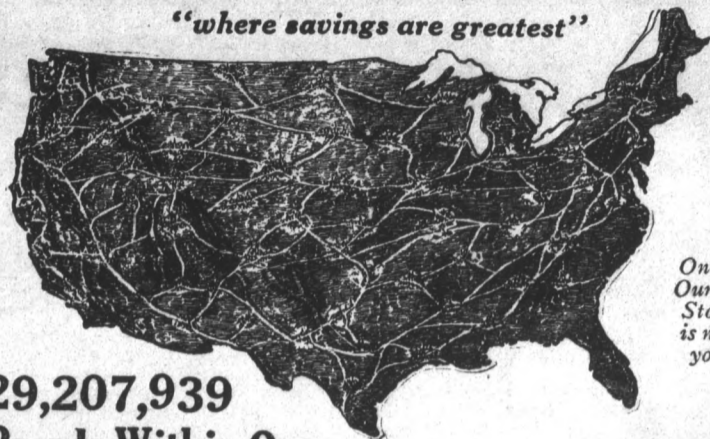
Boil sugar and water together until it will thread when dropped from a spoon. Add the honey slowly and remove the icing from the stove. Have the egg whites beaten stiff, and pour the hot syrup over them slowly, beating until the icing holds its shape.

A teaspoon of honey stirred into the French dressing makes a pleasing change, being delicious with tomatoes.

# J.C. Penney Co. INC.

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-  
DEPARTMENT STORES

"where savings are greatest"



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## 29,207,939 People Within One Hour's Ride of Our Stores!

Over a quarter of the entire population of the United States lives within the "hour trading zones" surrounding our 676 Department Stores. Millions more can reach us in two to three hours. Just get into the car, step on the gas and there you are.

Isn't personal inspection of the things you need for wear and the home important to you?

Haven't you been disappointed at times because you bought something that wasn't just what you wanted?

"Seeing is believing" is an old adage—and a good one! Visit our Store nearest to you. Examine our merchandise. Compare the quality and our prices with purchases you have been making elsewhere or with those offered by others.

You'll then decide that a drive in the auto to a J. C. Penney Company Store is time most profitably and pleasantly spent.

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- Port Huron
- Saginaw
- Sault Ste. Marie
- Sturgis
- Traverse City

DRY GOODS, CLOTHING AND SHOES FOR THE ENTIRE FAMILY

## FISH

choice new frozen fish, order from this advertisement. Herring, round, large, 4c; Herring, dressed, 5c; skinned, 8c; Yellow Perch, large, 4c; Perch, large, skinned, 10c; Pickerel, 8½c; Headless, dressed, pickerel, 10½c; Whiting, like Pike, 8c; Bayfish or Sucker, 5c; Bullheads, skinned, 19c; Salmon, 14c; Halibut, 16c; Pike, 18c; Codfish, 12c; Flounders, 10c; Carp, round, 4½c; Cod eye whitefish, 10c; Trout, 22c; Mackerel, 14c. Order any quantity. Package charge 35c extra. For smoked, salted, spiced, and other kinds of fish, send for complete price list. GREEN BAY FISH CO., Box 617, Green Bay, Wis.



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

Consumers Fish Co., Green Bay, Wis.

## --F-I-S-H--

100 lbs. Newly Frozen Round Herring & Bluefins \$4.35; Dressed Herring & Bluefins \$4.84; Perch \$4.35; Pickerel, Round \$9.35; Pickerel, headless and dressed \$11.35; Salmon \$13.35; Small Halibut \$14.35; Flounders \$11.35; 10 lbs. Smoked Bluefins \$1.00; Smoked Lake Chubs \$2.00; Smoked Salmon Chunks \$2.00. Write for complete price list. JOHNSON FISH CO., Green Bay, Wis.



Now shipping, new Catch, winter caught Fish. Prices Low, send for complete Price List. BADGER FISH CO., Dept. D, Green Bay, Wis.



### 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.

**PLUMBING-HEATING**  
YOU SAVE HALF  
Send for BIG FREE BOOK of Guaranteed Plumbing and Heating. Everything cut-to-fit. 50 yrs. in business. Thousands of customers. "You saved me \$400.00," says Mr. Edw. Horosky of N.J. Write today. Hardin-Lavin Co., Dept. D, W. Pershing Rd., Chicago.



## Ha! Ha! Look!

Flocks state accredited applied for. Every bird to be state inspected, which will give you large, sturdy, chicks and make you profitable layers. Fourteen leading varieties hatched in the world's best mammoth incubators. Free circular.

BECKMANN HATCHERY, 26 Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich.

## Fashion Book is Here

Send 15c in silver or stamps for our UP-TO-DATE Fall and Winter 1925-26 BOOK OF FASHIONS, showing 500 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, a CONCISE and COMPREHENSIVE ARTICLE ON DRESS-MAKING, ALSO SOME POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE (illustrating thirty of the various, simple stitches), all valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

Address your requests to the Pattern Department, The Michigan Farmer Detroit, Michigan

## COAL

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

For Colds, Roup, Canker, Chickenpox, Cholera Stops Losses. ASE 25c. \$1, \$4 pkgs. Saves \$\$ New Results New Chemicals New Friends ASE BRANCH-DEAN, Box A, Birmingham, Mich.

### POULTRY

## LOOK!

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



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

# OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

## Letters of Thanks For the Radios

*Boys and Girls at the Howell Sanatorium Express Their Appreciation*

**T**HIS week we have another "special." We might call it the "Radio Special," as it contains letters from the boys and girls at the Sanatorium, which express appreciation for the radios which the Merry Circleers have furnished. The picture shows the girls grouped around their Merry Circle radio. It is a bed-time group, as the young folks are dressed ready for the night. I believe that these letters will make those who contributed for these radios glad that they did so.—Uncle Frank.

We got the radio you sent us, and we have music every night. The radio is in the drug room, and the loud speaker out on the porch. When we go to bed at night, we listen to the



The Girls at Columbia Cottage Grouped Around Merry Circle Radio. The Picture of the Boys Was Not Clear Enough to Make a Cut.

radio one hour, and then we go to sleep. I do not know how to thank you for the wonderful radio. I enjoy it so much that every time it plays I listen to it until it is time to take rest hour.

It is time to get on our beds for temperatures.—Your friend, Benny Pietrzykowski.

We got your radio Tuesday. We all like it very much. I thank you ever so much for it. We got many stations.—Nancy Gilbargo, fourteen years.

I thank you for the radio. It is nice.—Leona Smalley, eight years.

Thank you for the radio you sent us. We have had it three days, and we enjoyed it very much. It helps us to be nice, and that is what will make us well. We got about twenty-five different stations.

I am thirteen years old, and I am having a lot of fun here. I have been here one year and two months. There are thirty-four boys here.—Edward Gizelak.

I thank you very much for the radio. I used to get lonesome here, but the radio cheers me up. I can just write a few lines, because I have to sew my pants. The radio puts me to sleep at night.

I have been here about four months. One boy has been here four years. I am eleven years old. My father and mother are both dead.—Gerald Tinholt.

We received your nice radio, and we like to listen to it. We had a nice time Thanksgiving, and we had a nice time at the fair, too. We thank you very much.—Cleo Stephens.

I am very glad that you got that radio for us. I know that it was very hard to get it, and I want to thank

you. It is hard for us to pass the time, because we have to be quiet, and the radio will help us to get well.

I am ten years old, and I've been here two years.—Frank Orel.

We have the radio here now. Many thanks to you people. We find it very interesting and entertaining. It helps to pass away the time. It was installed November 25. We get the Michigan Farmer every week, and we get enjoyment out of reading the boys' and girls' letters in it.—Norman Thompson.

Just a few lines to thank you for the radio. I enjoy it very much, and it makes us very happy.

I go to school every day. We had

rest hour seem very much shorter.

We had a good Thanksgiving. I hope you had a good Thanksgiving, too. There are thirty-six girls here, and we go to school every day.—With love, Helen Archibald, eleven years old.

