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DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 2, 1926

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



Seeking An Opportunity

Working for You

In the past twenty-five years this Bureau has spent much of its time conducting actual trials, collecting data from Experiment Station demonstrations and elsewhere to learn the actual facts about the value of

NITRATE OF SODA

in fertilizing crops.

There is no guess work in the Bulletins we send out on this subject. Farmers throughout the Country who have read them and have followed our advice have added by their own testimony to the overwhelming evidence in favor of the use of Nitrate of Soda for profitable results.

There is a sure way of learning definitely just how profitably you can use Nitrate of Soda on your own land. Demonstrate it on one of your own crops.

Mark off two plots of one acre or half an acre each. On one of the plots, use Nitrate of Soda, 200 lbs. per acre for cultivated crops or 100 lbs. per acre for other crops. On the second plot use no Nitrate.

Harvest the plots separately and weigh or measure the results.

The cash value of the increased crop on the Nitrated plot over that on the check plot will show you just what profit comes from the use of the Nitrate.

If you want our Free Bulletins full of truths about Nitrate of Soda, send us your address, name your principal crops and for our information add the number 1520.

Chilean Nitrate of Soda—EDUCATIONAL BUREAU
Dr. William S. Myers, Director

Hurt Building, Atlanta, Ga. 401 Hibernia Bank Bldg., New Orleans, La.
701 Cotton Exchange Bldg., Memphis, Tenn. 55 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio
25 Madison Avenue, New York

The cost of plowing, planting and cultivating an acre is the same whether a good crop or a poor one results. Aside from the effect of sunshine and rain, a good or bad crop depends largely on the fertilizer used.

If a dollar's worth of Nitrate of Soda will produce an increase of a dollar and a quarter or more in crop its use pays a big profit regardless of cost.

Take Apples for instance.

Maine Agricultural Experiment Station's Bulletin reports:

"The use of twenty cents worth of Nitrate of Soda per tree resulted in an increased yield of more than 1 barrel of fruit per tree."

Missouri State Fruit Experiment Station, Fruit Notes No. 9, says:

"For immediate results there is probably nothing that will excel Nitrate of Soda in the sod orchard. The standard recommendation is five lbs. for a mature tree which can be increased or decreased to suit conditions."

"In many cases this chemical has shown itself to be the only one that is of direct assistance to the tree."

Arkansas Experiment Station Bulletin No. 181:

"The best results have been obtained by using about 2½ pounds of Nitrate of Soda per average tree for early application; and about the same amount for the June drop application."

New Hampshire College Experiment Station Technical Bulletin:

"It is also well known that nitrogenous fertilizers, especially the more readily available forms such as Nitrate of Soda, will bring about increased growth of the trees."

Maryland Experiment Station Bulletin:

"Of the three materials, Nitrate of Soda or some other quick acting nitrogenous material is most likely to give direct benefit."

Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station Bulletin:

"Quickly available nitrogen is clearly the determining element in successful orchard fertilization on thin, poor upland soils such as abound in the hilly regions of southern Ohio."

"The addition of 2½ pounds of Nitrate of Soda per tree to the regular applications of 2½ pounds Nitrate, 5 pounds Acid Phosphate and 2½ pounds Potash per tree gave a gain of 24 barrels of apples per acre per year."

Others bear the same testimony.

For Cotton growers Nitrate has become such an absolute necessity that the Legislature of South Carolina has appointed a Commission to arrange for the purchase of full ship cargoes of Nitrate in Chile and to import it for direct sale to South Carolina farmers.

During the war, the Congress of the United States appropriated \$20,000,000 to import Nitrate of Soda from Chile and sell it direct to farmers at cost.

Tobacco experiments in Pennsylvania and Maryland have shown that 200 pounds of Nitrate of Soda per acre have produced an increase of more than 300 pounds of leaf Tobacco and also that without further fertilizer the Wheat, following Tobacco on the same ground, produced an increase of over six bushels of Wheat.

Tobacco experiments at the Virginia and Ohio Stations also show very large profits from using Nitrate.

Wheat, top-dressed in the Spring with 100 pounds of Nitrate, at the Ohio, Wisconsin and Virginia Stations has shown very profitable returns.

Hay increases of 33 per cent may be expected from an early Spring top-dressing of 100 pounds of Nitrate per acre and permanent pastures are tremendously improved by the same treatment.

APPROPRIATIONS ARE CUT.

EXPENDITURES of the federal government for the coming year, according to the President's estimate, based on the budget bureau's findings, will reach \$3,836,207,921, an increase of \$160,083,326 over appropriations for the current fiscal year.

Appropriations for the work of the department of agriculture are cut from \$68,400,000, to \$61,133,000, exclusive of road appropriations. Estimates for the bureau of dairying are reduced from \$480,865 to \$472,000. Estimates for tuberculosis eradication work are reduced from \$3,560,000 to \$2,989,000. The indemnities item is cut \$580,000.

News of the Week

Two million and a half letters and post cards were put through the Detroit post office on the Tuesday before Christmas.

The striking miners in Pennsylvania are subjects of charity during the holidays. Pastors in the vicinity are urging the miners' union officials to let the men go back to work, which 85 per cent of them wish to do.

Health work carried on by the Milbank Memorial Fund, indicate that twenty years will be added to the average life in the next fifty years.

Submarine S-19 recently submerged to a depth of 200 feet and stayed down a half hour. This depth is seldom reached by submarines.

General S. D. Butler, of the Marines, who has been acting as chief of police in Philadelphia, has been discharged by the mayor because he resigned from the Marines.

A letter recently mailed from Fosters, Michigan, was for Stevens & Todd, a drug firm which existed in Detroit, thirty years ago.

The smokers of this country paid \$1,624,000,000 for cigarettes, cigars, and tobacco. Cigarette consumption this year will be about 12,000,000,000 more than last year. Smoking by women is supposed to be the cause of part of this increase.

Frank A. Munsey, prominent newspaper and magazine publisher, died in New York, December 2.

Frank H. Alfred, president of the Pere Marquette Railroad, predicts that the trains of the future will compete with aeroplanes in speed.

Solomon Jacobson, a Buffalo, New York, theatre owner, has asked the federal authorities to destroy his stock of good liquor, worth \$75,000, because it has become a burden to him. He has owned it since 1919.

Ernest G. Struebing, of Iron Mountain, claimed to be the state's largest man, died recently. He was fifty-six years old, six feet tall, and weighed 570 pounds.

Five hundred million dollars have been spent by the forty-eight states of the Union during the past year for permanent improvements, four-fifths of which was used for good roads.

The cost of running the national government during the past year was \$11,000,000,000, the highest amount ever reached.

Secretary of War Davis will make a trip to the Philippines to make a survey relative to the Islands' independence move.

The French are offering their factories as security for a loan from the United States.

John Doukas, a Greek confectioner, in New York, will follow his usual custom of giving to charity his year's profits. Twenty-five charitable institutions will benefit.

The Engineering Foundation Committee on Arch Dam Construction, will build a dam costing \$100,000 in California, and then destroy it, to settle some century-old dam building problems.

Robert Quillen, a Greenville, South Carolina, author, erects a monument to "Eve," whom he says is a distant relative from his mother's side.

President Coolidge says that he is "booked" as one of the exhibits at the sesquicentennial fair in Philadelphia next summer. He is to speak there July 4th.

H. A. Gossard, president of the American Association of Economic Entomologists, and chief of the department of entomology at the Ohio State University, committed suicide last week. A nervous break-down was said to be the cause. Professor Gossard was one of the best known entomologists in the country.

Does the Work of 10 Men!

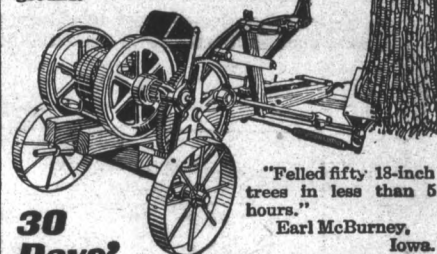


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This one-profit WITTE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into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

Change to Tree Saw in 3 Minutes

Ten seconds to clamp on tree. Saws them down level to the ground.



"Felled fifty 18-inch trees in less than 5 hours."

Earl McBurney, Iowa.

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Turn lean months into profit months; cash in on your spare time. Hundreds of farmers and farmers' sons are adding to their incomes by repairing autos, trucks and tractors on their farms during stormy days and off seasons.

Double-Barreled Profits

Fix your own machinery and save repair bills; fix your neighbors' machinery and make big wages. How much does a breakdown sometimes cost in time, trouble and expense? Save it and get paid for doing so. This is an age of machinery. Man power is more costly than mechanical power. Farm efficiency means keeping machines in good working order. The demand for men who can do this is increasing and the pay is good. Train yourself for this work and you will add to the profits of your farm, also substantially increase your income by overhauling cars, trucks, tractors, engines and light plants for your neighbors.

A Good Business

Plan to come to Detroit this year. Come yourself or send your son. Any one with the training our courses give, can set up a garage or repair shop for himself. There is big money in it. If you can use a bigger income write us. Courses are practical, endorsed by government, and leading auto factories. Costs nothing to investigate. For full details write: A. G. ZELLER, President Michigan State Automobile School 1001 Auto Building Detroit, Mich.

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

Beats Electric or Gas

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

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

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

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Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians.

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

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VOLUME CLXVI

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
—
NUMBER I

Three Essentials Bring Success

Growing Right Kind of Fruit Right Brings Market to Door

THE Morehouse Brothers, who own a fifty-acre apple orchard situated on Hamilton Hill, Tyron, richly deserve their standing among the leading apple growers of the state. No one has made a greater effort to attain perfection in the three cardinal virtues of high-class horticultural practice than have they. Fruit free from worm holes, or other blemishes, careful grading that will insure a uniform quality throughout the package, and a high, uniform production each year, have been the outstanding attributes aimed for.

Frequent spraying with nicotine added to the standard formulas to combat the different members of the aphid family, have been instrumental in freeing the orchard of insects and vermin. The brothers take personal charge of the grading. J. Burt Morehouse, the senior member of the firm, says that much harm may be done to the succeeding crop by careless picking. He says that usually the bud for the succeeding year's fruit is forming during the previous fall at the point where the stem of the matured fruit is attached to the limb; and that pickers unacquainted with this fact often destroy this incipient bud in picking the matured fruit.

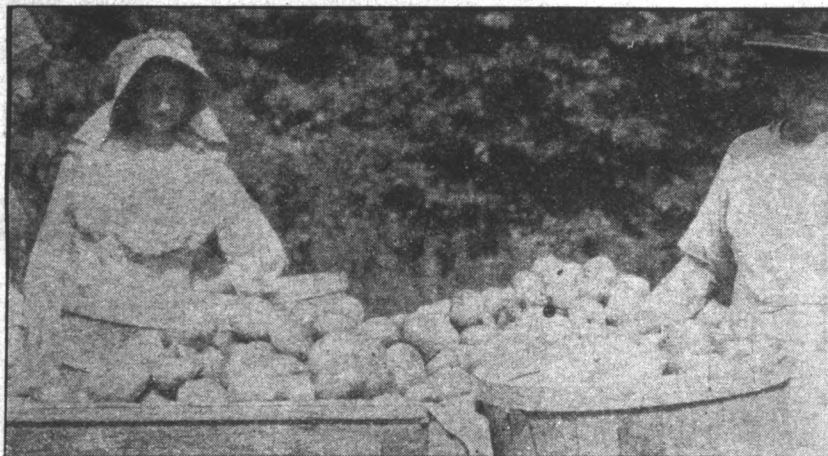
In securing fertility of the soil about the trees, the brothers have experimented with various crops, but, in

their estimation, they have found oats superior to anything they have tried. The oats are sown in the summer, and disked in during the following spring. They regard the disk superior to the plow, as it is faster and does not disturb the root system so much. They disk in around each tree five pounds of sulphate of ammonia.

To insure the greatest possible pollenizing of the fruit blossoms, the

brothers have an apiary of 100 hives of bees. These thousands of industrious honey makers, darting swiftly from blossom to blossom, their bodies and legs laden with the pollen dust, aid greatly in the impregnation of the apple blossom. Not only is this feature of great importance in itself, but the rich store of honey gathered from the apple blossom increases the revenue from the orchard to a great extent.

By Greeley Everitt



Good Grading and Packing Are as Essential in Successful Fruit Growing as the Growing of the Fruit.

The two main varieties of apples that the Morehouse brothers are endeavoring to interest the public in, are the Delicious and the Ontario. The Red Delicious, a fall and winter apple, Mr. Morehouse believes to be just what its name implies; the most delicious apple grown. The Ontario, a cross between the Wagner and the Spy, does not become edible until early spring. But, at all times, from early fall, it is a superior cooking apple. One of its chief merits is its keeping qualities. Mr. Morehouse says that each fall he has perfectly sound fruit of this variety that he packed in his cellar the year previous. Another superior eating apple is the Red McIntosh, a sister to the Snow apple. It ripens early in the fall, however, and is not a late keeper.

The brothers raise most of the standard varieties of apples, but specialize on the two first named. So well-known is the high quality of the fruit, the careful uniformity of the grading, insuring the same high type of fruit from top to bottom of basket, and the courteous, kindly treatment extended to their customers, that the entire crop is purchased as rapidly as it can be picked and graded. The brothers never have had to peddle their fruit through the country, or truck it to market.

I'm Now a Real Power Farmer

But My Conversion Was a Slow Process

By Jim's Father

I'VE always believed that there was nothing like good horseflesh for farm power, and I still believe that there will always be a place for some good horses on a farm. I hope I never will live to see the time when horses are gone.

But, I'll admit this much: I've changed my ideas somewhat on the subject of farm power, and while I am still a great lover of good horses, I've come to believe that there's nothing that will carry a man through the pinches and the rush seasons of farming, like a tractor.

It all came about the year after Jim came back from the agricultural college. He'd been up there studying a lot of economics and farm management and farm engineering, and, every summer when he was home on his vacation, he'd keep harping away on this tractor idea.

At first I just laughed at him. He acted like a kid who, having seen a new toy, wanted one like it. But after a while I saw that he was in earnest, so I tried to argue him out of the idea.

Many an evening we would sit and argue the subject for a couple of hours. He'd tell me about fellows who were getting rid of their horses and using tractors altogether, and I'd try to show him that I could do more work for less money in a year than the fellow with the tractor. We had some hot arguments every once in a while, and I remember one night I got mad and told Jim that if they couldn't

teach him anything better at the college than to come home and try to upset the whole system of farming that I'd been following for years, he could just stay home from school next year.

Well, Jim didn't stay home, of course. He went right back and finished his course, and his mother and I went up to see him graduate. We went up a couple of days before commencement, and Jim took us all over the place. He took me down to the machinery building and kept me there for about half of one day, showing me all the different tractors and tractor tools that they had down there. He'd explain all about the carburetors and disk clutches and draw-bar horsepower and such stuff, until I got dizzy. I wanted to get over to the barns and see some of the fine horses that they had at the college.

One morning he took me into the farm management department office and showed me a lot of charts and surveys that those fellows had made, showing labor income, horse hours, man hours, and a lot of stuff that sounded good, but about which I could make neither head nor tail.

I did have a good talk with one young fellow there, though. He was a young instructor who had started out three years before to experiment with a crop of corn, which was motorized

from start to finish. He carried his experiment over three years and struck an average. He plowed the ground, worked it down, planted it, cultivated it, and husked it by machinery, pulled by a tractor.

This fellow had some interesting figures on the average cost of doing the work with horses and with a tractor. And he showed me, in cold dollars and cents, that the work was done for less money, in less than one-third of the time, with the tractor than with horses.

That set me thinking some, but I didn't let on to Jim that I'd been the least bit impressed by the speech this fellow had made. Law, he'd have started in on me then and there, and I'd come down to the doings to forget my troubles rather than to engage in more arguments on the tractor question with that kid.

But when we got back home, and Jim got his trunk unpacked, the whole thing started over again. He had bulletins from Washington, and clippings from a dozen or more farm papers, and advertising folders from all of the tractor factories in the country. You'd have thought he was a tractor salesman. I've had these birds work on me at a fair, but I swear I never had a fellow put up the talk that Jim put up to me. Any tractor factory could afford to hire Jim and pay him \$5,000

a year to go out and sell tractors, if he talked as long and as hard as he did to me.

He had charts of our own farm that he'd made up in his spare time at school, showing a plan of operation. He had put the hog pasture in with the clover meadow, and had moved the cow pasture all over to the timber. Instead of having a dozen fields, as I'd always had, Jim's plan called for only three or four.

"What the deuce are you going to do with all the barbed wire you're going to tear down?" I yelled.

"Use the most of it to fence in the timber," was his comeback.

He showed how we could sell two teams and buy six extra cows and some more brood sows.

"Well and good," I said, "but who's going to milk the extra cows?"

"We'll get a milking machine. I know just the kind we want, too," he said.

"Holy mackerel," I said, "You're not even going to stop with tearing up my whole farm and putting a tractor on the place. Now you're talking milking machine. Where's this going to end?"

He never seemed to pay any attention to me, and when I asked him where we were going to grow the extra feed for these cows and hogs he was going to buy, he asked me if Will Tibbets still wanted to rent that twenty acres of creek bottom land.

(Continued on page 10).

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VOLUME CLXVI NUMBER ONE

DETROIT, JANUARY 2, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

To Develop National Forests

A MEASURE, now before congress, known as the McNary-Woodruff bill, authorizes the government to spend three millions of dollars each year for five years, and five millions each year for the following period of five years, for purchasing forest land and establishing forests in the Lake States, the White and Appalachian Mountains, and in the pine section of the South.

The basis for believing that this might be a good investment on the part of both the public and the government, is the fact that the forests acquired under the Weeks Law of 1911 are more than paying the expenses of administration. New timber is also being grown and, with the exhaustion of private forests, this timber is rapidly increasing in value. Furthermore, the water supply of large districts will be under better control and, with the maturing of the timber, lumbering industries will be attracted to these areas.

Since the bill is being sponsored in the house by Congressman Woodruff, of this state, and since Michigan is bound to be a benefactor under the just administration of such a law, we can see no reason why the measure should not have the hearty support of the people of the state.

Michigan is Fortunate

WE are now beginning to realize how fortunate we have been in getting an early start in the area method of fighting tuberculosis in cattle. At present there are more than 70,000 herds, containing some 560,000 cattle, that are free from this disease. Nineteen counties in the state have been declared to be clean, and five more will be added to the list January first. The number of clean areas in Michigan exceed, by three times, those of any other dairy state.

Furthermore, this work and our naturally healthful climatic conditions leave us in a most favorable position to go forward and clean up our whole state. In the areas already covered, but two per cent of the animals showed infection, and it is estimated that of all the cattle in the state, not over

three per cent are infected. Many sections of the east show twenty-five and thirty per cent diseased. One New York county is said to have sixty per cent of its animals reactors, while McHenry county, Illinois, is estimated by authorities to have seventy per cent of its cattle tubercular.

Naturally, many irritating matters arise in the execution of a T. B. clean-up program. But the end seems to justify the means. Some day we, who are criticizing the veterinarians and administrators of this work, will rise up and call them blessed. We are satisfied that the work will protect the health of our people. We know, also, that it will prove economical to push the work with all possible speed. And further, those who have surplus stock will be in a position to reap substantial rewards. Last year, Livingston county breeders shipped over 200 carloads of stock east to replenish herds depleted by tuberculosis. Heavy shipments have also been made from Hillsdale, Shiawassee, Ingham, Eaton, and Calhoun counties. Since Ontonagon has been declared a modified accredited area, nineteen carloads of dairy cattle have been purchased by outside buyers.

While we are now fortunate in what has been done, our future is not so promising, unless we cooperate with every ounce of energy in finishing the work with the greatest possible speed. If our farmers will then take full advantage of the situation, it would not be long before other states would have paid us for surplus stock far more than the cost of cleaning up our herds.

On the other hand, if we wait, we can neither realize this full benefit, nor serve our sister states by furnishing them the clean cattle they are so badly needing.

The Vacant Farm House

A RIDE along the highways of the country will reveal a moderate number of vacant farm houses. One is likely to wonder at the reasons for these unused houses, and conclude that they have been deserted because farming has had more downs than ups.

Perhaps in some cases that is so, but there is another factor involved. For some time our farmers have farmed more acres per man than farmers of other countries. But our farming methods have changed rapidly during the past few years, and the number of acres each man farms has increased greatly.

This is undoubtedly due to improved machinery, especially to the tractor and tractor machinery. Our farming is becoming a machinery proposition, thus eliminating a lot of the hand work necessary in the past. In this it is beginning to parallel our industrial activities.

This country maintains front rank among nations, not only because of its natural resources, but because we have broken the bonds of custom in thought and in work, and, therefore, have brought about remarkable results. Other countries can not hope to compete with us until they, too, use efficiency methods.

The vacant farm house is not always the result of discouraged farmers, but more often is due to the progress of some farmer in acquiring more land. At least, that is what the Michigan State Department of Agriculture found as the result of a recent investigation.

We feel sure that the next few years will show rapid strides in American agriculture—such strides as will place it on a par with American business in efficiency.

The Child and the Movie

BOYS and girls of America are soon to have special motion picture programs arranged entirely to their tastes and needs and offered at the attractive price of ten cents admission.

Beginning recently, at least five Michigan communities have inaugurated this service.

The Saturday Morning Movie is the name given to the children's service, because the special movie performances are to be held on Saturday mornings. Only pictures which have been carefully selected, and purged of all possible objectionable features, will be shown.

Will H. Hays, president of the Motion Picture Producers' and Distributors' of America, Inc., is offering the programs. He says they are filled with interest, and are not the weak, namby-pamby sort of pictures for which the alert, live, and wide-awake children of America will not stand. He has taken the best picture of such stars as Marguerite Clark, Mary Pickford, Douglas McLean, Charlie Chaplin, Jackie Coogan, Wallace Reid, and other such stars, and added enough instructional matter and short reels to make well-balanced programs.

Each program will be eight reels in length, with a feature picture, a comedy, and a short reel. Two years were spent in getting the program together, and the advice of child leaders was sought throughout the period of study.

The public has been looking for this sort of thing for a long time, and the service ought to be supported wherever it is used. Because, just as soon as the plan succeeds in one place, it will be taken to another, so that before long every community in the country can boast that its children are being well provided with entertainment, and that of the highest calibre.

International Radio Week

ONE of the truths which the World War brought home to us as a nation, was the need of a greater understanding and fellowship with foreign countries.

Diplomatic agents have given careful consideration to this important matter. But it appears that a modern invention, the radio, is to do more in developing this understanding and fellowship, than we could hope to accomplish through diplomatic channels.

