

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXVI. No. 2
Whole Number 4696

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 9, 1926

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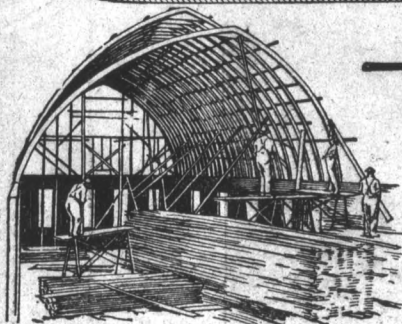


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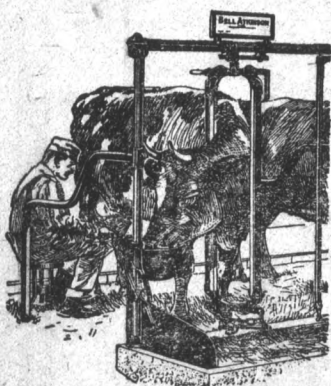
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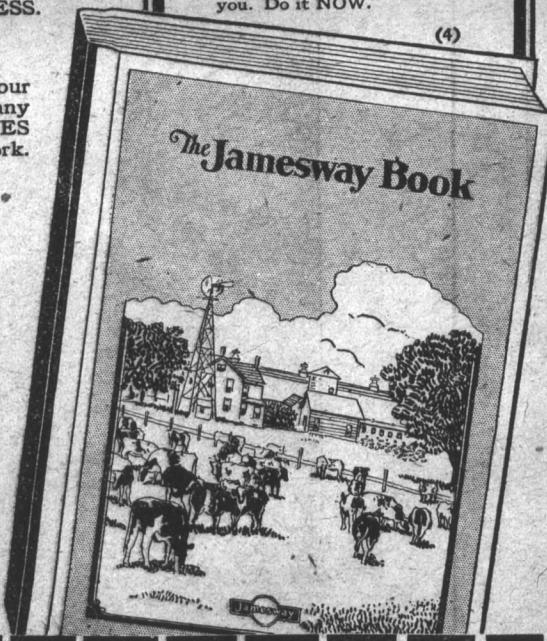


If you are thinking of building, remodeling, ventilating or buying anything in the line of equipment for your cow or horse barn, hog or poultry houses, then by all means get this book before you buy. It will save you a lot of money and give you a lot of valuable pointers on just what equipment will be best suited to your purpose. This Free book tells all about the Jamesway line of Equipment, Plans and Ventilation for cow and horse barns, hog and poultry houses and why they are better and cheaper. It also explains how the local Jamesway Service Man not only **SAVES** you a lot of money, but gives you much valuable help and the benefit of experience, which these men have gained in helping hundreds of farmers work out their equipping and building projects. This Service is an advantage of vast importance.

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VOLUME CLXVI

MICHIGAN FARMER

LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER II

Measuring the Strength of Horses

A Season's Experience Testing Teams in Different Sections of Michigan

By H. J. Gallagher

HOW much can a good team of horses pull? For years this has been a burning question among draft horse owners. Various methods have, from time to time, been tried, to measure the pulling power of teams, but without success. The stone boat used in many pulling contests, proved nothing definite. Every pull on the stone boat changed the surface, and even though the load remained the

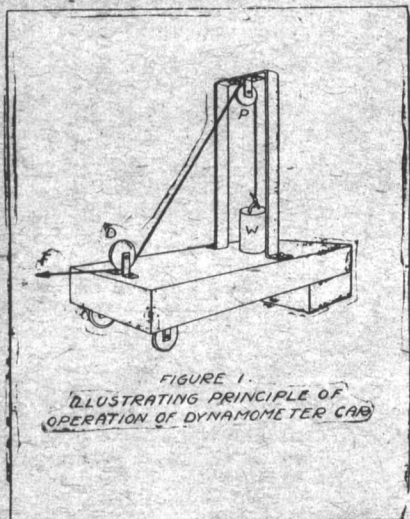


Figure 1.—This Diagram Shows the General Plan of the Dynamometer. same, each team pulled under different conditions. Furthermore, there was no way of determining the equivalent of such a pull with practical working conditions.

Under persistent pressure of the Horse Association of America, upon

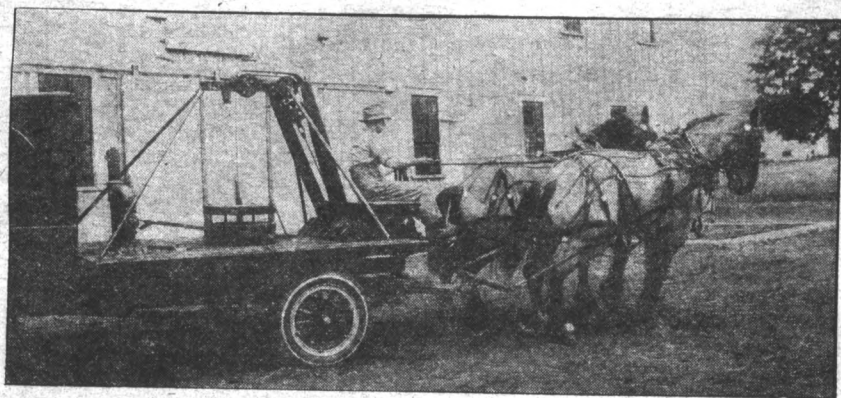
agricultural engineers, a machine was invented that will actually measure the pulling power of horses and mules. This machine is known as the Collins' Dynamometer, and is comparatively simple. The principle of testing is similar to lifting known weights out of a well twenty-seven and one-half feet deep, only in this instance the weights are mounted on a truck. The truck cannot move forward until the weights are lifted. While the weights are down, a valve is closed and the wheels are locked by hydraulic pressure. As soon as the horses exert enough energy to raise the weights, the valve opens and the wheels are released. The apparatus requires exactly the same draft, whether being drawn up hill, down hill, on the level, over plowed ground or a smooth surface. The footing of the team, however, is a determining factor of the tractive resistance they can overcome.

Figure 1 further explains the operation of the apparatus. This model consists of a piece of board with a cleat nailed under one end, and casters on the other. A strap iron brace, some ten inches high, supports the pulley (P). Another pulley (D) is fastened on the end of the board. A cord is attached to the weight (W), passed over pulley (P), and under pulley (D). The weight rests on the board. A pull on the cord at (F) slides the board, but does not lift the weight. To lift the weight it is necessary to hold back on

the board. After the weight is lifted and the brake on the board released, the board will move forward, and as long as the weight is kept suspended, the board keeps moving in the direction the force is being applied to hold the weight up, yet the only energy being expended is that necessary to keep the weight up. In other words, it is the resultant of two forces acting at P, that moves the board without in-

ance on any surface. A seventeen-pound pull keeps a ton in motion on steel; on concrete a thirty-three-pound tractive pull is required; 57.8 pound on brick; 77.7 pound on asphalt, and 134 pound on a dirt road, although the surface of a dirt road varies much more than the other surfaces mentioned. This machine shows scientifically the wonderful reserve strength and great utility value of horses and mules for city and farm work.

At Michigan fairs last fall, teams developed all the way from 8.6 horsepower



Michigan State College Dynamometer Car. Note How This Team is Getting Set to Pull Together, and the Terrific Strain that Will Come on Hocks.

creasing the pull at F. The dynamometer works in exactly the same way.

This machine registers only a tractive pull. A tractive pull is the pull required to keep a load in motion. Road surfaces govern tractive pull. Steel offers the least tractive resist-

er to twenty-one horsepower, and exerted a tractive pull of 2,400 pounds to 2,875 pounds, the state record in the heavy class of teams weighing over 3,000 pounds. This record was made by a team weighing 3,315 pounds, owned by Mr. G. Vanderbeck, of Alma. (Continued on page 50).

The Story of Joe

After Failing He Has More Than Made Good at Farming in Michigan

By Burt Wermuth

ON very few occasions have exhibits of potatoes of higher quality been brought together than at the 1925 potato show held at Gaylord. Among the prize-winning potatoes at this show, were those grown, selected, and exhibited by Joe Koscielniak, a Polish youth, who has just rounded into his twenties. The story of how Joe came to be a good farmer, should prove an inspiration to thousands of young men on the farms of Michigan.

He is not a native of this state. Nine years ago, when Joe was fifteen, he came to Michigan from a Pennsylvania mining town with his parents and three brothers. They remained in Detroit a short time before journeying to Otsego county, where they bought and moved onto a 360-acre farm.

Here they faced some real disadvantages. The price paid for the farm was ten thousand dollars. There were no habitable buildings, and the downpayment they were able to make was small. A still more important handicap to them was their total lack of farming experience. Also, five of the nine years since this farm was purchased constitute one of the most serious periods of agricultural depression through which the American farmers have passed.

As a result of these handicaps, the

first two years on this farm were very discouraging. Their working capital became exhausted, and hope was at a low ebb. As a last resort, one of the



Joe Looking at the Photographer.

brothers, who had gone away to a seminary to prepare himself for religious work, was appealed to in the hope of protecting a portion, at least, of the money already invested in the land and buildings.

This brother was acquainted with a

Polish banker in Grand Rapids, who was called in to analyze the case. He visited the farm and carefully went over the whole affair with Joe and his family. It was agreed that the lack of experience was largely at the bottom of their failure. Therefore, a plan was devised whereby the principles of good farm management could be put into practice. Since the father was unable to speak English, Joe, who was then only in his teens, was called upon to take over the management of the farm.

Here was the original plan: One of the older brothers was to hire out to some good farmer, that he might earn some ready cash, and also gain helpful experience and information to be used later at home. His wages were to be used to defray a portion of the expense necessary in hiring an experienced farm manager for the home farm. These plans, however, never materialized.

As the banker was conferring with the family in completing the arrangements, he observed on the table in the farm home, the farm page of a local paper, and from it learned that an agricultural agent was on duty in the county. With this information, it was

decided that Joe was to call upon this farming expert, to have him go over the situation, and to follow whatever plans he might suggest.

This was done, and from that time, seven years ago, conditions on this farm have improved. The proceeds from the 1925 crops will pay off all indebtedness. A good herd of cattle has been developed. The farm is becoming more fertile each succeeding year, and the buildings are in good shape. Besides, Joe has found time outside of the duties on the farm, to aid others of his own nationality in putting their farming business on a more substantial basis.

He has gone much farther than this. Last spring, help was needed to promote boys' and girls' club work in Otsego county. There were no funds available for this extension effort; but the need for the work was most urgent. Joe was asked whether he would accept the job of promoting this club work, in case the funds could be secured. His answer shows the manner of young man he is. "If you feel that I am capable of doing this good work," he said, "I will do it without pay, as an appreciation of what already has been done for me and my people by the county agent." So, since last May, (Continued on page 33).

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1925

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

 Editors and Proprietors
 1632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
 Telephone Randolph 1530

 NEW YORK OFFICE, 120 W. 42nd St.
 CHICAGO OFFICE, 508 South Dearborn St.
 CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
 PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 261-263 South Third St.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

 One Year, 52 issues \$1.00
 Three Years, 156 issues \$2.00
 Five Years, 260 issues \$3.00

All Sent Postpaid.

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RATES OF ADVERTISING

55 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$7.70 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.05 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any time. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan. Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation.

VOLUME CLXVI

NUMBER TWO

DETROIT, JANUARY 9, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

The Selfish Man's Prayer

THE selfish man's prayer runs something like this: "O, Lord, bless me and my wife, and my son, John, and his wife; us four and no more, Amen." At times it appears that we are endeavoring to build up a big business in the sale of farm products on just such a narrow basis as this selfish man shows.

In fact, at the present time, there are two institutions in the state, owned and operated by two groups of farmers, and selling the same product, where the above selfish prayer is being prayed. One is trying, in every possible way, "to get the other."

These men are heralders of cooperation as the hope of the farmer. But they are not practitioners of cooperation. Fighting as they are, they cannot expect to even prove to themselves, or to others, that cooperation will bring permanent benefits to the agricultural class.

To get anywhere with a cooperative program, we must have the spirit of Artemus Ward, who said, "You scratch my back, and I'll scratch yours." We must do more than utter the principle of cooperation to prove its value; it must be actually tried. Instead of strife, would-be cooperators must actually work together. More and more will the golden rule have to creep into the business life of farmers, as well as into the activities of other groups.

The Most Important Time

THE holiday season is past. It is now time to look forward. This is the "layout" period of another season. It is the "getting ready" time. These are important days—more important, perhaps, than any other days of the year. We do not generally look at the matter that way, but it is true.

In this planning business, some can act more intelligently than others can. They can do this because, some time in the past years, they made plans, not for a year, but for several years. For instance, they started a set of books—planned for definite records of the many branches of their farm business. These men will have a real advantage over the man without such records.

Would it not be a wise move for

hundreds and thousands of farmers in Michigan to lay out now a five-year program as to crop rotations, live stock procedure, building improvement and home development; and then base the whole matter on a set of financial records? Naturally, these plans could, and would, be changed from time to time, but they would give a general goal towards which one could work.

Here is a phase of this matter of planning that should receive careful attention. It is to make farm life, so far as possible, self-supporting. Take, for instance, the farm garden. On most farms, it is not living up to its possibilities. The garden should contribute more to the living of the family. It, also, can be made to cut tremendously into the budget allowed for doctor bills.

Then there is the living for the live stock. Occasionally feed can be purchased more cheaply than grown. But that is not so on the average farm. The reason why such a large per cent of the live stock of the country is grown on general farms, is that the bulk of the feed required can be provided cheaper, direct from the fields, than from any other source. The good farmer can get the maximum of feeding nutrients at the minimum of costs. Legume hay and pasture, and silage cut feeding costs to the bone. Proper planning will provide the live stock department with these and other economies.

In fact, there are few departments of the farm that will not respond to better planning. January is the month for carefully working out the main features, as well as the details, of the farm program. If this is done well, in all probability, it will be the most profitable time spent on many farms during 1926. Discovering the right kind of a farm program is what led Joe, whose story appears on another page of this issue, from failure to success. It will assist scores of others to gain a better competence and greater satisfaction from their present acreage.

Michigan Apple Sauce

APPLE sauce is great; our family are great consumers of it, from Ma and Pa, all the way down the line. And Michigan Greenings make the finest apple sauce you ever put in your mouth.

In a way, as consumers who buy apples, it is to our profit that Michigan isn't way up in "G" when it comes to growing apples. We can buy seconds and make as good apple sauce as we can with the firsts. But, when it comes to buying apples to put in the fruit dish, we find our fellow customers of the fruit store buying western apples. In fact, we confess that sometimes we do it, too, because often we can not find good enough Michigan apples to make the fruit dish look fancy.

Western apples are not grown for the apple sauce trade, but, unintentionally, Michigan apples often are. The Michigan apple industry is not standardized, and organized, as it should be. It is foolish to spend money advertising now, as standardization and organization come first. Also, the polyglot lot of varieties—we have in Michigan's orchards are doing enough to advertise Michigan fruit—unfavorably.

In the variety testing orchards of the experiment station, there are some three or four hundred varieties, every one of which can be found in some Michigan orchard. Now, instead of three hundred varieties, a baker's dozen would be a plenty. With that number well-grown, we could put Michigan apples on the map in competition with any other.

Here's another apple proposition, the Duchess apple. Fruit growers went crazy over that variety a few years ago. Now production is so large that one can't even sell them for apple sauce, but have to make apple sauce from them at home.

Michigan apple grower's greatest need is the growing of a standard list of varieties. Cutting out many of the nondescript varieties, or grafting them over, is the only solution of that problem.

Marking Foreign Seeds

A BILL providing for the dyeing of foreign seeds imported into this country, has been introduced in the house of representatives, by Congressman John C. Ketcham, of Michigan, and in the senate by Senator Gooding, of Iowa. Michigan is very much interested in this measure, not only because much of our imported seed is of no value to our farmers, but also because it will aid in protecting and promoting the seed business of the state.

An old bill gave the secretary of agriculture authority to dye imported alfalfa and clover seeds. The new bill goes further. It provides that no seed shall be imported unless it is dyed. Another provision is, that a certain colored dye will be used on all seed from a particular country.

Clover tests in this state, and other states, have demonstrated beyond a doubt the futility of using seed from Italy, France, and several other exporting countries. These tests were started in 1921. The results each year have furnished ample evidence for urging the fullest support of the above bill.

It is to be hoped, therefore, that many Michigan farmers will take this matter up by correspondence with their representatives and senators at Washington, to the end that the efficiency of our farms may be greatly increased through the use of a more uniformly high grade of seeds.

Farm to Consumer

THE predominating thought of both producers and consumers, is that the road which foodstuffs travel should be as short as possible. In many ways, the producer and the consumer are being brought closer together.

Chief among them is the roadside stand, which good roads and the automobile have developed. Years ago there was little thought that the consumer would come to the producer for his wants—the problems then being the means of getting the food to the consumer.

Mail and express shipments have also brought the farmer's market closer to him in quite a few instances. Farmers peddling in the city from house to house, is another method used.

But these methods only take care of a very small amount of the food products which must go to market. The great bulk must travel through the regular avenues of trade, through the much criticized, but very necessary middleman.

These regular channels are far from antiquated. Competition makes them efficient. Chain stores which buy and sell direct, are great factors in economically handling the food requirements of our urban people.

Our system of business is the result of years of experience. It can not be supplanted, or radically changed; but as time shows us the way, it will gradually be improved upon.

An interesting fact in this regard is the recent report of Postmaster General New, which states that the producer-to-consumer mailing plan for farm products, which the post office tried during the past year, is a failure.

The Thirteen Problems

OUR thought is that farmers have innumerable problems, and we believe that most farmers agree with us. One might well say that there are problems to the right of them; problems to the left of them; and problems in front of them, but still the farmers charge on,

and are making considerable headway.

However, recently this maze of problems has been clarified; the problems have been classified under thirteen heads, if you please, by President Barrett, of the National Farmers' Union.

These thirteen subjects would have given good cause for superstition to work some years ago, but nowadays farmers have ceased planting potatoes by the moon, or watching the ground hog for the duration of winter. So thirteen should not have any significance, even though it relates to such unpleasant things as problems.

The thirteen problems are: Fire insurance, life insurance, grain marketing, freight rates, legislation, banking, marketing, education, live stock, inland waterways, correlation of cooperative associations, cost of production, and credit associations.

Casual thought would lead one to think that these do not involve the real next-to-the-ground farmers; but insurance, legislation, freight rates, etc., are of interest to each one of us. Such things have been found necessities in modern business, and should also be necessities in modern farming.