We thank you for the radio you sent us. I like it very much.—Mildred Agatha, Mathias, nine years.

How are you today? I hope you are well. We thank you for the radio. It was so nice. I appreciate it.

I have a sister at home whose name is Hilda. I love her, and I love all my nurses, too. The nurse is playing the radio now.—With love, Liezetta Margierte Menchinger, eight years.

We received the radio and like it very much. We thank you for it, as we enjoy it very much.—Lillian Gleed, thirteen years.

We received the radio day before yesterday, and think it very nice of you to send it.

I have been here six months last Wednesday, and like it.—Eleanor Frazier, twelve years.

I like to hear the radio. Thank you for it. I am five years old, and cannot write yet.—Louise Dinholt.

I like your radio very much. You do not know how Liezetta and I enjoy it, for we are the two girls who stay in. But we went to the fair yesterday. I bought a little pink blanket which has a little white rabbit on it. I fished in the fish pond at the fair; had lots of fun.

I am eight years old. Have never been to school, as I have been sick. I cannot write, but can print all my letters.

Thank you again for our radio.—Mildred Devroye.

I want to thank you for the radio that you sent us. We enjoy it very

much, and it works fine. It gives us music when we haven't anything else to do, and when we are lonesome. It is the first time I ever heard a radio.

Will close for this time, with love, Elis Martinson.

I want to thank you for the radio you sent us girls. We have

had some good concerts from Detroit, Chicago, Louisville, Kentucky, and a few other places.

I have written to you before, and have an M. C. pin. I must close now, but hope to write again.—With love, from a reader, Elizabeth.

We received the radio you sent us, and thank you very much.—Pearl Keely, eleven years.

We have a radio. I think you are very kind.—Lucille Lucas, nine years.

We received your radio, and were very glad to get it. We thank you for it.—Ruth Elizabeth White.

We received your radio, and were very, very glad to get it. And I thank you very much for it. I will close, with many thanks and love, Veronica Wepa, eleven years old.

I am thankful that you gave us a radio. We like it very much. We heard it Thanksgiving. We had a good time Thanksgiving. I thank you very much.—Beatrice Rich, twelve years old.

I will thank you for the radio you sent us. We like it very much.

We had turkey for Thanksgiving, and it was good. I hope you had a lot of fun on Thanksgiving, like I did.—Edward Rychliczek.

I thank you very much for the radio that you sent to the boys and girls.—Rhea McGregor.

We received your radio and were glad to get it. I thank you very much for it.

I go to school every day. We have a good teacher. I am in the fourth grade, and I am nine years old.—Good-bye, Marie Stevens.

I like the radio very much. I am thanking you, for I like to hear the radio play.—Antonia Munoz, eleven years old.

We got the radio you sent us, and

## A Letter From Dr. Huntley

Dear Sir:

The radios are working very satisfactorily, and I assure you that the children appreciate them. Not only do the children appreciate them, but everyone who has the children in charge, appreciates them, and are very thankful to the Merry Circleers.

I hope you will not take too seriously the letter of the small boy who says he is unable to write further because he must sew his pants. We have three seamstresses, and I am not just clear as to why he should sew his own pants. I received quite a kick out of these letters, and believe they will be just as amusing to you.

Since your visit here I have taken particular pains to look into the matter of the Michigan Farmer, and I find that it has been coming regularly to both of the children's cottages. The nurses in charge assure me that there are some very faithful readers among the children.

I shall be very glad to have you visit us again, and again assure you that the children, and employes in charge of the children, appreciate very much the efforts of the Merry Circleers in this matter.

Respectfully,

STATE SANATORIUM,  
W. B. Huntley, M. D., Supt.

much, and it works fine. It gives us music when we haven't anything else to do, and when we are lonesome. It is the first time I ever heard a radio.

Will close for this time, with love, Elis Martinson.

I want to thank you for the radio you sent us girls. We have

we enjoy it very much, and we are writing to thank you for it.—Claud Crabtree.

We received your radio, and were very glad to get it. We thank you over and over again.

I will tell you what we had for Thanksgiving: Turkey, dressing, potatoes, pumpkin, mince pie, grapes

bananas, apples, oranges, nuts, and little baskets of grape fruit. We had a fair. They had a beauty parlor, studio and a jail. We had lots of fun.—Marie Weiss,

We received the radio Tuesday, and were very glad to get it. We thank you very much, over and over again.—Alice Boyce.

I like to hear the radio. I thank you for the radio. Love to you, Dorothy Herman, six years old.

I want to thank you very much for that nice radio. You have made it possible for us to have a much better rest hour. Not only do we enjoy listening to it, but we gain a lot more at the end of each week. It helps a lot toward the cure. I hope you may never know what it is to have TB. If you do, I hope you will be fortunate enough to have a radio to enjoy, too.

Well, it is about time for rest hour, so I will have to close.—Very affectionately, Ralph Rieder.

We like the radio you sent us.—Catherine Derroye, ten years.

I like your radio very much, and thank you. I heard a program over the radio Thanksgiving. It is a nice radio. I like to hear the music.—Hazen Cronk, eleven.

We have the radio all put up, and we have concerts from all parts of the United States. It will help us with the cure and to rest better. We want to thank everybody. It seems nice to have music come from the air. We are very thankful we have something to listen to and to pass the time.—With love, Edward Ritter.

I am glad to hear the radio. I am thanking you now for sending it. We listen to the radio every day.

I had a lot of fun Thanksgiving. I had some turkey that day.—Gertrude Liszyewicz, thirteen years.

Read-and-Win

IT'S been a long time since we have had an old-time Read-and-Win contest. So, I think it fitting that the last contest of the year be one.

The contest is easy. In order to find the answers to the questions below, read through the reading columns of this paper. When you find the answer write it down and give it the same number as the question. Also put the number of the page upon which you found your question, immediately after it.

Do not rewrite the question, and make the answer as short as possible. When one or two words will answer a question sensibly, use them.

Please put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper, and place M. C. after your name if you are a member of the Merry Circle.

All the correct and neatly written papers will be placed in a pile, and ten lucky ones drawn out. These ten will receive prizes as follows: The first two, complete pencil boxes; the next three, handy school dictionaries; and the next five, dandy clutch pencils. All who have correct replies, and are not Merry Circlers, will get M. C. buttons and cards.

This contest closes January 2, so be sure to have your contest papers in on time. Address your letters to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

The questions follow:

- 1.—What is the population of Frankfort?
2.—How much higher is the farm price of butter than last year?
3.—When do they have movies at the Sanatorium?
4.—How long did Dr. George A. Gordon preach at the New Old South church?
5.—Who had number 5,122?
6.—What did Chad observe in Alice's pocket?
7.—How many acres are there in "Ideal Farm"?
8.—How many bushels of oats did a thirty-acre field of oats yield?
9.—On whose farm was the state average oat yield exceeded by forty-eight bushels per acre?

10.—What is the eighth rule the girls of the co-ed teams of M. S. C. follow?

THE WINNING CRITICS.

THE critic contest brought in some of the most interesting letters we ever had. So many of them were good that it was difficult for me to pick the winners, and to place the winners in the order they should be. I picked those letters which I thought would be the most interesting to our readers, and have tried not to show partiality.

The winning letters, and some of the others, will appear in the next issue. I am sure that the grown-ups will enjoy them, as well as the young folks.

The winners are as follows:

Pencil Boxes.

June Nelson, Filion, Mich.
Mamie Balich, R. 1, Benton Harbor, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Bernard Alfredson, Whitehall, Mich.
Dorothy L. Shoemaker, Carleton, Mich.
Esther Amundson, R. 1, Ironwood, Mich.

Pencils.

George Nichols, Thompsonville, Mich.
Ann Mulder, 1705 Godfrey Street, S. W., Grand Rapids, Mich.
Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.
Winifred Dewey, Gregory, Mich.
Ruth Yoder, R. 1, Mio, Mich.

THE GREAT MERRY CIRCLE.