January 4 will mark the beginning of International Radio Week, during which European stations will attempt to be heard in America, and American stations will attempt to make themselves heard in Europe. During that week, between the hours of 10:00 and 11:00 p. m., eastern standard time, all American stations are to remain silent in order that they may not interfere with the reception of the European stations, as a courtesy to the American radio audience.

This hour will be an easy one for American folks, but it means that the British operators must either stay up very late, or get up very early, for 10:00 p. m. eastern standard time is 4:00 a. m. British time.

The radio makes direct communication with people on the other side of the world, and as this direct communication becomes more established, it will tend to develop between nations an understanding and fellowship similar to that developed in our own communities by the telephone.

Remember the Corn Borer

AT this season of the year, we have a tendency to forget insects. It is natural that we do this. When the weather is cold, we seem endowed with a disposition to keep away from the thought of "bugs," and flies, and worms. However, if we are to be successful in holding down our latest arrival, the European corn borer, we must not forget, providing this troublesome insect has become established in our community.

The known methods of controlling this corn borer require watchfulness in the winter months. They require persistence in destroying the remnants of the corn crop. This means the destruc-

tion of all cobs and stalks that gather about the premises.

The silo is death to the borers; so is the shredder. Burning butts and cobs destroys such borers as winter in them. Where surplus corn is to be kept over until the summer, it should be shelled. Incidentally, the cobs secured from this source will furnish an abundance of excellent fuel. All these matters are of concern to the individual farmer.

But there is also a community responsibility. One neglected field is certain to become a source of infection for the whole neighborhood. In the fight to keep this pest down, we all must work together. Undoubtedly, the state will be obliged to take a hand in the control work. In the future, if a farmer chooses to grow corn, he undoubtedly will be obliged to subscribe to certain clean-up methods in order to protect his neighbors. The very nature of the menace seems to taboo any other plan.

One admires the spirit of the farmer who takes this whole situation philosophically—who simply but firmly says, "Mr. Borer, here I am. Watch out for me!"

Slangwitch

OUR talkin' is divided into two kinds. Slangwitch is learned first, and then sometimes you learn langwitch. Both come handy fer ta let people know what you mean. And fer that purpose, slangwitch is as good as langwitch, and sometimes shorter.

Fer inst., the other day, littul Jimmie Munson says, "Ah, you ain't got the guts ta do it." Jimmie's father is a educated man, so he says, "Jimmie, if you mean that, you should say, 'You haven't the intestinal fortitude to do that.'" Now, I believe lots o' folks knows what "guts" means, but there's a heap o' them what thinks "intestinal fortitude" is a sickness that needs a doctor.

"O h, raspberries," "quit your kiddin'," "appul sauce," "he knows his onions," "she's the cat's meow," is parts o' slangwitch, and most people knows what they means, but some folkses is shocked when they hear 'em. "Do your stuff, boy," is got as much meanin' as "Please, perform and demonstrate your ability, young man."

Slangwitch is the methods o' expressin' yourself, gotten up without any rules or regulashuns. It's free fer all. Langwitch is got lots o' rules you gotta follow.

It's all right ta follow rules. If we didn't we'd have hundreds o' langwitches, like in China, where, if you get out o' your neighborhood, you can't understand the folkses. What's real good in slangwitch gets ta be part o' langwitch in time.

Langwitch is changin' all the time. Every business is got words other folkses don't understand. Fer inst., the doctors use Latin, a dead langwitch, 'cause they think after you're dead you'll understand 'em.

There's high-brow stuff, too. That's used by folkses ta make others think they're educated. I don't like ta have a fellow talkin' to me in such a way that I gotta look in the book ta find what he means. If he can't make common folkses understand, I think he needs some educashun.

Sofie and me is lived together so long that I kin understand every word she says, and some she don't. I know what the words is goin' ta be lot's o' times, before they're said.

HY SYCKLE.

A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast; but the tender mercies of the wicked are cruel.



Alfalfa to the Rescue

This Crop Promises More Benefits to Farmers than Clover Brought to Our Forefathers

By Jason Woodman

ON May 16, 1925, maple trees were in full leaf and the foliage of the oaks showed the dark green color of mid-summer. Very little rain had fallen during the month, but the precipitation in April had been ample. Wheat, oats, and hay, not yet feeling the pinch of dry weather, were looking fine.

On the morning of May 18 the self-registering thermometer placed out of doors showed a minimum temperature of twenty-seven degrees. One week later there was another freeze of almost equal severity. From April 30 to June 17, a period of seven weeks, the total rainfall was .54 of one inch, less than one-ninth of the average. Weather conditions in 1924 were unusually favorable for securing good catches of clover, and on May 17 of 1925, clover and timothy meadows gave promise of a good crop. Following the freeze of the eighteenth, their growth in this locality came to a sudden stop. A month later, if harvested, these fields yielded from four to eight hundred pounds per acre of withered leaves and stems.

The freezes of May 16 and 25 did the alfalfa little or no damage. The dry, windy weather of May and early June shortened the yield somewhat, especially of new seedings, but alfalfa meadows two years old, or older, produced good crops of hay. The second cutting was light, but seasonable weather in July and August produced a good third crop, and "alfalfa farmers," as usual, filled their barns with hay, and many had hay to sell. Clover and timothy fields furnished but little pasture until after midsummer. Alfalfa supplied nearly the average amount of feed for grazing animals.

Two years ago our neighbor, H. J. Lurkins, plowed an alfalfa sod for wheat. The soil is a dark-colored, naturally under-drained loam, once covered with heavy beech and maple timber. The crop of 1924 went forty-three bushels to the acre. The field was "stubbled in" to wheat, and in 1925 the yield was thirty-two bushels per acre, a total of seventy-five bushels for the two successive years. It is true that the field which produced these crops is good land, but 1925 was a poor wheat year, and only a small percent-

age of the crop, even on heavy timbered soils, yielded over twenty bushels to the acre in this locality.

Some years ago my son John bought a piece of sandy loam that, for some years, had been in poor condition, and seeded it to alfalfa. A strip on one side of this land is too rough for the convenient use of potato machinery, and in 1923, when the adjoining ground was growing a crop of Petoskey Rurals, this strip was put into wheat and "stubbled in" in 1924. Potash and phosphorus were applied with the first crop, but not with the second. The total yield of the two crops was fifty-bushels to the acre. This land had never produced in any one year, twenty bushels of wheat to the acre, even when the land was new and grew clover. These are not exceptional instances. These stories can be multiplied many times by farmers who have plowed under alfalfa sods for field crops. I refer to them in order to emphasize the statement I have made often, that alfalfa is worth more to us as a forage crop and soil builder on these old lands that have been cropped from seventy-five to ninety years, than clover was to our fathers when the land was new.

A short time ago I heard Professor Joseph F. Cox give an interesting lecture on alfalfa and sweet clover. He told us of the tremendous increase in Michigan's acreage during the last few years, that it now exceeded that of any state east of the Mississippi, and amounted to a half million acres.

On my arrival home I looked over the agricultural statistics for the state. I found that we grew about ten million acres of staple crops each year. This does not include land pastured in rotation, which amounts to at least another million to be added to the acreage we use for general farming. At least one-half of this acreage would be greatly benefited by the general use of alfalfa in rotation for hay pasture and as a soil builder. That would mean at least two million acres of land in Michigan growing alfalfa every year. We still have some distance to go before that plant has taken its proper place in our agriculture.

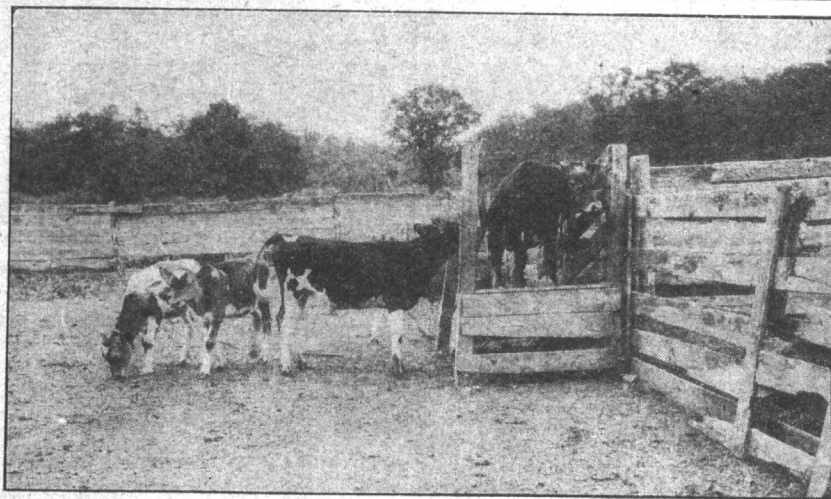
Alfalfa has one serious drawback that interferes materially with its use as a foundation for other crops. Its tough fibrous roots make an alfalfa "sod" hard to break up. It is true that a good tractor pulling certain makes of plows will do a satisfactory

piece of work, if the land is fairly level, and heavy enough to hold the plow in place; but if the soil is loose and sandy, alfalfa roots will catch on the plowshare, especially if it is a little dull, and pull the plow down until it is almost buried before the roots pull out or break off. Often, in soft earth, roots striking the share near its "heel" will cause the plow to dodge around them, leaving balks in the furrow. These conditions are greatly aggravated on slopes where the plow is trying to turn the furrow uphill. Most of our ordinary walking and sulky plows do not work well on alfalfa, and here is an especial need for improvement.

The breaking plows used on the openings when they were first brought under cultivation, sheared off the tap roots of oak and hickory grubs that were five and six inches in diameter. They went straight through dense masses of hazel brush roots. These plows did not "dodge" their responsibilities; even on side hills, roots were cut off and the furrows were turned over. In my boyhood days, among the pioneer relics in the tool house on the farm, was one of these old breakers.

I remember it well. The share was long and slanting, the land side long, wide and broad-bottomed. It seems to me that plows constructed on these principles would handle alfalfa sods without the difficulty we now have, especially on lands that are light and rolling.

Some time ago I read a letter—I think it was printed in the Michigan Farmer—in which the writer said that he was tired of hearing and reading so much about alfalfa. There may be others who share this feeling. However that may be, I offer this article without apology. When the farmers on the sandy loams of Michigan are growing two million acres or more of this much needed legume, and men on all kinds of land are making a proper use of sweet clover, when these crops are being reinforced with needed applications of phosphorus and potash, then we can feel that we really are maintaining the fertility of our soils, and that we have inaugurated a "permanent system of agriculture." When that time comes, we can quit this tiresome talking and writing about alfalfa.



This Simple Loading Chute Will be Found a Great Convenience in Handling Stock on the Average Michigan Farm.

The Outlook for Agriculture

An Earnest Attempt to Size Up the Factors Bearing on Our Farming for 1926

By Gilbert Gusler

WILL farmers make money in 1926? Will the coming twelve months be more prosperous agriculturally, than the year just closed? Or, will four years of gradual improvement in the position of the farmer be interrupted by a year of setback?

It would be folly to make emphatic answers to such questions. The suggestions set down here are offered with a deep sense of the uncertainties of the future, and of the failings of human judgment in trying to interpret the trend of economic events.

The weight of evidence appears to tip the beam in favor of (1) a slight increase in farm income in the next year, compared with 1925, and (2) an improvement in the economic position of agriculture as compared with other industries.

If the present period of industrial activity should be carried so far as to lead to inflation in commodity prices generally, and if crop yields are good, then farm returns might show a material increase over 1925. On the other hand, if the weather should be unfavorable, and the present era of urban

prosperity should "go to pot," then agriculture probably would not fare as well as in 1925, although it might still make gains as compared with other industries.

Weather Hazards Keep Us Modest.

The hazards of the weather always loom large in the agricultural outlook. In the absence of long range forecasts of proven dependability, it is necessary to assume that rainfall and temperature will be of normal brand, and that crop yields will not depart much from the average. In live stock and dairy farming, it is possible to discern well defined trends extending over considerable periods of time, so that the probable volume of future production can be gauged with greater certainty than is true of crops.

While a forecast of production, or probable supply of farm products, involves plenty of uncertainties, prospective demand is still more difficult to appraise. The level of domestic demand depends on the degree of indus-

trial activity. Foreign demand for farm products is less important but involves more complexities. It hinges on agricultural production in importing countries, competition from surpluses in other exporting countries, the trend of industrial activity abroad, and foreign financial policies.

The present period of urban prosperity, which has resulted in broad demand for meat, dairy and poultry products, fruits and fresh vegetables, cotton and wool, has run on for a long time. It must be remembered that it is likely to be superseded by a period of industrial curtailment some time or other. Most business men and financiers are optimistic that it will continue through 1926, and there are good reasons for that belief. However, such turning points sometimes are reached sooner than expected.

Modern Prophets See Ahead Only About Six Months.

Specialists in business analysis do not commit themselves beyond the

first half of the year. However, that is about as far ahead as the trend of industry and trade can be predetermined with assurance at any time. In brief, the winter and spring prospect is favorable, but the last half of the year will bear watching. It may mark the turning point toward harder times in those phases of business in which inflation has already appeared, or it may be that general inflation will be under way.

Foreign Situation Uncertain.

Prospective foreign demand presents similar uncertainties. Industrial conditions in Great Britain have been improving recently, suggesting greater need of our cotton, and better purchasing power for our wheat and hog products, but whether this trend will continue depends to a large extent upon conditions in this country. Inflation and rising commodity prices in the United States would stimulate British foreign trade, while depression here would restrict the British market. French industries have a false kind of prosperity right now, due to unduly low taxes and to inflation of the cur-

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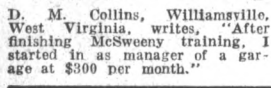
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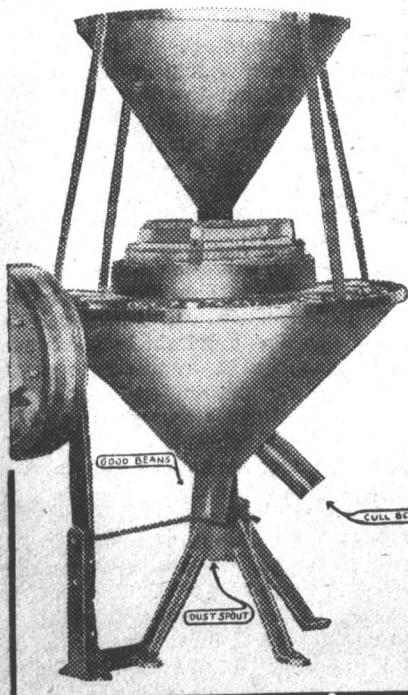
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We can refer you to dozens of bean growers who are picking their own beans and doing custom work, earning hundreds of dollars above the cost of their JUDSON. Some have made as high as \$2,500 in one season.

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rency. The French franc is fast going the way of the German paper mark. This procedure is stimulating to industry while it lasts, but it hampers buying from other countries, and it means a financial headache for the French nation eventually. Germany is gradually recovering her industrial strength. The coming year is considered an important test of the ability of Germany to fulfill the Dawes plan.

Agricultural production in the countries of western Europe has increased in the last several years. Changes in the coming year probably will be small, except as they are induced by the weather, which was more favorable than usual for crops in 1925. On the other hand, our wheat and cotton may meet a little more competition from larger surpluses in other exporting countries.

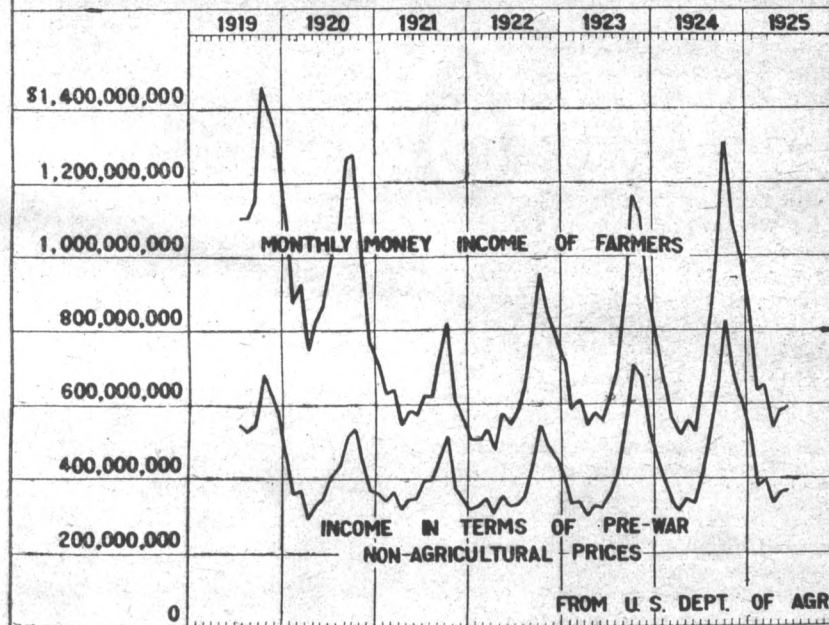
So far as production costs are concerned, no clear-cut indication of important changes in the coming year can be seen. Taxes and interest will be

is a certain barometer of a large acreage in 1926. Weather will determine the ultimate size of the crop, but potatoes are unlikely to yield such generous returns to those who were fortunate enough to harvest in time as they did this year.

Any summary of the prospect for agriculture would be incomplete without mention of the tide of population, which pulling slowly but constantly in favor of the farmer. Since January 1, 1920, when the last census was taken, our population has increased by over a million persons. All of these are in cities and towns. The farm population has actually decreased. These newcomers are customers, not competitors of the folks now on the land. There has been an increase of fourteen or fifteen per cent in the domestic consuming market, a gain of more than one and one-half persons to be supplied with food by every farm in the United States.

With this steady force at work, ex-

FARMERS' CASH INCOME AND BUYING POWER



much the same as in the past year. Labor and supply costs may be slightly higher or lower, depending largely on the outcome of the general business situation.

Live Stock is Generally Promising.

Based on these indications as to domestic and foreign demand, and the probable volume of production, some observations on prospective income from different types of farming, or different farm enterprises, can be attempted. The hog business probably will continue unusually profitable during the year. The beef industry should make further progress toward a state of prosperity. Lamb prices may not be quite so high as in the past year, but larger marketings will tend to sustain income from flocks. Increased production may result in slightly lower prices for poultry, eggs, and some dairy products, with little change in total income. Altogether, it should be a good year for the live stock farmer and dairyman.

There is Less Certainty About Crops.

Wheat prices seem likely to average as high, or higher, in the first half of 1926 as they were in 1925, while corn and other grains are likely to be lower. After the middle of the year, weather conditions and prospective yields of the new crops will have a decided influence on price levels. A normal winter and spring will mean a larger wheat crop than in 1925, with the possibility of lower prices, although not the extremely low prices of two years ago, unless there is a great outpouring of wheat from Russia. Lower prices will offset some of the increase in the quantity of corn marketed, but the indirect income in the form of live stock and dairy products will exceed 1925.

The high price of potatoes this year

pandering the farmer's market, and with gains in production limited largely to those brought about by improved seed and better tillage methods, the distant future of agriculture is assured.

TO STUDY LEGISLATIVE MEASURES.

A LARGE number of specialists in the employ of the American Farm Bureau Federation will come to Washington early in January, to make a study of the various legislative proposals now before congress. A committee of taxation specialists, composed of H. C. McKenzie, of New York; John S. Mooring, of Alabama; John S. Watson, of Illinois, and L. E. Corbin, of Missouri, will make a thorough study of the tax question. Edwy B. Reid has been appointed Washington representative of the farm bureau for another year. He will be assisted by Chester Gray, of Missouri.

INCREASE MILEAGE OF FEDERAL HIGHWAYS.

DURING the last year, 11,238 miles of federal aid highways were constructed, exceeding by thirty per cent the mileage completed in the fiscal year 1924, according to T. H. McDonald, chief of the bureau of roads. The total mileage since the passage of the first federal aid act in 1916, is 46,485 miles, and at the close of the fiscal year 1925, more than 12,000 miles was under construction.

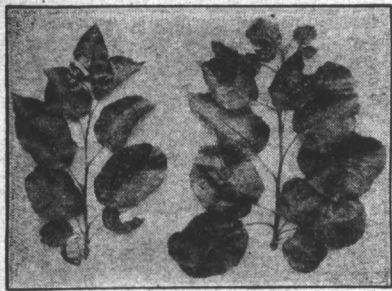
The total cost of federal aid construction completed last year, was \$242,937,488, of which the share of the federal government was \$111,304,737. In nearly every state the amount appropriated for strictly state highways was larger than the sum received in federal aid.

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

FEEDING TREES PAYS.

FRUIT trees are the style on many of the farms near Grand Rapids, and particularly so on the Chase farm. The style of dress, however, varies somewhat from present day fashions. The trees pointed out as the ones nearing the ideal, wore a dense foliage of dark green. "That tree," explained Mr. Chase, "has more hard-working leaves manufacturing and storing food for next year's crop than the one at its left. Our trees need food as well as our live stock, and their rations should be balanced."

Mr. Chase was a short course student at Michigan State College last winter, and after finishing his course planned a fertilizer test with the help of the horticultural department, to be carried out in the home orchard. Five-year-old trees were selected of the same varieties, as well as trees growing under the same conditions. An application of nitrogen in the form of sulphate of ammonia was applied at



Leaves to Left Are From Unfertilized Tree; Those on the Right Are From Fertilized Tree.

the rate of two pounds to the tree. This fertilizer supplied the lacking food elements which produced remarkable results the first year. The apples on the trees that were well fed were more uniform, of better quality, and yielded a third more.

The proper feeding of trees will be one of the subjects studied by the short course students in the Eight Weeks' Horticultural Course beginning January 4, at the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Michigan. Other subjects that will be taken up in this course are fruit growing, grading, packing, etc., fruit diseases, fruit insects, bee-keeping, soils management, and orchard engineering.

January 4 will also be the opening day for the dairy production course for cow testing association testers, dairy herdsman, and dairy farmers; Dairy Manufacturing Course in butter-making and cheese making; the Eight Weeks' General Agricultural Course emphasizing animal feeding, live stock judging, farm crops, soils, farm management, and shop work; and the Poultry Course, consisting of management, housing, feeding, culling, diseases, incubation, and horticulture or bee-keeping.

RASPBERRY PLANTS SHOULD BE INSPECTED.

IN the Michigan Farmer of October 24, a reply to D. E. C., states that the state law requiring plants and shrubs offered for sale be first inspected, contains an exception which permits fruit growers to sell excess small fruit plants of their own growing, to their neighbors. While this is true, and still applies to the sale of strawberry and blackberry plants, owing to the spread of certain mosaic diseases in the Michigan raspberry fields, the commissioner of agriculture in 1922 issued a proclamation forbidding the sale of raspberry plants in Michigan unless they have received a certificate of inspection based on two examinations, the first in June or July, and the

other at least thirty days later. Application for such a certificate should be made on or before June first of each year. Persons who make a business of growing and selling small fruit plants of any kind, and advertise the same, or issue a catalog, are classed as nurserymen and are required to take out a license.