Nothin'

THE other day Jim Hudson says to me, "Say, Hy, ain't it cold? It's zero." I says, "That's nothin'."

Then Jim says, "But zero is somethin'." It's cold.

That kinda got me ta thinkin'. Zero is nothin', alright, but there's lots o' times when nothin' is somethin'. Fer inst., zero feels like somethin' lots more'n seventy-five in the shade.

Zero means red noses and puttin' on more clothes. Even some o' the flappers put on more at zero than at ninety in the shade. So it looks like ninety in the shade is more like nothin' than zero, speakin' o' woman's clothes. Zero means breakin' the ice ta let the



stock drink. It gives me goose pimples every time I see stock drinkin' ice water in zero weather. Zero makes the bed feel awful good in the mornin'. Zero makes hard work fer the old oak burner. You kin toast your shins by it, but you freeze your back. Zero puts pep into you, though, 'cause you gotta go fast to keep Jack Frost from gettin' you.

There's lots o' other times when nothin' means somethin'. It means sufferin' ta some folkses, and etc. No food, no clothin', and etc.; it must be awful ta have nothin'. Nothin' is one o' the hardest things ta get along with there is. Nothin' ta do, nothin' ta see, nothin' ta hear, nothin' fer fun; wouldn't that be awful? Might as well be dead; fer ta live, there's gotta be somethin', and the more o' somethin' the better it is. Life itself is somethin', and death seems like nothin'. But, no, that ain't right; death is one o' the somethinest things there is. Fer inst., that's when they give you flowers. But that's nothin' 'cause you can't appreciate 'em.

The two greatest things in life is nothin' and somethin'. Some folkses is got so much o' somethin' they do nothin'. But there's lots o' folkses what would like ta do somethin' but ain't got nothin' ta do it with. Most o' us is got a mixture o' nothin' and somethin' which keeps us busy, and that's the right way ta have it. You kin make somethin' outa nothin' if you know how. That's what I've been tryin' ta do with this articule.

Sofie says she got nothin' when she got me, and she's tryin' ta make somethin' out o' it. Anyhow, I know she's tryin' awful hard ta do somethin' with me. But I kin say that I got SOME-THIN' in big letters when I got Sofie. She's so much o' somethin' I can't do nothin' with her. HY SYCKLE.

Do the Job a Little Better

That is the Secret of Success, Says the Author in His "Success Talk to Farm Boys"

By William G. McAdoo

I HAVE been asked to tell you what quality I think will help you most to success, either as business men or farmers. This is what may be called a "tall" order, because success does not depend upon any one quality; it depends upon a combination of qualities. If, however, I should limit my remarks to what I think is the most important factor in the success of an individual, whether in farming or in any other calling, I would say this:

The surest road to success for anybody is to do the work or the task allotted to him, better than anybody ever did it before.

No matter how humble the work, or insignificant the task, do it better than anybody else ever did it, if that be possible. If you go at your work in this spirit, you will get results. The boy who has this kind of determination will do his work better than the boy who hasn't it, and who doesn't work in that spirit. The willing boy, the eager boy, the hustling boy, whose mind and heart are in his work, will out-distance all the other kinds of

boys, and sooner or later his employer will fix his eye on him and give him promotion when opportunity offers.

I have very little confidence in the thing that people call "luck." Most "luck" comes from what one does for himself. Every boy and every man creates largely his own opportunity. If you work hard enough, and intelligently enough, and show that you have ability and character, it won't be long before it is recognized, and the minute it comes to be recognized, then

opportunity will always be seeking you.

Take the case of a lawyer: As soon as he begins to show that he tries his cases as well, or better, than the other lawyers in the community, people who need the services of a lawyer will be attracted to him, and the first thing he knows, he has all the practice he can take care of. It is so in all walks of life. The boy or the man who proves his ability, is sought after for the best positions, and is given the best opportunities, because he creates

them by his own ability and his own force.

Learn to rely on yourself, and do your task, as I said before, better than anybody else ever did it before you, and you will certainly get there on the farm, in business, or in professional life.

I was brought up partly on a farm myself. Many times have I chopped wood, picked cotton, milked cows, and washed dishes, and have done almost every kind of chore about a house and on a farm. But it is an experience of which I am proud, because it fitted me in a larger degree for the bigger tasks of life, than I would have been had I not been compelled to shift for myself.

This is a land of rare opportunity, and the American boy has a great heritage of freedom and liberty and independence. What a glorious thing it is to have such a birthright, and what a splendid chance every American boy has to make a career for himself that will shed lustre on his country, and prove himself worthy of the distinction of being an American citizen.

Where There's a Will There's a Way

How One Farmer Solved the Liming Problem

By H.H. Barnum

THE use of marl in the correction of soil acidity is a well-established practice wherever the hand of nature has made the material available. Frequently, however, a farmer living in close proximity to a marl deposit, finds the cost of getting it out to be prohibitive, and either falls back upon the use of limestone, which must be shipped in from distant quarries, or tries to get along as best he can with an acid soil.

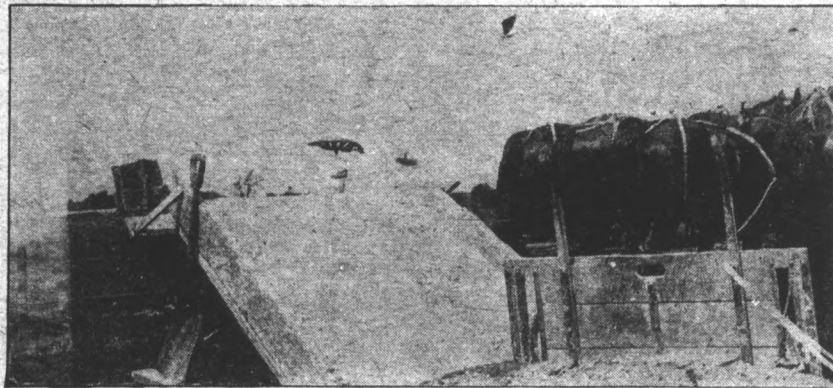
It is this "getting along" with acid soil that has been, and still is, rapidly depleting the productive powers of large numbers of Michigan farms. Originally producing bountiful yields, hundreds of farms, through repeated cropping, have become so depleted of humus and plant-food that their cultivation is no longer profitable. To make the situation worse, along with depletion of fertility, has come this acid condition that practically eliminates the growing of clover and similar legumes.

Any plan or system, therefore, that has for its object the bringing back of these lands to where they can again be profitably tilled, must, of necessity, begin with the neutralization of the soil acidity so that legumes can have their proper place in the rotation.

At this point is often found a fine example of what is called a "vicious circle." The farm produces so poorly that no funds are available with which to buy lime or marl; without lime or marl no clover can be grown; without the beneficial effects of clover the condition of the farm steadily grows worse, and the income becomes less and less, making still more remote the possibility of purchasing the neutralizing materials. This condition is the cause of some empty farm houses and untilled acres in southwestern Michigan.

Frequently, however, are found those possessing the power of initiative, even though handicapped by limited capital, who break from the "vicious circle" and go off on the tangent of lime, legumes, and better farming. Such a man is one, John L. R. Cook, who, a short time ago, bought a farm near the Indiana line in Cass county.

Mr. Cook found himself on a farm much as described above. It had been farmed for nearly a century. Its fertility was depleted and the soil was



This Equipment Consists of a Chute From the Marl Pile to the Spreader, Making the Loading of Marl Easy.

so acid that legumes could not be grown. Without legumes Mr. Cook saw no chance of acquiring the herd of pure-bred cattle that formed part of his vision when he bought the place. Instead of giving up, and, after the manner of many of his neighbors, going to work in the factories of Elkhart nearby, he determined to begin at the bottom and get the soil in such condition that it would grow clover and alfalfa. Even though short of funds, he

accomplished this in a wholesale way that is unusual, to say the least.

The usual procedure in liming a farm is to lime only a field or so each year, hence several years must elapse before all the fields are treated. Cook did not want to prolong the job in this fashion, and, seeing a chance to get enough marl to do the job, snapped it up.

In the edge of a lake about two miles distant from his home, is a marl

deposit, and nearby was part of the outfit for getting the marl out. He fixed up the outfit and arranged with the owner of the marl to dig it out on shares. With the help of only one hired man he dug and drew to his farm 1,150 yards of marl, besides selling 500 yards. The marl was put in piles along the edge of the fields.

During the spring and summer, after it had dried out, the marl was spread on the land with a manure spreader. The loading of the material into the spreader is something of a job, but Mr. Cook devised a system of loading that cut down expense and increased the amount of work done. He made a chute to run from the pile to the edge of the spreader, and up this chute the marl was pulled by horse-power, using a scraper about five feet wide. In this way it was only the work of a very few minutes to put on a load.

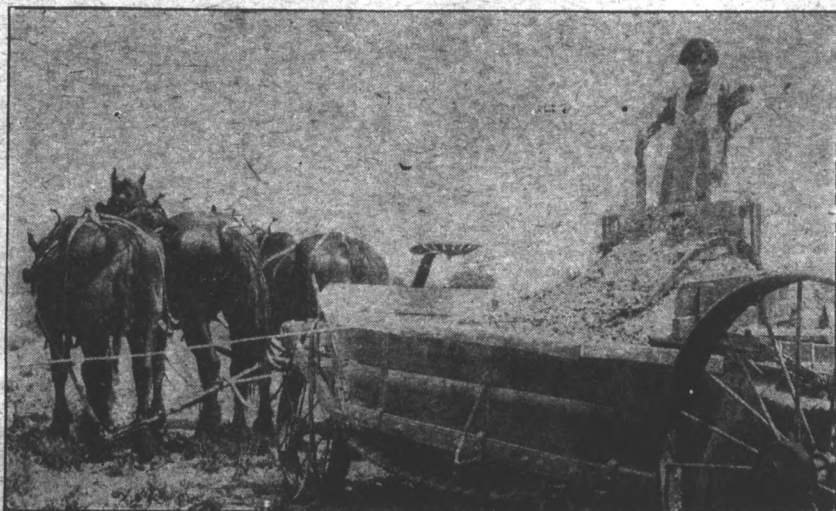
Below is given some interesting data on the enterprise.

Size of farm, acres	132
Total marl applied, yards	1,150
Amount per acre, yards	8.7
Cost Per Yard.	
Digging	\$.47
Hauling56
Spreading44
Total	\$1.47

These figures do not represent the cash outlay, but include both what was paid out in cash, and what the work of the men and teams was worth at reasonable wages. It will be noted that the application of marl was rather heavy, 8.7 yards per acre. While a lighter application would doubtless have answered, the larger amount guarantees that the job will not have to be repeated for many years.

In addition to the mining, hauling, and spreading of the marl, the usual farm work was done, as is shown by the fact that the year's program included putting out twenty-two acres of rye, twenty-five acres of corn, twenty-seven acres of sweet clover and alfalfa, and the preparation of another twenty-two acres for fall crops. All work was done with horses.

Thus one man has solved the preliminary part of his problem of restoring and maintaining soil fertility. And that, too, without much cash outlay. With the aid of the three L's, lime, legumes, and live stock, he has reason to feel that he is well started on the road to successful farming.



A Common Scraper is Used to Hoist the Marl up the Chute from the Dry Piles Into the Spreader.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

TARIFF TALK

If the government is sincere in seeking to protect the farmers," says Secretary Doran, of the United States Sugar Association, "why does it not amend the tariff law applying to sugar, so as to provide for a minimum guaranty to the farmer, say, of nine dollars per ton, so he would not have to be in continuous controversy with the beet factories about the price?" He said that England has just provided a subsidy of twenty-one shillings, six pence per one hundred weight, to promote domestic beet sugar production, but with a proviso that the beet farmer must be paid a minimum price of forty-four shillings, or \$10.55 per ton, while most beet factory promoters have offered English farmers a minimum of \$12.96 per ton, and some as much as \$17.76 per ton.

Advocating equal tariff protection for the farmer, Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, said he was a believer in the protective tariff system. It has been helpful to farmers, especially the tariff on wheat, cattle, wool, dairy products, and sugar. But he believed that, all in all, the farmer has had the short end of the present tariff system. The farmer is undoubtedly at a great disadvantage, for, as a seller, he is obliged to take the world price, and as a buyer he must pay prices advanced by protection.

ASK INVESTIGATION OF SUGAR BEET INDUSTRY.

At a meeting of the Michigan Agricultural Economic Committee at Lansing, December 9, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Due to unprecedented conditions which have made both the production of sugar beets, and the manufacture of beet sugar unprofitable, the Michigan Agricultural Economics Committee deems governmental action necessary to stabilize and perpetuate our domestic beet sugar industry. Under present contract terms for sugar beets and prevailing sugar prices, beet sugar manufacturers cannot operate without a heavy loss; and with present labor costs, beet growers cannot produce beets at a lower contract price. Therefore, in behalf of our sugar beet industry, we appeal to the tariff commission and the President of the United States for a careful investigation of the conditions surrounding this industry, and such upward revision of the tariff on sugar as may be necessary to stabilize and perpetuate this important industry.

With respect to national agricultural conditions and legislation, the committee adopted the following resolution: "Whereas, we believe that under present economic conditions it is impossible for the farmer to realize a profit, and believing that the farm situation in the United States is at a crisis of the first magnitude, we see a ray of hope in the fight of the farmers of the great agricultural west for better prices for farm products. We believe the farmer's dollar should be put on a footing with the industrial dollar. Therefore, we heartily endorse the effort of the western farmers to work out a possible plan for the handling of a surplus of farm products in the United States."

FARMERS INSIST ON A READJUSTMENT.

SENATOR ARTHUR CAPPER, of Kansas, said there is a feeling throughout the west, that there has got to be a readjustment of the tariff program to give the farmers equal tariff benefits with industry; that he was

in entire sympathy with the movement for equality for agriculture along the lines contemplated in the McNary-Haugen plan. "If the experts in Washington will get down to brass tacks, some solution of the farmer's problem will be worked out. Unless this question is settled satisfactorily to the farmers, the protected manufacturers will find that the entire protective tariff system will be in danger. Unless the tariff is equalized, we are going to see a great tariff upheaval."

FARM SURPLUS QUESTION GETS ENCOURAGEMENT.

POWERFUL pressure from the middle west, it appears, has convinced the administration that the disposal of the farm surplus is really a serious problem. Following a conference with President Coolidge, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine has issued a statement in which he gives much encouragement to the export commission idea. It is now definitely announced that the administration is prepared to indorse conservative legislation designed to aid the disposal of surplus farm products in the export trade by means of a government agency. But the administration still insists that it will not go to the extent of putting the government into the business of buying and selling and fixing farm prices.

FOOD EXPORTS ARE LOW.

THE department of agriculture reports indicate that our net food exports for the crop year 1925-26 may fall below the annual average for the five years immediately preceding the war, and may even approach the low mark of 1913-14, when this country imported almost as much in the way of foodstuffs as it exported.

ANOTHER FARM SURPLUS BILL.

SENATOR CURTIS, of Kansas, a prominent administration leader, has introduced a bill proposing an agricultural corporation to be known as the Inter State Farm Marketing Association, with a revolving fund of \$10,

000,000, similar to the Yoakum plan considered in the last session of congress. It is claimed that this is the only bill, out of the large number introduced, dealing with the farm surplus, that does not actually put the government into the business of buying and selling farm products.

A bill by Congressman Boies, of Iowa, provides for the payment of an export bounty of forty cents per bushel on all wheat exported.

THE TARIFF ON CATTLE.

THAT the tariff fails to protect the cattle industry, was asserted by Doctor Edminster, of the institute of economics. Nevertheless, he admitted that since imports now slightly exceed exports, the tariff duties are beginning to have some effect on domestic prices. If the present tariff duties are continued, they will tend to raise domestic prices, and hence to increase the profits of many producers, but this will lead to the substitution of other foods.

STANDARD OF LIVING HIGH.

THE United States produced and consumed more goods in 1925 in proportion to population, than ever before in its history. Our standard of living has, therefore, been the highest in our history, and is, of course, the highest in the world. This improvement, however, has been greater in the urban centers than in agricultural communities.

WILL ARTICHOKE BEAT THE BEET?

THE movement to boost the popularity of corn sugar as a means of utilizing some of the surplus corn crop, is stirring up considerable interest in the Jerusalem artichoke, from which levulose sugar is produced. The federal government is urged by Senator Howell, of Nebraska, to foster the development of the artichoke sugar industry. He says that sugar made from artichokes is more concentrated, and sweeter, than the sugar secured from beets. The experiments conducted by the bureau of standards have indicated that the cost of production is less than that of beet sugar, while the artichokes can be grown in nearly every section of the United States. It is proposed

that the government aid in developing the new industry by appropriating money to erect and equip a factory and encourage farmers to take up the growing of artichokes for the purpose of supplying the factory with the necessary raw materials.

TO INDORSE WOOL STANDARDS.

WITH much progress being made in Europe toward the settlement of international standards for wool, as a result of the recent conference between the United States wool standardization committee and organizations representing the wool trade of Great Britain and other European countries, it is proposed by the department of agriculture to hold a series of public hearings in the United States, at which the wool trade here will be asked to endorse the grades as international standards after sets of the completed grades have been submitted to the Bradford Chamber of Commerce.

News of the Week

Serious illness has made it necessary for General Pershing to return home from South America, where he was on diplomatic work. His illness, it is said, will cause permanent injury to his health.

That American films are popular in Germany is indicated by the fact that Germany's strongest moving picture company signed up for the films of a half-dozen American producing companies.

Statistics show that there were 67,232 more cars of freight loaded in December, than in the same month last year.

The shooting of a sky rocket to the moon will be probable within the next ten years, according to Watson Davis, editor of Science Service.

The anthracite coal miners and the owners have decided to remain in conference until some sort of peace terms are reached.

The Henry Ford interests expect to establish an aeroplane line, with daily service, from Detroit to Grand Rapids, in the near future.

The ex-Shah Ahmed of Persia, recently committed suicide because life was too hard for him.

Pat Crowe, once famous as a rich bandit, was recently arrested in New York for begging. He said he would rather beg than steal.

Ezra Meeker, who blazed the Oregon trail in an ox-cart seventy-five years ago, toured it in an automobile in 1906, and flew over it in 1924, expects to have marble milestones all along the trail within twenty years. He is ninety-five years old, and expects to finish the job.

The Michigan Bell Telephone Company reports that there are 500,000 telephones in the state.

Over fifty people lost their lives as the result of the cold spell which recently prevailed throughout the country.

An American composer, W. Frank Harling, is planning to write a jazz opera in three acts, based on American life.