In the northland, 'way up yonder,
With the big white polar bear—
In the Sunny Southland, also,
Merry Circlers everywhere!

In the cool, green eastern clime,
In the western states so warm,
They remind me very much
Of a happy, bee-like swarm!

Turning sorrow into glee,
Making sad hearts light and gay,
Taking each day as it comes,
Sometimes work and sometimes play!

Oh! a Merry crowd are we!
Big and little, short and tall,
And the Great Merry Circle
Circles 'round and 'round us all!
—Nellie Barber, M. C.

SMILE AND SPREAD HAPPINESS.

I THINK every Merry Circler agrees that they must "Work to Win." But I find this includes another factor. For, while one works he can keep himself healthy—physically and morally—and—smile. Merry Circlers, no one has ever added up the value of a smile! So (quoting Thoreau): Smile awhile
And while you smile
Another smiles, and soon
There's miles and miles of smiles,
And life's worthwhile if you but smile.
Smile!

It's the easiest and nicest way of spreading sunshine and planting the seeds of happiness. I've been blue clear through, but what I always try to do is—smile.—Wilma Fry.

A MICHIGAN MYSTERY.

(Continued from page 643).
like to catch 'em." Sudden fire blazed in the pale blue eyes. "Bet'cha there's a purty reward out! I'd give my tenth to my Lord, an 'say, wouldn't I be well heeled for a while, now!"
Davis' voice was steady. "They say his bride did it, and got away," he said evenly.
"Yeah, so they read to me out o' the papers in Saginaw, today. Say, I'd like to lay my hands on that girl! I'd fetch her alright! They're all alike—yaller-haired daughter's o' Satan!"
Davis was conscious of a sudden involuntary tightening of his hands across his knees. He sat very quiet, waiting.
"S funny, too," old Jed mused on, "the way he took her when she was just a kid, an' she come from up north some'r's. Coton used to live up here, 'tween Silverwood, and the Run, Coton's shack. You must remember—"
The thin old voice halted suddenly, as though live coals had dropped on the wagging tongue. The pale eyes dilated, in an expression of surprised fear, and old Jed put his hands out in front of him, as though to ward off some physical danger. "I—Oh, Gawd, Chad, I forgot! Honest I did!"
(Continued next week).

Michigan Farmer Club List

THESE PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE WITHOUT NOTICE

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

The figures in the second column give our prices for subscriptions to the Michigan Farmer and the other publications for one year.

The figures in the third column give the prices at which other publications can be added, if more than one is wanted in combination with the Michigan Farmer.

EXAMPLE:—We will send the Michigan Farmer and Detroit Free Press each one year for only \$4.50. If the same party wishes the McCall's Magazine, it will cost 60c extra, or \$5.10 for this combination.

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

Table with columns for DAILY (6 a week), HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINES, ETC., and prices for various publications like Adventure, Ainslee's, American Boy, etc.

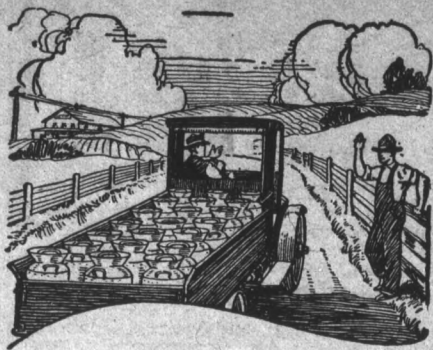
Table for SEMI-WEEKLY (2 a week) with publications like Chelsea Tribune, Mason County Enterprise.

Table for CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, ETC. with various agricultural journals and magazines.

Add fifty cents to any second column price and the Michigan Farmer will be sent two years; add \$1.00 and the Michigan Farmer will be sent three years; add \$2.00 and the Michigan Farmer will be sent five years. If you order Michigan Farmer for more than one year, you will be entitled to order other papers at third column price, quoted in Michigan Farmer club list for the year in which you order the Michigan Farmer.

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

Coupon form for ordering Michigan Farmer and other publications, including fields for Name, Post Office, R. D., and State.



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Without stuffing more feed into your cows—there's a sure way of getting more milk out of them. Milk income in the winter months depends on the cow's ability to completely assimilate and turn into milk the ration you have to feed her.

Few cows go into the winter in a sufficiently robust condition to do this without aid. That's why thousands of dairymen now use Kow-Kare regularly along with the winter feed. Just a tablespoonful of this wonderful medicine- tonic twice a day, one week each month, will keep your cows in top-speed production. A few cents thus invested in regulating the cows milk-making machinery accomplishes more than many dollars spent in forced feeding.

And all the while you are using Kow-Kare you are insuring your herd against disease and expensive disorders. Kow-Kare acts directly on the digestive and genital organs. It helps you win your battles against such ailments as Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Garget, Lost Appetite, etc., by strengthening the organs where these troubles originate.

Begin now to reap the benefits Kow-Kare is performing for other cow owners. Give it a practical test and you will form new ideas of winter dairying. Large size Kow-Kare, \$1.25; medium size 65c—at feed stores, general stores and druggists. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct. We pay postage.

Write for free book, "The Home Cow Doctor."

Dairy Association Company, Inc.  
Dept. D Lyndonville, Vt.



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M. Sactman, Glasgow, Mont.

10 sizes; 2 to 40 H. P. Write for free catalogue. G2  
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R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_, State \_\_\_\_\_

# LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

## Doesn't Do As the Romans

(Continued from page 633).

Harry Ploegstia, Sr., a Hollander from an Iowa corn belt farm, came to carve out a home for him and his boys. Immediately, he was confronted with this problem. Should he do as the natives were doing, clear his land and put it into timothy? That was the easiest course. It was the only possible course, many told him. The land was too wet for other crops, the season too short, the soil unadapted, the labor too scarce. But Mr. Ploegstia saw the other side, too, the fields run down to daisies, the soured surfaces, the depleted soils once fertile, a timothy market that was flat, and farmers moving out because that was their only income, a valueless food for the milk cows he hoped to keep. Should

sweet clover for pasture. The field in which you see those thirteen cows was seeded a year ago in barley, and heaved out some last winter. It is being pastured too close, now, but the cows certainly do fine on it.

"My clover, I cure in coils as quickly as I can get it piled up. It lays in the swath about two hours and is really cured without wilting. I believe that is why my cows do so well, as they get all the leaves.

"Instead of timothy hay as an only source of income, I have my cows, and in addition to the feed I grow for them, I have peas and wheat as cash crops. My regular rotation is wheat, oats, clover, and then summer fallow for wheat. Maybe some day I'll have a silo and



The Herd Has an Annual Average of Over 360 Pounds of Butter-fat.

he do as the others were doing, and had always done? Here is what Mr. Ploegstia told me about his answer to that question:

"First of all, I decided not to grow timothy hay. I don't believe timothy deserves to be called a crop. It spoils the land and it spoils the man. As you see, my land is naturally low and wet, so my first job when I started into the cut-overs was to put in about a mile and a half of open ditches, with a cross ditch, to take away the water. I plowed eight acres the first year, ten acres the second, and the third year burned over and prepared for the plow the whole eighty. My boys helped in all this work.

"We plowed the land as deep as we could, about eleven inches. You see, it's awfully stiff soil and it holds the water. By going deep, we loosened it up. Mr. McMillan, our county agent, has tested this sub-soil and finds it very high in lime, and favorable to clover growing.

"That's what we use for hay, the clover. You see, we are in the dairy business. We started with that grade Holstein over there as foundation cow five years ago, and we've always used a pure-bred bull.

"The clover furnishes the winter's feed for the herd. In 1924, our second cutting was spoiling in the field because of the unusually wet weather. We got around that by putting this wet hay in a mow, and completely covering it with tar paper. We used mud to chink up the cracks, so as to make sure no air got to it, with a fire as the possible result. It worked fine. We took out an excellent grade of clover silage and our herd proved to be one of the best producing in this part of the state. The daughter of the old foundation cow made ninety-seven and one-half pounds of fat in March, and ninety-one pounds in April, according to cow testing association records.