The diseases referred to, and which are commonly known as "leaf curl," "mosaic," "blue-stem," "streak," etc., had become quite generally distributed in Michigan at the time the proclamation was issued, and had done considerable harm, especially in Berrien and Van Buren counties. Infected plants die within two years, and from the beginning the fruit is small, dry, and crumbles readily. All of these diseases are highly contagious.

That these diseases may do much harm to the raspberry-growing industry, is shown by comparing the census statistics on raspberries in New York state for 1910, with those for 1920. In the former year, about sixty-two per cent of the raspberry acreage and harvest was in seven counties, while in 1920 raspberry acreage and yield in those seven counties was less than two per cent of those for the state, and the shrinkage was ascribed very largely to the spread of the disease mentioned above.

There has been an excellent clean-up in Michigan, especially with the "leaf-curl," which is particularly troublesome to the red varieties, and in many counties the average number of infected plants hardly exceeds one per acre in fields that have been inspected, or in which the plants have come from inspected fields.—L. R. Taft.

TO WATCH NURSERY STOCK.

UNDER the present state laws it is necessary for Michigan nurseries to be inspected during the growing season each year. For those requiring two inspections, the first inspection usually takes place during the month of June or early July. At this time, any diseased plants found growing in the fields are destroyed by the inspectors, and unless the percentage of disease is ten per cent or less, the field is condemned at that time. If the percentage of disease is less than ten per cent, it is passed favorably until the second inspection, which is made during August or early September.

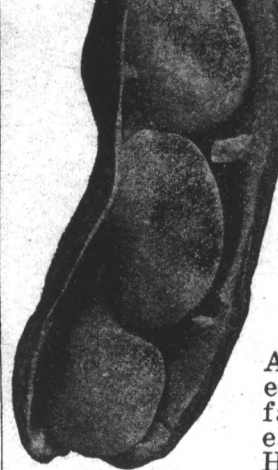
At the time of the second inspection any further diseased plants then found are destroyed by the inspectors, and if the total percentage of disease at the time of the second inspection is more than one per cent, the entire field is condemned, making it unlawful for the nursery owning this stock to sell, offer for sale, or give away any of the same.

These radically strict inspections have done much to clean up and eradicate injurious plant diseases within the state, and as a result have placed Michigan nursery stock on a higher plane than similar stock commonly offered by nurseries in other states. This inspection is under the direct supervision of the Bureau of Agricultural Industry, Division of Orchard and Nursery Inspection, State Department of Agriculture, located at Lansing, Michigan.

The official in charge of this work throughout the southern half of Michigan, has verbally notified Michigan nurserymen that it is the intention of the bureau to see that this work is more thoroughly and completely done than ever before. As the men in charge of this work are of strong and forceful personality, we have every

(Continued on next page).

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'Wonderful beans!'

You will say it, when you see them growing in your own garden. Burpee's Bush Lima Beans (Improved) are truly of enormous size, and as tender and sweet as they are large. Good, strong growers, too; particularly recommended for home gardens.

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Burpee's Annual is a comprehensive catalog, kept constantly up to date, of the many varieties of vegetables and flowers grown and tested on the three great Burpee farms in Pennsylvania, New Jersey and California; together with the foreign species produced by our experienced growers in other parts of the world. It is a practical Guide to gardening.

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Be sure of your seed. If you are to have big crops and make more from garden and field, seed must be pure bred. This year there is a shortage in several kinds of seeds. Order early. Beware of imported seed not adapted to your soil and climate. Do not take chances—be certain by planting only Isbell's Pure Bred Seed. Then you know you have the best seed that 47 years of selection, experimentation and development can produce.

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A FRIENDLY LOAN.

A. makes a friendly loan of money to B. at seven per cent interest. B. was not able to repay all the loan to A. when it was due. A. has since become unfriendly, and writes threatening letters. Can A. take legal action to obtain the balance of the loan? The loan was transacted in the presence of a notary.—H. S.

If the money is not paid when due, the payee can sue for it. The friendship of the parties does not enter into the matter.—Rood.

PAYMENT OF BACK TAXES.

My farm contract says that I am to pay the taxes for 1923 and thereafter. I now find that the farm will be up for sale for delinquent taxes for the year of 1922. If I buy up the tax title for 1922, what advantage will it give me on the place? Could I make the party I am buying of pay me back the amount I paid for the tax title, and also the improvements I have put on the place for the last two years.—C. W.

There is such privity between the parties that the vendee cannot acquire title adverse to the vendor. He can, however, pay the taxes and charge the amount so paid as a payment to the vendor on the contract price. Improvements are made on the land by the vendee as owner, and no recovery can be had against the vendor for them.—Rood.

VICTORY BONDS NOT LEGAL TENDER.

I owed a man some money. I asked him to take a \$500 victory liberty bond which came face value sixty days after it was offered. He refused it emphatically. Then we renewed the paper, and he rejected it, interest and all. He next garnished my money, which was a \$310 life insurance loan, and a \$60 milk check, to pay our 1922 taxes on joint property. He still holds it. The loan was in the bank in my name. I offered him, after this, \$150 cash and \$100 in ninety days, and the balance in another ninety days. I cannot find out anything. What can he do, and what can we do?—A. C.

Victory Bonds are not legal tender in payment of taxes, and the treasurer has no right to accept them as such. Each of the debtors is liable severally for the tax.—Rood.

FREE VACCINATION.

I understand that all Detroit was vaccinated for small pox last year, free of charge. This winter the whole school in our town was ordered to be vaccinated for the same, under state supervision. We would like to know if the local doctor can collect payment from each person.—Mrs. H. O.

The doctors are under no obligation to give services; nor is it true that in Detroit vaccination could be had by going to any physician and getting the work done for nothing.—Rood.

CAN HUSBAND COLLECT WAGES?

A man married a woman who owns a farm. The husband worked on the farm for eighteen years. The property will be sold. Can the husband collect wages? How must he proceed to collect same?—M. F.

There is no implied promise by the wife to pay the husband for work done on her farm. The special contract must be proved to entitle him to any wages at all. And that done, the remedy is an action on the contract, or proof of the claim against the wife's estate.—Rood.

A LONG-STANDING DEBT.

A note on a grocery bill, given in 1917, and a small payment made in 1922, this being the last payment made on note. Can holder of note collect from this party by garnishee, he only being a factory worker and owning nothing but a few household goods.

Party does not live in same county as when note was given, but in same state (Michigan).—M. J. C.

The note is still in force and the maker liable on it. No reason is seen why garnishment is not available.—Rood.

BORN A CITIZEN.

A man landed in the United States two years ago. A son was born. Will the son be a citizen of the U. S., even though his father has not taken out his full naturalization papers?

The Constitution of the United States provides that all persons born within the United States are citizens. No naturalization is necessary.

PAY HIGHWAY COMMISSIONER.

If A. calls on a highway commissioner to come and see B., and have B. fix his line fence, has the highway commissioner a right to make A. pay him for looking over B.'s line?—L. H.

Yes.—Rood.

CONTROL OF LETTERS.

I have a girl sixteen years old that is writing to, and going out with, a man forty years old. He is a city man and she is a country girl. I have asked our mail man to hold their letters and give them to me. He says he cannot. Is there any law I can use on this married man, or will I have to use a shot gun?—C. J. L.

It is not seen that any actionable wrong has been done by writing letters to the girl, or being in her company. The only procedure available is the control of the guardian of the girl over her.—Rood.

GROWING BERRIES ALONG ROAD-SIDE.

Has a person who owns land on both sides of a road any more right to the berries growing along the road, than other persons have?—L. S. R.

Any person owning lands abutting on the highway, has exclusive right to all fruit or other crops grown on the highway to the center of the road. He has no right to grow any crops on the highway which will interfere with public travel.—Rood.

TO WATCH NURSERY STOCK.

(Continued from page 7).

confidence that, as a result of their efforts, Michigan nursery stock is going to be of even better quality than heretofore.

The bureau feels that perhaps in the past some nurseries operating in the state of Michigan have been inclined at times to furnish some of their customers with varieties of nursery stock improperly labeled, or not labeled true to variety. This is a situation which if it really exists, certainly does much to injure the reputation of all Michigan nurseries for honest and fair methods of dealing, and in the unfavorable reputation which is thus established, the innocent nurserymen must suffer along with the guilty.

All Michigan nurseries have been giving fair warning that this practice must cease absolutely; that very close watch of each concern is going to be kept during the coming spring shipping season, and that the bureau will have in its employ a sufficient number of men to watch this part of the work for them, and if they deem necessary, will purchase nursery stock as casual customers, and will plant this nursery stock, caring for it until it has reached a bearing age, so that they can absolutely determine whether their purchases proved true to name; and that any nursery or nurseries found guilty of intentionally mislabelling any of their products will immediately become subject to prosecution.

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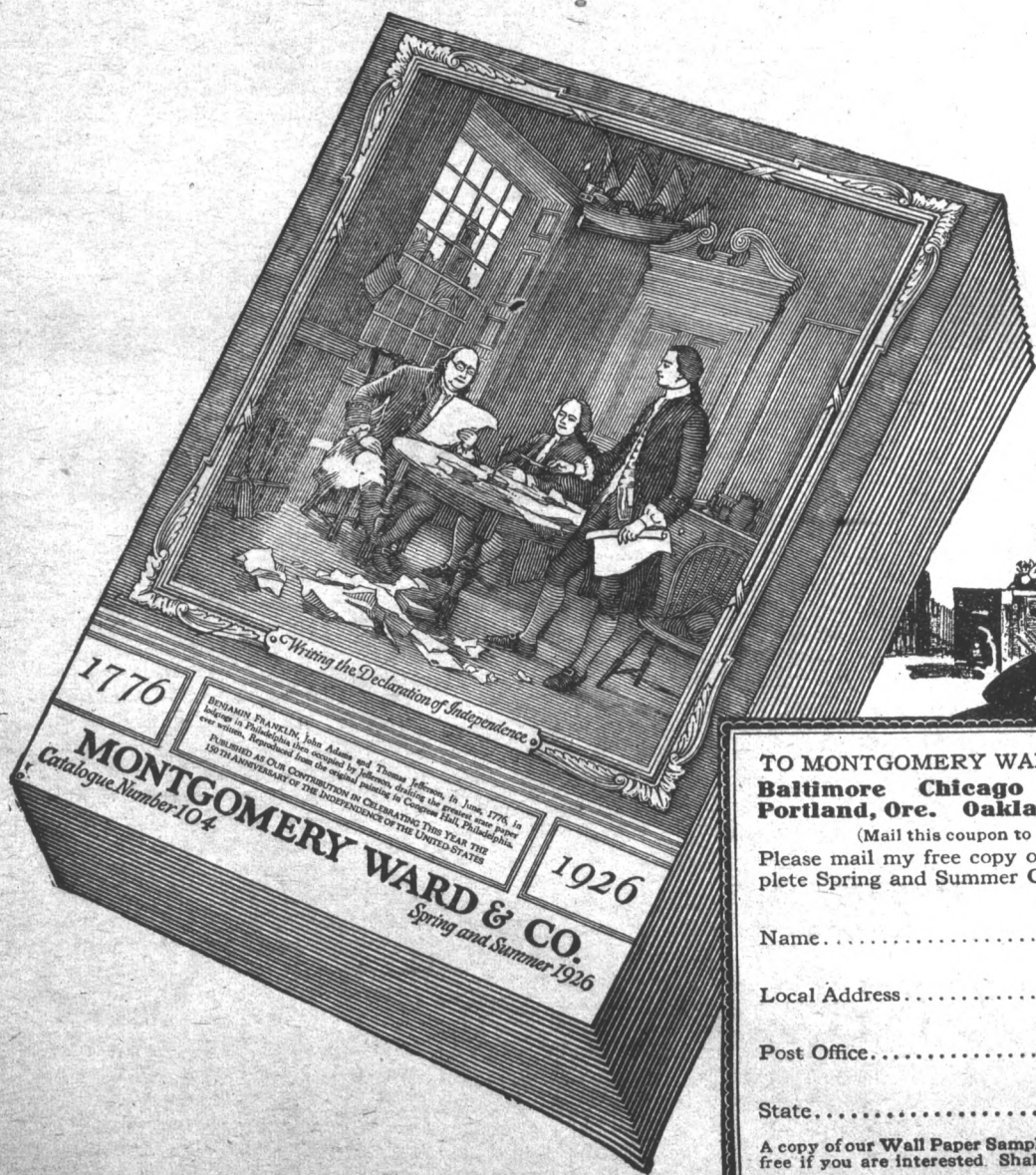
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Michigan Farmer Club List

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.

DAILY (6 a week)	1	2	3	HOUSEHOLD MAGAZINES, ETC.	4	5	6
Adrian Telegram	\$4.00	\$4.50	\$4.00	Adventure	6.00	6.00	6.00
Ann Arbor Times News	3.00	3.50	2.75	Almslee's	2.50	3.25	2.25
Albion Evening Record	3.00	3.50	2.75	American Boy	2.00	2.50	2.00
Battle Creek Enquirer-News	4.00	4.50	3.75	American Builder	2.00	2.00	1.25
Big Rapids Pioneer	3.00	3.50	2.75	American Cookery	1.50	2.00	1.25
Bay City Times Tribune	4.00	4.50	3.75	American Magazine	2.50	3.00	2.50
Coldwater Reporter	4.00	4.50	3.75	American Needlewoman	.25	1.15	.15
Detroit Free Press	4.00	4.50	3.75	Argosy All-Story Weekly	4.00	4.00	3.75
Detroit News	4.00	4.50	3.75	Boy's Life	2.00	2.35	1.75
Elkhart Truth (Indiana)	4.00	4.50	3.75	Capper's Magazine	1.00	1.50	.50
Flint Journal	4.00	4.50	3.75	Christian Herald	2.00	2.00	1.65
Grand Rapids Press	4.00	4.50	3.75	Christian Standard	2.00	2.25	1.35
Grand Rapids Herald	4.00	4.50	3.75	Christian Endeavor World	2.00	2.75	1.85
Jackson Citizen's Patriot	4.00	4.50	3.75	Collier's Weekly	2.00	2.50	1.75
Jackson News	4.00	4.50	3.75	Country Life	5.00	5.00	4.50
Kalamazoo Gazette	4.00	4.50	3.75	Current Events	3.00	3.00	2.00
Lansing State Journal	4.00	4.50	3.75	Century Magazine	5.00	4.25	3.50
Lansing Capitol News	4.00	4.50	3.75	Dearborn Independent (Ford's)	1.50	2.00	1.10
Monroe News	3.00	3.50	2.75	Delineator	2.00	2.50	1.75
Manistee News Advocate	5.00	5.00	4.75	Designer	1.50	2.00	1.25
Niles Daily Star	4.00	4.50	3.75	Detective Story Magazine	6.00	6.40	5.50
Owosso Argus Press	4.00	4.50	3.75	Educational Review	3.00	3.25	3.00
Pontiac Daily Press	3.00	3.50	2.75	Etude	2.00	2.50	1.60
Port Huron Times-Herald	4.00	4.50	3.75	Everybody's	2.50	3.00	2.25
Sault Ste. Marie Evening News	4.00	4.50	3.75	Every Child's	1.50	1.50	1.00
Saginaw News Courier	4.00	4.50	3.75	Film Fun	2.00	2.40	1.50
Traverse City Record Eagle	4.00	4.00	3.50	Forest & Stream	2.00	2.25	1.35
Toledo Daily Blade	2.50	3.00	2.25	Gentlewoman	.25	1.15	.15
Toledo News-Bee	2.50	3.00	2.25	Good Stories	.25	1.15	.15
Toledo Times	2.50	3.00	2.25	Good Housekeeping	3.00	3.25	2.50
Fort Wayne News Sentinel	4.00	4.50	3.75	Hearth & Home	.25	1.15	.15
Fort Wayne Gazette	5.00	5.50	4.75	Household Magazine (Capper's)	.25	1.15	.15
South Bend Tribune (7 issues)	5.00	5.50	4.75	Harper's Bazaar	4.00	4.00	4.00
Chicago Herald Examiner	5.00	5.25	4.75	Hunter, Trader, and Trapper	2.00	2.25	2.00
Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal	5.00	6.00	5.00	Hunting & Fishing	.50	1.25	.30
Chicago Tribune	5.00	5.25	4.75	Independent	5.00	5.00	4.50

SEMI-WEEKLY (2 a week)	1	2	3
Chelsea Tribune	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$1.75
Mason County Enterprise	2.00	2.50	1.75

CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, ETC.	1	2	3
Alcona World	\$1.50	\$1.25	\$1.35
American Bee Journal	1.50	1.25	1.25
American Canary Journal	1.50	1.25	1.25
American Poultry Journal	1.50	1.25	1.25
American Fruit Grower	.50	1.25	.35
American Swineherd	.50	1.25	.35
American Sheep Breeder and Wool Grower	1.00	1.75	.85
American Poultry Advocate	.50	1.25	.25
American Thresherman	1.00	1.50	.50
American Hereford Journal	1.00	1.50	.50
Breeders' Gazette	1.00	1.50	.50
Beeskeepers' Review	1.00	1.50	.50
Chester White Journal	1.00	1.50	.50
Capper's Farmer	.25	1.15	.15
Corn Belt Farmer	.50	1.25	.30
Duroc Swine Breeders' Journal	.50	1.25	.30
Everybody's Poultry Magazine	.75	1.40	.50
Farm Mechanics	1.00	1.50	.50
Fruit Belt	1.25	1.25	.25
Game Breeder	2.00	2.00	1.25
Gleanings in Bee Culture	1.00	1.85	.90
Guernsey Breeders' Journal	2.00	2.60	1.75
Holstein-Friesian Register	1.00	1.50	.60
Hoard's Dairyman	1.00	1.75	.85
Illustrated Mechanics	.25	1.15	.15
International Plymouth Rock	.50	1.25	.30
Inland Poultry Journal	1.00	1.50	.50
Jersey Bulletin & Dairy World	2.00	2.60	1.75
Leghorn World	.50	1.25	.30
Market Growers' Journal	1.50	2.00	1.25
Modern Poultry Breeder	.75	1.50	.50
National Poland-China Journal	.50	1.25	.35
National Farm & Stock Grower	.20	1.10	.10
Pet Stock Journal—Hares and Rabbits	1.00	1.65	.75
Poultry Success	1.00	1.50	.50
Poultry Tribune	1.00	1.50	.50
Poultry Item	1.00	1.50	.50
Poultry Keeper	.50	1.25	.30
Poultry Success	1.00	1.50	.50
Poultry Tribune	.50	1.25	.30
Reliable Poultry Journal	1.00	1.60	.65
Rhode Island Red Journal	.50	1.25	.25
Swine Grower	.50	1.25	.30
Swine World	.50	1.25	.30
Tractor & Gas Engineering	.25	1.15	.15
Trotter & Pacer	4.00	4.00	3.75

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CHILBLAINS NEED GOOD CARE.

WHAT can I put on chilblains that will cure them?" asks a reader.

It depends upon your own general condition. If you are strong and hearty, with good circulation, you can get rid of them by using any local application that stimulates. Turpentine is a favorite with some, iodine with others. The last time I mentioned chilblains in an article, some fifty people wrote in to give favorite prescriptions, all different. You can guess from this that almost anything will cure the kind of chilblain that goes away of itself.

Chilblains are somewhat akin to burns in their course. They are sections of devitalized tissue. When they ulcerate, a process of tissue building must take place before repair is complete. In persons who are old, sickly, or weak, this may take a long time. The ulcer must be cleaned up. Peroxide of hydrogen will usually do this. Then it must be kept clean and the circulation encouraged while healing occurs. Iodine is usually a good application.

Many chilblains do not ulcerate, but none the less, there is a spot of irritable tissue that itches and burns in cold weather at the least provocation. This is because there has been enough frostbite to destroy some of the finer blood vessels. Eventually, there will be other vessels to do the work, but the building up process is slow. Sufferers must protect their feet by wearing warm hose, and shoes that are roomy and stout. Anything tight hinders recovery. On coming in from the cold, bathe the feet five or ten minutes in cool water, then dry with rough towel and rub the feet until they glow. This will prevent much of the itching, and will hasten repair.

Those who have much trouble with chilblains often are poorly nourished. They should eat the foods that build up and supply heat. Cream, butter, and eggs are among the best of these foods. Children may need cod liver oil. When they put on a few pounds in weight and improve the quality of the blood, the chilblains leave.

I haven't said much about what you should put on, because that is the question of least importance. In getting rid of chilblains, the great thing is to build up the body, and this can only be done by proper nutrition and protection.

I AM NOW A POWER FARMER.

(Continued from page 3).

"What's that got to do with us?" I shot at him.

"Why, we'll rent that from Will and grow most of our corn down there in the bottom. That's a good piece of land, and when we've got a tractor we can farm that much extra land without ever knowing it," he said.

Well, talk about the optimism of youth. Here I've been working like a nailer for more than twenty-five years on my place, and I've always managed to keep tolerably busy, too, and along comes this young sprout and wants to rent my land.

I talked the whole thing over with mother that night. She's pretty cool, and usually has a few good ideas, but the minute I started talking with her I knew that Jim had been there ahead of me. She didn't say so. Gosh, she didn't have to. I knew it.

"Now, Jud," she said, "You must remember that they do things a little differently these days than they did when we were kids. Look at the way we travel now, and the way we visit with each other over the telephone, and all

these new things that we have today that you and I never had when we were young. You remember you and I used to ride to dances in a buggy or a sleigh. We used to have to walk five miles for a doctor, and when we first moved into this house we had coal oil lamps for light, and a base-burner in the dining room that heated the whole house. Today we don't think a thing about going forty miles to the fair, or to some sale. We've got the car to ride in. We've got electric lights and a furnace, and neither one of us has carried a bucket of water for so long we've forgotten how. Maybe Jim has a good idea, if you'll give it a trial."

Well, I knew right then that there was no use talking to her. I was licked and I knew it, and the next morning at breakfast, I sneaked a look at that young monkey, Jim, and he had a look on his face that told me that he knew I'd been licked, too.

We got the tractor the next week, and Jim used it to pull up most of the fence posts along the lines that he wanted to move. It sure made me sick to see those posts pulled out in five seconds, when I remembered the way I had sweat for hours digging the holes to set them. But out they came, and Jim turned three or four fields into one.