Three hundred were arrested in Detroit as gamblers, in a recent drive on gambling joints.

Spain is endeavoring to lift the embargo America has against Spanish fruit.

As a reminder of his suppression of revolt, Marshall Chang Tso-lin, the Manchurian dictator, had the head and limbs of General Kuo, the defeated general, and his wife, shown about the city of Mukden, China.

The American Federation of Labor refuses to send a committee to Russia to investigate labor conditions there, because it is thought to be a communist move.

The newspapers of London, England, suspend publication for two days at Christmas time, each year.

The Edward J. Lawrence, the last six-masted sailing vessel to sail the seven seas, was destroyed by fire at Portland, Maine.

Depositors who lost money due to the failure of the Jacob Bunn bank, at Springfield, Illinois, forty-eight years ago, will be paid all losses, plus interest for fifty years, amounting to twenty-eight and one-half per cent of their deposits, by the heirs of Jacob Bunn.

How to Settle the Coal Strike



COOPERATIVE MARKETING BILLS.

BEFORE congress adjourned for the holidays, Secretary Jardine's co-operative marketing measure was introduced in the house by Chairman Haugen, of the committee on agriculture, and in the senate by Senator McNary, of Oregon. It will be commonly known as the administration bill to distinguish it from the old McNary-Haugen export corporation bill, which Senator McNary has reintroduced in the senate.

The revised Dickinson bill, a modified McNary-Haugen bill, is to be introduced January 4. Chairman Haugen announces that the house agricultural committee will start hearings on these bills January 11.

FAVORS EXPORT DUTY METHOD.

IF the government must take a hand in the disposal of surplus farm products, Dr. T. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange, favors the old David Lubin export bounty plan. This would not require complex machinery in government boards of commissions. It would not affect fluctuations of prices, and farmers would get the full benefit of the bounty. The domestic price would be the world price, plus the bounty. If you are going to help the farmer, this is the better way, according to Doctor Atkeson; in fact, the only way to equalize the farmer's dollar.

MIXED GOODS TO BE LABELED.

A SIGNIFICANT point in Senator Capper's new truth-in-fabrics bill, is that in labeling mixed goods there must be given the minimum percentage of virgin wool, and maximum content of any other ingredient.

Doctor Atkeson, of the grange, is hopeful that the committee will report favorably on the new Capper bill, and he cannot see any reason why anyone could possibly object to it as now drafted.

WOULD PROMOTE AMERICAN POTASH MINING.

THERE is a growing belief that efforts should be renewed to find ways and means of developing the different potash deposits in this country for the purpose of rendering them available and freeing our fertilizer users from the foreign potash monopoly. Under the terms of a bill by Senator Sheppard, of Texas, the department of agriculture would be authorized to determine the location and extent of potash deposits in this country.

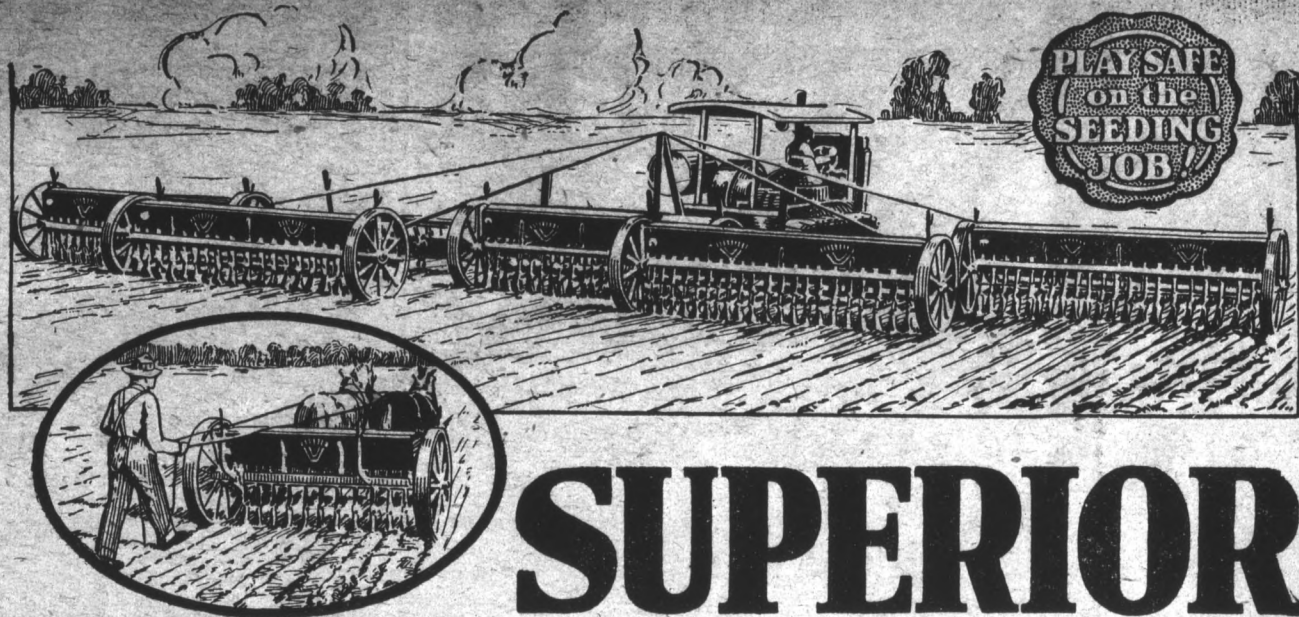
RUSSIA TURNS TO CORN AND HOGS.

THERE has been a tremendous increase in corn production in Russia in the last few years. This information comes from Professor Dalerian Ossinsky, of the Russian Academy of Agriculture at Moscow, who has been in this country for several months investigating our agricultural conditions, and is now visiting the department of agriculture at Washington.

As this increased production was made without regard to market outlets, the Russian farmers had more corn than they knew what to do with. To dispose of the surplus, they are now going extensively into the hog business, which will bring them into direct competition with the United States in European markets. Professor Ossinsky says that every packing plant in Russia is running full blast, erected to handle the increased hog production.

The Fort Madison, Iowa, mayor fined himself, along with thirty others, for breaking traffic rules.

The house of representatives, in Washington, voted 19 to 17 in favor of the treasury department's prohibition enforcement appropriation.



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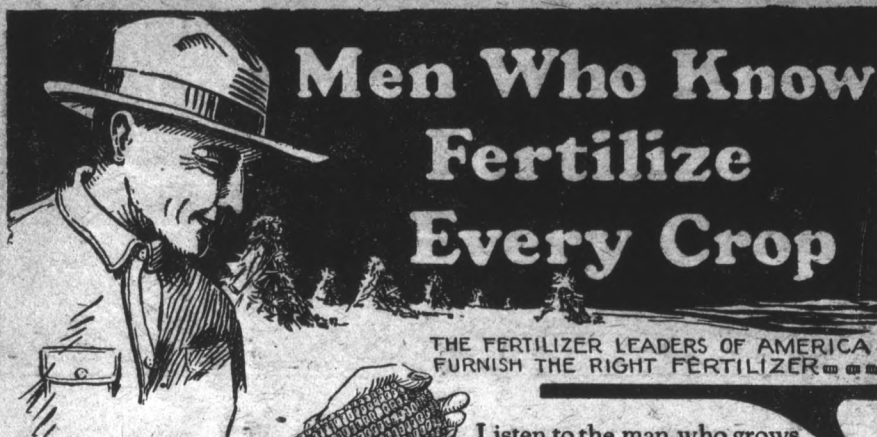
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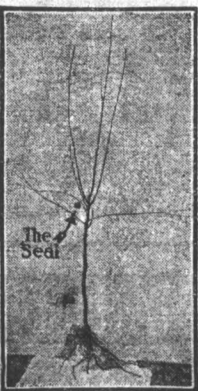


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PURCHASE CANCELS LEASE.

Signed lease for three years to a farm, with understanding (not written), that at any time I have down payment asked, I can buy place. Does buying of this farm cancel lease to same? In lease there was nothing mentioned in regard to repairs. Who is supposed to do this? Owner wrote me, asking me to have building insured, and that he would pay me. I did so, but no mention has ever been made of payment. Insurance is in owner's name. Does he have to pay me? One year is up August 4, and I am trying to get money enough to buy.—W. O. L.

Purchase of farm by tenant causes lease to merge in the ownership of the fee, and puts end to lease. Tenant is entitled to no repairs not promised in the lease, nor is he bound to make any not promised, except to repair damages done by himself. Owner is liable on promise to pay for insurance obtained.—Rood.

RIGHT TO CHILDREN'S WAGES.

Have a daughter, sixteen years of age, working. She refuses to give me any of her pay, and refuses to come home and help when I am sick. Can I draw her money? We are poor people and have to work hard to make a living. She draws her money and is running around spending it.—H. F.

Unless she has been emancipated, the father, and if he is dead, the mother, is entitled to her earnings till of age. The right to services of the child is because of the duty of the parent to support and to defray expense of same.—Rood.

WAGES OF ROAD WORKERS.

Has the town board any authority over the highway commissioner in regard to paying wages?—A. E. K.

Compiled Laws 1915, Section 4327, and following, provide that the highway improvement funds shall be expended by the highway commissioner under direction of the town board; and that the highway commissioner shall employ and direct the employment of such help as he shall determine necessary and advisable. It would seem that the town board has supervisory control through their right to control expenditure of money.—Rood.

MORTGAGE STILL HOLDS.

A. mortgaged his farm to B. Then let the taxes go by until the state bid them in; then A. came to B. and got money to redeem, and got the state's deed in A's name. Does this affect the mortgage?—J. H.

The property is still liable on the mortgage.—Rood.

PUNISHMENT IN SCHOOL.

I would like to know what to do about my boy. The teacher of our school took him down to the furnace room and crushed him up with his knees, making the boy lame until this time. This occurred the last part of February. The boy has been treated by two doctors. One used the X-Ray and said the boy's hip was hurt. His leg is about one inch short. The doctor said the boy must be kept out of school, and not do much work. I have kept him indoors most of the time. He is fifteen years old. We wish to know if we have any redress, and how to proceed to secure it. We are poor laboring people, with four children. We called on the school board in town without results. The boy's father went to see the county school commissioner with him, and he told him to see the secretary. The secretary said to go to the school commissioner. The boy's father is of foreign birth and gave up trying to get justice. We have written the department at Lansing, but have received no reply as yet.—Mrs. J. Z.

This involves three questions, the liability of the school teacher, the school board, and the school district.

As to the liability of the teacher, for maintenance of discipline in the

exercise of his duty, he has the right to inflict corporal punishment upon a pupil. If the punishment is unreasonable and excessive, and the injury permanent, he is personally liable.

The officers of the district are liable only in case the teacher is liable, and they have directed, and in a general way, participated in the act.

As to the liability of the school district, it is a general proposition that in the absence of statute creating liability, public corporations are not liable for torts resulting from their exercise of a public capacity which is a function of government delegated to them by the state, and from which they derived no profits; but that they are liable for acts done as proprietors, or when engaged in a business for profit, the same as private individuals. The maintenance of jails from which the corporation derived no profit, is a clear case of governmental function, the maintenance of public lighting places from which current is sold to the public, is a clear illustration of the opposite kind. The maintenance of schools would seem to be of the former class, for which the district would be liable only by statute, and we find no decision on the question in Michigan.—Rood.

MORTGAGE ON COW.

Mr. A. had a cow. He bought more from Mr. B., giving a mortgage on them all. If Mr. B. should come on to Mr. A. for any reason, could he take the cow which Mr. A. had? Could Mrs. A. hold any? Or could Mr. B. take all?—G. G. C.

A. having only one cow, could not give a mortgage upon it without his wife's signature, and the mortgage so given is void.—Rood.

DAMAGE FOR BURNED FENCE POSTS.

The line fence is kept up by myself and adjoining owner together, but the posts were burned off by the railroad fire. Must the railroad company stand the loss?—H. E. H.

The railroad company is liable for the damage resulting from fire caused by its negligence.—Rood.

DIFFICULTY IN GETTING BOOK.

I sent a woman \$5 for a certain book. After having the wrong book sent, and returning it, and after being told that the right one was sent, I asked for either the book, which was one I wanted badly, or the money. She said she would send a tracer after it. I have written to her twice, and received no answer. How can I get results?—M. A. J.

The method being pursued is probably as effectual as any. The cost of any suit would far exceed the amount involved.—Rood.

SOME HEIRSHIP QUESTIONS.

If a married man, owning a \$10,000 estate, dies leaving no children as heirs, what part of his property can his wife hold? If he leaves both wife and children, then how is it divided, providing, in both cases, there is no will? Under the same circumstances, if the wife owns the property and dies with no will, how is it divided? Is a man (husband) a woman's heir in this state?—M. F. L.

If a man dies leaving no will, or children, his widow is entitled, after payment of debts and expenses of administration, to \$3,000 of his personal estate, and one-half of the rest, and to one-half of his real estate, as his heir. If the woman dies leaving no children, the husband is entitled to one-half of her personal estate after payment of debts and cost of administration, and one-half of the land as heir of the wife.—Rood.

HAUL THE MANURE AS IT IS
MADE.

FARMERS are always crowded with work. As a result, many things are slighted. One of these is hauling the manure. Often fifty per cent of the plant-food value in manure is lost by weathering. With a concrete manure pit, or good concrete floors in the stalls, the losses from fermentation and seepage can be lessened.

One of the means that many practical farmers employ to save the fertilizer value of the manure is to give the barns a thorough cleaning once each week. The manure is loaded directly into the wagon or manure spreader and taken to the field. Others have an extra wagon, placed at a convenient place back of the barn, into which the manure is forked until there is a load. Then it is taken to the field. An old gravel bed on the wagon is suitable for this purpose, if the fields are not too far from the barn. When using the wagon-method, mentioned above, the manure should be tramped each day, as this helps in holding the water, prevents fermentation, and enables one to haul larger loads.—H. Holt.

SELECTS GOOD SLOGAN.

IN the contest conducted in connection with the recent potato show at Gaylord, for a slogan to be used in the sale of King Spud potatoes, the judges were unanimous in giving first place to "Highest Quality—Least Waste." This slogan was selected from over three hundred submitted. A prize for the best was offered by the Bloom Company, of Detroit, the distributors of King Spuds. By reason of the high quality of these potatoes, they are now bringing from seventy-five cents to a dollar premium above regular market quotations.

THE STORY OF JOE.

(Continued from page 27).

Joe, besides managing the home farm, has organized and conducted the activities of four live potato clubs.

In explaining the system, or rather, the lack of system, of farming followed the first two years on this farm, Joe said, "We were growing too many potatoes to take care of them properly. The result was a short yield and a product of poor quality. We also grew oats and rye, marketing both the grain and the straw. Hay was also sold from the farm. Our rotation was oats, seeded to timothy and clover, from which hay was cut and the field afterward sown to rye. Manure was spread on the rye stubble, and the field was then put to potatoes.

County Agent Lytle did not advise expensive changes on this farm. He urged that the acreage of potatoes be cut in half, planting the other half to fodder corn. He also suggested that alfalfa be substituted for the mixed hay. The corn was put in a silo. They were urged to increase their herd of cattle to consume the silage and the alfalfa hay. The manure from the animals was applied to the alfalfa sod, which was turned over for potatoes and corn. This plan resulted in a great deal of roughage being produced, and it was necessary to purchase additional calves to consume it. Through the introduction of pure-bred Shorthorn sires, a fine herd has resulted. This general plan provides for maximum of feed being consumed on the premises, and the various duties keep all hands busy throughout the year.

Joe has already demonstrated the qualities of leadership, and we predict that, with the success already achieved, he is bound to become a real factor in the development of agriculture and of rural life in his community.

The winter months prove, more than does the summer time, what managerial ability a farmer has.

Firestone

Chores Done
in Comfort
Are Done Much Faster!

When tramping through snow and slush, through mud and mire, remember that the best protection against exposure is a pair of Firestone Boots.

They are sturdy, water-proof, and always comfortable. They show their exceptional quality in their appearance—in the very feel of the lively, flexible rubber.

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A pair of these boots is an important part of every farmer's work outfit.

The Orange Label is your protection.

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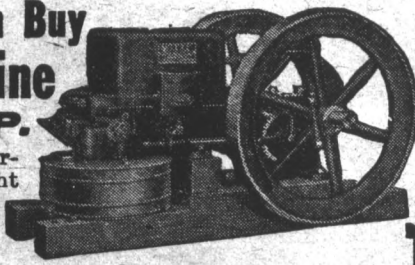
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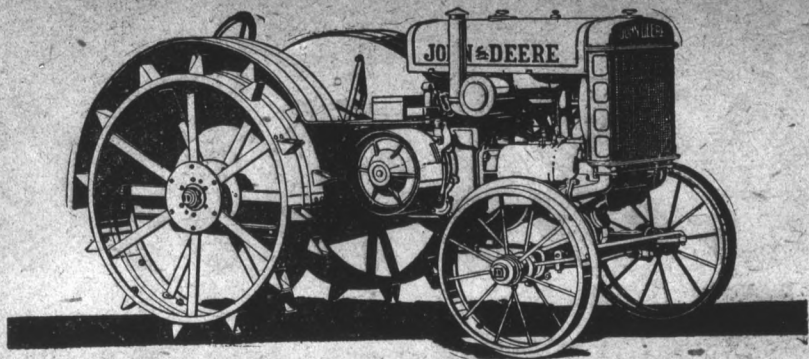
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A Lamp that Burns 94% Air.

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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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Brickbats and Bouquets

An Open Forum For the Use of Our Readers

THERE are several come-backs in this week that will be interesting, we are sure. There are many questions on which people differ, which ought to be discussed in these columns. Honest discussion and constructive criticism never do any harm, and often do much good. Let us have your view-points on rural subjects which are foremost in your mind.

More About the Bean Game.

I read the article signed, "A Subscriber, Beaverton, Michigan," in the issue of December 26. I would like to try to clear up some of the things he seems in the dark about.

I was born and raised on a farm, and I have been in the elevator game for over six years, so I know both sides of the question. I am now manager of the local Farmers' Co-op. Association.

"A Subscriber" seems to think elevators are skinning farmers out of four and one-half to five cents for each pound pick. For example, let "A Subscriber" buy 1,000 pounds of beans, ten per cent pick, at \$5.00 per hundred-weight. They would amount to \$50, less seven cents per picking. Ten-pound pick on 1,000 pounds would be 100 pounds of culls, and at seven cents a pound would make \$7.00. He'd have only 900 pounds of HP beans to sell, because 100 pounds of culls have been picked out.