"While there is plenty of wild land around here, we prefer a crop like

grow sunflowers. It's too cold here for corn.

"I and my boys have cleared up these three farms, and now have our own homes, and this would have been impossible on the high-priced lands of Iowa, where we came from."

Mr. Ploegstia and his sons are forecasting the dawning of a new day for Chippewa county agriculture. What farmers said couldn't be done in that kind of a country, they are doing, and making it pay. I got this little story from Mr. Ploegstia last July. Since then, I have had a letter from D. L. McMillan, county agricultural agent of Chippewa county, stating that Mr. Ploegstia's herd was the high one for the Chippewa County Cow Testing Association, producing an average of 366.4 pounds of butter-fat per cow per year. A thirty-acre field of oats we had visited yielded 1,800-bushels, and a ten-acre field of Alaska peas produced forty-five bushels per acre, a gross acre income of more than \$100.

That the farmers of this county are gradually breaking relations with timothy, was further brought out by Mr. McMillan's letter. Several carloads of Worthy and Wolverine seed oats of excellent quality were produced as a result of Mr. McMillan's efforts to get in certified seed of these varieties, while cars of dairy products, wheat, marrowfat peas, and seed flax, the latter yielding fifteen to twenty-two bushels per acre on typical Chippewa county land, will this year cut into the long trains of timothy that have thus far been about the only agricultural export of the county.

In a dairy organization of Charlevoix county, there are twenty-five members. These members have on their farms a total of 579 acres of alfalfa hay. They own 300 cows. In other words, they have practically two acres of alfalfa for each cow. Many of these men were growing this crop before 1920.

## Make Your Hogs Grow Faster on Less Feed

Thousands of farmers have saved up to one-half their feed and KEPT THEIR STOCK HEALTHY by using the **HEESEN FEED COOKER** 100,000 in use. Hardest article on the farm. Cook Feed Also Better For Poultry and other stock.

**SAVES 50% of FEED**

L. T. Doolittle writes: "As a breeder of registered swine for years, my experience has been that I can save nearly 50% of feed by cooking it. Cooker also handy for heating tapers, rendering lard, scalding hogs, boiling sap, etc. WRITE TODAY. Make more money this winter. Let us send you particulars and prices. **HEESEN BROS. CO. DEPT. 10 Tecumseh, Michigan**"



### BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Change of Copy or Cancellations must reach us Twelve Days before date of publication

**G**UERNSEYS for sale, males, females, sired by sires whose dams have records of 19,460.60 milk, 999.05 fat, and 15,109.10 milk, 778.80 fat. T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

**FOR SALE - Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf**  
Sire by Lone Pine Ranger whose dam has an A. R. record of 17,644.2 lbs. Milk, 986.6 lbs. Fat. No Females for Sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams; Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

**Wallinwood Guernseys**  
Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale. F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich.

**For Sale** Reg. Guernsey Cows, Bulls and Bull Calves. A. R. Record May Rose Breeding. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, 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 305-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.

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

## AUCTION SALE

**Fifty Head Registered Holstein-Friesian Cattle**  
**December 30, 1925**  
Dinner at 11:00

Sale starts at 12:00 o'clock sharp, at my farm, 3 1/2 miles northeast of Amble, or 5 1/2 miles southeast of Morley, rain or shine. All tested, no reactors, all A. R. O., 7-day and yearly record. Fresh cows and springers, and younger. 35-lb. head herd sire, Lake Side King Joe 351743. Other bulls up to 34 lbs. Time will be given on bank reference. FRANK STAFFEN, R. No. 3, Howard City, Mich.

### "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 Veerman Segis Piebe, 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.

### 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, also a few females. All from R. of M. dams. Accredited herd. Smith & Parker, R. D. No. 4, Howell, Mich.

**BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS**  
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,  
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

**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. Lillis, Cooperville, Mich.

SCALES FOR THE FARMER.

THE farmer who handles lots of stock and grows lots of grain, can hardly get along without wagon scales, or at least a barn scale. If he feeds the stock, he has an opportunity to weigh his grain and then weigh his stock after feeding them. He will then know whether he is feeding at a profit or at a loss. When selling my wheat or oats or hay, I can use my scales and get the weight before I deliver it. Then I know just what kind of a deal I was given by the other fellow. When a neighbor comes to purchase wheat, oats, or corn, the weights can be taken in a very short time, and the scales put at rest all doubts in the minds of either party as to the fairness of the deal.

And after the cattle and other stock are ready for the market, there are the scales right at home to find out whether we are getting a fair deal, whether we sell locally or consign to a distant point.—W. E. Farver.

A LITTLE BONE MEAL AND POTASSIUM HELPED THIS COW.

UP in Charlevoix county, Clarence Mullet, a tester, tells of a cow that was not doing well. They gave her small amounts of steamed bone meal and potassium iodide. Soon the cow was brought back in a thrifty condition and she became the high producing cow in the local association for the past year. A full sister and daughter of this cow also averaged over 500 pounds of butter-fat.

SELLING THE POOR ONES.

IN the district about Coleman and Union, there is a group of dairy farmers who are trying to improve their herds. During the past year they sold twenty-three cows from their herds because the Babcock test and the scales in the hands of the cow tester showed that these animals were not worth keeping for the production of milk. The feed bills for these cows were too high when compared with the income from the butter-fat.

HAY FOR PIGS.

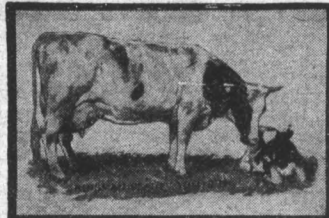
NOT many farmers practice feeding hay to pigs. If this hay is alfalfa, they will find that it greatly improves the health of the animals, and cheapens the cost of feed. We have found that alfalfa is not a substitute for protein concentrates, but when fed with these concentrates and corn, the gains are made faster and the amount of corn required to make these gains is reduced more than the number of pounds of hay fed. Of course, hogs do not have the capacity to eat large amounts of roughage, as do other animals. However, a little has a surprising effect, especially in winter, and goes far in keeping the appetite stimulated.—E. Dobson.

SALESMANSHIP IMPORTANT IN BREEDING BUSINESS.

EVERYTHING else equal, of two men in the pure-bred business, the better salesman will make the more money. The man who has registered stock for sale should advertise it persistently in mediums suited to the amount and quality of his stock; he should follow up inquiries promptly. The farm and farmstead should be kept attractive. Only stock which is "right" in every way should be offered, and all stock should be up to specifications or prompt adjustment made. Prompt delivery of registration papers and pedigrees; shipment of stock when promised; service of every kind is one of the most important sales elements.—W. A. Freehoff.

Breeding, feeding and housing are important factors in most live stock enterprises.

RED MAN THE MILD MELLOW CHEW



ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves? If they are, you are losing money! You can stop this loss yourself AT SMALL COST



Write for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about this trouble in cows. Let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian", a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice FREE. Write us tonight about your live stock ailments. A postal will do. Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 124 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

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who is one of the best show sons of Avon Pontiac Echo and May Walker Skylark, the beautiful all-American show daughter of Matador; her record, 908 pounds butter, over 21,000 milk with first calf. Also fine strong bull calf by Avon out of 4-year-old with 875 butter, over 22,000 milk in ten months. Come and see this stock and we will make it interesting to you to get started in thoroughbreds. Will also sell a few fresh cows.

FAIRGRIEVE FARMS, Five Miles West of South Lyons P. O. Rushton

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KITSELMAN FENCE GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT 'Saved \$22.50 on 150 rods,' says W. J. Heft, Wyandotte, Mich. You, too, can save by buying direct at Lowest Factory Prices. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Write today for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Steel Posts and Barbed Wire. KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 278 MUNCIE, IND.