He had gone down to Tibbets' and fixed everything up regarding the renting of that piece of creek bottom, and the next thing I knew, he was down there plowing it up. He worked pretty late the first evening, and I got a bit anxious. Thought maybe the tractor had acted up, so I got in the car and drove over there. Gosh, I never saw so much plowing done in one day in all my life. The way that darned tractor went fogging around the field was a caution. Blamed if he didn't plow the whole twenty acres in two days.

I watched the way he worked that ground down pretty carefully. Thought maybe the machine would pack the soil too much, but it didn't at all, and Jim worked the whole twenty acres down in a day.

I'd been used to putting in at least a week or ten days getting that much land in shape for corn, and here this young snipe had fixed it all up for planting in three days.

We didn't sell any horses that spring. I wanted to see how things were going to turn out, but after I'd turned two of my good teams out into the pasture day after day all through the summer, I realized that they might as well be earning their keep somewhere, so I put them into the Prothro sale that fall. Got a good price for them, too. They were nice and fat, and I got more than half the price of the tractor out of them.

I had bought seven more cows that summer. Thought I might as well be having some producing live stock on the place. That was one of Jim's notions right from the start. He said that we could get rid of some of the horses and use our land for producing feed for stock that would bring us in some cash.

He went over to a sale and bought a couple of Poland-China sows that had some kind of fancy pedigrees behind them. Last year he entered one of them in a ton litter contest, or rather he entered her litter, and he beat the ton mark by almost 400 pounds that fall.

Oh, yes, the milking machine. He got one of those, too. Some fellow over near Lansing was closing out his dairy herd and going to Florida to speculate in real estate, and at the sale Jim bought a milking machine dirt cheap.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

FRESH AIR FOR MILK COWS.

FRESH air is important in the daily life of milk cows. Too frequently proper ventilation of the cow stable is overlooked and disease follows.

At Forest Grove Farm a number of years ago, we rearranged our cow stable. In laying out the plan for the stable, we endeavored to avoid dark corners and to provide the stock with plenty of light, space, and fresh air. We did not install a complete ventilating system for the reason that our stable is ten feet high, affording plenty of room for stock without crowding.

why basins are such a good thing in the manger. Then, if they are kept supplied with fresh water, the cows can drink when they want to. So with salt, a supply handy every day improves the returns.

Then, too, I have learned that it is a good thing to plan for plenty of good straw for bedding. I know some say it is all right for cows to lie right on the cement floor. I know a man who has nothing but flat stones for his cows to lie on, and he thinks it is all right; that they never feel the cold. It may be, where barns are heated artificially, but this man's barn is not



This is Mollie; that is, the Cow, Not the Lady. She Made a Profit Over Feed Costs, of \$172 in 322 Days. She Was Declared Champion Grade Cow at the National Dairy Show, and Was Bought by James E. Larowe for Demonstration Work at His Redford Farm.

Then, too, a modern system could not be easily installed in a barn that had been built for over half a century, so I decided to adopt a plan of ventilation that could be easily installed. It has proven very satisfactory.

Our stable is well lighted on the south side, and east and west ends. It was an easy matter to put in plenty of windows. At each end and in the center, on the south side, I have removed a window and substituted a frame covered with muslin cloth. I have found this system very economical to install. Also, it allows fresh air to come in and out without creating any draft in the stable.

I have been in a great many stables in the past few years, where large numbers of milk cows are kept. Some of these stables were simply stagnant. There is no reason why milk cows should not have plenty of fresh air. It is cheap, and it requires only a few hours to install a system that will give very good satisfaction. Milk cows can not do their best unless supplied with abundance of fresh air.—Leo C. Reynolds.

CHORE TIME IN THE COW STABLE.

LIVE and learn" is just as good for the man who cares for cows, as it is for anybody else. Here are a few things I have learned in the course of the years since I came on the farm, now crowding forty winters.

Meal time comes in the cow stable just about as regularly as it does in the house. Cows know when they are hungry, and we do well to be prompt and regular in supplying their wants.

The same thing may be said about salting and watering cows. They soon get into the habit of expecting to be watered about such a time every day. They miss it if they have to go too long without drink. This is one reason

thus heated, and it does seem to me those stones must get cold, and if they do, cows are not comfortable, and naturally, they waste feed.

It may seem like a peculiar idea that exercise in an open yard on a cold day, is a good thing, but I believe it is. I do not want my cows to get chilled, but a bit of outing, so that they can run and kick up their heels and snort, stirs up the blood and brings them back in good trim for their midday meal. Exercise makes them healthier.—E. V.

WITH THE COW TESTERS.

North Lapeer.—Every member is now using a pure-bred bull, twenty of the twenty-five being Holsteins. All members except two have silos, and all except four have alfalfa—the acreage of which jumped from 146 to 232 this past year. Sweet clover seeding also increased from forty-five to seventy-two acres. Nine barns are equipped with drinking cups. E. R. Copeland is tester.

Genesee No. 9.—Finishes first year's work. Six herds average above 300 pounds of butter-fat. Members getting interested in alfalfa and sweet clover. There are only five silos on the twenty-two farms, and nineteen pure-breds among the 220 cows. Fourteen members use pure-bred sires. A. M. Murphy is tester.

Berrien-Case.—Members have 137 pure-bred Guernseys and 125 pure-bred Holsteins. Twelve herds gave above 300 pounds of butter-fat. Eleven cows qualified for the two-year-old record of performance; seventeen for the three-year-old class; six for the four-year-olds; nine for the mature class. More than 300 acres of alfalfa are growing on the farms, and sweet clover is popular, largely as a pasture crop. Fourteen pure-bred Guernsey and ten pure-bred Holsteins. (Continued on page 19).

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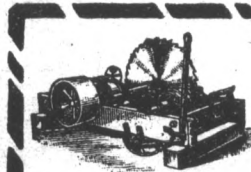
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DAVIS' face was suddenly very white, and he sat, staring straight ahead, speechless. There was a moment of awkward, pregnant silence, and in it the whistle of the engine floated back to them, as it signaled for Badgerton.

Furtaw's composure was back by the time they were off the train.

"What are you aimin' to do tonight, Chad? Stay down here?"

"I expect to have to," Davis replied. His voice was low, in an effort to control it. Such an incident as had passed, was better closed, quickly, without allusion.

"Well, now, I expect you don't have to," old Jed declared, with a sudden burst of friendliness. "I got my old Queen mare an' my road wagon down here in the shed back of the store. I'm in sort of a hurry to get home, an' I planned on drivin' up to Silverwood. 'Course, Queen ain't very fast, an' it'll be a little late, but if you don't mind that, you're more'n welcome to ride in to Silverwood. I allus did hate that drive alone!"

"Thanks, Jed, I'll be glad enough to ride. I haven't been home for quite a while, and anything would be better than staying over here, to wait for the train in the morning. I don't care how late we are. I'll get home sooner anyway, than I would if I had to wait over. I'll drop off at the corners a mile this side of Silverwood and walk on home. I'll get there in time for breakfast, anyway."

"Well, I see Judson fed you all right, ol' lady," the sheriff remarked to his "Queen mare," as he went into the shed and stripped off the light stable blanket.

He led the old gray mare that he drove on all his official trips, as sheriff, out of the shed, and swung her around to the thills of the buckboard. Then he took the harness out from under the seat and threw it on her. A pleasant sense of familiarity and memory came over Chad as he lifted the thills for the mare to be backed under, and hitched the tug and 'hol-back' on his side of the harness.

"Glad the thaw come, and took most o' the snow," Jed remarked, as they climbed in. "Guess we couldn't a made it last night, could we, boy?"

Davis shook his head. "A bad storm, all right," he agreed. Then he added with unnecessary haste, "in Detroit."

"Worse up here, I guess," Furtaw said, but Chad made no reply.

It was a slow, silent ride, with Queen mare plodding ahead through the slush, a white blur in the soft, clouded darkness of the road. Furtaw seemed to have talked himself well out on the train. He made occasional desultory remarks, but Chad's replies were in monosyllables, and the sheriff did not try to force the conversation. Davis was in no mood to talk at all. He rode for the most part with his head half turned to the eastward, looking across the face of Furtaw, sitting on the driver's side of the buggy.

Somewhere out there, across the flat fields and the acres of uncleared new ground, were Ellen and Bob. What were they doing, he wondered? Was the light out in the lonely cabin, and Bob asleep before the burned-out fire? Was the girl on the rude bunk, her breathing regular and deep—or was she crowding back in a shadowy corner, panting with fright and dread, of the deep, gloomy darkness outside. What memories—what insane fears had crowded in to haunt her, as the night settled down upon the Crow land, he wondered. He shuddered at his own thoughts, and old Jed turned to look at him.

"Cold, Chad?"

Davis nodded. "Little chilly, Jed. Not used to being out, you see."

A long silence.

"You seem kinda quiet, boy."

"Sleepy, Jed," Chad explained. Then he caught himself, and added, hastily, "riding always makes me sleepy."

"You wouldn't do to be a sheriff,"

A Michigan Mystery

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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. Going home on the train, Chad meets with the country sheriff.

Furtaw declared, with a return of flooding pride.

They came to the corner at last.

"Shan't I drive you down home?" Jed inquired. "Four miles is a long walk, and Queen wouldn't mind it." The other shook his head, "thanks, but Queen has had drive enough for one night. Besides, I want the walk, to wake me up." The first part of his statement was true, he did want the walk, to be alone, and think!

"Thanks for the ride, Jed, and good-night," he called over his shoulder.

"Night, boy," he heard Queen plod away through the slush—lost the white blur she made in the dark—the sounds of the buggy died out, and he was alone. For a few minutes he stood looking down the road along which the sheriff had driven away. Did Jed suspect that he had not been on the train at Saginaw? If he did, what excuse or reason would his sly old brain ferret out to cover Davis' actions? Jed had been unusually quiet on the buggy ride. His habit on such a trip was usually to tell long tales of his adventures as an officer of the law—child-like heroics, as it were, one after another, as long as there was anyone to listen. And, indeed, many of the country folks reported he was not above orating to himself, for many times he had passed them by at night, unobserved. But tonight he had not talked at all. His silence might have been due to a shamed embarrassment for his unfortunate and hastily retrieved remark on the train—or again, it mightn't.

Davis put the thought of Furtaw away and turned toward home. Time after time, on the long walk, he stopped and looked off across the fields and swamps to the southeast. He could not go on down the road! He would cut across lots and go to her, alone out there in Coton's haunted shack. But to do that was to lose everything. Jed knew he was here. They would look for him tomorrow, and they would find them both! He must go home; and again he plodded wearily on, through the mud of the roadside.

He tried to tell himself that Ellen was all right, safe and unafraid with Bob, but the thought and the whispered words would not summon themselves connectedly. Other thoughts came to interrupt and bother. She was all right—or had some noise—some bush scraping against the cabin

frightened her into hysterical terror, hours before? Why hadn't he looked for such a brush? Or for two young poplars, growing crossed, to creak as they rubbed in the light night breeze. He tried to think of other things, of his ministry, and his duties, and failures to it; of the right or wrong of the course he was taking with Ellen. It was no use. It didn't matter. He couldn't think. He was too tired to think.

He came to the yard at last, and turned in. He stopped a moment beneath the big lone pine by the path. Everything was quiet save for the low moan of the spring night wind through the needles of the pine. The buildings were there, blurs of sheer blackness against the dark sky. The barn, just as it had been last night, all of it just as it had been when he went away. He had wanted for a long time to come home this way in the night, as he used to come from neighborhood parties. Now he did not want to stay, did not even want to go in. He wanted to turn back into the swamp. He was very tired—and suddenly Coton's shack, Ellen, the night of the storm in Detroit—it all became unreal, a dream! He put out a hand against the trunk of the pine tree, and standing there in the path, called to his father, as he had often called when they had forgotten and had locked the front door.

CHAPTER VII.

A Shadowy Form Appears.

It was the first thing his mother said when he came down to breakfast in the morning.

"Chad, somebody stole Bob night before last."

For a moment, he really forgot. "Stole Bob—Young Bob? Why, Mother!"

"I knew you'd feel bad," she told him. "Just the day before you was comin' home, too. Dad found a man's track in the drift by the barn door, but it blowed till daylight that morning, and out in the road the tracks was drifted in. Couldn't see 'em at all."

Chad smiled a little inward smile. The storm had not failed him. "Never mind, mother," he told her, "maybe he'll get away some day, or they'll let him go, and he'll come home." To himself he added, "If she had him long, could she send him away, I wonder?"

He came out after breakfast in a

flannel shirt, rubber boots on his feet, and a shotgun in the hollow of his arm. His father, on his way to the stable, met him.

"Going for a good tramp, dad," Chad told him.

"But there ain't nothin' to hunt now, Chad. This is spring."

"No. I know. Just taking the gun along for old times' sake. Might get a crow or two, at that. You know, I never noticed it before, but I believe there are more crows up here, than anywhere else in the world."

"Pretty thick," his father agreed. "Pretty sly, too," he added, with a grin. Chad nodded. "That's all right, dad, I don't care if I don't see a crow. You know how I am for getting out this way, and I haven't had a chance for a long while."

Tim Davis nodded understandingly. He, too, liked the flat fields and the new ground in the spring—all the year round, for that matter.

"Be home to dinner, son?"

Chad shook his head. "Not likely, dad. I'm going to walk and stay out till I get my fill. Don't worry if I'm not home by dark."

His father laughed. "You'll be home for supper, if you miss dinner," he prophesied.

Chad crossed the road, and headed south through the cleared fields. Time enough to bear east toward the shack, when he was out of sight of any house, and that evening on the way home he would circle and come in from the west. He struck into the new ground after the first mile, and quartered southeastward. Open fields, with fresh pulled stumps, cut through the uncleared land in a few places, till he came to the great brush-grown stump fence that he remembered marked the boundary of Coton's tract. Two miles more to the cabin. Two miles without a sign of a living thing having passed that way before him, for twenty years. Not a broken branch on a young poplar to show where a passerby had caught at it in passing. Not a strip of the white bark pulled from the trunks of the young birch. The new ground of the neighborhood was all pasture land—save this tract. The big stump fence, standing high, jagged, forbidding, around it, a mark of the owner that would stay for centuries, kept every domestic intruder out. There was the unbroken brush, the stumps fire-charred, and with the sap wood rotten and falling to pieces, but still sound at the heart, the few sections of logs that had been too hollow-butted or poor to skid out, blackened, but unburned by the slashing fires, turning now to grass-grown piles of punk-wood among the cradle-knolls. The reminders of the lumber days were thick here in this tract where probably not three people had ever come, since the days when the stumps were fresh cut!

Davis stopped once, beside a birch older than the rest. Its unprotected top had been broken out by some summer storm, but the trunk still stood, a marble pillar above the gray of the underbrush. Initials had been carved down through the live inner bark, at about the height of his face. The growth of years had blurred out their shape and identity together, still the upper set looked—yes, it had been "H. C." Chad Davis did not look at the birch trunk again. Instead, he stood staring down at the ground at his feet. Coton had stood there when he carved those letters. The very earth was cursed in that little patch! Presently he went on again, clumping along slowly in the heavy boots.

Just within the shelter of the brush at the edge of the clearing around the shack he stopped. A young balsam, half overgrowing a huge stump, hid him from the cabin. For a few minutes he stood waiting. Coton's shack was as deserted as it had been a week before. Not a sign of life, unless it were the faint flicker of heat waves against the blue sky, just above the fireplace chimney. He had not for-

Activities of Al Acres—Look it Up in the Dream Book, Slim

By Frank R. Leet



gotten how to choose dry wood for a fire. Not so much as a thin blue thread of smoke betrayed the girl in the silent cabin. If Ellen was there, safe and unafraid, she was obeying his orders to be careful. She had promised to obey, he remembered with a smile.

He stepped out, just beyond the brush into the clearing, and whistled. A moment's pause, and then the door was pulled open, and the girl and Bob raced out to meet him.

Ellen had found in the bag the khaki skirt and middy he had got for her in Saginaw, and she made a trim, well-fitted little figure in the rough clearing. Slim and straight, like a young birch, Davis thought, and, too, with hair like the leaves of a birch, when the summer storm winds turn them silver side out!

Bob won in the short race to the man, uprearing against him, and Davis rewarded him with a hand that rested lightly on his head for a moment. Then, as naturally as though she had come to him this way often before, he opened his arms for his wife, and, just as naturally, she came within the circle of them, raised lightly on her tiptoes, and held up a tantalizing little flower-face for his kiss.

And then suddenly Chad knew. He had marvelled at her beauty before; had thrilled to some undefinable quality about her very presence. Courage, perhaps—the courage of Jimmy Klire that spoke aloud in her. Girlishness—the girlishness of Jimmy Klire's young wife—a quality that he had never known much about, and had considered an unapproachable thing; something that he had been forced to respond to, from the minute he first looked down into her fur-muffled face. He had wondered if it could be love—or the beginning of love. Hadn't wondered very hard, for love was something sacred—different, set apart from the every-hour things, and so, if it was love, he would know for sure—when it really came to him. And now he knew. He had waited all his life, it seemed, without knowing that he was waiting, for some completing thing—some answer to the why of his existence. This was what he had waited for. For a girl to come to his arms in this way, alone in the rough yard of a rude home, and lift her face to be kissed! And now that this one had come, there would never be any other. So he must be careful not to let her get away again! He kissed her again, and then he was aware of an inability to find words, just as he had been when she stepped back from his arms that night on the windy street corner. It was Young Bob, this time, who came to his rescue, by thrusting his head suddenly up under Chad's arm, where it encircled Ellen's slender body. The man released her laughingly, and from the light in her gray eyes he knew that she had understood that second kiss. And, although neither of them spoke of it, there before Young Bob, he knew, too, that she was glad.

"Have you been afraid?" She shook her head.

"I went to sleep last night by twilight, with Young Bob lying across my feet. There was gray light in the shack, even with the shutter closed, when I woke up this morning. We were not at all afraid, Bob and I, but we were awfully glad to see you out here!"

"I could hardly wait to come," Chad told her. "I thought of everything that might happen last night to frighten you, and it seemed as though 'the woods was full of 'em,' as Jed Furtaw says. Possibilities, I mean."

"And how long can you stay?" Ellen asked anxiously.

"Long enough to have dinner with you and Bob, and tell you about my ride with Jed last night. Jed's our sheriff, you know. I'll leave early this afternoon. I'm coming again tomorrow, and I don't want to be away late enough to make them wonder at home. Besides, I'm going up to Silverwood tonight, for some things to bring you tomorrow. I'll hide them along the road, on the way home, and pick them up on the way down here in the morning. I wish I could take you up to Silverwood with me. You'd like it, especially Noel Neumann's store. Noel is a character of renown, in this country. To put it in his own words:

"By golly, I don't be thinkin' there be 'nother man like Noel Neumann. All the people round, they be callin' me 'Lands-mann!' 'Gut Mogen, Lands-mann,' like that, till I be sayin, 'Now, if you keep up sayin' that, I say to you somethin', little, I don't be sayin' before the ladies!' 'Lans-mann!' Nah! I don't be Lands-mann! I be keepin' store!"

"Proud of his profession," was Ellen's laughing remark, "though he tells it a little poorly."

"He has a right to be proud of it. And it's me, not Noel, that tells it poorly. If you could see him, standing with his thumbs hooked in his 'gal-luses,' on each side of the peak of

his two-hundred-pound stomach, his blue eyes twinkling, and hear the guttural roll of the 'Vater-land' in his voice when he says that, you wouldn't say he tells it poorly!

"Why, his mastery of language is his abiding pride! He had a country-woman neighbor, living up the river a couple of miles. A widow with a little farm, who relies on Noel a whole lot, because she can be sure of what he says, and the rest of her neighbors are always more or less of an uncertainty to her in that respect. He acknowledges the bond between them in a benevolent, tolerant sort of way, but her English is always a matter of apology with him.

"Now, there be Missis Schvartz," he'll say, 'She be good women, aber she talk little broken. She don't be spikin' good English like me! Nah!'

"Noel has been storekeeper at Silverwood for thirty or forty years. County elections have been decided, old wars refought, the birth and death of some of our most prominent citizens foretold months in advance, better cattle and beans brought into our neighborhood, crimes planned and stopped, and the literature of a community and an age written, all there in Noel's store. He has a big round stove, at the back end, with a circle of chairs and boxes around it, and he keeps a

cigar box full of 'fine-cut smokin'' on the counter beside the stove. The tobacco and the stove are municipal enterprises, but I guess from the wisdom he has stored, Noel gets his rental, in unsolicited philosophies, born of the heat and smoke.

"His front door latch has a funny little, slow squeak when you raise it to open the door. Has had ever since I can remember. I'd ventured to remonstrate once or twice to Noel, telling him it ought to be greased. He always smiled a broad, indulgent smile at my childish lack of wisdom. 'Now, by golly, Chad,' he'll reply, 'I be tellin' you, little. It be good, sometimes, to know ven somebody be comin' in. Sometimes ve don't vant be be hangin' it on eferybody's nose, vat we be spikin'.'

"And it works! That squeak isn't loud enough to be noticed by the newcomer. But the circle around the stove are trained, and I've seen them, before now, at that tell-tale creak, not a man lifting his eyes, break the conversation from affairs of state to spring lambs, without a change even in the tone of voice!"

Ellen laughed. "And how about Jed? He seems a character, too?"

Chad's face darkened. "Jed's different," he began slowly.

(Continued next week.)

Son of God Becomes Man

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

I WAS walking alone along a country road, on a dark, rainy night.

Ahead, the road looked like a wide, dim path. Only the outlines of the trees could be seen. The rain came down through the withered leaves of the oaks as I passed them, or through the bare limbs of the elms, and smote my face. Gusts of wind blew the rain in sheets along the highway. It was lonely, and yet I knew that active, powerful forces were all about me. But none of them had a voice, except the inarticulate voice of nature. The trees were there, but they spoke only in a tongue that the scientist or the poet could understand, and they would speak to him in such accents that went only so far, and beyond that all was mystery. The same could be said of the clouds that slowly moved overhead, or the wind that souged through the dead golden rod and the leafless sumach along the way. Everything was voiceless, in the ordinary sense of that term.



But now suppose that suddenly a man had appeared, coming from I knew not where, and had begun to talk to me of all that I had experienced that night; talked to me of the trees that seemed so mysterious, of the nature all about me; of the thoughts of my own heart; of life and its meaning. In other words, the forces all about me had suddenly gotten a voice and had begun to tell me of their secrets.

Suppose that that had happened. You have wished a hundred times that something of the sort would take place. And if it did, it would be like Christ, when He came into the world. Life lost its dumbness, its silence, and became vocal. Things never known before were now plainly spoken, and spoken with such confidence and authority that men could not but believe them. The hunger of men's hearts for something that they could understand was satisfied. The world of nature all about them seemed to have suddenly gotten a voice.