The margin on beans usually is forty to fifty cents. Suppose he pays girls eight cents a pound to pick them. That would cost him \$8.00, or \$1.00 more than he allowed the farmer. The following figures show how he would come out in the deal:

First cost (to farmer).....	\$43.00
Ten bags at 17c.....	1.70
Girls pick 100 pounds at 8c.....	8.00
Total cost.....	\$52.70
100 pounds of culls to sell at one cent per pound.....	1.00

Total.....\$51.70
Now, if he sells these beans at \$5.50, 900 pounds at \$5.50 per cwt., would be \$49.50. He will be in the hole \$2.20.

Where the five cents comes in it: We pay the farmer the full price for HP beans, and one cent per pound for his culls, and charge seven cents per pound to pick out the culls. In other words, if the price is \$5.00 per hundredweight, and the beans pick one pound, the farmer is paid for ninety-nine pounds HP beans, or \$4.95, less seven cents for picking, or \$4.88, because there are only ninety-nine pounds of beans left. The culls belong to the elevator, because the farmer is only charged seven cents, and the girls are paid eight cents, the difference of one cent buying the culls.

Please publish in Brickbat department.—J. H. Tinsey.

About County Agents.

Sometimes a county agent can't help a person, because the person won't take any advice. You can't go to a lecture, or a demonstration, and get any benefit if you've closed your mind beforehand and determined not to believe anything you hear or see. It's like going to a well for water, and not taking a pail along.

My first glimpse of the county agent who was here five years ago, and who, according to Mr. Mahlan Dickerson, of my county, "don't amount to nothing," was when he stopped at Manton on a demonstration train from the state college. My husband and I had just come to Wexford county to start farming, and we went to see the demonstration. While my husband listened to the talk about live stock, etc., I listened to Mrs. Louise Campbell in the women's car. She told about milk and other dairy products, and how to make farm life pleasanter, and our homes more attractive, and our families more healthy. I liked her talk immensely, and my husband considered the time he "wasted" by going to the demonstration instead of working, well spent.

The next time I saw the county agent, he spoke at a meeting in our neighborhood, and gave a simple demonstration on poultry culling. There were several people at that meeting

who admitted that right along they had been making the mistake of culling out and selling to the butcher, the best layers in their flocks. One man who had listened to another demonstration had gone home, culled out one-third of his flock, and afterward got the same egg production from the remaining two-thirds. A woman said she had read lots of articles on poultry culling, but had never understood how to do it, until she saw the county agent demonstrate it.

Again the agent spoke at a meeting I attended, and told the benefits of keeping pure-bred stock and herd sires with production records. One of the farmers who heard the lecture remarked later that this one lecture was worth all the taxes he had paid in support of a county agent, and that he felt like kicking himself because he had signed a petition against having a county agent. Another man admitted that he had never thought about all registered pure-bred stock not being good—that is, that production records and the rising scale count, and not the fact that the stock is pure-bred.

The county agent started the college extension work for women in Wexford county last year. Our goal for this year in the clothing project work, is to reach 400 women, and I think we will. When the agent couldn't get us started, because it was vacation time at the college, he brought his own wife and had her demonstrate the fireless cooker she had made. Then he had two women who had dress-form making experience come and teach us that. Then he got Miss Agnes Sorenson, clothing extension specialist from state college, who gave us two series of four lessons each. We also had an achievement day last June, with more than eighty in attendance. Without the county agent we couldn't have had any state extension work, for the specialists cooperate with the agents because it is too difficult to organize the county for work otherwise.

Farmers learn things from reading about them in the farm papers, but some farmers throw down the paper and say, "Well, that's no good to me. I can't afford to farm that way." That is sometimes true, but if a demonstrator can come and show a poultry raiser how to cull out the non-layers and get as many eggs by keeping fifty hens as he has been getting out of seventy-five or 100, it is a short-sighted poultryman who would say, "Nonsense, I'd rather keep a big flock." And the farmer who can afford to buy good, high-priced alfalfa seed, enough to seed five acres, certainly can't afford to sow that seed on sour, infertile soil. That is another thing the county agent tells the farmer, and some farmers say they can't afford to buy lime to sweeten the soil. In other words, they lay their lack of a "catch" to everything else. They really don't want to believe that the sour soil, or the poor seed, or the hasty, careless way they put the seed in, caused their failure. Their farms grow poorer and poorer, and then, maybe in the end, they may do as one Wexford farmer did; call in the county agent, ask his advice, and follow it.

A child could learn from books without a teacher, but he learns much easier with one.—Eva H. Davey, Wexford County.

Some Brickbats and Some Bouquets.

Friend Hy, are you blessed with a highly developed sense of loyalty. Well, then, you know how I felt when the man said our paper was not as good as it used to be. If there is any change, it has been for the better since I have been on the subscription list. I do have a little brickbat to heave, though. Seems to me that our writers are just a wee mite stiff and pedantic. Their articles are meaty, newsy, full of good things, but couched in such cold and formal language that they fail to intrigue our warm interest.

Naturally, this does not apply to you, as your work brings a chuckle, while you thinly hide your real philosophy under a mask of humor. Most of the scholarly gentlemen's work leaves us cold as an icicle, and we farmers are hungry for real, honest to gosh, human interest stories. We don't give a darn for precise language or scientific accuracy, if the story itself is warm.—L. B. R.

The island of Yap, in the Pacific ocean, near the Hawaiian islands, was completely devastated by a tidal wave last week.

Cloverland News

SELL POOR COWS.

TEN cow testers report the sale of sixty-one unprofitable cows to the butchers during November. The feed ordinarily used for these cows will, according to J. G. Wells, dairy specialist, be fed to profitable animals this winter.

HAS GOOD HERD OF JERSEYS.

IN Menominee county, C. P. Hansen cares for a herd of pure-bred and grade Jerseys, which produced an average of 903 pounds of milk and 41.6 pounds of butter-fat during November. This production won for Mr. Hansen the honor of having the high herd in that district for the month.

WILL USE FACTS GATHERED IN SURVEY.

LAST summer, a land economic survey was made of Menominee county. A meeting was recently held at Menominee, where plans were considered for the use of the material gathered in this survey. It is the opinion of many that the data secured will furnish the basis for developing a sound program for the future development of the county. Similar surveys have been made in five Lower Peninsula counties.

POULTRY SHOW IS SUCCESSFUL.

A PRACTICAL poultry show was held in Hermansville, early in December. A total of 156 birds, consisting largely of White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, and Anconas, were entered. Demonstrations on culling, housing, feeding, and egg grading were conducted by Mr. Gulliver, poultry expert. It is believed that this and other shows to be conducted, will aid in introducing better poultry stock in our northern counties.

MICHIGAN RANKS FOURTH IN FIRE PROTECTION.

A RECENT compilation of the expenditures under the Week's Law for forest protection in the various states of the United States in 1924, shows that federal expenditures amounted to \$397,358; state expenditures amounted to \$1,662,531; expenditures by towns and counties amounted to \$231,980; while private expenditures were \$1,850,862. The grand total of these expenditures was \$4,142,733. Among the states, Michigan ranks fourth in the amount of these expenditures, being exceeded only by the states of Washington, Oregon, and Minnesota.

The expenditures in Michigan for forest protection amounted to \$312,196; for Minnesota, \$390,025; for Oregon, \$637,958; and for Washington, \$639,565. This indicates that after all is said and done, Michigan is not such a poor state to live in as people might suppose from what we occasionally hear in regard to our backwardness in conservation.

CLOVERLAND GROWS AGRICULTURALLY.

THE United States census of agriculture, whose results as applied to the Upper Peninsula, have been made public, show that there were 14,272 farms in the peninsula in 1925, as compared with 12,317 in 1920; that the number of farm owners in 1925 was 13,008, and in 1920, 11,213; that the total farm acreage in 1925 was 1,290,446, and in 1920, 1,181,009; that the valuation of our farms in 1925 was \$56,988,120, and in 1920, \$53,265,244. The census shows that there were 25,197 horses here in 1925, as against

24,887 in 1920. There were 191 mules in 1925, and eighty-six in 1920. Beef cattle numbered 3,111 in 1925, and 1,700 in 1920. Dairy cows numbered 58,692 in 1925, and 51,108 in 1920. Swine numbered 15,094 in 1925, and 22,512 in 1920. Breeding sows numbered 2,340 in 1925, and 4,674 in 1920.

FLAX IN CHIPPEWA COUNTY.

LAST winter a number of farmers in Chippewa county conceived the idea of growing flax. They wanted a cash crop that would take the place of timothy hay. The county agent, D. L. McMillan, and the crops specialist for the Upper Peninsula, C. E. Skiver, assisted in every way possible by getting data from other states, and getting this to the farmers.

It was first estimated that about 300 bushels of seed would be planted. The seed dealer, being an old head in the seed business, ordered only 100 bushels. Finally, fifty bushels were planted, there being a great deal of doubt as to the new crop being a success in the county.

But, those who were determined to find out something, cashed in on the deal. Among those reporting a profit is J. J. Campbell, of Gardenville. He received a gross return of \$72.50 per acre on six acres.

To carry the experiment farther, through the efforts of C. A. Wheelock, formerly of North Dakota, a carload

of flax straw was shipped to Fargo, North Dakota, to be utilized as tow in upholstering. Mr. Wheelock, who has had considerable experience with flax in North Dakota, states that the experiment in Chippewa county was a real success, and predicts that a large acreage will be sown next year.—E. G. Amos.

HAS SUCCESS WITH BEES.

WE have frequently referred in these columns to the production of honey in this territory. One of the most successful apiaries in the peninsula is the Eskill Apiary near Iron Mountain. A recent Iron Mountain report states that the output of this apiary, this season, has been eleven tons. There are 140 hives in this apiary, and the production this year exceeds that of any preceding year. Extracted honey is produced here. Some fifty pounds of honey are left in each hive for winter food. The honey produced at the Eskill Apiary is all consumed locally. The bees this winter are in fine condition.

In the electrical age just before us, the district school will doubtlessly share in the general transformation, but will remain where it is now, near the homes and hearts of its people; and will continue to send out from its schoolrooms, strong and self-reliant men and women.



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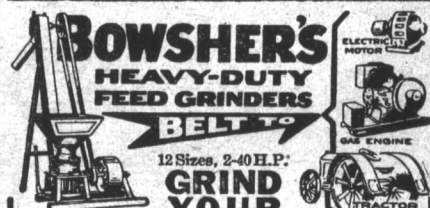
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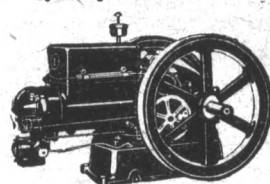
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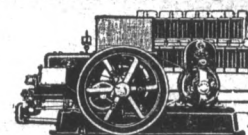
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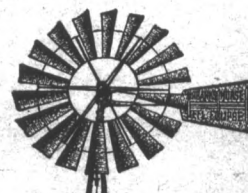
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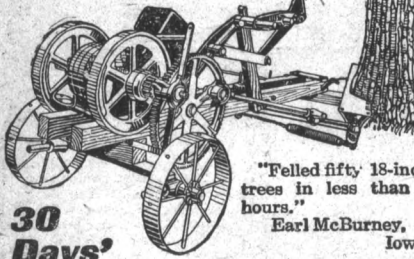
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Hints On Grape Growing

Given by College Grape Specialist

THE small crop of grapes last year was due to an extra large crop, and a poor growing season last year, which caused poor vine growth and left little stored food to start the growth this past season, according to Dr. N. L. Partridge, of the college. This, not the frost, was the real cause of the light crop this year. Owing to the light crop this year, and the better growing season, there has been better cane growth, and much more food stored up for next year.

Prune Thoroughly.

The grape growers, in pruning, will be inclined to leave more buds per vine in an endeavor to get back part of the crop they lost in 1925. If growers pursue this kind of pruning, they will not recover any of the crop of 1925, but, also, will take part of the crop of 1927. Therefore, he recommends pruning to fewer buds this year than usual, because the buds will be more fruitful, with more stored food than usual. The normal poundage of fruit may be obtained from fewer buds through the production of fewer, but larger bunches. A larger percentage of the crop will go into the four-quart and two-quart baskets. Easier tying, more thorough spraying, and quicker picking are also obtained. The grower who prunes this way now and next year, will have as large a crop of grapes to sell in 1927 as in 1926. The chances are that the general crop will be lighter and the price higher in 1927.

In the matter of fertilization, the results of the doctor's experimental work for the past several years, show that nitrogen was the only fertilizer that showed direct results, and that an application of 150 pounds of ammonium sulphate per acre, each year for three years, had resulted in an increased yield of two and a quarter tons of grapes per acre, at a cost of \$13.50. You do not grow grapes with nitrogen, you grow leaves. The leaves are factories that make starch and sugar, which, in turn, makes the growth.

Make Leaves Work.

We do not want a leaf working for us one-half or two-thirds of the summer, any more than we want a hired man coming to work at ten o'clock in the forenoon. If we are going to get a full summer's work out of the leaves, we must get them started early in the spring. Therefore, we must start our cultivation early, and must not yield to the temptation of letting our cover crops grow too late in the spring. We must plant our cover crop early, from the first to the tenth of August, and have the growth made in the fall. As far as frost is concerned, it will not freeze the buds when they have grown two or three inches, any quicker than while they are just bursting.

There is an absolute necessity of having organic matter in the soil to successfully grow grapes, as well as any other crop. Barnyard manure forms an ideal source of organic matter; but, as everyone does not have enough barnyard manure, many should grow cover crops. Mr. Partridge says that the reason he has advocated oats or millet for the past three years was, that these crops would not live over until spring and, therefore, would not offer the same temptation for continuing cultivation late, as with rye and vetch. However, if a man would be sure to turn his rye and vetch under early, and not wait for more growth, the latter crop would probably furnish the most organic matter. While lime and phosphorus have not shown, in his experiments, any direct results in the growing of the grapes, they revealed results in the growth of cover crops. If a person needs lime and phosphorus, or either, in order to grow good cover crops, they should be used.

Control Leaf Hoppers.

The doctor holds that it was of little use to fertilize and to cultivate early,

to grow leaves if we are going to allow the leaf-hoppers to work a fifty per cent injury to the leaf surface. To grow the best crops, it is necessary to have plenty of leaves that come on early and work all summer. Bordeaux mixture protects the leaves. When it is first put out, four pounds of copper sulphate, four pounds of stone lime, to fifty gallons of water are required. If hydrated lime is used, the amount should be six pounds. Most people who use hydrated lime use too little, with the result that often too much unneutralized copper is going on to the leaves, causing more spray injury than people are aware of. It is recommended that growers should be careful to get fresh hydrated lime, and to use at least six pounds.

Dead Arm Disease.

The doctor stated that he feared we were going to have a serious outbreak of Dead Arm within the next few years, and possibly next summer. The easiest time to tell Dead Arm is from two weeks before, to two weeks after blossom time. Dead Arm is a fungous disease which causes a canker, killing the bark and wood, thus interfering with the circulation of the sap. The leaves turn a mottled green and yellow, and are upstanding and crinkled. They are very noticeable at the above period on affected vines. Anything that will interfere with circulation of the sap, may produce the same appearance as Dead Arm; for instance, deep plowing, which prunes the roots, injury from cultivating tools, etc.

Control of Dead Arm.

The remedy is to cut the vine off as close to the ground as possible, as soon as Dead Arm is discovered. The earlier this is done, the better; and if done at the proper time, about eight out of ten roots will send up new, healthy shoots. The Dead Arm does not work underground, and renewals may be had in this way very rapidly. If this is not done early, the chances are that seven out of ten of the vines will die, roots and all. So, while this comes at a busy time, it will pay to cut out and burn affected vines.

SOME FRUIT NOTES.

I HAVE been wondering whether we have been trimming our grape vines to get best results. The practice has always been to select a runner with short joints, even though it was small, in preference to one which was very large, but the joints farther apart. The belief is that the large runners are foliage vines, but I have noticed that the best grapes are always on the vine with the best foliage. This year I am leaving a number of those large runners in preference to the shorter and smaller ones. It is reasonable to suppose that the runner of greatest cross section area is able to carry more sap, and nourish more and larger bunches, than the runner of small cross-sectional area. Anyway, I am giving my theory a thorough trial, and will report results next fall.

There is no doubt by that we shall have to come to using orchard heaters in this section if we wish to insure a fruit crop. We are inclined to believe that the Chicago drainage canal is drawing so much water from the lower end of the lake, that the colder water is drawn down from the north and this results in the disastrous spring freezes which are becoming so common in this fruit section. It does seem that late spring and early fall freezes are becoming more common, but that may be just imagination.—Reber.

FERTILIZERS HELP PEACHES.

THE application of fertilizers high in ammonia, (nitrogen), to peaches, has proven so profitable in Missouri that the practice has become quite gen-

eral in that state. Winter injury is one of the serious detriments to peach growing, and fertilizers have shown a distinct tendency to increase the hardiness of the trees. The importance of this may be gathered from the fact that in some parts of the state winter injury is so severe that a crop is not looked for more than once in three or four years.

Farm Radio Briefs

Movies and Radio Promote Reading.

MOTION pictures and radio are incentives to more and better reading in the rural districts of New Jersey, according to a statement of the state library commission.

It is explained that the screen productions suggest new lines of thought, stimulate interest in new nations, and bring into prominence many of the classics in literature. Radio has led to increased interest in political subjects. Many inquiries come to the commission for books relating to topics that have been heard in lectures given over the radio.

In 1924 there was a steady gain over the preceding year in the call for library books. More books were borrowed for study purposes than ever before, the number so loaned showing an increase of 34,000 over that of the previous year. There was a demand for books of higher standard than formerly. The greatest demand was for historical novels. The commission reports that radio and motion pictures are influencing this demand and increasing it steadily.

COLLEGE HAS BALANCED RADIO PROGRAM.

STATION WKAR, Michigan State College, at East Lansing, will broadcast weather forecasts at 12:00 o'clock noon, every day during January, except Sunday, on which day it is silent all day.