CATTLE FOR SALE

Bull: Maid's Triumph of Waukesha No. 81030; Sire, Aviator of Waukesha No. 49387, a show bull, and sire of many show ring winners. Dam, Benton's Maid of Waukesha No. 80245, A. R. milk 7,833.8, fat 455.3 at 2 yrs. Price \$200. Bull:—Dora's Ada's Ultra King No. 78366. Sire, Ultra King of Edgemoor, a sire of show ring winners. Dam, Dora's Ada of Sunney Valley No. 59315. A. R. milk 8,945.1, fat 490.3 at 1 yr., 11 mos. Price \$150. Address: H. F. RHODES, Bella Vista Farms, Ypsilanti, Mich.

SHORTHORNS Cows with calves, bred heifers, and bulls. Will make very attractive prices for the next 60 days. Over 100 head of well-bred cattle to select from. Herd founded at a time when we can afford to sell at farmers' prices. Write to Supt. GOTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, 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.

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE bred gilts, fall boars, a few spring boars, with size, type and quality. LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, Mich.

O. I. C. HOGS on time Write for Originators and most extensive breeders. Hog Book 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. 10 Choice fall boars, and Buff Rock Cockerels. CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland-Chinas Boars all sold—just a few good gilts bred for March and April farrow. First \$50 checks get them. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, 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.

Poland China Gilts good ones, bred for spring farrow. Cholera immune. Registered free. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, 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

Extra Choice registered Rambouillet ewe lambs, Von Hovey strain, \$20 per head for lot of ten or more. E. M. MOORE, Mason, Mich.

BRED EWES Cotswolds, Tunis, Oxfords, 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

Wanted—Young Arabian Stallion Address Glenbrook Stock Farm, Pinckney, Mich.

AMERICA'S LEADING FUR HOUSE TRAUGOTT SCHMIDT AND SONS PAY THE MARKET'S HIGHEST MARK for RAW FURS Ship to us for BIG MONEY. Our 71 years of fair dealing and our capital of over \$1,000,000.00 is your guarantee of satisfaction. We pay all express and parcel post charges—and charge no commission. Send for Raw Fur Price List and great special offer to all shippers and fur buyers. MAIL THE COUPON TODAY Traugott Schmidt & Sons. (Phone Main 4881). 515 Monroe Ave., Detroit, Mich. Send me FREE Raw Fur Price List, market news and special offer to Fur shippers. Name: Address:

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FREE CATALOG Describes entire Bean line of hand and power sprayers and tells how to make more money by growing better fruit. Write today. BEAN ORCHARD AND CROP SPRAYERS Forty years of experience built into every Bean. A style and size for every purpose. Bean Spray Pump Co. 31 HOSMER STREET LANSING, MICH.

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

HIDES TANNED All kinds of hides tanned and manufactured into coats, robes, scarfs, cloakers, rugs, etc. In any style and exactly as ordered. Best linings and furnishings. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write for Free Catalog and Price List. READING ROBE & TANNING CO. READING, MICHIGAN Custom Tanners for Over Forty Years.

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TRAPPERS—Ship To DORMAN Thousands of satisfied Trappers and Dealers ship to us Year after Year. Good reasons—we pay top prices, give best New York grading, send returns same day we receive shipments. We pay parcel post and express charges. No commission deducted. BE SURE—to send us your furs if you want to BE SURE of good prices and quick returns. Don't Delay—Write for our price list—NOW! BENJAMIN DORMAN RAW FURS, GINSENG, ETC. 147 West 24th St. New York



# THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



## GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, December 22.

**Wheat.**  
Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.81; No. 2 red \$1.80; No. 2 white \$1.81; No. 2 mixed \$1.80.  
Chicago.—May \$1.60½@1.60¼; July \$1.41½@1.41¼.  
Toledo.—Wheat \$1.79@1.80.

**Corn**  
Detroit.—New, No. 3 yellow at 78c; No. 4 yellow 72c; No. 5 yellow 70c.  
Chicago.—May 81@81½c; July at 82½c.

**Oats.**  
Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 46½c; No. 3, 45½c.  
Chicago.—May 43½c; July 44½c.

**Rye**  
Detroit.—No. 2, 97c.  
Chicago.—May 99½; July 96½c.  
Toledo.—94c.

**Beans**  
Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.75.  
Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked \$5.35@5.50 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.50@10.  
New York.—Pea, domestic \$5.25@6; red kidneys \$9@9.75.

**Barley**  
Malting 81c; feeding 76c.

**Seeds**  
Detroit.—Prime red clover \$18.75; alsike \$15.80; timothy \$3.60.

**Buckwheat.**  
Detroit.—\$1.85@1.90.

**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.

**Foods**  
Detroit.—Bran at \$36@38; standard middlings at \$34; fine middlings \$38; cracked corn \$42; coarse cornmeal at \$40; chop \$33 per ton in carlots.

## WHEAT

Wheat prices have been highly erratic in the last week, but finished in a declining mood. Speculative operations played a large part in the movements. The immediate future is highly uncertain because of the dominance of speculative activity, but there are strong symptoms of further weakness for a while. There is a close adjustment between supply and demand in the world situation. Just how much of a margin, if any, there is over requirements, is in doubt, owing to the uncertainty as to southern hemisphere yields, as well as to the size of the European crop.

The world situation appears strong enough to force prices to new high levels before the crop year is over. But, the course of the market in the next few weeks is quite problematical.

## RYE

Rye prices have shadowed the movements of wheat recently, but at a discount of 60@70c. The first sizable export sales of rye in several months were reported during the last week. Clearances from the United States from August 1 down to date, total only about 1,500,000 bushels, while 25,000,000 bushels probably could be spared during the crop year.

## CORN

Corn prices declined slightly in the past week. Receipts in the last ten days have been only about up to the average for this season of the year, and the country is not offering at an excessive rate for forward shipment. The market still suggests that the lowest prices of the season have been seen, and that the main trend is upward, although the season of the year indicates that its progress will be extremely slow.

## OATS

Primary receipts of oats in the last two months have been the smallest at this season in several years. While the demand appears rather featureless, the visible supply has been decreasing and is down to 60,760,000 bushels, as against 65,038,000 bushels five weeks ago. In fact, it is no larger than early in September. Exports thus far have been over 20,000,000 bushels, or more than twice as much as was cleared in the entire previous crop year.

## SEEDS

Red clover seed prices have fully recovered from the recent decline, and higher prices are generally expected. The bulk of the domestic crop has been marketed, and the little seed now

being offered commands a substantial premium over imported seed. Alsike is strong in spite of a light trade.

## FEEDS

Mild weather over the feed-consuming belt has caused an easier tendency in the market. Bran prices are steady, but other wheat feeds are weak. Stocks and production of all feeds are good.

## HAY

Hay prices averaged practically unchanged last week, with top grades continuing in best demand. The mild weather has restricted buying recently, at the same time favoring country marketings, but receipts at some markets were curtailed by the recent reductions in prices, so that arrivals and demand were in fairly close adjustment. The advent of colder weather would put more snap into the demand for hay, particularly for lower grade stuff.

## EGGS

Fresh egg prices have rallied somewhat from the low point of the sharp decline a week ago, but the market does not show signs of permanently

demand for poultry is excellent, and prices are high, but still receipts fall behind last year. The failure of prevailing prices to attract larger shipments may mean that the bulk of the crop has been marketed and that the generally accepted estimate of more chickens on farms than a year ago is wrong.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 38@40c; extras 45@46c; ordinary firsts 34@36c; miscellaneous 38@39c; dirties 25@30c; checks 25@29c. Live poultry, hens 23½c; springers 26c; roosters 16c; ducks 23c; geese 18½c; turkeys 40c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 41@44c; storage 34@37c. Live poultry, heavy springers 27@28c; light springers 20@21c; heavy hens at 27c; light hens 18@20c; geese 20c; ducks 31c; turkeys 40@42c.

## BUTTER

The butter market has suffered a sharp decline. A steadily increasing production is largely responsible for the declining market. The movement into consuming channels is slow, and dealers are reluctant to buy ahead of immediate needs, so that demand is quiet. Lower prices should stimulate consumption, however. Storage butter is being regarded unfavorably as the shortage under a year ago is steadily decreasing. With demand slow, domestic supplies on the increase, and prices on an import basis, it is probable that the market may have to find a still lower level during the next month at which supplies can be absorbed.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 45½c; New York 47½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 42@44c pound.