"In the beginning was the Word." Christ was the Word. Words are meant to be used for explaining truth, for telling facts. The Word came and began to explain things about God, about life, duty, salvation, and immortality.

THE Word has always existed. That is what John's gospel says. And the Word is God. This strikes pretty hard at the comfortable doc-

trine that Christ was a good man, a mighty prophet, a seer, and that we all have the germ of divinity in us. Whatever may be said of the latter, when the Word appeared, it was God taking on Himself humanity and becoming like us, not that He might the better understand us, but that we might the better understand Him. But there is a greater reason for it than that; that He might show us the way to God, and by a mighty act of love almost compel men to go that way.

What did the Word do? He created the world. "All things were made by Him." That, if it is true, is more than the best of men can do. It knocks our jaunty ideas of Christ being a good man, into limbo. "All things were made by Him." The earth is big. At least, it seems so to us human ants and beetles that crawl around over its surface, or venture up a few feet into the air, in our clumsy, shaky contrivances called air-planes. Ever stand on a high rock and watch an ocean storm? It is worth watching. Says Byron:

Man marks the earth with ruin, his control
Stops with the shore; upon the watery plain
The wrecks are all thy deed, nor doth remain
A shadow of man's ravage, save his own,
When for a moment, like a drop of rain,
He sinks into thy depths with bubbling groan,
Without a grave, unknell'd, uncoffin'd
and unknown.

You never thought of such an overwhelming force as an ocean storm as having anything to do with the gentle Christ? "All things were made by Him."

But this earth is a very ordinary member of the planets, if our astronomers are telling the truth. Just one of the small, four-cylinder, one-story planets. Around us are huge planets, vast suns, solar systems, system on system, sun on sun, so great that they are not measured by miles, but by light-years, and light travels 187,000 miles a second. No man knows, and none can conceive, of the vastness of the solar systems that extend on and on, until our little ball is left behind like one leaf in a forest. "All things were made by Him." It is not entirely out of place to be reminded that we serve a great Christ. The Word is mighty. Yet, for our sakes, He became lowly.

"He came to his own, and his own received Him not." These are the saddest words ever written. Do you remember Enoch Arden? The old fisherman had been away from the fishing village for years, having been cast upon an island in a shipwreck. At last a ship stopped at the island for water, and took him on board. He arrives in

due time at the place where he had lived all his life, where he had married, and where his children had been born. He puts up at the dingy inn, but the old lady who keeps it does not recognize him. He learns from her that Enoch Arden had gone to sea and had never come back; that his wife had waited for him for several years, and at last had married the wealthy miller on the hill.

ENOCH ARDEN goes to his house at night, looks in the window. There is his Anne of old, and there his oldest boy, and the girl. And there, too, is the baby he had never seen before. Will he knock and reveal himself? No, he will never do that. Back to the little inn he creeps, and there abides until his death. Enoch Arden came to his own, but under the circumstances he would not let them know that he had come. Christ came to his own, told them who He was, showed them that He told the truth in His teaching, by His mighty works, by everything He did. But His own received Him not. That is still going on. Men are yet refusing to receive Him and what He stands for. That is what is the matter with us today. Our civilization is rotten to supplantation in many places, because we receive not the life-giving Person of the Christ. "In Him was life." In Him is life.

"The Word became flesh and dwelt among us." That is the greatest statement John ever made, I would say. He came here and lived among us humans. We beheld His glory. That is almost too good to be true. A year ago I was in the White Mountains, New Hampshire. We saw the Great Stone Face, up there among the mists. The story is that a boy once looked so much at the Great Stone Face that he became like it in looks, and became wise and magnanimous in character. The face of Christ is not a face of stone. Those who look much on it, however, become like it.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JANUARY 3.

SUBJECT:—The Son of God Becomes Man. John I, 1 to 18.

GOLDEN TEXT:—And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us (and we beheld His glory, glory as of the only begotten of the Father), full of grace and truth. John 1:14.

Farm Radio Briefs

FARM PROGRAM FROM WGY.

RADIO Station WGY, Schenectady, New York, has inaugurated a series of special farm programs which are broadcast every Monday evening, beginning at 7:00 p. m.

On January 4 they will offer a short talk by O. M. Kile, on "What the Farmer is Thinking;" a weekly market review; an address, "Farm Fakirs and How they Work;" News Items; a talk on "Marine Shipping;" and an address by a representative of the National Live Stock and Meat Board.

On January 11 they offer a weekly letter by Mr. Kile; the weekly market and crop review; a talk on Cooperative Marketing; News Items; an address on Aviation, and another on "Making Future Home-makers," by Mrs. Nancy McNeal Roman.

These programs are broadcast on a 79.5 meter wave, and all broadcasts are scheduled on eastern standard time.

Don't Abuse the Set.

Although a receiving set is constructed with the greatest care, and of the strongest materials available, it will not withstand hard usage and continue to give efficient results.

Many operators will twirl dials, poke screwdrivers into the works, and jab the phone plug into the jacks without any consideration whatever for the delicate working parts of the radio set, and then they will wonder why the set does not perform perfectly forever.



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Is Club Work Worth While?

Members of this Betsy Ross Club Have Accomplished Much for their Community

By Gracia Shull

WHEN "Club Work" is mentioned to a lot of people, they throw up their hands in despair. They think of it as something "high brow," demanding a lot of work that is beyond their means or capabilities, or requiring endless changes of expensive clothes.

This is not always true. A woman's club may be just what its members desire it to be. It may be useful, committed to some good cause or work, or it may be purely ornamental and "high hat." With the last sort of club, I have never had anything to do, as I have never been a social butterfly. I don't care to fritter away golden hours of perfectly good time over a card table, and I am not interested in promoting dog or cat hospitals, or in raising money to stock our school cupboards with "birds' eggs," or our parks with flea-bitten buffalo.

I am, however, interested in purely social, humane, welfare work. In our city we have a club, known as the Betsy Ross, that is functioning along these lines, and is functioning wonderfully.

The club, a mere infant as to age, is composed of sensible Christian women who work together in harmony and happiness. It would be impossible for me to say whether there are more city women than country women in this club, as I do not know. But I do know that the country women are well represented, and in their dress, work, and manner, it is utterly impossible to tell them from their city sisters.

This little club that is growing by leaps and bounds, is doing a wonderful work. Meetings are regular, and conducted in a regular form. There are dues to pay, but they are low and not burdensome. Little afternoon teas are given once a week, and are made extremely interesting. Sewing, conversation, readings, and educational talks are given.

Frequently a member brings some beautiful piece of her own handiwork and donates it to the club. It is auctioned (no raffling or "chance" selling allowed), right then and there, some lady present acting as auctioneer. The money raised is put into welfare work,

or the club treasury. Ten cents each is charged for afternoon tea. This promotes a truly get-together spirit, and no one who attends but what receives upliftment and enlightenment.

From its own members this club recruits sufficient talent to put on interesting, educational, patriotic and entertaining plays that the public is glad to patronize. This club maintains a jam closet for visiting nurses. The jams and jellies, put up and donated by club members only, are distributed in homes where sickness reigns and riches does not. A flower fund is maintained, and cut flowers and potted plants are sent to cheer others in times of sickness or death.

Visits are made to charitable institutions and county farms or almshouses. Little treats of fruit and candy, sewing materials, crochet threads, flowers, etc., are taken regularly to these places to brighten the lives insofar as possible, of the unfortunate inmates. Programs are also put on, music, singing, readings, and poetry. In these visits the inmates are invited to join in the singing, or to get up and talk along any line, or on any subject

in which they are greatly interested.

Little children are cared for in the homes of this club's members when there is a sick mother or father in its own home, and little tots are being neglected, or their baby prattle keeps the invalid awake. Sleep is a mighty healer, and absolute quiet is oftentimes a necessity, so these little neighborly acts are worth their weight in gold.

At the present time, quilt blocks are being pieced by the club members, that measure about two feet square for each block. They are being pieced in "crazy" pattern of wash materials. They will be joined together at one of the afternoon teas and "tied off." When the comfortable is completed, it will be sold at auction and the proceeds will be used in charitable work.

The meetings are not always held in town. Some country hostess welcomes them often and entertains them royally. This tends to break the monotony of country life, and to strengthen the tie that binds the country and the city sister.

In many of the suburbs, in neighboring villages, and in country homes

their work is being carried on, and their worth to humanity and Christian living is being felt, recognized, and appreciated. No worthy cause being sponsored by public spirited citizens, with its success depending on the contributions of those who are able to give of their time, their strength, or their money, but what receives something from this woman's club.

This woman's club that is doing such a good work regardless of its youth, often delves into its treasury and pays for the services of household help or practical nurses in homes where such help is needed and could not otherwise be had.

Is club work really worth while? My answer is: It is. It promotes sociability, neighborliness, enlightenment, a broader outlook on life and its environments, a desire for cleaner and saner living, a spirit of brotherly and sisterly love, and a real motive for usefulness, helpfulness, and living.

SAVED THREE MINUTES MAKING CAKE.

OVER in Washtenaw County, at Hillsboro, where the church is the center of community organization, a unique kitchen drama was put on recently. Right from the pulpit of the church the women, interested in extension home management, preached the gospel of kitchen arrangement in a most realistic way.

Two impromptu kitchens were arranged on the rostrum, with a partition between. "Such kitchen" furniture as oil stoves, work tables, etc., were in evidence; but the locations of larger pieces of furniture were marked by big cards bearing the names, sink, cabinet, cupboards, cellar, etc.

In the kitchen on the right, the furniture was arranged to save the housekeeper the most steps possible. On the left, the arrangement was such as is found in many kitchens; the furniture was arranged, either for the conveniences of the family, or to save the expense of changing. Both of the "cooks" demonstrating proceeded to "stir up a cake" in their respective kitchens. The one working in the kitchen on the right, took her time assembling the ingredients for the cake, and mixing them ready for the oven, with only a few steps about her worktable. The housekeeper working in the kitchen on the left, hurried as fast as she could; but all the steps required in assembling the ingredients for her cake, so retarded her that the cook working in the kitchen on the right had her cake in the oven three minutes before the other cake was finished.

This clever practical demonstration received wide applause, and many a housekeeper wondered if she might save three minutes while doing the same task in her own kitchen.

Peach Souffle.

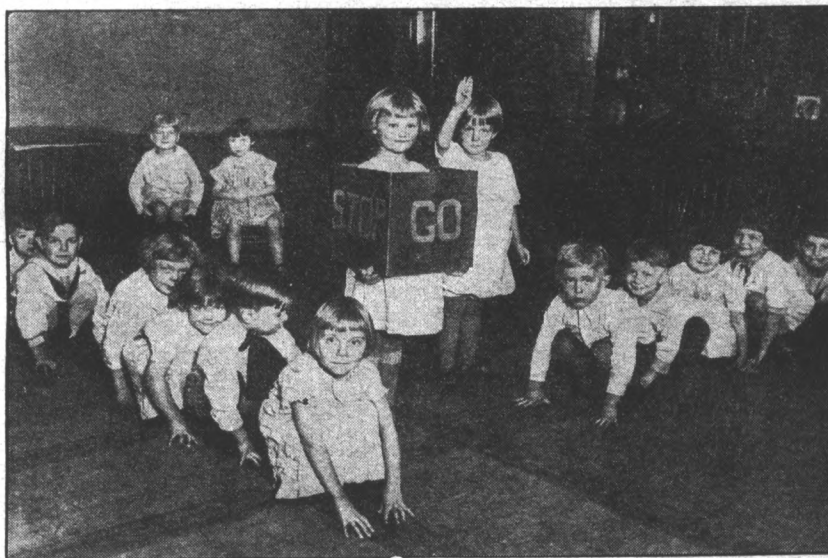
Arrange one can of sliced peaches in buttered casserole; to the stiffly beaten whites of three eggs, add one-fourth teaspoon of salt, one tablespoon powdered sugar, and one-fourth cup of peach-syrup and pour over peaches. Bake in slow oven thirty minutes, and serve with a custard sauce made from the yolks and the remainder of the syrup from peaches.

Traffic Cops Turn Teachers

RURAL teachers throughout Michigan are heartily cooperating with the State Department of Public Safety in its educational campaign in those schools, intended to train the children to use every care to

games, children often run out on the highway. Never linger in front of an oncoming car.

3. Before crossing a road look both to the right and to the left. Let all cars near the crossing pass by before



Traffic Rules Taught by This Game Will Be Heeded.

avoid traffic accidents on the highways of the state. This campaign is also strongly endorsed by the State Department of Public Instruction and the Michigan State Teachers' Association.

Forty uniformed motor cycle officers of the state police are conducting this educational work in behalf of the lives and limbs of the children, for the purpose of reducing to a possible minimum such accidents on the state trunk line roads. The work reaches every rural school on a trunk line, and consists of short talks to the pupils by the state police officers.

Briefly, these things are stressed:

1. Always walk on the left side of the road and face the oncoming cars.
2. Never get on the highway while

at play. In playing ball, tag, and other going across. Older children should always assist the younger ones.

4. Never place obstructions on the highway. Do not throw snowballs or other objects at passing automobiles.

5. Never catch rides on horse-drawn wagons or other slow-going vehicles. Should children fall from such vehicles there is danger of being run down by approaching or passing automobiles.

6. Never coast with sleds on the highway, or coast from any incline that might run a sled onto the highway. Coast or skate on grounds safe from the road.

7. Parents are advised to have lights on wagons and buggies at all times after dark. Neglect of this causes many serious accidents.

WHAT DID YOUR SCHOOLS DO?

I THINK that Mrs. Girard's letter on "Strong for Christmas" was very interesting, but I am sorry the Christmas school entertainment is just a memory for her. It is still a reality with us, and at this time we're right in the thick of one.

I'm not promising there will be any shaving mugs or gold decorated cups for "Mother" or "Father," but the rest will all be there in full force. Then when we get home we'll still have the radio Christmas program to enjoy.—Mrs. R. D., Bellaire.

We hope there are other communities where the school Christmas entertainment still holds a prominent place. If you had such an entertainment this year, we would be glad to hear about it, and just how you did it. Or, if your school centers its efforts upon some other kind of community program, would you please write us about it?—Eds.

BOOKS FOR YOUR KITCHEN KORNER.

A KITCHEN bookshelf will help many a housewife to improve the few extra minutes when she is waiting for the cake to finish baking, or for the oven to put the last browning touches on the pie. The top of an old-fashioned "what-not" fastened on the wall at a convenient height would well serve the purpose. On this improvised bookshelf we might find such books as the one on care and feeding of young children, written by the eminent Dr. L. Emmett Hoet, and published by MacMillan Company at \$1.50.

If you wish a book containing a rich fund of information on housekeeping, such as remodeling household things, furniture included, removing of stains from everything imaginable, and "re-furnishing" of every sort, such a book is "Housewifery," published by J. B. Lippincott Company at \$2.00. If you are expecting to become a mother, be sure to get the book, "Healthy Mothers," by Dr. Josephine Baker, published by Little-Brown Company at \$1.25.

Cook books are also needed on the household bookshelf. The "Boston Cook Book" covers the whole range of cooking. It is published by Little-Brown, at \$2.00. The New Butterick cook book of 734 pages has been adopted by many universities, schools, and colleges as a text book. It is published by Dodd Mead Company at \$2.50.

What every wife and mother should know about feeding her family, is told in a very understanding way in "The American Home Diet," by E. V. McCollum and Nina Simmons, and published by Frederick C. Mathews Company, Detroit. Besides giving the "whys and wherefores" of proper eating, it contains a complete list of

menus for a year, and many health-giving recipes.

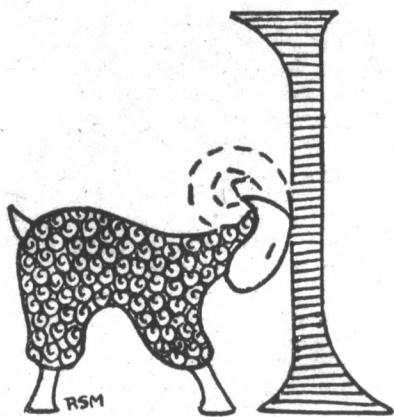
DOUGHNUTS FROM POTATOES.

Please tell me how to make potato doughnuts.—Mrs. M. L.

For potato doughnuts use:
4 medium-sized potatoes 2 cupsful sugar
2 tb. butter 1 tsp. salt
4 eggs 4 tsp. baking powder
Flour

Boil and mash the potatoes. Add butter, beaten eggs, sugar, and salt. Mix the baking powder with two cupsful of flour and add to the mixture. Add enough more flour to make a dough stiff enough to roll a half-inch thick. Cut and fry and roll in sugar.

TELL TALE 'NIALS.



When your first name starts with I You're designed to travel high. Either steeple jack or flyer, Even Ibex can't go higher.

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



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

A Visit to Aunty Graham's

BILLY BOUNCE was always on the bounce, so his mother said, and there was someone who was always on the bounce with him. It was Billy's own little dog, Jip.

"Ho, Jip," called Billy one fine morning. "Let's race to Aunty Graham's house."

Ordinarily Jip couldn't understand the language of grown-ups; he only knew and understood dog language. But somehow he always understood what Billy meant when he spoke as



Billy and Jip Went Bouncing Over to Aunty Graham's.

he did this morning. Anyway, he grinned more than ever. Yes, sir, he really grinned, and it showed all over his whole face. The corners of his mouth went up, and the middle went down, and his eyes shone like little stars.

"Yip, Yip," was all Jip answered. He didn't repeat all the barks of dog language. No, Jip was a happy dog—he just grinned.

Off the two bounced toward Aunty Graham's, Jip winning the race just a stride ahead of Billy.

Under Aunty's kitchen window Billy whistled, and immediately the door opened.

"Come in, Sir Billy. Come in, Sir

Jip. Tie your prancing ponies at the gate post, and do hurry," said Aunty Graham.

Billy liked to call at Aunty Graham's house because she always made believe they were people like he read about in his story book. Today he and Jip would be Knights of the Olden Days!

So Billy pretended to tie his prancing steed to the gate post. With a grin all over his face, Jip waited for him, and then both strode into the house, just as knights do in story books.

It happened to be just the day Aunty Graham was making graham cookies. "Sir Billy, you have traveled far. Perhaps a graham cookie will refresh you. Here's one for Sir Jip, too."

"Thank you, kind Lady," said Billy. "Yip, yip," said Jip. That was his only way of saying "thank you."

Billy and Jip both liked Aunty's graham cookies better than any they had ever eaten. Jip liked them so well that his was gone at one gulp. This wasn't at all polite, but Aunty Graham excused him.

When Billy and Jip had finished their cookies, they were anxious to be on their way again. No sooner were they outside the gate when Billy winked at Jip. Somehow, Jip understood even a wink, and he grinned again. It meant there would be more fun.

As soon as Aunty Graham had closed the door, Billy and Jip quietly tiptoed back to the house. Aunty Graham heard never a sound, but when she came out on her porch a few minutes later, her back wood-box was filled to the brim. Not a person was in sight, but around the corner of the house there were dim tracks of a little boy and his dog.

Safety-Profit-Availability

It is one thing to invest money.

It is another thing to invest it safely.

It is still another thing to invest it profitably.

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

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

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

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

For 36 years people have been able to cash them for their full value with profits—when wanted. They are like ready cash, earning 5 per cent and 6 per cent.

Ask for Booklet.

Resources
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Established
1889

The National Loan & Investment Company

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Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association

Under State Supervision

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; Pickrel, 8½c; Headless, dressed, pickrel, 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. New winter-caught Mulletts (Suckers), 100 lbs. \$5.50. Package charge 30c. Send for complete price list.

Consumers Fish Co., Green Bay, Wis.

--F-I-S-H--

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

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

Color Your Butter

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

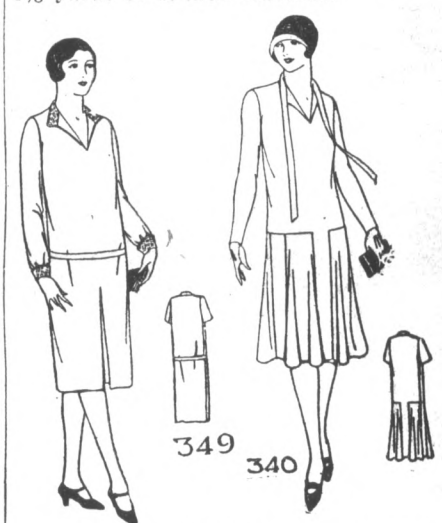


Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets

all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Write for free sample bottle. Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington Vt.

Michigan Farmer Patterns

No. 340—Another Pleasing Model. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4½ yards of 40-inch material.



No. 349—Lovely Style. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 4 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 7-inch contrasting.

No. 227—Bloomer Dress for Wee Maids. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. The four-year size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material, with ¾ yard of 15-inch contrasting. Price 13c.



No. 1234—Comfortable Sleep-ins for the Children. Cut in sizes 2, 4, 6 and 8 years. Size 4 requires 2¼ yards of 40-inch material. Price 13c.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Address your order to aPtern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

About Their "Betters' " Letters

Some Constructive Criticisms of the Parents' Week Letters

HERE is where the children criticize parents. I think they do it in a laudable way. Some think it is not nice for young folks to criticize their elders. But, being a parent, I feel that I should leave myself open to my boys' criticisms as I hold them open to mine. However, in both cases the criticisms should be fair and constructive. With such an attitude, a real companionship is sure to exist between Dad, Mother, Brother, and Sister. I can not present myself as a superior being to my children. I do the

no better effect could be obtained by expressing the same subject in a few bare sentences with few adjectives. In regard to her comparison, I think that the appearance of any girl can be improved by more care in dressing, provided she does not go to extremes, just as an idea is improved by careful selection of words if one does not go too far.

Perhaps from my criticism you will think that I do not appreciate the many suggestions of those who are older and wiser than we. In spite of the fact that I chose to disagree on a few points, I consider this week's page far superior to any formerly published by our circle.

I will close, hoping that I have offended nobody.—June Nelson.

Differences in Opinions.

The letters from the parents were very interesting this week. Isn't it strange how people differ in opinion?

Here's Mrs. Barshaw admiring White Amaranth, and Mrs. Cole sneering at her. "Michigan Mother" doesn't think our (page) circle good enough for her children. The rest of the letters are the kind, I believe, we expected from the parents.

But the question now, do I condemn, or don't I, the White Amaranth? I admire her greatly! Not many are so gifted in expressing their sentiments in such exquisite style. The idea was beautiful. It began to draw others to write of their "burning ambitions," and I am sure if "Michigan Mother" had read some of those letters, she would readily withdraw the opinion she has of us. But then, too, White Amaranth was also the one that inspired many to sign anonymous names to their letters.