The program for the remainder of the month is as follows:

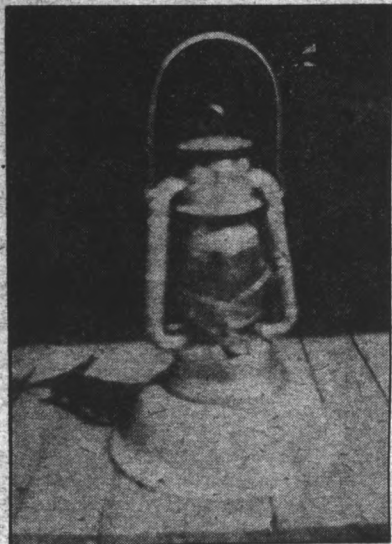
January 11.—7:00-7:15 p. m., Farm-erkins' bedtime stories; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, home economics course; 8:00-9:00 p. m., Dance program, Michigan State Union Orchestra.
January 12.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, animal husbandry, poultry and veterinary medicine course.
January 13.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, horticulture course; 8:00-9:00 p. m., liberal arts course, speaker, Lorado Taft, sculptor.
January 14.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, dairy husbandry course.
January 15.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, farm crops course; 8:00-9:00 p. m., state highway department educational program.
January 18.—7:00-7:15 p. m., Farm-erkins' bedtime stories; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, home economics course; 8:00-9:00 p. m., dance program, Michigan State Union Orchestra.
January 19.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, animal husbandry, poultry, veterinary medicine course.
January 20.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, horticulture course; 8:00-9:00 p. m., musical program.
January 21.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, dairy husbandry course.
January 22.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, farm crops course; 8:00-9:00 p. m., health department educational program.
January 25.—7:00-7:15 p. m., Farm-erkins' bedtime stories; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, home economics course; 8:00-9:00 p. m., dance program, Michigan State Union Orchestra.
January 26.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, animal husbandry, poultry, veterinary medicine course.
January 27.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, horticulture course; 8:00-9:00 p. m., musical program.
January 28.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, dairy husbandry course.
January 29.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm school, farm crops course; 8:00-9:15 p. m., basketball game, M. S. C. vs. Michigan State Normal.

THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

A HANDY BARN LANTERN.

THE ordinary coal oil lantern is very easily knocked over. Such accidents frequently set fire to the barn. The comparatively small base of these lanterns is responsible for the accident in most cases. The accompanying illustration shows how I broadened the base of mine with an ordinary wash pan.

The pan was of the smaller, tin kind. It was set on a hot stove with no water in it, and heated until the solder uniting the bottom with the rim melt-



ed, and the bottom removed and discarded. The rim was then turned upside down and the lantern set on it centrally. The diameter of the base of the lantern was half an inch greater than that of the hole left by the removal of the bottom of the pan. I then soldered the edges of the lantern's base down to the bottom of the rim as shown, and the base of the lantern was thus doubled in diameter, which renders the lantern considerably more difficult to knock over.—L. M. Jordan.

NOW IS THE TIME.

THIS is the time of year that can be turned into profit through saving on the depreciation of the farm equipment. The bleak and chilly days that one prefers to spend beside the stove, can be spent in a comfortable shop or machinery shed, going over the equipment and getting it in shape for winter storage.

Right now you'll remember where the loose nuts and bolts are on that cultivator or grain binder, but in another six months you'll have forgotten all about them, and then there will be a delay the first time you take the machine into the field next season.



OF all the jobs on the farm, spraying requires the most careful attention to every detail. To spray as one should, a working knowledge of the insects or diseases being combatted, should be had and, also, a spray rig that is in perfect condition. Winter hours can profitably be employed putting the engine and pump in the best working condition. The photo shows E. Pettifor, of Otsego county, fogging his 1925 crop of potatoes.

A good greasing of the mower sickles with some of the thick oil drained from the automobile engine, will keep them in good shape. A little of it spread around on the plow moldboards and shares, and the cultivator shovels, will keep them from rusting during the winter months.

If the hay rake won't fit away in the shed as you'd like to have it, you can take the tongue off in just a minute and store that overhead. Then you can roll the rake into a corner, out of the way.

The wagon might need a little overhauling. If there's one thing that will do it more good than another, it is to soak the felloes in oil. If you have a little more time, you might even get the oil good and hot first. It will soak in better. The doubletrees and neck-yokes can be kept smooth and in excellent condition if they are given a good oil soaking occasionally.

These spare minutes can be turned into dollars without much work and, if it is pretty cold out in the shed, an old stove will solve the question. An old iron wash tub turned upside down, with a hole in the top for a stove pipe, and a hole in the rim for a door, will make a pretty fair heater for an open shed, and there's not much danger from fire, either, if you keep your eye on it.—F. A. Meckle.

KEEPING DOWN HARNESS EXPENSES.

A LITTLE care adds much to the service of a harness. The dirt that collects on the leather shortens its life. I have formed the habit of keeping mine clean. A damp cloth, or sponge, will readily remove the ordinary dirt that collects. A light application of oil once a month for new harnesses, and about three times a year for old ones, goes far in keeping them in good condition and pliable. The oil keeps out moisture and protects the leather from rotting. A cool, dry place is best for storing harnesses. Drying the leather out slowly when wet, is also good practice.—R. D.

FEEDING GRAIN IN DEFINITE PORTIONS.

TO those who have not had experience, I might say that it takes more time to feed each cow definite amounts of grain, than it does to throw it in any old way. We have found that a quart of corn meal weighs just one and one-half pounds; that a quart of coarse bran weighs a half pound, and the same measure of oats, one and one-fifth pounds. So the quart measure, and not the scales, is the thing we use on our grain cart, as it is wheeled down the feed aisle.—D. Fargo.

Let's put back what we take from the soil

MEN who make good money at farming are very careful to keep their soil fertile and rich. They realize that there are poor years and good years in farming but that the man who puts manure on his fields in the right way will reap big profits.

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It spreads smoothly and evenly, putting on just as light or just as heavy a coat as you want. The pitchfork method of spreading cannot equal the yields that follow the McCormick-Deering. That has been proved many times. Besides, hand spreading is hard work; the McCormick-Deering saves many hours of time and much hard labor. Its good strong beaters tear the manure rapidly and spread it well beyond the wheels.

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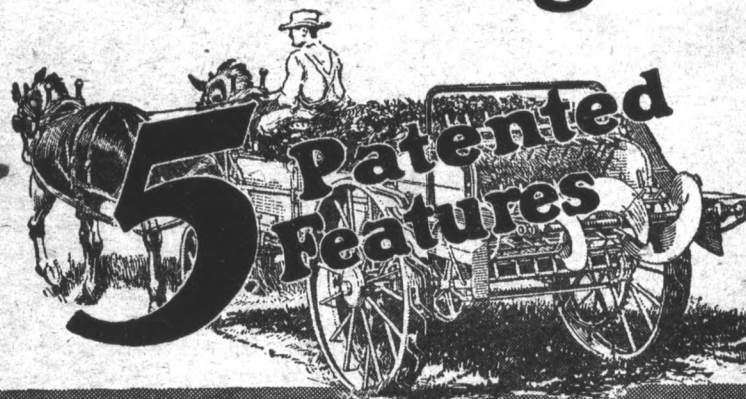
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Five Men are Convinced

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

AS you read the first chapters of John, you note certain very radical differences between what is said, and what is said in the other three gospels. Nothing is said about the birth of Jesus. Nothing on the virgin birth nor the genealogy. Nothing about the temptations in the wilderness. Nothing on the place or the circumstances of His birth. This is not because John thinks these matters unimportant, doubtless, but in all likelihood he had read the other gospels and felt that enough had been said on these topics. Perhaps he had other reasons for not referring to them. In short, the opening of the gospel of John is altogether different from the opening chapters of the other three.

Matthew and Luke tell us of Christ's ancestry. Matthew traces it back to Abraham, Luke to Adam. But John goes farther than that. "In the beginning was the Word." When was the beginning? Instantly fact and imagination fail. We are dealing in the unimaginable eternities. Luke says



that Caesar compelled all the folks of Palestine to go to their tribal towns for the purposes of taxation. The emperor was supreme. But John says that "all things were made by Him." He is Master, not Caesar. Matthew, Mark, Luke, tell us how Christ selected his personal pupils. John says that they came to him one at a time, and one brought another, and naturally an acquaintance sprang up, which was to be unbreakable, save in the case of one.

IT is said that more books have been written about the gospel of John than concerning any other book. Only this autumn I have noticed at least two new books dealing with it. Under the tree that bears the best apples, there the most sticks. In mountains where the scenery is most grand, the tourists go. To the book which breathes the very breath of God, soul-hungry humanity goes. John is the simplest book in the Bible, but also the most profound. Its simplicity is deceiving, for at first it sounds simpler than it is.

In the lesson of this week, the magnanimity of a great man is revealed. John was a popular preacher. Not since the old prophets of several hundred years before had any such voice been heard. People thronged to hear him.

His pulpit was out in the country, but the city folks did not stop for dust to go out there. It was noised about that this was the expected Messiah. His name was on every lip. He was the rage of the day.

Then something happened. Christ came by. He, too, was an amazing preacher. He, too, drew the crowds. The disciples of John become worried, perhaps a little jealous for their teacher. They do not like it. They say that their preacher is the best. No other man has a right to dim his influence or his glory. "Rabbi, he that was with thee beyond Jordan, to whom thou bearest witness, behold, the same baptizeth, and all men come to Him."

Then speaks up this great-hearted man. You love him for it. When a big soul speaks out, humanity usually recognizes it, though sometimes not until too late. In that gracious spirit there is no room for jealousy. The gospel he had been preaching to the people who came out to hear Him, He had first preached to Himself, as every true sermon is preached. Without a particle of hesitation he replies to His disciples: "Ye yourselves bear witness, that I said, I am not the Christ, but that I am sent before Him. * * This is my joy, therefore is fulfilled.

He must increase, but I must decrease." No wonder that our Lord said that no man born of woman was greater than John the Baptist. It is wonderful to be magnanimous like that. And it is a gift, the gift of the Spirit of Christ. By nature we are all jealous. We begrudge other's success, if it affects us. Not so if we have really been touched with the spirit of love.

REALLY, this is one of the hardest tests to which any one can be put—to see a rival come in, and to cherish no ill will toward him. The bickerings and hatreds that have darkened the lives of men because of professional jealousy fill volumes on the shelves of the biographies of the great and the near-great. It affects doctors, often, when a new doctor comes to town and picks up a large practice rapidly. It causes lawyers to say hard things of one another. It enters like the black incarnation of mischief into the hearts of ministers of neighboring churches, at times. There is only one cure for it. That is to pray for the same spirit that John the Baptist had.

The picture we have of the first disciples bringing their friends or relatives to Jesus, is one of beauty. What if this had always been the practice of Christians! Philip finds Nathan, and tells him the momentous and almost unbelievable news, that he thought he had found the Messiah. To a devout Jew this meant everything. For the Messiah they had been looking for centuries. It was a hope so intense that we can hardly conceive it. It has so gripped the souls of all Jews that, when the Messiah did come, their preconceptions of Him were so deeply set that they refused to recognize him.

BUT Philip says in eagerness, "We have found Him, of whom Moses in the law and the prophets wrote, Jesus, the son of Joseph." But his friend, for some reason, did not share his enthusiasm. He replies, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" Such a snug little dose of prejudice sounds very modern. Nazareth was up north in Galilee, where the people were not educated, and where they had come under the sleep-inducing influences of the Romans as fully as had the people further south in Judea. They were more freedom-loving, more natural and ingenuous. Probably many of them ate with their knives, picked their teeth at the table, and used bad grammar. Few of them belonged to the four hundred. Jerusalem was the big city where the smart people lived, while Nazareth was only a country town. "Can any good come out of Nazareth?"

Ever see that spirit? When a man hasn't a reason, he can always trot out a prejudice. It is one of the stumbling blocks in the path of the gospel. It has neither rhyme nor reason, but it holds sway in the feelings of many. It exists between churches. A woman does not want to attend one church, because there are so many working people there. But working people are not poisonous. Prejudice cuts off the person who nurses it, from the best influences of life. It blinds the eyes to many things that otherwise would make life more beautiful and worthwhile.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JANUARY 10.

SUBJECT:—Five Men Believe on Jesus. John 1:19 to 51.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Behold the Lamb of God, that taketh away the sin of the world! John 1:19.

Phineas Peabody, our village banker, fainted yesterday. A farmer came in and thanked him for being tight with his loans. It had saved him buying a lot of junk he didn't need.—Sunshine Hollow.

Thousands of Farmers have already bought this



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The Red Strand (top wire) takes the guesswork out of fence buying. This marking means fence made from copper-bearing steel. (Lasts twice as long as steel without copper.) Patented, "Galvanized" process results in 2 to 3 times more zinc protection than is found on ordinary galvanized wire. This, together with the can't-slip knot; full gauge, live tension wires; picket-like stay wires, combine to make "Galvanized" Square Deal, the best fence investment you can make.

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BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



After traveling 3,000 miles, hospital rules prevented Patrick Fox from seeing his invalid mother.



This is the first picture to be taken of the new Spanish Cabinet which was selected recently at Madrid, Spain, by General Primo de Rivers.



Henry Gerenger is to be the new French ambassador to the United States.



Mrs. Miles Benham, of Hartwell, Ohio, is the director of a twenty-eight piece high school orchestra, which includes her son and daughter, the two at the extreme left.



When congress convened, representatives introduced their favorite bills at the rate of 1,000 bills a day, burying the Documents Room in an avalanche of proposed laws.



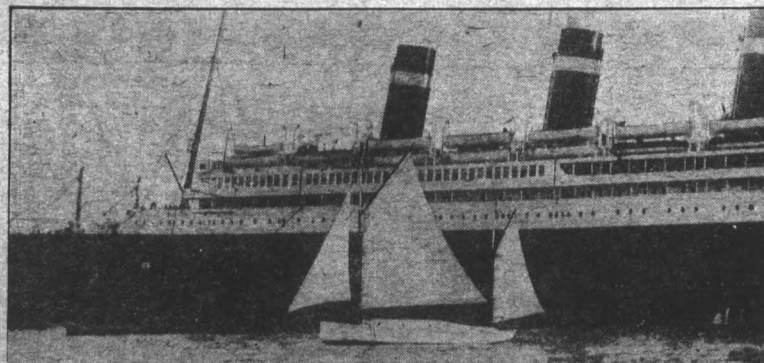
A bronze monument has been unveiled in Central Park, N. Y., to Balto, the huskie who carried diphtheria anti-toxin to Nome, Alaska.



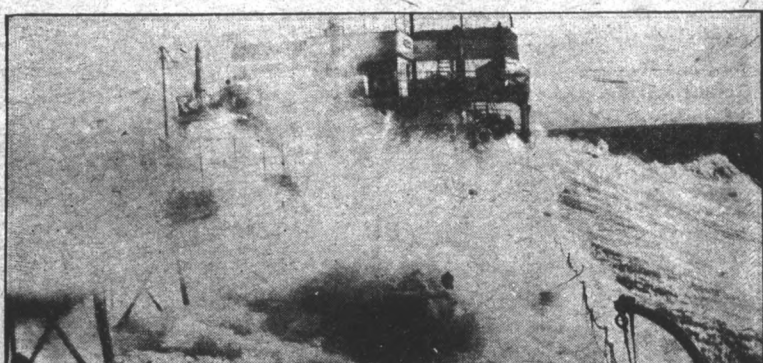
Colonel William Mitchell has been adjudged guilty in his court martial trial.



E. W. Boerstler, with assistants, invented this "liquid lens," by which the amount of heat produced by light can be controlled.



This is the largest and smallest boat to encircle the globe. Harry Pidgeon recently completed a globe trip in his thirty-four-foot sail boat. The giant Belgenland makes her second globe trip.



Caught in a late November storm in Mid-Atlantic, the S. S. Tri-mounta, a tanker of 12,000 tons register, had a tough time plowing through the big waves.

GUESS I'll go up to the store to-night," Chad told the family that evening, when they pushed back their chairs from the supper table.

"Goin' to take the flivver, Chad?" his father queried.

The boy laughed. "I'd even forgotten you had a flivver, dad. You got it after I went away to school, you remember. I guess I'll drive a horse and buggy though, thanks. The roads are pretty bad."

"Maybe you'd better," Tim Davis agreed. "Don't know as you could get out with the Ford."

So, that evening, just before dark, Chad drove up in front of Noel Neumann's store, as he had driven so often before he had gone away, got out and tied his horse to the hitching rail.

Time had wrought no change in the old, unpainted store. The plank steps; the sagging steps that let the porch roof settle in the middle; the dingy windows, dimly lighted from the dusty oil lamps inside, showing their array of galvanized pails, gingham dresses, and stock food—even the dead flies and unbrushed webs in the window corners—all were the same, unchanged. Would the door still squeak, he wondered. What change would the group around the stove make when he entered? Would Jed be there, telling them of their ride the night before?

It was as always. If they changed their talk the newcomer could not tell it. Noel was first to recognize him, and announce him to the group.

"Well, by golly, if it don't be young Chad Davis! Now I be tellin' you, boy, you're gettin' growed out!"

The rest of them came forward then, to shake hands and to welcome him. For one thing he was glad. Jed was not there. The sheriff dropped in before the evening was over, but before that happened something else had caused Chad to forget his worry about Furtaw.

One of the farmers who lived down the river a short distance made the remark.

"Say, boys, I seen somethin' funny today. I had to take the road south from my eighty down to Cone Run, to see about some Jersey calves Sam Mitchell had for sale down below the Run corners. Well, you know where the old brush road branches off up to Coton's place?"

Chad was aware of a new interest among the hearers. They hitched forward on their chairs and boxes, suddenly stirred out of their mood of calm listening to each other, by the mention of "Coton's place," and a chorus went up, of questioning "Yeahs?"

"Well," the narrator went on, "The snow is pretty well gone along the road now, but about twenty feet up that old road above the fork, a little cedar had kept the sun off a drift that had blown in behind a big stump. There was bare ground on each side, so I couldn't help noticin' that patch of snow. An' right in the center of it I seen a track! I didn't believe it, myself, at first, but I got down out of my wagon and walked up to see, an' sure enough, there in the center of that drift was a track—one single footmark! An' say, boys," his voice dropped to an awe-laden whisper, "I'd swear that track was a woman's!"

"Good Gawd!" one of the hearers broke out in a tense, hushed tone—"you don't suppose—?"

"Well, I don't know," the first speaker said slowly. "I thought of it—but I don't believe she'd make tracks."

From where he was sitting, his face hidden in kindly shadows, Chad saw the man's neighbor gouge an elbow into his side. The others must have seen, too, for suddenly they remembered! For once they did not break the conversation smoothly. An awkward silence fell upon them, and it was old Noel who finally saved them from it.