## BEANS

The bean market has softened in the last few days. After being up to \$5.05 early in the week, the market closed around \$4.85@4.90 per 100 pounds for C. H. P. whites, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. The strength was due to active booking for shipment early in January, but after these orders were filled, buying became quite slack. Trade expectancy is that there will be little doing until after the holidays. Consumption of beans is believed to be quite heavy.

## WOOL

The wool market is quiet, with prices still showing an easy tone, but some signs of stability are appearing, and the decline may be about at an end. Prices at London are being maintain-

ed on the lower level established recently. Australian markets are rather steady, or even firm, and domestic growers with wool for sale are not accepting the lower prices offered. South America still shows an easy trend. Prices at New Zealand sales are reported to be only half those paid last year, when the market was soaring. Some Oregon wools of medium grade were reported sold recently at 45@46 cents.

## POTATOES

Potato markets advanced generally during the past week. Receipts are not heavy, and quality is irregular, as shippers are not grading closely. Demand is rather quiet as dealers are inclined to hold stocks down until after inventory. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.40@3.50 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Idaho sacked Russets, U. S. No. 1, are held at \$3.40@3.60 per 100 pounds sacked.

## GRAND RAPIDS

Potatoes were slightly stronger in Grand Rapids this week, but greenhouse products were easier. Other commodities were about steady. Potatoes \$2 bu; onions \$1.25@1.35 bu; carrots, cabbage, turnips, beets 75c@\$1 bu; parsnips \$1@1.25 bu; celery 25@55c dozen; radishes 40@50c per dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 10@11c lb; beans \$4.30 per cwt; wheat \$1.60 bu; eggs 38@42c; butter-fat 50c lb; pork 15c; beef 10@14c; veal 16c; poultry, turkeys 36@39c; hens 16@22c; chickens 18@22c; ducks 20@25c; geese 18@22c.

## DETROIT CITY MARKET

The markets were liberally supplied with all kinds of produce and buying took on some of the holiday fever. Better grades of apples were in demand, and prices advanced a little. Potato prices held firm, but the movement was not heavy. The demand for good cabbage was strong. Root crops were fair sellers, but greens had very little call. First-class onions were easy sellers. Celery and squash moved moderately well. Ducks were scarce. Chickens had easy sale, but the call for turkeys and geese was small. Dressed hogs sold readily, while veal had few buyers.

Apples \$1@4 bu; pears 75c@\$1 bu; beets 50c@\$1 bu; carrots \$1.25@2 bu; cabbage 75c@\$1 bu; dry onions \$1.50@2.25 bu; endive, green \$1 bu; French endive \$1.50 per 5-lb. box; potatoes \$1.90@2.35 bu; round radishes 90c@\$1.05 per dozen bunches; winter radishes 75c@\$1 bu; topped turnips \$1@1.50 bu; spinach \$1@1.25 bu; local celery 35@50c dozen; parsnips \$1.25@1.50 bu; winter squash 75c@\$1 bu; bagas 75c@\$1 bu; pop corn \$2 bu; kale 50@60c bu; butter 60@65c lb; eggs, retail 65@85c; hens, wholesale 27@28c; retail 30@32c; colored springers, wholesale 27@28c; retail 30@32c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 23@25c; retail 25@26c; ducks, wholesale 30c; retail 35@40c; geese, wholesale 25c; retail 30c; turkeys, retail 50@55c; veal 18c; dressed hogs 15@18c; beef, fronts 13c lb; hinds at 14c; dressed poultry hens 32@35c; springers 30@35c; ducks 45c; geese 30c.

## CHEESE

A decidedly firm tone prevails in the cheese market. Primary prices have been marked up, and distributing markets, while largely unchanged, are strong. Receipts in the past two weeks have been smaller than last year. Production in Wisconsin is running ahead of a year ago, but the increase is not entirely offsetting the decline in the east.

Prices for No. 1 American cheese were:  
Chicago.—Twins 23¼@23½c; single daisies 23¼@24c; double daisies 23¼@23½c; longhorns 24½@25c.  
New York.—Flats 27c; single daisies 25¼c; young Americas 25¼@25½c.

## APPLES

Trading in the apple market is dull, but prices hold steady. The holiday demand should lend a better tone to the market during the next few weeks. Washington Delicious apples, extra fancy, large to very large, are quoted at \$3.50@3.75 per box at Chicago.

## COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.  
Dec. 30.—Frank Staffen, R. 3, Howard City, Mich.

## MARKETS BY RADIO.

THOSE having radio sets can receive daily market reports and weather forecasts by listening in each week day at 2:15, eastern standard time, for the reports of the Detroit Free Press, Station WCX, and at 10:25, 12:00, and 4:00 for the reports of the Detroit News Station over WWJ. You can also get daily weather reports at 12:00 M. o'clock over WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, and at 10:00 WREO, Lansing.

strengthening. Receipts are increasing and are considerably larger than at this time a year ago. Cold weather is reported settling down over the middle west, which may affect production temporarily. Prices are not expected to gain very much from the present level.

# Live Stock Market Service.

Tuesday, December 22.

## CHICAGO

### Hogs

Receipts 41,000. Market active, 10@20c higher than Monday's average. Bulk good and choice 200-300-lb. butchers \$10.75@11.10; better grades 160-180-lb. average largely \$11.15@11.40; practical tops \$11.50; 140-150-lb. collection \$11.40@11.75; bulk packing sows \$9@9.35; good killing pigs around \$12.

### Cattle.

Receipts 9,000. Market fat steers strong to 25c higher; heavies up; most quality medium; best heavies early at \$12.25; several loads at \$10.75@11.25; bulk \$8.50@10.50; she stock is mostly steady; bulls steady to strong; vealers 25c higher; stots more, bulk to packers \$10.50@11, few at \$11.50, to outsiders up to \$12 and better; country's demand for stockers slow, about steady.

### Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 20,000. Market slow. No early bids on fat lambs; 50c lower at \$15.50@15.75. Choice handy weights around \$16. Few early sales feeding lambs \$16@16.35, or around 25c lower. No early sales of fat sheep.

## DETROIT

### Cattle.

Receipts 1,185. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00@11.75  
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@10.00  
Handy light butchers 4.75@5.50  
Mixed steers and heifers 6.50@7.00  
Handy light butchers 4.75@5.25  
Light butchers 4.50@5.50  
Best cows 4.50@5.50  
Canners 3.00@4.00  
Common cows 4.50@5.00

Canners 3.50@4.00  
Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.00@6.25  
Stock bulls 4.50@5.75  
Heavy bologna bulls 3.50@5.00  
Feeders 6.00@7.00  
Stockers 5.00@6.50  
Milkers and springers \$45.00@85.00

### Veal Calves.

Receipts 920. Market steady.  
Best \$14.00@14.50  
Others 4.00@13.50

### Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 1,195. Market steady.  
Best \$16.25@16.50  
Fair lambs 12.75@13.50  
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.

Receipts 1,367. Market 15c higher.  
Mixed \$11.35@11.40  
Heavy yorkers 11.50  
Heavies 10.25@10.75  
Stags 7.50  
Pigs, lights, yorkers 11.85  
Roughs 9.25

## BUFFALO

### Hogs

Receipts 16,000. Market is steady to 25c higher. Heavies at \$11.25@11.50; medium \$11.50@11.75; light weight at \$11.85; lights and pigs \$12.25@12.50; packing sows and roughs \$9.50@9.75.

### Cattle.

Receipts 250. Slow.  
Receipts 1,000. Best lambs at \$16.75; ewes \$8@9.