I always thought our page was "sensible." I still think so. Educational

ideas are expressed in many different styles, and I think "Michigan Mother" is wrong in forbidding her children to join us because of lack of some "sensible" letters.

"A little nonsense now and then, Is relished by the best of men."

So don't let's harp on it!

The letters appearing in our department are getting better all the time. Usually, they have something to say, and it is that that makes them interesting. If you parents will read the letters more closely, you will generally find sparkling, youthful personalities portrayed in the letters by their writers.

Come now, M. C.'s! Let's join in and make our page a pleasure to the "grown-ups" as well as to ourselves!—Mamie Balich.

Letters Were Fine.

Well, I might begin by saying that the letters were fine! Excellent, in fact. This, perhaps, will do away with any complications which may have occasion to arise as I proceed. I am glad to see that the parents, on the whole, are so well pleased with the Boys' and Girls' Page, although some of them may make objections to the matter that is printed thereon, especially the bobbed hair question. This subject, I believe, is at no time a safe topic for the man to discuss who wishes to keep the tide of family dissension from overwhelming him, so to speak.

Personally, Mrs. Cole, I think your letter was the best one of the lot. As to your opinion of White Amaranth, no doubt you are correct. And I suppose you can read

mere man like a book, seeing that you are responsible for one of them, with possibly a few offspring of the same unfortunate species. I also perceive that Uncle Frank respected your right of free speech. Most noble of men!

I quite agree with Mrs. Buerge in her opinion that a man cannot require more purity from a woman than he requires of himself.

Some parents support their children in the bobbed hair and knicker question. Very good! Authorities can now be found on both sides.

I greatly respect and honor those parents who have contributed a few words of solemn advice to us Merry Circleers. Doubtless many of us need it.



Lyman Murdock, the Melon Boy.

best I can by example, and give them all the encouragement and advice I think beneficial to them. Comradeship is better than mastership.—Uncle Frank.

Parents' Letters Interesting.

I agree with Mrs. Coles in regard to freedom of speech, and will take this opportunity to express my opinions.

I also agree with Mrs. Buerge on the bobbed hair question, and I think she has clearly expressed ideas of all reasonable Merry Circleers, without doing injustice to either sex. Perhaps, as she said, it wouldn't hurt any of the young folks to take an interest in the national government of today. I don't believe many of our Merry Circleers could name favorites in national politics and give reasons for their choice.

The "Dame who had a crane that was lame," seems to have a poor opinion of herself, judging from her first statement, as her letter contained nothing but advice. However, I think her advice was good, although her questions are undebatable, being too one-sided.

E. O. G. has given a bit of advice that everyone should heed. Especially is this true of this generation, who, having more amusements and temptations, have a tendency to forget their duties and the essentials of true happiness.

I think that "A Michigan Mother" has a rather Quakerish idea of a Merry Circle. Our subject of discussion may not be very lofty, but it concerns everybody. We do not want a subject that is too educational, for we are all attending school and want a diversion of education. She suggests that we choose some subject that would be of interest to both boys and girls of our age. I believe, from the letters received and the arguments presented, that we have such a subject.

I enjoyed reading Mrs. E. B. Cole's letter, but would disagree with the latter part of it. Perhaps White Amaranth went too far in her article, but I do believe a good thought can be improved by the way it is expressed. I am sure that anyone who has read Longfellow's description of a snowfall, or any similar to it, will agree that



Mary Kanka, Acrobat.

One writer has very wisely said that fools are always giving advice. That being the case, let us listen to the words of wisdom only.—Bernard Alfredson.

White Amaranth Comes Back.

You have given us the opportunity of expressing our own opinions about the letters contributed to the columns during Parents' Week. I must hasten to inform you that most of the letters were wonderful; vast measures of a mother's tenderness and pride, veiled and mantled with the beauty of an ordinarily sought-after literary style. They were highly interesting and instructive, and must demand an expression of our sincere gratitude.

But I must pause to make one exception. I certainly cannot state that I accept Mrs. E. B. Cole's contumacious challenge with anything better than resentment. I must efface your wonderment once and for all, madam, by vehemently declaring that I have never seen a book of synonyms in my life. Since you seem to think my vocabulary as preposterously large, I must inform you that ordinary common sense and a small Webster's dictionary are the only means of my acquiring it; and were you in my position, you, too, would feel the absolute necessity of enlarging one. There is not a single person on earth who is so wise that his education cannot be improved, and because I have fallen into the habit of the daily use of my vocabulary should give no refined person a "flat pain." Pray! do not let such a simple thing dispose of your serenity, madam; because there are so many more sensible and worth-while things to be "fussing" over, which will teach us to bar the door of our hearts to the demon of jealousy.

But really, Mrs. Cole, since you have maintained an attitude of criticism, I must remind you that your letter was long enough to implant myriads of worthy ideas to the M. C.'s; yet, after perusing it, I fail to recall anything vital. Words—words—dejaune and chaotic sentences sufficed your letter. Oh, no! madam, I fail to possess the magic charms of an enchantress, so certainly you will realize that I could not possibly have magnetized Uncle Frank, and lured him into a conventicle at my feet! And yet, Mrs. Cole, I must con-

Nation's Leading Club Girls



Having the honor of representing ten thousand club girls in the United States is no small one; however, that is the distinction that has come to each of the thirty-two girls shown in the above photograph. They are the state champions in the home economics projects, and carry on the work as administered by the Agricultural Colleges, the United States Department of Agriculture cooperating.

These girls have competed successfully in such endeavors as clothing, canning, home furnishing, and beautification; in fact, all of the fine arts which go to make up successful farm home-makers. The 400,000 girls who are club members report products produced last year valued at \$4,500,000.00.

Michigan might well be proud of the record made for her by one of the younger members of her population. The one to whom we refer is Miss Dorothy Hakes, of Albion, Michigan. She is but seventeen years old, yet she won the Montgomery Ward prize trip to the Congress of the 4-H Girls' and Boys' Clubs at the Twenty-sixth Annual International Live Stock Show at Chicago, by her consistently excellent work in canning.

She has belonged to the 4-H Girls' Club for five years, and in addition to her work in canning, has taken sewing for three years. Miss Dorothy is a very modest young lady, but we discovered that through her work she had won three trips to Lansing for club week in canning, and one for sewing, that for two years she had been judged most expert in canning in her county, and that she had climaxed all these honors by becoming champion of the state this year.

fess that I, too, enjoyed the "giggles" upon perusing your letter. It's contagious, isn't it?

Mrs. Barshaw, I am delighted for the kind of sentiments you have extended in favor of White Amaranth. Be sure of my sincere appreciation. I thank you.—Dorothy L. Shoemaker.

Friendly Criticisms.

I found the letters from the parents very interesting, as well as constructive.

However, I do not agree with "Only a Farm Mother," that Uncle Frank tires of the discussions on the Boys' and Girls' Page. These discussions are valuable in that we learn to see things from the other person's viewpoint; and if we devoted the whole page to educational subjects, Uncle Frank couldn't give such cunning answers to our letters, and the spice would be taken out of the whole thing. Besides, when we go to school (which most of us do), and all we hear is "education" for five days a week, we like to sit in the evening and read something on a different subject.

As to "White Amaranth," I, for one, like to read something which is written in "plain English," simple enough for a little child to understand, but composed in the correct manner.

I think the woman who signed herself, "A dame who had a crane that was lame," gave a good many instructive hints. There is but one thing in which I can't agree with her, and that is, that the boys who spend half their money for cigarettes, and who swear a good deal, are "splendid boys." I, too, think it would be nice to have a debate contest some week—the boys against the girls. Uncle Frank could decide which side each are to take.—Ruth Yoder.

THE CHRISTMAS WORD CONTEST WINNERS.

THE contest which required making words from the letters in the words "Merry Christmas," drew a fine lot of replies. It seems that young folks like to labor hard over such a contest, rather than write some simple article on a simple subject.

The number of words one can make from the two words mentioned, surprised me. The first prize winner had a far greater number of words than others, but that is because he used obsolete words. But even discounting them, he had a higher score than the others.

The prize winners are as follows:



THE EGG LAYING CONTEST.

HANSON'S White Leghorn pen, from Oregon, leads the contest by a margin of fifty eggs. This pen has laid 388 eggs to date, while George Sutton's Leghorns, from Indiana, have laid 338 eggs. Next comes Harry Burns' pen, from Millington, Michigan, also Leghorns, which has laid 323. Another Indiana pen comes next, A. E. Virgil's pen, Leghorns, has a record of 314 eggs. F. E. Fogle's Barred Rocks have fifth place, with 304 eggs to their credit.

The high Rhode Island Red pen is the West Neck Farm, of Long Island, with a score of 262 eggs.

The Leghorns have laid an average of 53.3 per cent, while the Rocks have increased their laying to fifty per cent. The Reds produce at the rate of 45.2 per cent.

Until this week the first five pens have been Leghorns, but Fogle's Rocks have taken fifth place, and with increased production may stand well in the running.

CHAMPION HEN STILL ALIVE.

MY attention has just been called to an article on page 613, of your issue of December 19, commenting on the disappearance of some champion egg-producing birds at the Michigan State College.

If this article is carefully read it

Pencil Boxes.
Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.
Louise Schrader, Armada, Mich.
Dictionaries.
Arthur Alvender, R. 3, Three Oaks, Mich.
Leslie Wilkinson, Tower, Mich.
Josephine Van Singel, R. 1, Jenison, Mich.
Clutch Pencils.
Erma Schultz, Capac, Mich.
Lola Viola Rossman, Metamora, Mich.
Regina Knapp, Litchfield, Mich.
Ross Menzer, Eaton Rapids, Mich.
Frances Cosand, White Cloud, Mich.

COMMUNITY CONTEST.

OUR January 23 issue is going to be a "Community Special." In order that the Boys' and Girls' Department will be in keeping with the rest of the paper at that time, I would like some real good boys' and girls' letters on community work. So, I am making the subject for this week's contest, "How My School Can Help the Community." There are a lot of school activities besides learning the three R's. In fact, in some neighborhoods the school is the center of community activities. Just think of the different things that could be done at your school to make the community more interesting, and tell us about them.

The usual prizes will be given, and all boys and girls who send in good papers will receive Merry Circle cards and buttons, if they are not now M. C.'s. The first two prizes will be school pencil boxes; the next three, school dictionaries; and the next five handy clutch pencils.

Please put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the first sheet of your letter, and make your letter no more than 250 words long. If you are an M. C., put M. C. after your name.

This contest closes January 8, so be sure to get your paper in in time. Address it to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

may not be difficult to separate the meaning of the first paragraph from that of the second; however, one carefully glancing over it could readily interpret it to mean that the 308-egg hen of last year's contest had been the victim of a student banquet. This bird completed her year and was returned to Seidel & Buhren, of Toledo, Ohio. I am not familiar with the occasion quoted in this article, but feel that it is rather misleading to print a paragraph of this kind in connection with a story on the egg laying contest, as every effort is made to protect birds at the contest, and we do not have any trouble with these birds disappearing for student feeds.—Clarence W. Ferguson, Manager International Egg Laying Contest.

(We are glad that the champion hen was "killed" by a reporter, instead of actually being part of an illicit student chicken feast.—Eds.)

REMOVING DUSTY LITTER.

A POULTRY house floor must be very dry, and cleaning out the litter stirs up a penetrating dust which is both unpleasant and unhealthy to breathe. Much of this dust can be avoided by shoveling the broken litter with a large scoop into a tub. Then dump the tub, bottom side up, on the wagon, allowing the litter to fall out slowly. This stirs up less dust than the method of throwing the litter on the wagon with the fork or shovel.

Before starting the final sweeping

Florida's Climate, Soils and Markets Make Money for Farmers

Man, live stock and fowl enjoy a 100 per cent outdoor life in Florida. Farming may be carried on the year round, giving the more ambitious man an opportunity to concentrate his efforts and reap the maximum income from minimum acreage. Ten leading crops produced average income per acre of \$300 net over five-year period, says State Marketing Commissioner Rhodes. Many examples of striking successes by unusually ambitious truck farmers, poultrymen and dairymen. Less than one-fourth of the dairy and poultry products consumed here are produced in Florida.

Milk Retailing at 60c and Up

Feedstuffs grow year round, providing grazing cows whose milk costs around 20c to produce, and retails for 60c and up a gallon on a year-round market. Holsteins from Wisconsin, and Jerseys from Texas thrive here; they don't have to get acclimated. Shelters are not needed if there are a few shade trees in the pasture. An abundance of fresh water is found everywhere in the state.

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Five million acres of Florida land are suitable for dairying. Upon this the farmer can have pastures in winter and summer. Land of this type can be bought at \$15 to \$100 an acre, making it easy, compared with other sections of the country, for the young, ambitious dairyman to get started.

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Opportunities in poultry farming, and other lines of agriculture, are equally attractive in Florida.

Florida's climate is one of the most healthful in the world. The state has excellent schools, roads and churches; and an economical, well-managed government.

Florida is a much cheaper state to live in in winter than is the North.

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Dept. of Agriculture,
Tallahassee, Florida.

Please send me information on..... (Name Subject).

in..... of Florida.

(Name Section).

Name

Address

M F 1-26

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Downs Strain White Leghorns have been bred for egg production for nineteen years. They are great winter layers. Many of Michigan's largest egg farms purchase their chicks from us each year. One reports 64% production in November from 775 pullets. Our flocks, hatchery and chicks are all accredited by Mich. State Poultry Improvement Assn., and Mich. State College. Write for our free catalog today. Prices reasonable.

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80 Egg Incubator \$11.95; Hot Water Copper Tank, Self-Regulated. \$5.95 buys 80-Chicks \$7.95 140-Chicks \$9.95 230-Chicks \$11.95. Order both. 80 Size Incubator and Brooder \$15.95 140 Size Incubator and Brooder \$19.95 230 Size Incubator and Brooder \$29.95

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Freight Paid east of the Rockies. Hot water, copper tanks—double walls—dead air space—double glass doors. Shipped complete, with all fixtures set up ready to use.

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Money back if not satisfied. Made of California Redwood, covered with galvanized iron, double walls, air space between, built to last for years; deep chick nursery, hot water heat, copper tanks. Order from this ad—you take no risk. Shipped set up—ready to run. Money back if not pleased, or write for FREE catalog.

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fill a sprinkling can with water containing a little commercial disinfectant. Lightly sprinkle over the floor and then the dust can be swept up without throwing enough into the air to half strangle the poultryman. A small stiff brush on a long handle is very useful in cleaning out dust along the walls under the dropping boards, as well as cobwebs. I think these brushes are often called stair brushes. They are handy in removing dust and dirt under the roosts after scraping the dropping boards. There is frequently more or less fine dirt that can-

the poultry house, where the disease was acquired. Penning up a hen with a slight cold in a small brood coop which is exposed to the wind and snow, frequently produces roup or pneumonia.

If a sick hen is to be treated, she should have a sunny shed, or colony house, with plenty of clean litter, and some place to roost besides a corner on the floor. The bird should receive clean water and her regular ration, in addition to any medicinal treatment which the case requires. A half-cured bird should not be returned to a flock to



The Farm Flocks are What Fill the Nation's Egg Basket.

not be gathered up with a hoe or metal scraper.

This poultry house litter contains a lot of valuable fertilizer, and it pays to haul it to distant fields where the crops can use it, but poultry will not scratch over it. When a circle of such litter is thrown around orchard trees several feet from the trunks, it seems to stimulate a dense growth of green foliage the next spring, and make the orchard look more healthy and vigorous.—K.

WINTER GREEN FEED.

If one has cabbages or mangels stored in a cellar where they may freeze, it often pays to keep a thermometer in the cellar and give it additional protection, or use a lantern to bring up the temperature if the mercury begins to stand close to thirty-two degrees. Frozen green feed is not good for hens, and constant freezing and thawing is not good for the keeping qualities of the feed.

Hens do not like rye grain, but they will eat sprouted rye, and it seems to be a satisfactory green feed. Sprouted oats are generally used. If you make a home-made grain sprouter with wooden trays, heated with a kerosene incubator lamp, be sure the fire risk is not greater than the value of the sprouted oats. In most cases, I think the metal sprouters are a good investment, because the fire risk is greatly reduced.

When mangels are sliced and thrown in the litter, they pick up more or less dirt and straw. Cutting them in halves and laying them in wooden troughs may be a better way. Then the hens can peck out the succulent feed more readily than when the pieces are half-buried in the litter.—R.

REDUCING WINTER MORTALITY.

ONE of the best ways to reduce the per cent of mortality in a poultry flock is to cull out all undersized late-hatched pullets in the fall. They are the type of birds most subject to colds and roup, and will seldom lay many eggs until the late winter production begins to reduce prices.

Many of these pullets, weak in vitality, are retained because the farmer needs them to make up enough pullets and hens to fill the poultry house. The remedy is to buy enough chicks, or hatch enough at home, so the pullet flock can be thoroughly culled, and yet leave enough to fill the capacity of the plant.

Treating poultry diseases often fails because the conditions in the isolation pen are several times worse than in

risk infecting birds worth several hundred dollars more than the sick specimen. If there is not time or a place to properly care for a sick bird, the axe is the best remedy. Whether treatment is advisable depends on the judgment of the individual poultry owner.—K.

DRY MASH NECESSARY.

IN order to obtain satisfactory egg production at this period of the year, it is necessary that dry mash be fed in open hoppers continuously. This may be a commercial mash, or it may be mixed at home. A fairly satisfactory home-made mash is one made up of equal parts by weight, of bran, middlings, corn meal, ground oats, and meat scrap, with one pound of salt, and two pounds of dried marl or ground limestone added to each one hundred pounds of mash.

In addition to the dry mash fed in open hoppers continuously, the birds should be fed a scratch grain made of equal parts by weight of whole wheat and cracked corn, or if oats have been grown on the farm, oats may be added, feeding a scratch of two parts corn, one wheat, and one oats. If barley is obtainable, barley may be substituted for half of the corn, making a scratch grain of two parts wheat, one part corn, and one part barley. Buckwheat, sunflower seed, Kaffir milo, and other grains may be added in small quantities not to exceed ten or fifteen per cent of the ration.

Where milk is being fed, before the hens at all times, the meat scrap in the mash may be reduced, decreasing the meat scrap content from twenty to ten per cent, giving the hens all the milk they want to drink in its place. In a few cases where the pullets are late and not growing as rapidly as they should, it may be advisable to feed these flocks wet mash, using the same mash that is fed dry, but moistened with warm water or milk, feeding it once a day at noon at the rate of about five pounds of mash weighed dry, to each one hundred birds.

There are no set rules to determine the amount of feed a hen should eat. Usually, the more food a hen consumes the more eggs she will lay, provided she has the ability to lay economically and is fed a properly balanced ration. The common practice as followed by many successful poultrymen is to feed at the rate of two ounces of scratch grain and two ounces of dry mash per bird per day, feeding in addition to this, all of the palatable green feeds the birds will eat. Additional feeding information will be given later.

WITH THE COW TESTERS.

(Continued from page 11).

bred Holstein sires are owned by the members. Ivor Ivensen will succeed Henry Barney as tester.

Traverse-Antrim.—Six herds exceeded the 300-pound butter-fat average this past year. One member had a daily average of 3.5 pounds of butter-fat on seven cows for 1924, and a yearly average of 344.4 pounds on over fifteen cows this past year. Over 100 acres of new sweet clover seeding went in this year, and 132 acres of alfalfa seeding. The total of alfalfa for the membership is 553 acres. Every herd is tested for tuberculosis. Vern Stoops is tester.

Kent-East.—Six members have qualified for the 300-pound class. Thirty unprofitable cows were sold. Home rations were emphasized and alfalfa made good gains this year, every member having some acreage of this crop. Eleven members own pure-bred sires and fifteen use them. There are twenty-nine silos, and four barns equipped with drinking cups. Hoover Kirby is the tester.

Cass County.—This association starts its fourth year of work. Ten herds have entered the 300-pound class—four of these herds have averaged this amount for three years, and three others for two years. In the herds are eighteen pure-bred and forty grade Holsteins, nineteen pure-bred and 100 grade Guernseys, fourteen pure-bred, and forty-seven grade Jerseys. The twenty-six members had a total of 440 acres of alfalfa, to which was added 135 acres this past year. There are also eighty-four acres seeded to sweet clover. These farmers have twenty-seven silos, and four barns have drinking cups installed.

North Delta.—One member states that if he had belonged to the association last year he would have saved \$200 in feed costs. Feeding according to production has cut feed costs and increased production. The four poorest cows in the association produced, together, less milk and butter-fat than did the best cow alone; the net return from the four cows was \$39.40, and from the high cow \$109. All members except one are using pure-bred sires. They sold twenty unprofitable cows. L. Cavano succeeds James Vanderstar as tester.

North Eaton.—This association has completed its third year. In 1923 the average production of butter-fat was 269 pounds; in 1924 it was 275 pounds; in 1925 it was 285 pounds, when the average production of milk was 8,049 pounds. Nine herds are in the 300-pound class—four having been there for two years. Eight cows under three and nine under four years, qualified for the record of performance work. The members have 206 acres of alfalfa and sixty-two acres of sweet clover. There are thirty-three silos on the farms of the twenty-six members. All herds are TB. tested. H. E. Frank has completed his third year of testing.

START THEIR FOURTH YEAR'S WORK.

THE West Kent Cow Testing Association finished its third year's work December 4. This association this year had an average milk production of 7,696.5 pounds of milk, and 339.53 pounds of fat. This is an increase of fourteen pounds over last year. twenty-eight herds were tested, containing 252 cows.

The herd of ten pure-bred Jerseys owned by C. Southwick was high in butter-fat production, producing 7,757 pounds of milk and 410.7 pounds of fat. High herd in milk production were five grade Holsteins owned by John Kober, producing 11,970.4 pounds of milk and 393 pounds of fat. High cow in fat production was a grade Jersey owned by Elmer Jacobs. This cow produced 11,237 pounds of milk and 604 pounds of fat. This cow was high

in the Kent County Cow Testing Association in 1922, producing that year 583.9 pounds of fat. High two-year-old was a grade Holstein owned by George Kober. High three-year-old was a pure-bred Jersey owned by John Deiss. High four-year-old was owned by Carl Scheidel. High aged cow was the high cow owned by Mr. Jacobs. High cow in milk production was a grade Holstein owned by George Kober.

Twenty-one head produced over 300 pounds of butter-fat. Eighty-five cows qualified for the Record of Performance. Twenty-two members raise alfalfa. Six used sweet clover for pasture very successfully last summer. Fifteen cows were sold as unprofitable. The cows in this association produced 85,599.3 pounds of butter-fat, with a value of \$43,534.33. This association has reorganized for its fourth year's work. Leo Woodhams has been the efficient tester for two years.—K. K. V.