"Now, I be thinkin' them calves of Sam's don't be much!" he declared. "You be gettin' better calves here by

A Michigan Mystery

Our New First-Run Serial Story

By a Popular Michigan Author

What Happened in Previous Chapters

Chad Davis' father went to Northern Michigan in the days of "solid pine," and later "carved a farm from the wilderness." In this environment, Chad grew up. At twenty-four, he is a minister in a small suburb of Detroit, planning to return home for an extended vacation. Waiting for his night train, he meets Alice Clair, whom he vividly remembers as having once attended his church. Listening to her appeal that she must immediately leave the city, unknown to her friends, and that she had done nothing criminal, Chad offers his assistance and hastily marries Alice Clair. At breakfast in a Saginaw hotel, they read that Henry Coton, aged lumber merchant, who had just married his twenty-one-year-old ward, Alice Clair, was slain on the eve of their wedding. A gun which Chad observed in Alice's pocket, revealed one empty chamber bearing the stain of burned powder. In spite of this, Alice insists she is innocent. Chad struggles with himself, but decides to "cherish and protect" his wife. He hides her in a deserted lumber cabin, five miles from his father's home, with the protection of Old Bob, his faithful dog, and goes home to avoid suspicion. Alice discovers the remnant of an old letter signed by Henry Coton. Chad admits the cabin and tract of land belong to Coton, but an anger, sullen and flaming, shows in his face. Alice tells him of her faint childhood memories; how, according to Ode Grant, her father and mother lost their lives in a forest fire; and how she came to find Coton dead. Going home on the train, Chad meets with the country sheriff.

Silverwood than they ever be havin' by Cone Run!"

Slowly the conversation picked up and went on. Davis, sitting silent in the shadows, took no part in it. One thing seemed fairly sure. There was not a man in the group who would trace that lone footprint up to Coton's shack—not for the price of his own farm! Perhaps Ellen was even safer for that one tell-tale mark.

A little later, when among the few simple groceries Chad ordered, he mentioned a slab of bacon, Noel looked up in quick surprise.

"Now, by golly, Chad, I be thinkin' maybe your father have whole half pig smoked and hung up in the smoke-house. Nah?"

Chad was on guard. "Maybe he has, Noel," he replied, carelessly. "I haven't been at home yet long enough to know. I thought mother said bacon."

"Maybe she be sayin' somethin' for bakin', Chad? Flour, little, maybe?"

"So she might," Chad agreed. "I'll take the flour and bacon, too, to make sure. They'll both keep, or she can bring the bacon back if she doesn't want it."

A quarter mile from home he stopped the horse. In the darkness he could barely see the great unpulled stump, standing just over the stump fence, in the cleared field. There was a cave-like hollow under the roots of that stump, with its mouth well hidden by blackberry brush along the fence. He had hidden fish-hooks and wooden daggers and war-clubs—many a boy's treasure—in it in his school days. Kneeling, he forced a gloved hand through the briars. The cave was still there, large and dry. Quickly he cached the things he had gotten at the store—all save the sugar his mother had really sent for—got back into the buggy, and drove on toward home. In the morning he would pass the stump, and the fence would hide him from the road and from the house.

His father remonstrated mildly when he left the next morning.

"Ain't you goin' to stay home at all, son?"

"You bet I am, dad, but not till I get my fill of being out of doors, again!"

"Comin' home early again?"

"No telling. I likely will, though."

Ellen did not cross the clearing to meet him that morning. He stopped just outside the door and called to her:

A moment's pause, then a voice, strained and frightened, came from inside.

"Is it you, Chad?"

"Yes"—she pulled the door open for him; her hand still clenched on the pearl grips of the revolver.

"Why, Ellen, what's wrong? What has happened?"

He sprang through the door and caught the girl in his arms, and in the shelter of them, she relaxed suddenly, and broke into nervous, shuddering crying. He held her close and secure, and waited. She would tell him as soon as she could. The hysteria passed after a few minutes, and she looked up at him. Her body still quivered in his arms, and under the tear stains on her white face were the marks of a night of sleepless horror. The gray eyes were under-circled with great dark rings, the lips trembling, and a nameless, uncontrollable fear was in her very voice when she spoke.

"Oh! hold me tight that way!" she implored him. "Don't, please don't let me go!"

He caught the quick, involuntary shift of her eyes about the room. Still looking for figures in the darkened corners, he knew. Gently he pushed the hair back on the white forehead, and ran his hand down through the soft mass of it.

"I'll hold you," he promised. "You are all right now. You need not be afraid. Bob and I are here with you, and you are safe and all right." After a moment, "Let's go over by the table and sit down. Can you tell me about it now, do you suppose?"

Ellen nodded silently, and let him lead her to the table. He dropped into a seat across from her, and she stretched her slim hands out for him to take.

"Oh, it was awful!" She began in a voice that still trembled. "I wasn't even lonely last night after you left. I sang a little low song to myself while I got supper for us. Then we sat here, with the shutter open, and watched the sunset fade, and the twilight come on. I have always loved to sit in a quiet room in the twilight, so I didn't light the candle. Bob came over and put his head in my lap, and it was so still and peaceful that I thought I could stay this way forever. Just before it got really dark I got up to go out and look once at the evening star, above that lone pine away off there to the west. I had discovered it night before last. Then I was going to fasten the shutter and go to bed. I stepped

out to the corner of the cabin—and there, leaning on one of the big stumps, just at the edge of the clearing, was a man. I could just see him against the shadows of the underbrush. He saw me at the same time, and he screamed once—an awful scream, like that of a wild thing or a madman—and was gone into the brush! I ran into the cabin and fastened it. I didn't dare send Bob after him, for fear he wouldn't come back. I couldn't go to sleep then, and it got so dark and still! I waited up all night, but he didn't come back, or if he did, I didn't hear him. There were so many noises to frighten me, though! I didn't dare to light the candle, and it stayed dark so long! Oh, I thought I'd die before daylight came! The night dragged and dragged, and it seemed as though even Bob was nervous from the darkness. Even daylight didn't help much, and, oh, I'm so glad you came!"

She was trembling again, and Chad went quickly around the table to her.

"I know," he said, "but you are all right now. And I will stay till you get over it—till you even forget all about it."

Her courage was coming back. "I feel better now," she told him. "I know it was half imagination, but I couldn't seem to control it. Who do you suppose he was?"

"I don't know," Davis told her. "And it doesn't matter. You need have no fear that he will come back!"

Chad pushed his chair back after dinner with sudden decision. "Ellen, I'm going home and tell dad that I've got to be away tonight!"

"But you can't," the girl cried. "You don't dare! I can stay alone. He won't come back. You said yourself he wouldn't."

"No," Chad agreed gravely. "He won't come back, whoever he was. But I wouldn't leave you out here alone again tonight, not even to keep you hidden another day! If I stayed without going home, the folks would be worried to death, and worse than that, the whole neighborhood would know of it. I'm going home and tell dad. He will trust me without asking questions!"

"But suppose they do ask why?" The girl was still doubtful.

"My father never asked me why," Chad Davis told her, with a proud smile. "We knew each other too well for that."

Tim Davis was at work in the cow stable, with the early afternoon chores, when Chad came in.

"Home early, son," he greeted cheerily.

"Yes, dad; but going back." Chad went straight to his question.

"Goin' back? Back where? When?"

"Dad," the boy said gravely, "I want to ask a favor of you. I've got to go away to be gone all night. Tonight, and maybe tomorrow night—I don't know for how long. I'll be home in the morning, and I don't want you folks to ask me a single question. Above all, I don't want anyone in the neighborhood, or anyone at all, to know I've been away a single hour after dark. Can you do it?"

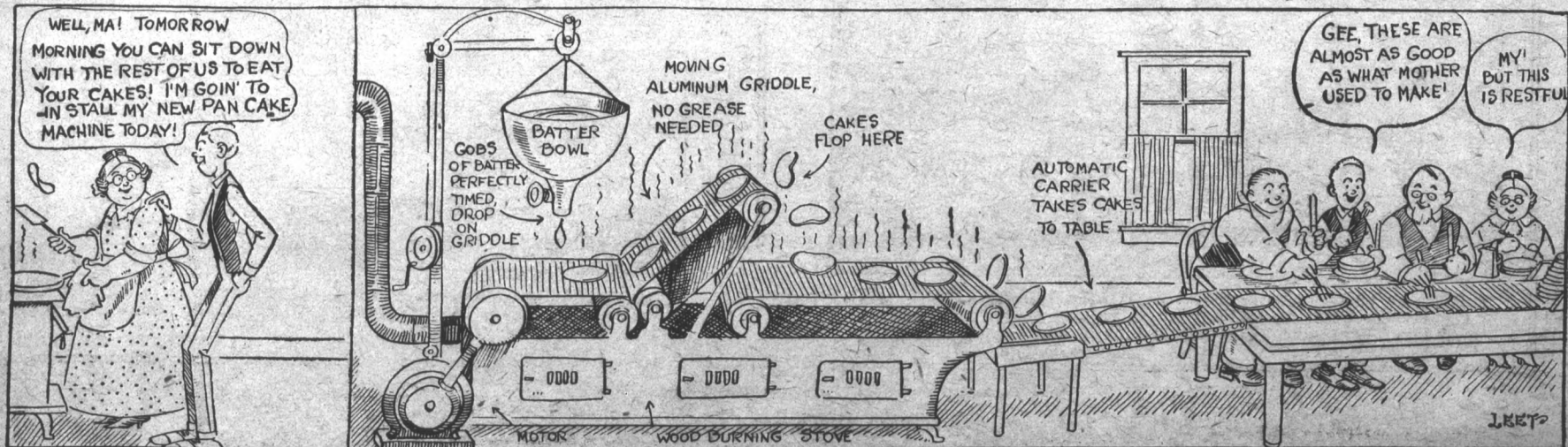
Tim Davis nodded soberly. "I guess we can, boy." Then he added anxiously, "It ain't anything you could manage to bring home here, and let us help you with, is it, son?"

"No, dad," Chad told him. "It's just myself that can do it, and all you can do to help, is what I asked."

His father nodded. "Well, Chad," he said slowly, "A man don't live in the kind of a country this has been, for all his lifetime, and not learn to trust people. Anyway, he must trust his own son! I've seen funny things happen before—but the stars always come out at dusk the next night, just the same, and when the right time of the month comes the yellow quarter-moon settles down in the slashings yonder, just before daybreak, and comes up the next night an hour later and a little bigger, as regular as though there wasn't any trouble on

Activities of Al Acres—For Quantity Production

By Frank R Leet



earth. It's things like that Chad, that has made me believe! Troubles don't look as big to me as they used to.

"The tree may not be notched just right every time, because it's a man has to do the notching—but when it falls, there's a bigger force than a man and his axe behind it, and mostly it'll fall the right way.

"It's all right about this—this favor of yours. I wish you could tell us—but we won't worry. It's all right."

He turned away, but not before Chad had seen that his eyes were still troubled.

Chad went out and across the road to the south again. Ellen was putting a supper for two on the rough table, when he came back to the shack.

"We'll sit here in the twilight together," he told her, after they had watched the sunset lose its flame above the flat, new ground, "if you are not afraid."

"No, I am not afraid with you here. Besides, you said he wouldn't come back."

"No," Chad Davis agreed abstractedly, "he won't come back."

Ellen was studying him curiously. There had been a vague uneasiness in his manner ever since sundown. A sort of a dread—as if he were under some premonition. She knew he had suggested the twilight, because he did not want a candle in the cabin as darkness came on. His thoughts were not centered on the things about him. He was strangely silent. She had seen him, as he left the supper table, cross to the door and pull it open a narrow crack. Now, he was sitting where he could look out through this into the brush. The silence held. Bob, lying at the girl's feet, was breathing deep and audibly—the only sound in the room. Ellen sat motionless, watching the man's face in the line of light that fell through the opening of the door. It was grave; set in a chiselled expression of thoughtfulness—a thoughtfulness that weighed probabilities, and waited for some event.

He had told her that the man would not come back to the clearing—but he had not believed it! In his own heart he expected the intruder—expected him, and waited for him! The girl's body grew tense, quivered at the memory of that scream she had heard. It had come from human lips, she knew, for she had seen him standing there in the shadows—but it was the cry of a madman—a thing crazed by awful hate or awful fear! Who had it been? Did Chad Davis, waiting by the open door, know?

It grew dark in the cabin. The bunk, the rough table, the logs in the walls, faded, blurred, melted into the gloom. The shutter was closed. A single streak of gray light touched the floor, and the silent, thoughtful man in its path. Ellen grew oppressed by the silence. She wished he would speak—would move! She did not dare, herself. The spell of the stillness was upon her, and she dared not break it. Outside, it was nearly dark. The shadows of the big stumps were all but lost against the solid black of the underbrush. A moving thing might cross the clearing and not be seen, if it moved slowly, low down in the darkness along the ground. A quarter of an hour, and darkness would fall complete. She could not be sure, but it seemed that Chad was dozing in the rude chair. His breathing was too slow—too heavy, for wakefulness. His long walk in the warm wind had been too much. Even his vigil could not hold his tired body tense and alive, for long.

The girl startled at a sudden sound—a movement! Bob, lifting his head, raising himself to his feet. There was a tenseness, a guarded caution about the act. Ellen put her hand down on him in the darkness, and under it she felt his hackles stiffen, raise! His body was tense, rigid; and up in his throat, suddenly, there rattled the faintest trace of a snarl. A sound very low, but pregnant with savage warning! Bared fangs, gleaming eyes, writhing lips; were in the snarl, and it hung in the dog's throat—hummed together, more distinct!

Chad twitched suddenly—stiffened into startled wakefulness at the sound. His senses cleared, and he put a quick hand on the dog's head to silence him. The menacing snarl died away, though there was still a trace of it in Bob's every exhalation of breath, and under Ellen's hand, the heavy hackles stayed erect!

They waited—dog and man, rigid, ready—Ellen shaking with a nervous fright beyond her control. She slipped her hand into Chad's, resting on the dog's head. He felt it, cold, shaking, wet with clammy sweat, and closed both his own over it. The minutes dragged by. Bob did not relax. Whatever it was outside the cabin, that had aroused him, the trace of it was still there. No sound came, save faint and melancholy, in the distance, a great owl rolled his call from some dead stub.

Suddenly Davis straightened, jerked

the door wide open, and pointed out into the night.

"Take him, Bob!" he commanded in a hoarse whisper.

The dog bounded across the threshold. Less than a dozen feet from the door he stopped, sniffed for a moment, and broke into the weird, rolling trail bay. Across the clearing, into the new-ground, on west across the willow swale, the sound went, as he ran his fleeing quarry through the night. Ellen flung herself into the man's arms, shivering with terror at the sound of the primal hunting cry, echoing through the brush. Chad waited, every muscle flexed with suspense. Either a shot would crash out there in a moment—or the trail bay would change, and screams would mingle with it!

Then, as suddenly as it had begun, the bellowing stopped! No warning—a sudden falling of the silence of the night upon them again—that was all! Chad Davis whipped the pearl handled revolver from his pocket, and stood, holding Ellen with one arm, waiting. A sound reached them presently. Something was coming through the brush—coming toward the cabin! A soft pattering—slow, irregular—nearer! Davis raised the revolver—and then across the cabin doorsill crawled Bob! Bob, unhurt, but crestfallen and cringing in the starlight. His tail tucked up between his legs, his belly dragging on the floor, with the shame of his failure—or fear of his prey—they could not tell which—step by step he crawled to them! For a minute Chad stared at him, speechless—then he stepped swiftly over and shut the door with a bang. Ellen heard the wooden bar drop into place. There was the sputter and yellow flare of a match, and then, in the guttering light, as the flame fed down the wick to the candle, the man bent down and examined the dog. When he straightened his face was very white.

"Ellen, I don't think I'm a coward—but that is beyond me! We'll keep that door locked tonight—and I'm glad you're not here alone!"

"And you didn't think he'd come back!" Ellen said in a scared, hushed voice.

CHAPTER VIII. Hushed Voices of "Lucy."

There was the usual group around the stove in Neumann's store that next evening. The talk had swung a wide circle, and someone finally mentioned Henry Coton.

"See they ain't caught the girl yet," a neighbor responded.

"No, an' they won't, neither," Jed Furtaw averred. "Them big city p'lice ain't so much smarter than anybody else!"

"Well," came thoughtfully from the setter on Jed's right, "I don't know as it matters much. I guess we all figger old Coton got just what he's had comin' to him this good many years. Ain't no use lyin' about your feelin's, nor beatin' about the bush any, I guess."

Furtaw started to contradict him, then thought better of it, and for a long minute there was silence, filled with the slow puffing of pipes.

Then the down-river man spoke.

"Say, boys, speakin' of Coton, I can't get over them tracks I seen, that I was tellin' you about the other night when young Davis come in. My hair stands up every time I think of 'em!"

"Now, by golly," Noel cut in, "I be thinkin' maybe you think 'bout 'em, too much, little. That's vat be the matter! Now, ven folks be goin' by the graveyard they don't vant to be thinkin' any!"

"You're right, Noel," someone agreed. "Thinkin' is runnin' that way, every time!"

"That's all right," the chief figure of the foot-print incident declared. "Them tracks ain't all! We heard a dog runnin' last night over in Coton's woods, just about bedtime. Didn't run long, but he bellered all right for a few minutes. I'm tellin' you he was chasin' somethin'. An' he shut up right off, sudden!" The speaker leaned over in his chair. He had an audience now! "An', boys, I'll bet my farm that the dog was Tim Davis' Bob!"