### Calves.

Receipts 200. Tops at \$14.50.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

St. Joseph Co., Dec. 18.—Fall work is completed. Corn husking is about finished. Wheat and rye made small growth, on account of late sowing. A severe winter would injure the plant. Many fields of clover seed still in the ground. Some is a total loss. All live stock is looking good, and feed for the winter is plentiful. Some new corn is being marketed at 55c per bushel. Wheat is being sold at \$1.67; rye, 85c; oats, 45c; cloverseed, \$15; potatoes, \$2. Hogs are very scarce. Dairy cows are on the increase. About the usual number of lambs are being fed.—H. S. Ingham Co., Dec. 17.—Very small acreage of wheat was sown this fall. Much of this acreage was sown late and has made little growth. The hay supply is short, and comparatively little feeding is being done. Quite a percentage of beans were not threshed and are being fed out in the pods. Much of the wheat surplus has been sold.—A. H. C.

Sanilac Co., Dec. 16.—This week will see the finish of the sugar beet harvest. The cold, wet weather made it a disagreeable job this fall. A number of farmers have hired picking machines and are picking their bean crop at home. In this way they get the cull beans and save a little expense. The machine picks about fifty bushels per day.—J. N.

Schoolcraft Co., Dec. 16.—About 75 per cent of fall plowing is done. Possibly ten per cent of the potatoes were frozen. Live stock is looking fine. There is not much sale for hay in this locality. Eggs bring 60@65c; potatoes \$1.75; carrots \$1.—F. G.

Calhoun Co., Dec. 16.—Most farmers were able to secure their potatoes. Some apples were left on the trees, help being scarce to harvest them. Practically no fall plowing has been done. Farmers are busy husking corn, there probably being 70 per cent of the crop yet to husk. Hay crop was short. New corn is selling at 60c for 70 pounds of ears.—F. E. S.

Oscoda Co., Dec. 15.—Most of the potatoes have been sold. There are very few beets to be hauled yet. On the average, the beet crop was good. Beans have been threshed. There is a lot of feeding being done in this section. Live stock is in good condition. Potatoes bring \$1.80; eggs, 45c; rye, 75c; butter-fat, 58c. There was a small amount of fall plowing done.

Oscoda Co., Dec. 14.—Farmers are generally preparing for winter. Potatoes are all shipped out. Yield was fairly good. Feed is not plentiful, and fewer than the usual number of cattle are on feed. Deer are more plentiful than for years past. Hunters have not taken out as many as would be supposed, on account of young growing timber being more plentiful.—H. H. S.

Marquette Co., Dec. 17.—All of the potatoes, fruit, and other crops were gathered in this county. A goodly amount of fall plowing has been done. Live stock is in fine condition. The shortage of hay in some places is causing a reduction in surplus stock. Fat cattle are bringing from 8@12c per pound; butter-fat, 52c. Farmers are cutting heavy on their timber holdings as log prices are good.—F. J.

WARNING ON SHIPPING FROSTED POTATOES.

THE recent rejections on account of frost injury, and the consequent drop in demand and price, was brought about through the shipment of potatoes which should have been held at home long enough to have determined whether or not the stock has frozen. The cost of re-conditioning at the terminal is far greater than it would be at the loading point, and added to this cost is the price of new sacks, as the trade will not purchase spotted bags. It is safe to estimate a loss of \$150 to \$200 per car in every instance where rot is in evidence at the terminal. Michigan cannot afford to stand this loss, and most of it can and must be eliminated.

Potatoes must not be bagged until they have been subjected to a rising temperature for a period of time sufficient to have frozen stock show up at home. The matter of two per cent tolerance for decay cannot be used as a guide, as there is absolutely no safety in this method. Dealers at receiving points are demanding absolutely free from frost deliveries, and are not interested in any other deal. In order to maintain our standard, the state department of agriculture will insist throughout the entire season that more than ordinary precaution be given this condition. Potatoes in pits or in storage may appear all right at time of delivery, and still produce much rot after being placed in a higher temperature.

State inspectors will be advised to tighten up on all inspections, and wherever conditions warrant, prosecution will immediately follow violations. The financial return to the Michigan

potato growers depends entirely upon our success in this effort, and they should assist in every possible manner.

Growers who encourage business dealings only with potato shippers who make an honest effort to maintain Michigan's reputation for quality pack, are showing good business judgment. —J. I. Breck, Director Bureau of Foods and Standards, State Department of Agriculture.

DECREASE IN CATTLE ON FEED.

A DECREASE of three per cent in cattle on feed for market in the corn belt states, on December 1, this year, as compared with the same date last year, is estimated by the department of agriculture. This was due to smaller numbers on feed west of the Mississippi river, where the indicated decrease was six per cent. East of the river there was an indicated increase of over seven per cent. The estimated percentage of last year in Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Minnesota is 110; in Wisconsin, Missouri and Kansas, 100; Michigan, ninety-five, and Iowa, ninety.

An increase in light weights is reported. This indicates that the large crop and low prices of corn have caused feeders to buy light cattle for a longer feed than last year.

The number of sheep and lambs on feed for market in the corn belt and the western feeding areas, was about 250,000 head less than on December 1, 1924, the total number being 4,898,000 head. This decrease was west of the Mississippi river, the states east of the river having practically the same number as last year. The largest decreases were in Nebraska, 120,000; Iowa, 75,000; and Michigan, 30,000. Indiana was the only state showing a material increase, 32,000 over last year. The average weight of feeder lambs was reported somewhat heavier than last year.

VETERINARY.

Rheumatism.—I have a gilt O. I. C. which I wish to breed this winter, but she has developed a lameness in the rear quarters in first one side and then the other. It seems to move back and forth. Is it rheumatism? I am feeding slops from house, some skim-milk,

Agricultural Lime High Calcium. Either lump or hydrated. Also spraying lime in wooden or steel barrels or paper sacks. Price mailed on request. NORTHERN LIME & STONE Co., Petoskey, Mich.

TIMOTHY AND CLOVER \$500 PER BU. BIG BARGAIN—Sample Free—SAVE MONEY Red Clover 10 to 15 per cent and Timothy mixed—Standard Grasses, unsurpassed for hay or pasture. Contains nice amount clover—ready to sow. Thoroughly re-cleaned, guaranteed and sold subject to your test and approval. A Real Bargain. Samples Free of Clover, Alfalfa, Sweet Clover, Timothy and all Field Seeds and low prices with catalog. American Field Seed Co., Dept. 531, Chicago Ill.

Never Again this Big Bargain 4 Buckle All-Rubber Arctic Socks \$1.98 SIZES 9 to 13 only This is the greatest bargain in long wearing all rubber 4 buckles in America. Arctics of this quality ordinarily sell for more than \$3.00 a pair. Made with double corrugated soles and heels. All seams strongly reinforced. Snow excluding tongue. Guaranteed to keep your feet warm and dry in the wettest, coldest weather. They can be washed. Sizes, 9 to 13. Sale price, plus postage... \$1.98

Genuine Goats Hair Socks 3 pair 95¢ A genuine army regulation pure wool worsted sock with knitted top and reinforced toe and heel. There is nothing that can equal them for warmth and wear combined. They are of medium heavy weight, and are easily worth \$1.00 a pair, special price 3 pair for 95c plus postage. WRITE FOR OUR FREE CATALOG! U.S. MAIL ORDER CO. ST. PAUL MINN.

and shelled new crop corn. I can change feed if advisable. I have oats, wheat and corn. Suggest a remedy. L. E. B., Swartz Creek, Mich.—Keep the gilt in clean, dry quarters. Give one dram of salicylate of soda in a little slop three times daily. Get two ounces of the soda and divide into sixteen equal parts, each of which will contain one dram. Also add one ounce of castor oil to the slop every second day.

Fails to Breed.—I have a cow in good condition. She eats well, but she fails to come in heat. F. B., Eau Claire, Michigan.—This condition is usually due to "yellow bodies" in the ovaries. In a case of this kind, it would be better to have your cow examined by a veterinarian, who would give such treatment that he found necessary.