ADD THREE MORE CLEAN COUNTIES.

THREE more Michigan counties have just been recommended for accreditation—Otsego, Ottawa, and Kalkaska. Ottawa was one of the worst infested counties encountered, with more than eight per cent infection on the first test. The second complete test, following retest of infected herds, showed only 240 reactors, and the infected herds have since been taken care of, and the county qualified for accreditation. This makes nineteen counties for Michigan now on the clean list, and these counties include 344,157 cattle, or 21.1 per cent of the cattle population of the state.

Reports from the north show completion of the work in Gogebic and Marquette counties, and these two are now ready for the accredited list. Delta must have another test next year. Ogemaw, Oceana, and Washtenaw will soon be completed and work is progressing satisfactorily in Clinton, Wayne, Monroe, and St. Joseph. Campaigns were started in Allegan and Branch about the middle of November, and Dr. Calkins is getting located at Flint preparatory to starting work in Genesee county.

TIGHT QUARANTINES.

AT the last session of the legislature there was considerable discussion before the committees in regard to quarantines of accredited areas. Several delegations representing boards of supervisors from counties on the accredited list appeared to urge legislation requiring strict quarantine of such counties, so that all cattle, including steers, coming in from outside, be accompanied by a satisfactory tuberculin test chart. Too much opposition developed, however, and this clause was dropped from the amendment by the committee. These boards of supervisors considered the untested steer a menace and felt that, having appropriated county funds to clean up the herds, it was up to them to see to it that all avenues of reinfection were closed so far as possible. Accordingly, they prepared petitions requesting the governor of the state, and the commissioner of agriculture to place quarantines on their respective counties, requiring that all cattle coming into the county come from clean herds under state and federal supervision, or be accompanied by a tuberculin test chart showing that they had been properly tested within sixty days. Such quarantines have been placed on four counties, Livingston, Eaton, Shiawassee, and Clinton. These quarantines provide that untested cattle may be brought in for immediate slaughter, (within ten days), upon condition that a permit therefore be secured from the commissioner, and that such cattle be kept isolated from all other cattle until slaughtered.



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Balance in 15
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After separating with your old separator, wash its bowl and tinware in the skim-milk. Hold the skim-milk at normal room temperature and run it through a new De Laval. Have the cream thus recovered weighed and tested. Then you can tell exactly if your old machine is wasting cream, and what a new De Laval will save.

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made. It is the crowning achievement of 48 years of cream separator manufacture.

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Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____ R.D. _____

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Now is the time to buy Kitzelman Fence, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts, Barb Wire. **Prices Lower Than in Years** Savings greater than ever. Quality Guaranteed. Every foot of wire that goes into Kitzelman Fence is drawn, annealed and Super-Galvanized right here in our own mills.

"I saved at least 25 cents a rod," says Joseph Brett, Jr., Stone Ridge, New York.
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You, too, can save by buying direct from our factories. 100 styles of fence. **Kitzelman "Y" Steel Posts** with Jiffy Fasteners—the strongest made—to drive winter or summer. **WE PAY THE FREIGHT** Write now—today—for our FREE Catalog of real money saving values. **KITSELMAN BROTHERS** Box 278 MUNCIE, INDIANA

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The last word in a permanent silo. Write for interesting free illustrated fact-proving literature. Tells how we manufacture silos under the best known processes—and not stopping at that—how we erect them for you in a few days from ground to peak.

Special Terms if you order Now!
Agents wanted in open territory.
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WHERE the principal will be safe and the interest promptly paid twice yearly. Buy Bonds that are issued under U. S. Government supervision by the world's largest mutual farm mortgage banking system. The entire proceeds are used to build up the farming business through loans to active farmers at reasonable rates.

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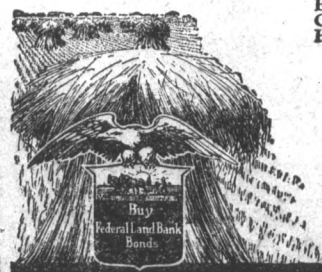
Baltimore, Md.	Louisville, Ky.	Springfield, Mass.
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Write for Federal Farm Loan Circular No. 16
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Total Assets of the 12 Federal Land
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Rust Cannot Start so long as wire is protected with zinc

You wouldn't apply only one thin coat of paint to your buildings—you know from experience that it requires at least two coats to give you protection against early decay.

That same thing holds true in protecting fence wire. A zinc coating applied by the ordinary galvanizing method cannot retard rust anywhere near as long as fence wire protected by the patented Keystone "Galvannealed" process. The new RED STRAND fence lasts many years longer because we apply much more zinc to the wire than the ordinary galvanizing method. In addition to the extra heavy zinc protection, we use copper in our steel, which in itself means many years of extra service, even after the zinc protection is gone.

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Always
look for the
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Strand
(top wire)

Let us tell you all about this longer lasting fence. You'll want to read about the "Official Proof of Tests", conducted by Nationally recognized experts. Then, too, our new Red Strand Catalog is worth reading. It tells all about the new patented process, copper-bearing steel and important construction points. These two together with Ropp's Calculator, which answers 75,000 farm questions, will be sent free to landowners.

Write for them—NOW!
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Twelve Days before date of publication



The Best is the
Most
Economical

It costs the same
per pound to ship
average beef ani-
mals to market as
it does prime beef
animals, yet the
latter dress 10%
more.

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ORION, MICHIGAN
W.E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup

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

Guernseys Some real bargains in reg-
istered cows and heifers, one
young bull. W. W. Burdick, Williamston, Mich.

Practically pure Guernsey or Holstein dairy
calves, \$20 each, crated for
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Senior sire in the Pontiac State Hospital
Herd, a herd of 150 head descended from
Pontiac Korndyke and Hengerveld DeKol.

His Sire:—Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac,
sire of 73 tested daughters, including 15
from 30 to 37.5 lbs. The best son of May
Echo Sylvia.

His Dam:—The famous show cow, "White
Susie," Butter, 7 days, 35.12; Milk, 737.1;
Butter, 365 days, 1,113.39; Milk, 28,361.1.

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"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.

Tuscola County a good place to buy Hol-
stein cattle. Can supply
anything desired in Holsteins at a reasonable price.
Satisfaction guaranteed. Write or see Ben Reavey,
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Association.

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.



SAVES HUSKING CORN.

AS I did not get all my corn husked,
I hit on a simple plan of feeding
it to pigs. We throw out a few bun-
dles of unhusked corn at the noon
hour, and put the horses out at the
same time. The pigs husk and eat the
corn, and the horses eat the stalks.
This saves the expense of husking, be-
sides making short work of the noon
chores.—E. L. Johnson.

A MUFFLER FOR THE GAS ENGINE.

DID you ever try to call someone at
a distance, or carry on a conver-
sation near a gasoline or kerosene en-
gine in motion? If you have, you are
familiar with the annoying bark and
prattle produced by the gas explosion
which emits from the exhaust pipe.



An ordinary wooden barrel will make
a splendid device to quell this popping
sound, as shown in the illustration
herewith.

An ordinary fifty-gallon coal oil bar-
rel has a number of one-half-inch holes
bored through the staves near one end.
The opposite end of the barrel is then
imbedded in the earth, leaving about
half of the barrel protruding. The ex-
haust pipe from the engine is then
entered through the head of the bar-
rel as shown, so that the exhaust is
within the barrel. The sound waves
are now greatly absorbed by the earth,
and the noise is distributed through
the several small holes in the barrel,
and a soft purr is all that can be
heard, and one has to come near the
muffler to hear the sound at all. The
one shown in the illustration is at-
tached to a light plant engine, but the
device works equally as well with
larger horizontal gas engines.—L. M.
Jordan.

TO MAKE A WATER-TIGHT BASE- MENT FLOOR.

IT is often difficult to make a suc-
cessful job at laying a basement
floor where there is water pressure
from below. On new work the plan
usually followed is to lay the footing
of cement below the surface of the
basement floor. Then a layer of bur-
lap, which has been mopped with hot
tar or asphaltum, is layed over these
footings and allowed to extend beyond
either side. On the outside, after the
walls are erected, the burlap is brought
against the outside of the foundation
wall as high as the surface of the
ground. On the inside a layer of 1:
2½:4 concrete is spread over the base-
ment floor on which the burlap is
carefully extended. It is not a bad
plan to mop this burlap with hot tar
to make sure that every speck of sur-
face is covered. Over this burlap an-
other substantial layer of cement of
the same composition as above is
spread, the thickness depending upon
the use to which the floor is to be put

and upon the pressure of the water
from underneath. Over the surface
of the second layer, is spread a layer
of mortar of one part cement to two
parts of sand. This should be about
three-quarters of an inch thick.

If the outside walls are built, then
put down the first layer of cement,
over this place the burlap mopped in
hot tar or asphaltum, and extend it up
the inside of the walls as far as water
is apt to trouble. Over this place the
second layer of cement as above, and
then the layer of mortar, which should
be extended over the burlap and all
the distance up the side walls. If the
pressure of the water from the outside
is heavy, then the foundation layers of
cement should be thick. It is best, of
course, to put a tile drain about the
walls to relieve this pressure; but of-
ten this is expensive, or impossible
to do.—P. C.

PREVENT STAPLES FROM PULL- ING.

STAPLES work out of fence posts
quickly for us, especially when the
posts happen to be on high points of
ground. Here a lot of extra strain
comes on the staples, and with the
alternate wetting and drying of the
posts, the staples gradually loosen and
are pulled out by the strain.

The most simple remedy we have
found yet to prevent this trouble, is to
take a saw and cut a little notch in
the post where each wire touches it.
The wire then rests on the notch, and
is stapled in the usual manner. The
notch will hardly need be wider than
the wire, only wide enough to allow
the wire to rest on the notch, instead
of on the staple. This stops the con-
tinual staple-pulling which we all ex-
perience so often.—W. E. Farver.

FIGURING PULLEY SIZES.

I am going to use an engine to run
a cream separator and would like to
have your help in getting the right
size pulleys. The engine has a speed
of 500 R. P. M. with a four-inch pulley.
The drive pulley on the line shaft is
eight inches, and the pulley on the
separator is fourteen inches, and
should run at a speed of fifty R. P. M.
What size pulley shall I put on the line
shaft to drive the separator?—J. W. M.

There are several ways in which
you can figure the speed of shafts and
the size of pulleys, although they all
follow the same general principles.
First of all, your engine runs at 500
R. P. M., and has a four-inch pulley
which drives an eight-inch pulley on
the line shaft. This combination sim-
ply reduces the speed of the line shaft
to one-half that of the engine. Multiply
the diameter of the driving pulley by
its speed in R. P. M., and divide by
the diameter of the driven pulley. This
will give you 2,000 divided by eight,
or a speed of 250 R. P. M., just half
the speed of the engine.

Now, you know how fast your line
shaft will turn, and that you have a
fourteen-inch pulley on your separator,
and it must turn 50 R. P. M. Multiply
the speed of the machine by the diam-
eter of its pulley, which will be 700.
Divide this by 250, the speed of the
line shaft, and it will give you 2.8,
or the diameter in inches, of the pul-
ley on the line shaft that must drive
the cream separator. You can prob-
ably secure a two-and-a-half-inch pulley
and build it up to 2.8 inches with fric-
tion tape, or else you can have a pul-
ley turned at any machine shop to
the proper size.

Little Harold Whizzle made a radio
out of a cigar box, some hairpins and
baling wire, but is pretty discouraged,
as he can't get anything any further
than Honolulu or Dublin.—Sunshine
Hollow.

Safeguard the Udder

The udder and teats—
a little thing to watch, yet so
tremendously important in
the effect on the milk flow.

For the hurts and
troubles that are constantly
arising, nothing affords
such immediate, such thor-
ough results as Bag Balm.

This wonderful oint-
ment, so clean and pleasant
to use starts healing at once
—healthy, normal tissues
are restored in no time.
For Caked Bag, Bunches,
Inflammation, Chaps,
Cracked Teats, Injuries,
Cuts or Bruises of any sort,
Bag Balm brings quick
healing.

The regular use of Bag
Balm makes easy milking
and a full milk-flow the rule.
It cannot taint the milk.

The big 10-ounce can goes
a long way—has scores of uses
in curing any animal sore or
skin trouble. 60c at feed de-
alers, general stores, druggists.
If you should have the least
trouble getting Bag Balm we
will mail it, postpaid.

Ask for free booklet, "Dairy
Wrinkles." Many useful dairy
suggestions.

**Dairy Association
Co., Inc.**
Dept. D
Lyndonville, Vt.



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Home of
Count Veeman Segis Piebe

A champion son of the great "PIEBE".
His dam produced 1273 lbs. butter in a
year. His sister is America's champion
butter producer. We offer his sons at
bargain prices. All of them are out of
high record dams. Also will sell a few
cows with records up to 29 lbs. that are
safe in calf to this great bull.

Herd is Fully Accredited.

Lakefield Farms
Clarkston, Michigan

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

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

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

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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. GOTTFREDSON FARMS, Yps-
ilanti, 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.

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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 boar
pigs, a few spring boars, with size, type and
quality. LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, Mich.



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Wonder
Feeds

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POST OFFICE BOX 186



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

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Horse and Cow Hides \$3 to \$5.50

Guaranteed lowest prices in the U. S. A. Work compares with any. Robes complete using plush 60 x 72, \$12.50; coats \$17. Write for prices and samples. Lowest prices on tanning leather.

BADGER ROBE AND TANNING CO.
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We Tan and make to your order from your Cattle, Horse and all kinds of Hides and Furs, Men's Fur Coats, Robes, Caps, Gloves, Mittens, Ladies' Fur Coats and Fur Sets. Repairing and remodeling latest styles. Ship us your work and save one-half. New Galloway Coats, Robes, Gloves and Mittens for sale. We are the oldest Galloway tanners; 39 years continuous business. Free Style Catalog, prices and samples. Don't ship your hides and furs elsewhere until you get our proposition.

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Let Us Tan Your Hide

We manufacture all kinds of fur goods. Ladies' and Men's Coats. Fur Sets, Gloves, Mittens, Caps, Robes, etc. Try our repair department.

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\$5.00 inside spot-light for your auto. Write for particulars and one of our 1926 illustrated catalogs.

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Custom Tanners and Fur Manufacturers

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

LOOKS AT DAIRY HERD WITH DIFFERENT EYES.

MR. A. J. ERNST, of Washtenaw county, now studies his cows in quite a different way than he did before the cow tester began coming to his farm. He had a good grade herd. He took pride in it. But the daily study of the cost of feeds for, and output of, these cows has led him to invest in good pure-breds. Not long ago a pedigree was Greek to him, he said. Now he is learning how to avoid registered scrubs.

ACTION ON INCREASED BUTTER TARIFF.

RECENT changes in foreign and domestic prices, which places butter on an important basis, is renewing interest in the final decision in the butter tariff case. This was an application for a fifty per cent increase above the present tariff rate of eight cents a pound. Hearings in the case are completed and the United States Tariff Commission is preparing a final report to be sent to the President.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. S. BURROWS.

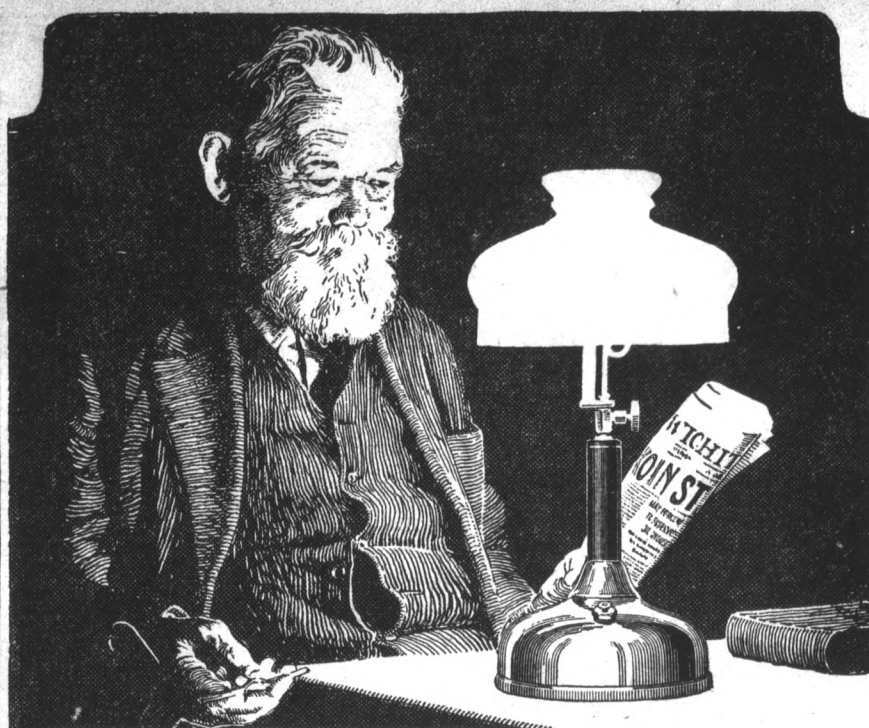
Advice through this column is given free to our subscribers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of each case and give name and address of the writer. Initials only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.

Wool Eating.—I have a young ewe which pulls her wool off with her teeth. She is in poor flesh, and doesn't seem to have a very good appetite. Please state cause and cure. D. D., Holly, Mich.—This is more a habit than a disease, though the constant swallowing of wool leads to the formation of wool balls, which in turn, leads to impaction of the stomach or bowels. Keep the ewe by herself, and give two ounces of epsom salts in a pint of water every day, or sufficient to keep the bowels active. Feed some ground oats, to which can be added one-quarter ounce each of salt and phosphate of lime once daily.

Sow Fails to Come in Heat.—I have two hogs that I am unable to breed. Have tried to get vetol, but can't. Will you please send me some, or send me the address of the manufacturer? H. G. B., Coopersville, Mich.—The treatment you wish to use would probably be easier to give in liquid form than in tablets. This is sold under the name of "Elixir Yohimbehe Compound." One-half pound is recommended as being necessary for one treatment, given in teaspoonful doses three times daily. Your druggist could purchase this for you.

Heaves.—I have a horse that seems to have the heaves. At times she is much worse than others, and cannot be used. She beats her belly in and out most of the time. Could she have been harmed by eating uncured hay? Have tried many remedies to no avail. Lately pussy stuff comes from her nose when she sneezes. She's getting thinner all of the time. H. B., Zeeland, Mich.—This could have been caused by eating large quantities of hay. It is very doubtful if any treatment will be of any value in such an advanced case as yours. It will be necessary to feed as little bulky food as possible. Feed a small amount of dampened hay at night only. Bed with sawdust or shavings, so she cannot eat the bedding. Feed a few more oats, to make up for the smaller amount of hay. Give one-half ounce of Fowler's solution three times daily.

Garget.—My four-year-old cow was new milker in September. One teat is bad. The milk from it is stringy and lumpy. Sometimes hardly any milk comes from it. She was bothered this way a little the first time she was newly milked. This is the third time. I don't use the milk out of the one teat. Now I see the rest are getting the same way. There were lumps and stringy matter in the strainer this morning. What is the best thing for me to do?—H. D.—It is doubtful if anything can be done to bring the one quarter back to normal—it is of too long standing. Cut down the grain ration, and be sure you are not feeding any spoiled hay or silage. Give one pound of epsom salts in a quart of warm water. Milk out the affected quarters every two hours. Bathe with hot water at the same time, and massage afterward with camphorated oil. Give one-half ounce of formaldehyde in a quart of milk once daily for four days.



Read All Evening Without Eye Strain

HERE'S the lamp that assures you plenty of the right kind of light when you sit down to enjoy your evening reading. It's a Coleman Quick-Lite—famous for its pure-white brilliance—brighter than 20 old-style oil lamps.

Under the Quick-Lite's soft, restful radiance you can read the whole evening through without

eye strain. This good light protects your eyes—and eyesight is priceless! Lights with ordinary matches. Makes and burns own gas from common motor gasoline. Price in U. S. A., \$9.00.

Sold by 30,000 Hardware and General Stores. See your Dealer for Free demonstration. If he cannot supply you, write our nearest office, Dept. MF-71.

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No Money Down

ONE MAN STUMP PULLER!

Shipped without deposit. Pay as you use it. 30 Day Trial.

Shipped to you without deposit. See it first—then pay in easy payments. Works twice as fast and easy. Priced lower than ever before.

ONE MAN PULLS BIG STUMPS ALONE!

Pulls big, green or tap-rooted stumps. Gives you strength of 992 men. No help or horses—operated by one man. Make idle land grow big, profitable crops this year. Send for folder showing new Model, low (1-8 off) sale price, and astonishing terms. **NO MONEY DOWN.** FREE New land clearing book—full of pictures, facts and figures on land clearing. Only 1000 are left—WRITE—305 Lud St., A. J. KIRSTIN CO., Escanaba, Mich.

ABSORBINE STOPS LAMENESS

from a Bone Spavin, Ring Bone, Splint, Curb, Side Bone, or similar troubles and gets horse going sound. It acts mildly but quickly and good results are lasting. Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Page 17 in pamphlet with each bottle tells how. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Horse Book 9 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Painful Swellings, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Bruises, Varicose Veins; heals Sores. Allays Pain. Will tell you more if you write. \$1.25 a bottle at dealers or delivered. Liberal trial bottle for 10c stamps.

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SAVE YOUR MAPLE TREES

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

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

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

Sap Spouts, Tanks, Full Line of Sugar Maker's Supplies.

Champion Evaporator Co., Hudson, Ohio

The "CLIPPER" FOOT TREAD BEAN PICKER

makes it possible to take advantage of bad weather by hand picking the beans at home, saving the culls and reducing the dockage.

Price \$8.50

freight prepaid to points in Michigan.

Full description upon request.

A. T. Ferrell & Co., Saginaw, W.S., Mich.

Save On Harness

Before you buy a new set of harness or any repair parts send for Knight's big direct-from-factory catalog, showing 15 styles of harness from \$42.95 to \$91.50. Best leather, finest workmanship, lowest prices. This FREE catalog also shows wonderful bargains in men's shoes and work clothes. Write today.

KNIGHT MERCHANDISE CO., DEPT. 58 RONROE, WIS.