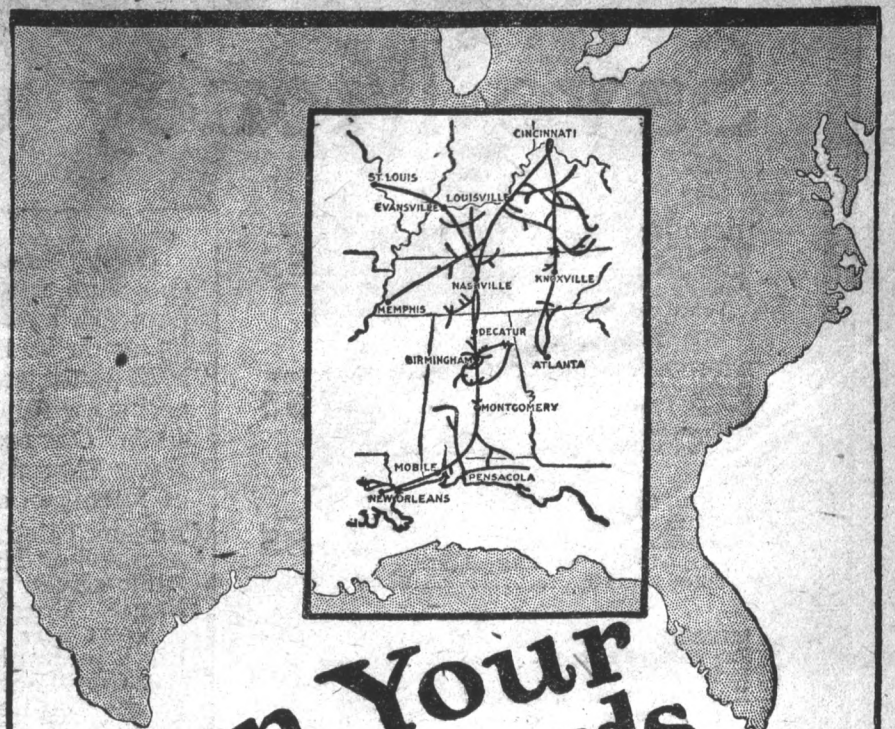
"Say, I noticed that, too," another corroborated. "Heard the dog, straight in south of my place about a mile; I figgered. I told Nan that sounded a lot like Tim's dog, down at Coton's shack. But she wouldn't let me talk about it, just at bedtime that way!"

"Their dog's gone, too. Went away the night before Chad got back. Stole, they thought."

"Good God, boys," the down-river man's voice was little more than a whisper. "You don't suppose Lucy could 'a' come back—an' that dog of Tim's gone down there to the shack to her? You know how a dog will howl when there's dead in the house! Maybe he knew! You don't suppose"—his words trailed away in an awed whisper.

(To be continued.)

"Run your work or your work will run you."



Turn Your Eyes Towards the South

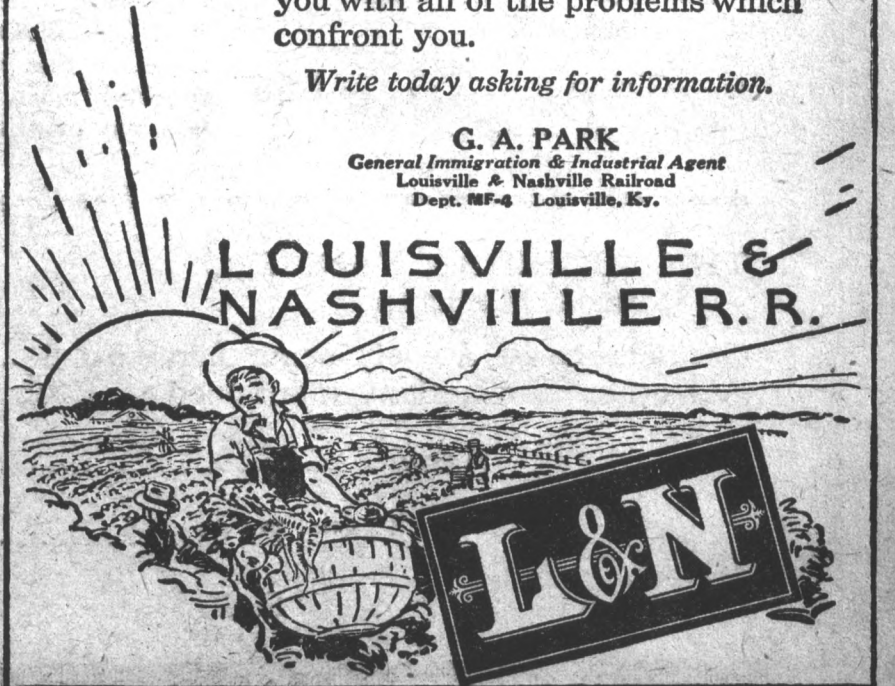
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Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

WHAT PRICE, BABIES?

WHAT does a baby cost? In a recent issue of a popular magazine, a woman, who describes herself as one of the "middle class," and who admits that she lives in New York City, entertains the readers with her horrible financial adventures in motherhood. Totalling it all up, the little stranger's advent set her back \$741.45. She therefore concludes that, instead of getting the charming little creatures in gross lots, as was her original purpose, she has practically reached her limit in producing number one.

The chief moral that I draw from the piece is, that it's a fine thing to live in Michigan. In itemizing her bill, she puts \$150 flat as the doctor's fee. I never knew a Michigan doctor to get that much for an uncomplicated baby case. I have done no obstetrical work for seven years. When I quit in 1917, my regular fee for ordinary confinement was \$25. I believe few doctors charge more than that in Michigan, in spite of the high cost of living. Hospital bills need be no more than \$25 a week. I think a Michigan woman could get all the service purchased by this harassed young mother of New York City for one-tenth the price. I will go farther, and say that of the many thousand babies born to Michigan mothers each year, not more than ten per cent entailed delivery charges of more than twenty-five dollars, and thousands came through for much less.

But even in Michigan, it costs a lot more to bring a baby into the world than it did twenty-five years ago, you say. Granted. To offset this, however, please note that fewer babies die in the process, and fewer mothers are left in such a crippled state that their remaining years are one long drag of misery. I think we must say for the doctors of Michigan, that their charges are moderate, as compared to those elsewhere, and I think we shall not dispute the fact that a reasonable sum expended to give safety to mother and babe through this critical period is money well spent.

CANNOT SLEEP

What are the symptoms of a nervous breakdown? I have just gone through a period of severe strain and cannot sleep night or day, except by snatches. Have a pretty good appetite, and otherwise feel well, except for a rapid pulse and shortness of breath. Our doctor gives me tonics and sedatives, and tells me not to worry and I will soon be all right. Should I see a specialist?—G. W.

Yes, I think you should, if you can be quite sure of his ability and honesty. It is likely that the strain you have been through precipitated your present trouble, but if it were going to pass away simply by rest and quiet, you would not have the rapid pulse and shortness of breath. These are symptoms that indicate real trouble, and a careful investigation by a competent doctor should disclose the organ at fault, and give the doctor a chance to remedy it.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Tilly's Dog Has Two Names

BILLY'S dog, Jip, was a cheerful dog. He had a smile for everyone, and always two or three for his master, Billy.

But Tilly's little dog, Spot, wasn't at all like Jip. Spot always went around with the corners of his mouth drawn way down, and his ears flopping and dangling at his side, just like he was almost ready to cry.

But one morning Spot got up all smiles. The corners of his mouth were turned up instead of down, and his ears were perky. No one knew just why he felt so frisky this particular morning, except Spot himself, and, of course, he wouldn't tell anyone if he could.

Now, the reason for all Spot's cheerfulness was what he saw that morn-



Spot Just Whined and Whined.

ing when he first opened his eyes and peeked out of the window. In the night Mr. Weather Man had covered the ground with pretty, sparkling snow. "Bow, Bow!" he said to himself. "Miss Tilly and I will have a good romp in the white snow!"

That same morning when Tilly awoke, she, too, was very glad to see the snow. But after breakfast, when Tilly Tumble and Spot were ready to bundle up in the warm coats, to race over to Billy Bounce's house, Tilly's

mother said, "Tilly, you have a cold today. Little girls who have colds must not play in the snow."

Tilly was very disappointed.

"But up in your play room," said Tilly's mother, "you will find a little surprise for you."

"Thank you, mother," said Tilly. "Come Spot," and she started to skip off to her play room to find her surprise. But Spot would not follow. He just sat by the door and whined and whined and whined, because he wanted to go out and play in the snow. All the coaxing Tilly could do would not bring him, so Tilly just picked him up in her arms and carried him up to her play room.

Now, Tilly's surprise was a little table for her and her dollies. Her daddy had made it for her.

"Oh, goodie, goodie! Now we can have a snow party," said Tilly. "That will be just as much fun as playing in the snow, won't it, Spot? Besides, we can have Lolly Lou and Annabelle as our guests."

But Spot did not think so; he just sat and whined and whined.

Tilly decorated her play room with pieces of white cotton to make it look like snow, and cut out pictures of lots of pretty things to eat, from a magazine. Then she and her dollies set the table and had a real party. But Spot only sat back in a corner and whined and whined and whined, and wouldn't even come to the party when Tilly brought a piece of real bread and butter for him from the kitchen.

"I think I must call you Whiney, instead of Spot," said Tilly, "even if you do have a white spot on the end of your tail."

And which little dog do you like best, Billy's or Tilly's?

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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



What One Community Did

The Women Set the Social Ball a Rolling to Mutual Pleasure and Profit of Everyone

EVERY community needs something to set the ball a rolling, and then it needs, most of all, something to keep it moving. Perhaps I should say "somethings," for it requires a variety of endeavors to hold the community interest and keep the social enthusiasm growing.

Our community has developed a social enthusiasm by which it has been able to accomplish much that is worth while. Beside adding materially in filling the community pocket-book, in order that many projects of mutual benefit might be put across successfully, it has imbued the workers with a spirit of fellowship, brotherly love, and service, that has been of mutual advantage to those interested.

Maple Sugar Get-together a Success.

I believe that the success of a great part of our community doings has been due to the genius of leaders who have always planned something just a little bit different each time.

I recall the Maple Sugar get-together early last spring. Besides being a "sweet affair," it was thoroughly enjoyed by everyone. The hall was decorated in red and green maple leaves.

What Has Your Community Done?

THE above is the story of how the women of one community in Washtenaw county have kept the social ball rolling. We would be glad to hear what the women in other communities are doing. You will note no mention was made of what worthy causes were sponsored. We would like these included in your letter, telling about your community get-togethers.

For the three best letters, we will give three-piece kitchen knife sets. To the writer of every other letter we are able to use, we will send a handy needle-book, containing a full assortment of needles.

Send your letters, before January 14, to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

These leaves had been cut from paper and pasted to small branches of trees.

In one corner an old-fashioned farmer and his wife presided over a sugar kettle, or caldron, below which was an imitation fire. Into this the guests tossed a coin and, after much stirring and chanting, their fortune, sealed in a small envelope, was spooned out with a big wooden spoon. Each fortune contained something about maple sugar. As favors, the menus were printed on red and green paper leaves and placed at each plate. We served:

Maple Sugar, Warm Biscuit
Cucumber Pickles (dill and sweet)
Maple Pie and Coffee

Several booths trimmed with red and green maple leaves were arranged, in which maple syrup, that had been donated to the cause, and other canned syrup which we had been able to purchase at wholesale, were sold. Some of the maple syrup was even sold for farmers in the community on a commission. A considerable profit was also realized from the sale of maple sugar cakes, cookies, and candies.

Nearly a year ago, we also had a Washington Birthday dinner that created much comment. This time we used the long tables in banquet style. At each plate was a patriotic napkin folded so as to represent a tent with a small flag flying from the peak. Red, white, and blue streamers were in profusion about the room. Even the waiters wore red, white, and blue caps and sashes. A typical southern dinner was served:

Glazed Sweet Potatoes Green Beans
Baked Virginia Ham Jelly
Corn and Brown Bread
Combination Salad Sweet Pickles
Apple Pie Coffee

A couple dressed in colonial style to represent George and Martha Washington, led the march to the dinner table. A Washington program by the children and a few of the grown-ups, followed.

I believe that these programs and many other unique ones have effected a neighborly spirit of service together in a worth while cause that has given pleasure, as well as profit, to all concerned. After all, one of our big problems is teaching ourselves how we can best live together in peace and harmony of action and spirit.—Mrs. J. W. T.

LAUNDRY WISDOM FOR ZERO DAYS.

THESE wise paragraphs for laundry day have been clipped from letters sent in by readers.

When China Falls

By Julia Wolfe

DOWN goes one of your china cups! Every housewife knows how expensive china is, and not always is it sentiment to wish to put broken articles together again. But to repair china requires patience and dexterity, combined with the use of simple and inexpensive stickers.

Prepared glues seldom mend broken dishes so that they withstand constant washing in hot water. But there is a way of using glue and then baking the mended article in a moderate oven for about two hours, which sets the glue firmly enough to withstand very hot water.

Observe These Points When Mending China.

Broken articles should be mended as soon as possible after the smash. If they are kept lying around, the edges are almost sure to get chipped, and then will be far more difficult to stick together. If impossible to repair at once, wrap each fragment separately in paper, so that it will not grind against any other. This precaution is well worth taking in the case of any articles of value.

All articles must be absolutely clean and dry before the sticker is applied, or it will not adhere properly.

In many cases it is necessary for mended objects to be supported while they are drying.

These two recipes for home-made cement may save many a treasured piece of china.

Beat the white of an egg, and add to it enough plaster-of-Paris to mix to a creamy consistency. Prepare only just enough for immediate use.

On cold days I put a hot soapstone in the clothes basket to keep clothes and fingers from freezing.—Mrs. C. N.

I add a handful of salt to the bluing water so that the clothes won't freeze so quickly or so tightly to the line. I also sort everything and have them ready before going outside. I don't allow colored clothes to freeze, as that fades them and removes the starch. I usually hang them in the basement or on the porch.—Mrs. J. C. D.

The dryer clothes are wrung, the less water there will be in them to freeze.

I put a little kerosene in the starch to make the clothes iron easier. By leaving them out only long enough to freeze, they always look as white as they do in summer.—Mrs. D. S.

A STEW WILL CHASE THE CHILLS AWAY.

WHEW, isn't that wind cold!" you say, as you reach home and close the door against the first snapping cold day. But in another instant you breathe in the savory fragrance of a steaming kettle of stew, and your next impression is, "great." Besides being a popular dish for cold weather, stew is easily prepared by the housewife because it is always made in "one piece."

English Stew.

Any Englishman would be pleased to eat a plate of this English stew. Cut two pounds of chuck beef into small pieces and put into a kettle with

one quart of cold salted water. Bring quickly to the boiling point, skim, and cook until tender. Add one-half cup of carrot cubes, one-fourth cup of diced turnip, one-quarter cup of celery, and one small onion chopped fine. Season with six allspice berries, six peppercorns, and one-half of a bay leaf. Twenty minutes before serving the stew, add one cup of potato. Thicken with four tablespoons of flour to which enough cold water has been added to make a thin paste.

Scotch Add Barley.

A Scotch stew is made with lamb, small onions, potatoes, and sometimes barley. A veal stew with dumplings appeals to most appetites on cold days. It is made similarly to English stew, only chuck veal cut into two-inch squares, and whole vegetables are used. Consequently, a little longer cooking is required. Vegetables which are generally used are medium-sized or small carrots, potatoes, and onions. Fifteen minutes before serving the stew, cover the surface with the baking powder dumplings.

To make the dumplings, measure and sift together two cups of flour, one teaspoon of salt, and two teaspoons of baking powder. Add enough sweet milk to make a "drop" batter (about three-fourths of a cup of milk), and drop by spoonful in the stew. Cover the kettle and cook for twenty to twenty-five minutes.

DID YOU EVER—

Drop a piece of butter into the meat grinder before grinding raisins or sticky substances? They don't stick.

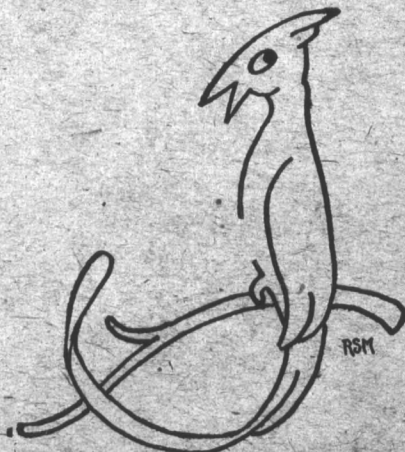
Grease your cake tins cold, and flour them? They seldom, if ever, stick.

Weigh each layer of your cakes? Then one is not larger than the other.

Weigh all borrowed articles? Then you are sure to return the full amount (and add a little for good measure).

Turn the sharp point of your dough in and put the cutter over it in cutting biscuits? I have only a very little to re-shape. I find this much quicker.—Mrs. H. S.

TELL-TALE INITIALS.



Mind you don't act superficial. If a J be your initial, Garrulous or vain—you may, Be just like a jabbering jay.

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 the design through carbon, and embroidered as the stitches indicate in the patterns.



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

OVER-NIGHT COOKIES.

I would like to know how to make cookies that you stir up the night before, and bake the next day.—Mrs. B. B.

"Over-night," or "ice box" cookies, are well-named. The mixture is made as follows: Sift four cups of flour with one saltspoon of salt, one teaspoon soda, and one teaspoon cream of tartar. Measure one cup of butter, two cups of brown sugar, and one cup of nut meats. Mix all the ingredients together, including one teaspoon of vanilla and two unbeaten eggs. Mold into rolls. Allow the rolls to stand over-night in ice box, or other cool place. If the rolls are exposed to the air, wrap them in waxed paper. Before baking, slice cookies in thin sheets.

MAKE HEALTH BREAD.

Will someone give me a recipe for making whole wheat bread?—Mrs. D. L. M.

Whole wheat bread can be made as you make your white bread, by using equal parts of whole wheat flour and wheat flour. If you use home-ground wheat, you will need to increase the liquid one-quarter to one-half.

A beaten whole wheat bread may be made as follows:

1/2 to 1 yeast cake	1 1/2 cups boiling water
1 1/2 cups white flour	2 tb. molasses
2 1/2 to 3 cups whole wheat flour	2 tb. shortening
	2 tsp. salt

Put salt, molasses, and shortening in mixing bowl, add hot water, and cool until lukewarm. Add yeast, softened, and mix with a spoon. Gradually add flour and beat five minutes. Set in a warm place until light. Beat again for five minutes, divide into loaves, let raise again, and bake.

BAKED FISH.

Please tell me how to cook a large fish.—Mrs. B. C.

Large fish may be cut in small steaks and fried in deep fat, the same as small fish, but stuffed baked fish is also excellent. Split the fish and bone, leaving on the head and tail if preferred. When in the pan, the tail should be covered with waxed paper so that it will not burn. If a strip of clean cloth is laid in the baking pan, the baked fish may be removed more easily. Stuff with a forcemeat made of the following:

2 cups stale bread crumbs	1/2 tsp. pepper
1/2 cup minced salt pork	1 tsp. grated lemon rind
1/2 tsp. salt	1 tb. minced parsley

Lay strips of bacon or salt pork over the fish and bake, uncovered, in a moderate oven, allowing thirty minutes to three pounds. Baste two or three times with one-fourth cup of hot water. Serve with a sauce made from liquor in the baking pan.

SELECT BECOMING COLORS.

I find myself in need of a new dress, but do not know what is the latest color. I am dark, with a rather sallow complexion.—Miss B. Y.