Fails to Breed.—I have a young cow that had one calf about a year and a half ago, and was perfectly normal, but now she don't come in heat. She is dry now, and has not been bred. She is a valuable registered animal, or I would beef her, as she is in good flesh. What should I give her? If she comes in heat and I breed her first time, should I continue to give treatment so she would not fool me again? E. K., Reed City, Michigan.—This condition is usually due to "yellow bodies" in the ovaries. It would be advisable to have your cow examined by a veterinarian, as the ovaries will need local treatment. He would be able to give whatever treatment he found necessary. Two or three months after breeding, have her examined for pregnancy. This would save much valuable time.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 5 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 abbreviations, 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.

Table with 4 columns: One, Four, One, Four. Rows of numbers and prices for various items.

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

REAL ESTATE

BEAUTIFUL MID-WEST FARM HOME—\$1,000 Needed; 80 Acres. Horses, 4 cows, farm machinery, vehicles, incubator, engine and saw rig, also furniture, grain and crops; sure to please you. 1/2 mile school, 2 miles RR, and high school market town; 65 acres excellent crop land, stream-watered pasture, woodlot, fine lot fruit; attractive 6-room painted house, cellar, good water, substantial farm bldgs. Special bargain for quick action, only \$3,000 with \$1,000 needed. Details pg. 42 Illus. Catalog farm bargains throughout many states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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

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

TRUCK AND DAIRY FARM—280 Acres. All under cultivation. Located on main Cleveland-Toledo highway. Fine large buildings. City electric power and lights. Traction line handy. Can be divided into two smaller farms. Bargain for quick sale. Terms. Address: Estate, Box 297, Norwalk, Ohio.

WANTED FARMS

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

HAY AND STRAW

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

MISCELLANEOUS

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

CULL BEANS—a great feed for hogs, cattle, sheep. \$20 ton, sacks included. F. O. B. here. Port Huron Storage & Bean Co., Port Huron, Mich.

CHOICE HONEY, direct from producer, postpaid. 5-lb. pail, \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.25. G. Korn, Berrien Springs, Mich.

DELICIOUS CLOVER HONEY—5-lb. pail \$1.25, postpaid. Leslie Bell, Reading, Mich.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

PET STOCK

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

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

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

PEDIGREE AIREDALE PUPPIES—Four months old, sound, healthy stock. Priced right. Shipped on approval. Superior Kennels, Pinconning, Mich.

FOR SALE—500 Ferrets. C. A. Dimick, Rochester, Ohio.

TOBACCO

KENTUCKY LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing 5 pounds \$1.50; Ten \$2.50; Smoking 5 pounds \$1.25; Ten \$2; Guaranteed, pipe free. Pay when received. Co-operative Growers, Elva, Ky.

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

POULTRY

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.

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED Rose and Single Comb Rhode Island Reds. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Cockerels, Eggs, and Chicks. Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

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

HIGH-GRADE ROSE COMB REDS—125 Pullets, 00 non-setting yearling hens, few choles cockerels left. \$5 and \$10 each. Wm. Mrook, R. 1, Farmington, Mich.

COCKERELS—R. C. Reds and White Rocks. These are exceptionally fine birds; excellent breed type; production stock. Write for descriptions. State Farm Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

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

TOP PRICES PAID for fryers or broilers weighing 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 lbs. Ship today. East Coast Poultry Co., 1380 Division St., Detroit, Mich.

FOR SALE—White Rock Cockerels, production strain, selected stock, \$8 and \$5 each. Geo. D. Clarke, R. 2, Ionia, Mich.

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

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

SILVER LACED, Golden and White Wyandotte Cockerels. Circular. C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from State Accredited stock. Catalog free. Shady Lawn Hatchery, Zeeland, Mich. Dept. M.

CHOICE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, \$4 and \$5. Lucian Hill, Tekonsha, Mich.

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

PEKIN DUCKS—"Michigan's Best." Mary's Eighty. Walled Lake, Mich. Phone Pontiac 7149 F 51.

TURKEYS

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

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

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

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

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

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

INCUBATORS

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

SITUATIONS WANTED

WANTED—by experienced farmer, position as farm foreman, beginning March 1st. Box 79-C, care Michigan Farmer.

FOR HOLSTEIN SALES MANAGER, or pedigree expert, get J. E. Post, Durand, Mich. Prices reasonable.

AGENTS WANTED

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 353, 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 2nd St., Fairfield, Iowa.

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

# New Year Resolution

## To Keep Them Better, Let's Work Together

You have resolved to make 1926 a happy and prosperous year. Here is how we plan to help you:

Over two hundred Michigan farm folks have already been engaged to tell the readers of the *Michigan Farmer* stories of accomplishment in their homes, on their farms, or about their communities. These will be short, snappy, to-the-point stories drawn from the daily experiences of our Michigan farm folks.

We have resolved, with your assistance, to give many other instructive and inspiring stories of Michigan farm life, bearing messages of happiness and prosperity. This is how you can help:

### Untold Stories in Your Neighborhood

You, or some of your neighbors, know the facts about some interesting local experience. The story may tell how a boy or girl was given a chance, how some man or woman gained a better outlook on life, how a good farm was built, how better crops and farm animals were developed, how a more satisfactory market was provided, how social or church activities were encouraged. Any story that can be of help to Michigan farm folks, ought to be told. Here is the opportunity. Send us the facts about these local experiences for publication. We will gladly pay for all the material that we can use.

Thus, by working together for a more interesting *Michigan Farmer* for 1926, we will not only enjoy a deep sense of satisfaction, but will make a more prosperous and happy year for at least eighty thousand Michigan farm families.

### Some of Our 1926 Farm Stories

How a bumper crop made a bum.  
An insect overthrows our system of farming.  
Why our potatoes brought more than did our neighbors'.  
A hunting trip bankrupts a Michigan farmer.  
Our community was saved by a club.  
A Polish lad shows his appreciation.  
An ash heap saves a herd of pigs.  
How a boy subsoiled without power.  
Sells twelve thousand dollars of farm produce from forty acres.  
The butcher helps to increase a dairyman's income.  
Saves live stock business through a little pasture secret.  
How a neighborhood died.  
Fighting pests of the celery crop.  
Experiences of a truck gardener.  
Patterns from New York designers.  
Style hints for thick and thin folks.  
Why a farm woman employed chemical hired girls.  
Parties your friends won't forget.  
How to make the human race more smart.  
Making motherhood fashionable.  
Measuring brain power by marriage.  
Selecting tools for kitchen workshop.  
How a farm woman managed to go to college.  
How Michigan mothers cut down their "overtime."  
Why one farm wife planted ten dollars in her front yard.  
How one farm woman cut down her kitchen mileage.  
One hundred seventy-five answers to "What shall I serve, and how will I serve it?"  
What to feed the most important member of the family.  
How farm women save time and make money.

The new in crochet, needlework, and handicraft.  
A farm home where the sun shines after 7:00 P. M.  
How dead chickens help poultry profits.  
Getting eggs when prices are the highest.  
Quality in eggs that brings profits.  
Raising baby chicks instead of losing them.  
The kinks in duck, geese, and turkey raising.  
What's the matter with the raspberry business?  
Can the Duchess apple problem be solved?  
Feed your trees so that they will feed you.  
How to develop the market at your door.  
Growing fruit for the canning factory.  
Selecting varieties for the local market.  
More money from your strawberry patch.  
The operation of cooperation.  
A good garden, and how to plan it.  
Cut your doctor bills in the garden.  
How to get the most from your garden.  
Make your old trees young.  
Getting the blossoms to set.

### Free Service to Subscribers

**General:** Aid in the adjustment of unsatisfactory business transactions.  
**Veterinary:** Prompt advice from expert veterinarian.  
**Legal:** Opinions on all points, from a prominent lawyer.  
**Health:** Practical personal advice from an experienced doctor.  
**Farm:** Answers to all kinds of farm questions, by competent specialists.  
**Home:** Aid in the solution of all kinds of home problems.

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One Year

## The Michigan Farmer

1632 Lafayette Boulevard, Detroit, Michigan

Three Years  
for \$2.00