NEWTON'S Compound

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

HOGS

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

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

O. I. C.'s 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 B. 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 Homeyer 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.**

FOR SALE 20 choice registered Shropshire ewes, bred for April lambs. Above ewes are typey, good size, and well woolled. Also, 10 beautiful ewe lambs. Priced to sell. **H. F. Mouser, Ithaca, 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

FOR SALE. Three Registered Percheron mares, 4 to 7 years old. 2 Registered Shorthorn cows, 6 yrs. old. 1 Registered Shorthorn bull, 2 yrs. old. 1 Registered Shorthorn bull, 7 months old. **W. A. GREENE, R. No. 7, Lapeer, Mich.**



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, December 29.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.98; No. 2 red \$1.97; No. 2 white \$1.98; No. 2 mixed \$1.97.

Chicago.—May \$1.83½@1.85; July \$1.50@1.50½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.97@1.98.

Corn.

Detroit.—New, No. 3 yellow at 82c; No. 4 yellow 77c; No. 5 yellow 75c.

Chicago.—May 89@89½c; July at 90¼c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 48c; No. 3, 47c.

Chicago.—May 46½c; July 46½c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.12.

Chicago.—May \$1.16¼@1.16½; July at \$1.13¼@1.13½.

Toledo.—\$1.09.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.80@4.85.

Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked \$5.35@5.50 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.75@10.

New York.—Pea, domestic \$5.25@6; red kidneys \$9@9.75.

Barley

Malting 82c; feeding 77c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Prime red clover \$18.75; alsike \$16; timothy \$3.80.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—\$1.80@1.85.

Hay

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

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

Feeds

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

WHEAT

The wheat market outlook was strengthened materially by the final estimate of the 1925 crop which was placed at 669,000,000 bushels, or 29,000,000 bushels less than the preliminary returns. The revision was based in part on the findings of the recent agricultural census, which showed that previous estimates of acreage were too high. The crop estimate for 1924 was reduced by 11,000,000 bushels, which means that domestic consumption in the crop year was not quite as large as previously calculated. These new figures show that supplies are virtually on a domestic basis. Home requirements can hardly be taken at less than 625,000,000 bushels. On that basis, not over 44,000,000 bushels were available for export unless the crop end carry-over is to be reduced. It is probable that exports since July 1 have already exceeded imports by that amount. This piece of news came at the end of a decline of 15 to 17 cents in wheat prices, and resulted in a speedy recovery of most of the recent loss. While the market may hesitate at this level, it appears to be a safe assumption that the upward trend will be resumed, and that new high prices will be seen ultimately.

RYE

The rye crop estimate was reduced to 48,700,000 bushels, compared with 64,000,000 bushels last year. Prices rallied with wheat, but export sales still lack the volume needed to indicate an upward trend in rye prices, except on a speculative basis.

CORN

Because of the returns on the recent census, the estimated area in corn in 1925 was reduced 5,000,000 acres. The final estimate of yield was 2,901,000,000 bushels, or 112,000,000 bushels less than the November forecast. The showing is not quite as bullish as it appears, however, as last year's crop was reduced by 125,000,000 bushels, so that the 1925 yield shows more of an increase over the 1924 crop than was indicated by the early returns. Corn prices have been sagging during the last two weeks, but rallied when the revised crop estimate was made public. Receipts are gradually increasing, but have not reached the volume expected in some quarters. The action of the market still suggests that new low prices will not be seen this season.

OATS

This year's oats crop estimate was increased, and last year's figures were reduced in the revised returns. Count-

ing the carry-over, the total supply of oats for this crop year was slightly larger than in the previous year. Prices continue draggy, as the movement from the interior has been a little more liberal recently, and terminal stocks are being added to again. The total quantity of oats disappearing from primary markets into commercial channels since August 1 was slightly larger than last year, and larger than the five-year average for the corresponding period. The amount received in that period this year was only 129,000,000 bushels, against 156,000,000 bushels in 1924.

BARLEY

The barley crop was finally placed at 228,000,000 bushels, which is 40,000,000 bushels more than in the previous year.

FLAX

The yield of flaxseed was placed at 22,000,000 bushels, against 31,700,000 bushels in 1924. The official returns confirm the prospect of a large crop in Argentina.

SEEDS

The seed market is quiet, awaiting the opening of the spring demand. Domestic red clover seed prices are strong, and foreign seed, which is selling at a substantial discount, is finding a good sale. Imports for the season will probably reach a surprising total. Timothy seed advanced during the past fortnight and prices are expected to work higher when the demand for actual seed develops.

FEEDS

Wheat feeds, other than bran, have been dull and unsettled in the past week. Mill offerings have been fair and demand slow. The advancing grain markets will probably succeed in tightening up the feed market.

EGGS

Unseasonably large supplies of fresh eggs continue to depress the market. Snow and colder weather are on the weather man's calendar, however, and the lay may fall off temporarily. The liberal supply of fresh stock has lessened the demand for storage eggs, and the surplus over a year ago is being steadily increased. Retail prices are being reduced in line with the lower wholesale costs, and consumptive demand is expected to improve. The tardiness of dealers to pass along the reductions has delayed expansion in trade.

Poultry prices continue high. Fowls have not advanced as rapidly as other kinds, although fancy quality birds are in active demand.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 40@41c; extras 46@47c; ordinary firsts 34@38c; miscellaneous 40c; dirties 25@30c; checks 25@29c. Live poultry, hens 24c; springers 27c; roosters 16c; ducks 30c; geese 18c; turkeys 43c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 41@43c; storage 33@36c. Live poultry, heavy springers 28@29c; light springers 20@21c; heavy hens at 28c; light hens 20c; geese 20@21c; ducks 32c; turkeys 44@45c.

BUTTER

The butter market has steadied again after its recent abrupt decline, but some dealers believe that the present firmness will not continue. Receipts are the largest on record at this time of year, and production is likely to show a constant gradual increase. Storage butter is hard to sell with so much fresh butter available, and withdrawals are light. Consumptive demand should broaden along with the reduced costs, however, absorbing a larger supply. With domestic markets so irregular, it is not likely that much foreign butter will come for awhile. The fact that butter from abroad is available, however, will act as a check on any advancing tendencies in our market.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 46½c; New York 49c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 43½@45½c per pound.

POTATOES

Trade in the potato market is inactive, yet prices made further gains last week, and indications are that they will continue upward, both at shipping points and distributing markets. Shipments are lighter than they have been for this season in many years. The final estimate for the crop is 323,000,000 bushels, compared with 425,000,000 bushels last year. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.50@3.75 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. Idaho sacked Russets, U. S. No. 1, are held at \$3.50@3.65 per 100 pounds.

WOOL

A better tone has come into the wool market since the recent decline of five to ten per cent. Stocks are small, buyers are more willing to take hold on the lower level, and growers who still have wool on hand are unwilling sellers at prevailing prices. Foreign markets seem to be more stable, also. The United States Department of Agriculture reports that wool production in seven principal wool producing countries during the current season, will probably be only slightly larger than during the previous season, when

it was estimated at 1,570,000,000 lbs. The Australian clip shows only a negligible increase, whereas early indications were for a gain of about ten per cent. The New Zealand clip will probably be slightly smaller than in 1924. South Africa, Uruguay and United Kingdom conditions indicate moderate increases, while Argentina's clip will be practically unchanged.

HAY

Holiday dullness has slowed down the demand for hay. Offerings are moderate, however, so that prices have held largely unchanged. Top grades are wanted in most markets and are selling at a premium over medium and undergrade kinds. Colder weather is expected to increase feeding requirements. The final estimate on the 1925 hay crop was put at 99,515,000 tons, compared with 112,796,000 tons in 1924.

APPLES

Apple markets are dull. Supplies are liberal and demand is slow. European markets are steady for good quality American apples. Exports have been fairly constant, so that the market has had no periods of over and under-supply. Washington Delicious, extra fancy, large to very large size, are \$3.50@3.75 per box at Chicago.

CHEESE

Cheese prices are firm after slight advances last week. No large buying is reported in the big distributing markets, but a good demand from the south is reported. The make is running a little heavier than last year in Wisconsin, but there is still a shortage of production in New York state.

Prices for No. 1 American cheese: Chicago.—Twins, 23¼@23½c; single daisies 23¼@24c; double daisies 23¼@23½c; longhorns 24¼@25c.

New York.—Single daisies at 25½c; Young Americas 25½@26c.

Philadelphia.—Flats 26@26½c; single daisies 25½c; longhorns 25½@26c.

GRAND RAPIDS

The farms are about cleaned of surplus poultry, receipts for the New Year trade in Grand Rapids this week indicated. Light supplies tended to hold prices around the Christmas range. Turkeys 40@42c; ducks 25c; geese 20@22c; chickens 18@22c; hens 17@22c; eggs 38@40c; butter-fat 50@51c; veal 15c; pork 15c; beef 10@13c; lamb 25c; mutton 12c; potatoes \$2 a bu; onions \$1.25 bu; parsnips \$1@1.25 bu; cabbage, carrots, beets, and turnips around 75c bu; leaf lettuce 10c; radishes 50c dozen bunches; celery 25@50c dozen; apples 75c@2 bu; beans \$4.25 cwt; wheat \$1.66 bu; rye 80c bu; buckwheat \$1.50 cwt.

STRONGER TONE IN THE CATTLE TRADE.

Cattle feeders shut off part of the supply on the recent decline in prices, and the market has had a recovery of 75 cents to \$1.00. The holidays are likely to extend the period of moderate receipts and bring further advances in prices, with another break in January when arrivals increase. Lowest prices of the winter frequently are reached late in January or early in February, and there is little reason to look for sustained improvement until that period is past.

The position of the cattle market always is hard to define because of the marked variation as between different classes and grades. Bulk of the steers at Chicago are selling at \$8.75@11. Choice kinds are nearly \$3 lower than at the end of October, when fed cattle were scarce, while common steers are slightly higher than at that time, due to the passing of the grasser season. The average price of steers is \$1.25@1.50 higher than last year.

The calf market is getting on its feet after the recent decline. Cows and heifer prices recovered moderately and will probably tag along with steers until midwinter, after which they may show more independent strength.

Demand for thin cattle has been slow because of the holiday season. Receipts of suitable steers are scanty, and strength on killing classes prevented prices from yielding much. Many cattlemen are ready to refill feedlots as they market short-fed steers, but prices are so much higher than in either of the last several years, that they are reluctant. Chicago prices for feeder cattle are about \$1.50@1.75 higher than they were a year ago.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, December 29.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 50,000. Market is slow; 15@25c lower; big packers doing little; choice 200-300-lb. butchers \$11.25@11.65; variety better 160-180-lb. selection \$11.80@12.05; 100-160-lb. kind \$12@12.25; packing sows largely at \$9.25@9.60; better killing pigs \$12@12.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. Market is slightly better; feeling in feed steers fully steady with recent decline; bulk \$8.50@10; best earlies \$10.85; some heavies held above \$11; she stock strong to higher; heifers firm to 25c up; bulls 10@15c higher; heavy bologna at \$6; meager supply of veal calves; packers now paying up to \$13.50; bulk go for \$13.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 16,000. Market, most early trading steady; bulk desirable fat lambs to packers \$16@16.50; few to shippers \$16.75; some are held higher; bulk fat ewes \$8.50@9; 100-lb. yearlings \$13.75; feeding lambs mostly at \$16.25@16.50.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 270. Cow grade very slow; others steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00@11.75. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@10.00. Handy light butchers 7.00@8.00. Mixed steers and heifers 6.50@7.00. Handy light butchers 4.75@5.50. Light butchers 4.50@5.50. Best cows 5.00@6.50. Canners 4.50@5.00. Common cows 3.00@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 474. Market steady. Best \$15.00@15.50. Others 7.00@14.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 622. Market steady. Best \$16.50@16.75. Fair lambs 12.50@13.50. Fair and good sheep 8.00@8.75. Culls and common 2.50@4.50. Light and common 8.00@11.25. Buck lambs 8.00@15.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,641. Market 30c lower. Mixed 12.10. Yorkers 12.50@13.00. Extreme heavies 11.00@11.75. Stags 7.50. Pigs and lights 11.85. Roughts 10.00@10.25.

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 3,200. Hogs closing slow; heavy \$12@12.50; medium \$12.50@13; light weight \$13@13.50; light lights and pigs \$14.25; packing sows and roughs \$10@10.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market steady. Receipts 2,500. Best lambs at \$17@17.10; ewes \$8@9.

Calves.

Receipts 200. Top at \$16.

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Our feeds for poultry, cattle, pigs, and sheep, in our following brands, will make more dollars for you. Greenleaf buttermilk egg mash, Greenleaf scratch feed, Greenleaf fine chick scratch feed, Greenleaf buttermilk chick starter, Greenleaf fattening mash for poultry, Greenleaf dairy ration, Greenleaf steer feed for fattening steers, Greenleaf sheep feed for fattening lambs, Greenleaf economy hog feed, and many others. All at low prices. Ask for feeds wanted in ton lot or more. We will send sample and delivery price.

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COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Hillsdale Co., Dec. 2.—In this locality a great amount of corn is still in the field. Some is being shredded. A portion of the corn has moulded in the shock. Wheat and rye is about normal, but are not looking good, especially the late sown. Feed supplies will all be used up on account of the long feeding period. Marsh hay is being baled and sold at \$9 per ton.—L. T. N.

Oceana Co., Dec. 22.—Potatoes were a good crop. More fall plowing was done than in many years. There is plenty of corn. Live stock is in fine condition. Nearly every farmer is buying feeders. Wheat, \$1.50; rye, 80c; oats, 50c; corn, 45c; butter-fat, 50c; eggs, 40c; potatoes, \$2; hay, \$12 @ 16 per ton; pork, dressed, 15c.—J. E. S.

Presque Isle Co., Dec. 20.—Potatoes and apples had a loss through frost. About 75 per cent of the fall plowing has been done. Stock is in good condition, and feed is plentiful. There is fully 100 per cent of stock on feed. Very little marketing is being done. The ground is frozen, and covered with three inches of snow. Hay brings \$1.65; potatoes, \$2; oats, 42c; wheat, \$1.45; barley, \$1.75.—J. H. R.

Branch Co., Dec. 21.—Very little fall plowing has been done here, on account of the weather conditions. Live stock is looking fine, and feed is plentiful. There is, however, not much live stock on feed, being mostly lambs. Butter-fat brings 47c; eggs, 47c. There is very little grain going to market.—B. C.

Shiawassee Co., Dec. 20.—A portion of the potato and apple crops were damaged by frost in this locality. The sugar beet acreage is small here. Corn was an excellent crop; but some of the fields were damaged by the wet weather. Most of the crop has now been taken care of. Not much fall plowing has been done. Live stock is in good condition. The feed supply is a little short. Very little produce is being marketed just now.—C. D. C.

St. Joseph Co., Dec. 22.—Live stock is in good condition, and the usual amount is being wintered. Poultry and dairy businesses are very good at the present time, with feed enough to carry us through. Very little is being marketed except milk, butter, and eggs. The condition of fall-sown grains is good. It is a little unfortunate that tax time comes at the holiday season to mar the good times that otherwise might result. Wheat brings \$1.55; oats, 50c; corn, 75c; potatoes, \$1.75. Farm organizations are active.—J. M.

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A marvelous emery and buffing wheel 4 1/2" high, a bench drill, 6" tall, a three pulley countershaft with plenty of spiral spring belt and connectors. All for \$3.50, and free, the famous Little Hustler Motor (runs on single dry cell) complete with switch, worth \$1.75, free.
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13.....1.04	3.12	29.....2.32	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30.....2.40	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31.....2.48	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32.....2.56	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33.....2.64	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34.....2.72	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35.....2.80	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36.....2.88	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37.....2.96	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38.....3.04	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39.....3.12	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40.....3.20	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41.....3.28	9.84

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

RINGLET BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, bred on Homewood Farm, where they lay, weigh and win. \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Robt. Martin, Woodland, Mich.

SILVER LACED, Golden and White Wandotte 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.

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS from big white eggs. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. Guaranteed to live. Low prepaid prices. Egg contest winners for years. Trap-nested, pedigreed foundation stock. Hundreds of cockerels, pullets and hens. Get our prices. Catalog free. Geo. B. Ferris, 634 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

TURKEYS

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

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

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

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

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TURKEYS. Mrs. Rena Meek, Belmont, 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

BECOME your home town's leading business man. Big money. Easy work. Selling groceries, coffee, canned goods, auto oils, men's shirts, ladies' hosiery, direct to consumer. Undersell competition. Commission advanced. Liberal credit plan. No experience or capital necessary. Loverin & Browne Co., 1778 So. State, Chicago.

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaner, etc. Bigler Company X 683, Springfield, Illinois.

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

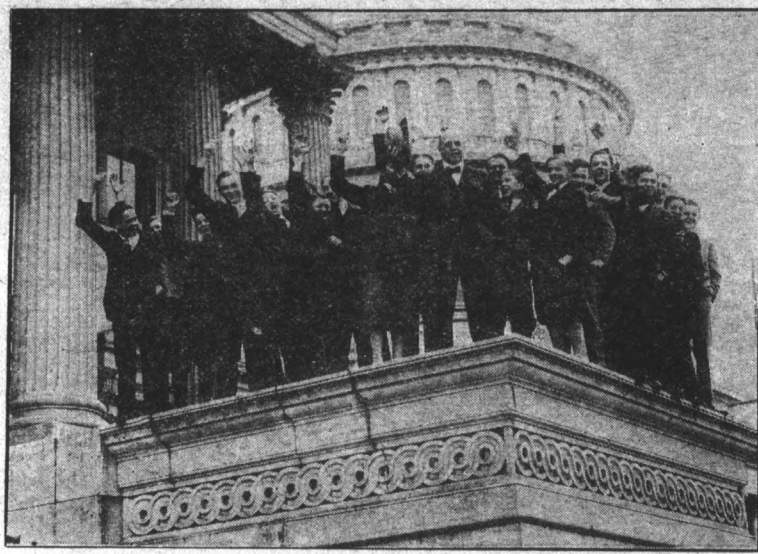
SALESMEN WANTED everywhere to represent us on liberal commission. The Clyde Nursery, Clyde, Ohio.

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner—They cost little and bring big results. See rates on this page.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



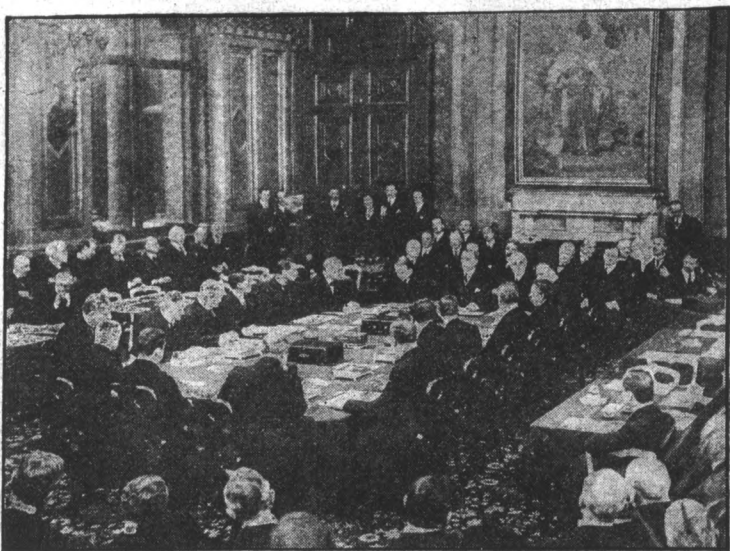
Elizabeth Metzger, winner of Barnard College Health Contest, attributes her health to swimming.



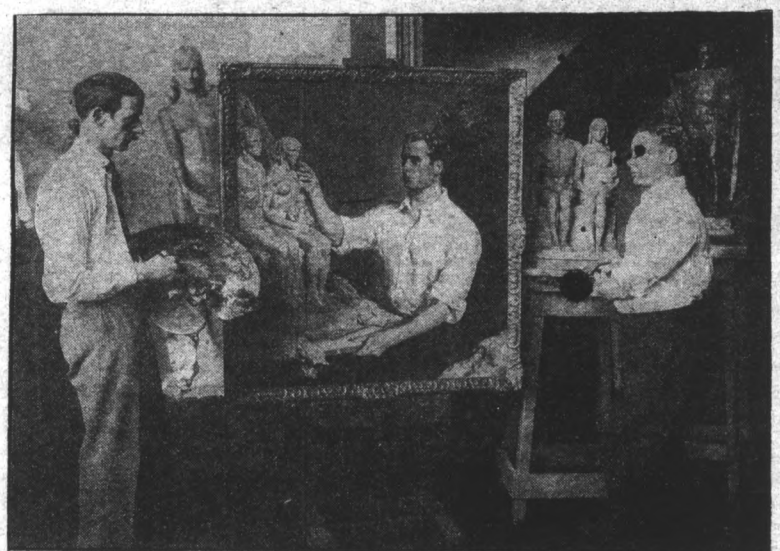
Nicholas Longworth, of Ohio, the new speaker of the House, cheers with the House pages, who, as a result of a new ruling, are older than they have been in previous years.



Late Pres. Roosevelt's grand-daughter unveiled this plaque, "The Long, Long Trail," in his honor.



In the "gold reception room" of the British foreign office in London, the historic Locarno Peace Treaty was signed on the first day of December, 1925.



Sidney E. Dickinson, A. N. A., is putting the finishing touches on his portrait of Bryant Baker, the well-known New York sculptor. Both have established enviable reputations in the art world.



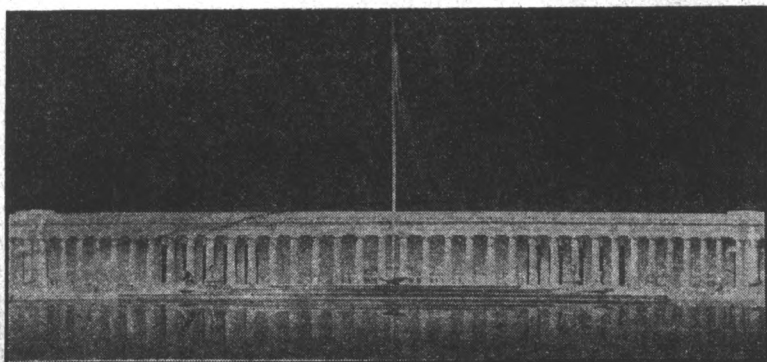
F. J. Catterlin, of California, invented this miniature horse, which he has named Cal's Colt. Betty Beverly is demonstrating it.



William Tyler Page, clerk of the House, read President's message to congress when it reconvened.



In the scramble for the 19,000 cases of rum, which drifted ashore in recent Florida storm, many autos were wrecked.



This design by John Russell Pope, New York architect, for the proposed Roosevelt memorial, was submitted to congress by the Roosevelt Memorial Association.



Exactly seven years after they first occupied Cologne, Germany, British troops of the army of occupation evacuated this territory. They first entered the city on December 1, 1918.