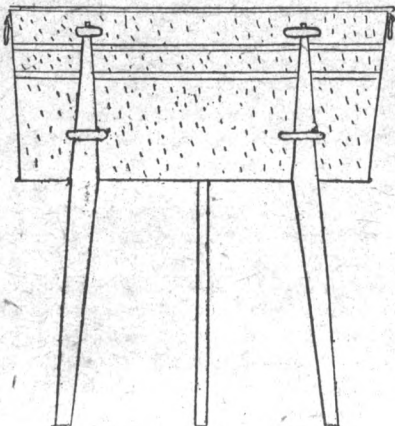
To be well-dressed one cannot select the latest colors, as they are not always becoming to one's complexion. With your complexion one should wear dark and dull shades of either blue, green, or brown, but always with touches of bright coloring of rose, flame, and orange.

A "HIGHBOY" WASH TUB.

THERE is no need to have a wash bench around in the way, or even to have one permanently located, if you have the "handy man around the

house" fix your wash tub as the one illustrated. It will also save much space when the wash room is small.

The three legs are sawed from one-inch lumber, and shaped as in the drawing, the upper bevel being necessary to cause the legs to stand outward at the bottom and brace the tub. Then cut six small strips of tin or sheet metal about an inch wide, three of them about eight inches long, and three about six inches long. Bend these into loops, as shown, and solder the ends of the longer ones to the out-



A Tub on Legs Saves Room.

side of the tub at equal distances around its circumference, and about three inches from the bottom. Then solder the other three shorter ones in like manner, placing one of each directly over one of the lower ones, forming slots into which the upper ends of the legs are inserted. These legs will wedge into these loops, or ears, tight enough to sustain their weight when the tub is lifted, but with a light blow on their upper ends are readily detached when desired. The legs should be about three feet long, or nearly as long as the desired height of the tub.—L. M. Jordan.

TEMPTING RECIPES.

Chicken-giblet Timbales.

1 tb. fat	2 tb. green pepper, minced
1 cup chicken, or chicken giblets, cut fine	1 small cooked carrot, diced
2 stalks celery, minced	3/4 tsp. salt
2 slices onion, minced	1-8 tsp. pepper
1 cup stock	
2 eggs	

Melt the fat. Add the chicken, celery, onion, and green pepper to the fat and cook for five minutes, stirring occasionally. Beat eggs just enough to mix the yolk and white, and add with the stock. Mix well. Pour the mixture into well-greased custard-cups or timbale molds, and cook. Serve with bechamel sauce.

Tomato Rice.

Spread a layer of cooked rice in a buttered pie plate. Dot with butter. Peel and halve tomatoes, sprinkle with salt and pepper and lay, rounded side up, on the rice. Bake quickly until tomatoes are soft. Lay over each a slice of thin bacon. Crisp in hot oven.

Pepper Salad.

Cut the tops off sweet green peppers. Into each slip a hard-boiled egg. Around the egg pour jello or gelatine (after it has cooled and before it has begun to set). Set aside to cool. Before serving, slice and place on lettuce leaves. Put over this your favorite dressing.

Apple Fritters.

Make a batter, using one egg, half cup milk, one pinch of salt, one teaspoon sugar, one teaspoon baking powder, and one cup flour. Stir into this batter, finely sliced apples and fry in deep fat. Serve with maple or brown sugar syrup.—Mrs. H. L. W.

To prevent rugs from curling, sew to the underside of each corner a triangular piece of corrugated rubber, in which holes have been punched.



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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.			
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	Ainslee's	2.50	3.25	2.25
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Detroit News	4.00	4.50	3.75	Boy's Life	2.00	2.35	1.75
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Grand Rapids Press	4.00	4.50	3.75	Christian Endeavor World	2.00	2.75	1.85
Grand Rapids Herald	4.00	4.50	3.75	Collier's Weekly	2.00	2.50	1.75
Jackson Citizen's Patriot	4.00	4.50	3.75	Country Life	5.00	5.00	4.50
Jackson News	4.00	4.50	3.75	Current Events	.50	1.40	.45
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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	Designer	1.50	2.00	1.25
Manistee News Advocate	5.00	5.00	4.75	Delineator	2.50	2.50	1.75
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Owosso Argus Press	4.00	4.50	3.75	Detective Story Magazine	6.00	6.40	5.50
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Sault Ste. Marie Evening News	4.00	4.50	3.75	Everybody's	3.00	3.00	2.25
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Toledo News-Bee	2.50	3.00	2.25	Gentlewoman	.25	1.15	.15
Toledo Times	2.50	3.00	2.25	Good Stories	.25	1.15	.15
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Chicago Daily Drivers' Journal	5.00	6.00	5.00	Hunter, Trader, and Trapper	2.00	2.25	2.00
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SEMI-WEEKLY (2 a week)	1	2	3
Chelsea Tribune	\$2.00	\$2.50	\$1.75
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CATTLE, SHEEP, SWINE, POULTRY, ETC.

Alcona World	.50	\$1.25	\$.35
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American Canary Journal	1.50	2.00	1.25
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American Swineherd	.50	1.25	.35
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American Hereford Journal	1.00	1.50	.60
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Beekeepers' Review	1.00	1.50	.60
Chester White Journal	1.00	1.50	.60
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Duroc Swine Breeders' Journal	.50	1.25	.30
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Poultry Tribune	1.00	1.50	.60
Poultry Item	1.00	1.50	.60
Poultry Keeper	.50	1.25	.30
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The Winter Broiler Game

A New Means of Poultry Profit

By Charles Chesley

THE raising of broilers for the winter and spring trade has become a definite part of the poultry business with many of our eastern growers. A few years ago it was often possible to get as high as a dollar a pound for the birds that were ready for market in March. Two dollars for a two-pound bird was not bad, especially as the cost of growing the chick to that weight probably did not exceed thirty cents. It may be said that "them days is gone forever," but there is still a good profit in growing broilers for the New York and Philadelphia markets. It used to be considered that the demand for this class of poultry started about the first of February, and lasted until late summer. Today, the demand seems to last about the year around.

Autumn-hatched Chicks.

Commercial hatcheries of chicks seldom had their first hatch of chicks come off before the first of March a few years ago, while today there are some that are keeping the machines going practically the entire year. I have seen several husky batches of chicks as early as November this year, which indicates that more and more are taking up this branch of the business.

Several of my acquaintances tried out the winter broiler game last year and reported successes. One man made thirty cents per head upon chicks placed in the brooder house the day before Christmas. Another made nearer forty cents, as he had no losses. In both of these cases the birds were marketed at an age of from nine to twelve weeks, when they averaged to weigh around two pounds each. In the winter broiler game it is customary to sell both males and females; that is, if the birds are hatched in November or December. Pullets hatched at this season are of little practical use in the economy of the commercial poultry farm. They would start laying at a season when eggs are at their cheapest, and my own experience seems to indicate that pullets grown in the fall and early winter are apt to be undersized and to lay small eggs. Chicks hatched in late February and early March, make good birds for fall and winter layers. Such birds respond readily to forcing under lights the following fall. The males from such hatches also bring fair prices as broilers if sold by the first of May, or earlier. The males from such flocks should sell for enough money at the age of ten weeks, to keep the pullets of the flock in feed until they are old enough to start laying.

Chicks Need Care.

One should not go into the winter broiler game with the idea that it is easy money. On the contrary, the care of chicks during the shortest days and the coldest weather, means a good deal of work. The equipment for brooding the chicks should be of the best, and in proper working condition. There must be tight houses that are free from drafts. Some method should be devised to keep the chicks upon the ground; that is, they should be allowed to run outside every day when the sun is shining, after they are a week or ten days old. You cannot grow chicks very successfully without fresh air, mother earth, and sunshine. It is true that the use of cod-liver oil has made the problem simpler than it used to be. Leg-weakness was the bugaboo that frightened many growers of winter chicks in our cold climates. The use of the oil in the ration has helped to solve this problem, but I would still get the chicks out on the ground, if possible. I have shoveled away the snow to make a scratching place for the little fellows. It is not harmful for the chicks to step on the snow, if they have a good, warm brooder room

right at hand to run back into and get warm. It is all right to allow the chicks outside on the coldest days, provided it is not raining or snowing, after they have learned where to go to warm their toes. This they will understand by the time they are a little more than a week old.

Keep the Birds Agrowing.

To make a success of winter-broilers, one should keep the birds growing from the minute the first feed is given. I am of the opinion that the average commercial growing feed is not rich enough in protein to make the birds put on the desired gain. At first it is well to keep a dish of bone meal where the chicks can get it at will. They will consume quite a lot of it, and it helps them to build up the framework to hold the meat and fat. The last week should be devoted to intensive feeding, and the birds should not be allowed so much exercise. I have known of several flocks that were fed upon laying mash, and they made truly remarkable growth. The cod-liver oil and buttermilk, or sour milk, seems to counteract any detrimental effects that the excessive use of animal protein might produce.

Disease-free Parentage Necessary.

It is important that early broilers be from a flock that is known to be free from disease. You cannot grow chicks rapidly unless they are of the best. Also, any tendency to white diarrhea or other disorders, are easily magnified by slight chilling. Little chicks are pretty tough fellows, after all, but they must have a warm place at night. At first the temperature in the brooder should stand at 100 degrees F. This may be gradually lowered as the chicks become older, and the feathers start to grow. Place something to keep the chicks under, or not far from, the canopy of the brooder at first. The heat should come down upon the backs of the chicks, for that is the part of the anatomy that is most susceptible to cold. The respiratory organs lie close to the back, as indicated by the fact that the chick, when he is cold, desires to crawl under some covering. This is the natural method with the ministrations of the old hen. One should be pretty certain that the temperature of the brooder does not drop much towards morning. It will start the chicks to crowding, and serious results may occur. Uniform heat and regular feeding will grow as good chicks in January as later.

BARLEY WITH LAYING MASH.

FARMERS with barley to be used as poultry feed, might use it to the best advantage by adopting the Cornell scratch grain and mash mixture for laying hens. The scratch grain formula consists of 500 pounds of cracked corn, 200 pounds of wheat, 200 pounds of barley, and 100 pounds of heavy oats. If good heavy oats are not available, they advise leaving the oats out of the scratch grain mixture.

In the laying mash 100 pounds of ground barley is used in place of the ground oats usually recommended in a ration of that type. The mash consists of 100 pounds each of yellow corn meal, ground barley, middlings, bran, and meat scrap containing fifty to fifty-five per cent protein. Three pounds of fine table salt should be thoroughly mixed in each 500 pounds of the laying mash.—R.

SOME HEN HOUSE GLEANINGS.

WHEN we first started on the farm, my wife's mother gave us a hen and a flock of chicks; among them was a blue one, and there has been one or more blue ones among the flock ever since. They make good layers, so I have crossed them with my Jersey

Get My Special Low Price —

On This Wonderful Incubator

140 EGG SIZE \$12.45

The DETROIT is scientifically constructed to give big hatches of lustrous, fast growing chicks.

Temperature is automatically regulated by a Miller type burner that acts directly on the flame. Heat is held in and cold kept out by double walls having dead air spaces between them. Every part of the hatching chamber is evenly heated—the hollow square hot water tank has rounded elbows that prevent cold corners.

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Keeps 140 chicks comfortable and warm. Insures maturity of your flock. Same efficient durable construction as in the Detroit Incubator. The most practical brooder built.

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BLUE HEN COLONY BROODERS

give your chicks a better start to profits by constantly supplying them with warmed fresh air without danger of deadly floor drafts.

Larger and Heavier than Other Brooders

—a 20 per cent extra value, made possible by quantity production resulting from the demand of experienced hatchers.

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140 Egg Incubator \$13.75 30 Days Trial

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.

140 Egg—\$13.75; with Drum Brooder, \$18.95
180 Egg—\$15.95; with Drum Brooder, \$21.15
250 Egg—\$22.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$35.45
340 Egg—\$30.75; with Canopy Brooder, \$43.45
500 Egg—\$45.50; with Canopy Brooder, \$58.20
Drum Brooder (50 to 200 Chicks Capacity) \$7.25
24 inch Wickless Canopy (25 to 125 Chick), \$10.25
44 inch Wickless Canopy (50 to 500 Chick), \$14.75

Order direct from this ad. 80 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1925 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs.

Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 114, Racine, Wis.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS

The beautiful business hen! Wonderful winter layers. Big white eggs. World Record layers American Egg Contest. Greatest winners New York, Chicago, Hardy, vigorous money makers. Stock Eggs, Chicks, etc., shipped safely. Catalog free.

EVERLAY FARM Box 49 Portland, Ind.

85 Hens Lay \$20.70 Extra Eggs a Month

"Since many egg cells in each hen don't develop for lack of stimulation, I use EGG a DAY. Production from 85 hens rose from 14 to around 37 eggs a day."

Mrs. Paul Murdock

This was in winter, too! \$20.70 additional from eggs every month. Multiply that by your flock. Think of the extra egg money you'll get. Money back if not pleased.

EGG a DAY MAKES Hens Lay

Do not fail to try it! There's no risk. We guarantee more eggs or money back. Often brings 4 times usual number all winter. 65c pkg supplies 250 hens a month. Order from your dealer or mail your order to us.

STANDARD CHEMICAL Mfg. Co.
Dept. 25 John W. Gamble, Pres. Omaha, Nebr.
Makers of Reliable Live Stock and Poultry Preparations Since 1886

Giant roosters, and the result is a dark blue hen with some pencilling, and very large and deep in body. I hope to pen up the choicest this coming spring and mate them with a blue rooster I am raising, in an effort to develop an entirely new breed, which I shall call the "Michigan Blues." The Jersey Giants are fine chickens, but the claims of a yellow skin are not always borne out in fact, and a yellow-skinned bird sells better and, to my mind, tastes better. These blue ones are good color, as I shall not keep for breeding any hen which does not have yellow feet. If the color becomes too dark, I can mate again with a white rooster. It will take years of careful selection before I get the traits I want fixed, but it will be an interesting experiment. We have never been without eggs for home use from our small flock, and this week I shall have a few dozen to take to town. Corn, bran, and sour milk is all they are getting, but that combination seems to produce results.—Reber.

CLEAN COLONY HOUSES.

AS soon as the young stock are removed to the laying houses in the fall, the colony houses should be cleaned and sprayed. Then the sunshine and cold winter air should have a chance to clean up the houses during the winter, and they will be much safer for the chicks in the spring.

The fact that poultry do not use the range during the winter, is a great help in keeping down the contamination of the soil adjacent to the houses. The continued cold weather over a period of several months, and occasional sunshine, help to clean up the range and make it more fit for the use of the poultry in the spring.—R.

THE EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

HANSON'S Oregon pen of Leghorns has materially increased its lead. It now has a production of 444 eggs, while its nearest competitor, the Leghorn pen belonging to George Sutton, has 377 eggs to its credit. Harry Burns' Leghorns come next with 375 eggs, then come A. E. Virgil's pen with 357 eggs. The fifth highest pen is F. E. Fogle's Barred Rocks, with 353 eggs. Tied for sixth place is Tom Cummings' Barred Rock pen, and Northland Farm's Leghorn pen, both having laid 350 eggs.

For weekly production, Hanson's Leghorns also held high honors. His ten hens laid fifty-six eggs in seven days. During the week the Leghorns, as a whole, decreased in production, showing only 51.8 per cent. The Rocks have increased their production to 53.8 per cent. This report is for the eighth week of the contest.

KEEPING RECORDS SHOWS POULTRY PROFITS.

IT has been a good year for the poultryman who kept close tabs on his flock.

"Profits for the year ending November 1, ran slightly higher than a year ago in most counties I have visited so far for summarizing records," writes G. S. Vickers, poultry extension specialist at the Ohio State University, in a letter sent to the 1,070 Ohio farmers who keep flock records in cooperation with the university.

Indications are that these poultrymen will average 130 eggs or more per hen for the year. The state average is about seventy eggs.

In Medina county this year the high flock made a net profit of \$3.38 on each hen housed at the start of the year, while the low flock made forty-two cents a hen. The low man cannot possibly maintain the same standard of living the high man can. He has a problem to meet if he wants more of these worldly goods.

Hens can't lay eggs on a corn-alone feed. They need a balanced diet.

Get More Eggs Get Better Fertility

More eggs—better fertility—assure maximum poultry profits. These results are guaranteed to every user of **Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription** or money back. Don't say it can't be done. Try it. Ask your dealer. Thousands of satisfied customers.

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is a tonic, appetizer, condition powder and animal regulator. Keeps your horses, mules, dairy cattle and livestock healthy and at proper weight. This is same prescription used by the Doctor on his own farms and prescribed by him for 33 years in his successful practice as a graduate Veterinary Surgeon.

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Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder—Unequaled for killing lice, mites, fleas, etc., on poultry and live stock.
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Every chick I sell is approved by the Ohio Poultry Improvement Association. I personally guarantee 100% live delivery to your door. For your convenience, order from prices below.

	25	50	100	500	1000
White and Brown Leghorns	\$3.75	\$7.25	\$14.00	\$66.50	\$126.00
Buff Leghorns and Anconas	4.00	7.75	15.00	71.25	135.00
Black Minorcas and Barred Rocks	4.25	8.25	16.00	76.00	144.00
White and Buff Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, and White Wyandottes	4.50	8.75	17.00	80.75	153.00
Buff Orpingtons	5.00	9.75	19.00	96.25	171.00

Order direct from this advertisement or send for FREE catalog. All chicks postpaid to your door.

OHL'S POULTRY YARDS AND HATCHERIES, Dept. 15, Marion, Ohio

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Blood Tested BABY CHICKS Michigan Accredited

We have not only selected our breeding stock and mated our birds for best results, but we have joined the Michigan Accredited Association. An inspector from the Agricultural College approves every bird. We blood test and can furnish chicks guaranteed to be free from disease. Write for literature and price list. Our chicks cost no more and you can feel safe. 100% live delivery. Write today. Get your order booked early.

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One of our 200 EGG STRAIN LAYERS

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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UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS

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

BECKMANN HATCHERY, 26 Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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OFFICIALLY APPROVED by the State of Michigan. Every breeder passed by inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College. Every male individually examined and banded by a state inspector. OUR ACCREDITED LEGHORNS represent 13 years of careful breeding on our 65-acre farm. Foundation of Tanager, Hollywood and Barron. ACCREDITED S. C. Brown Leghorns, Anconas, (Sheppard's Strain), Barred Rocks from matings passing the same standard. When you order Town Line Chicks you get the advantage of a "Personal Service" few hatcheries can duplicate. Our new free catalog describes our egg contest records and show winners. Write for it today.

J. H. GEERLING, Owner. R. F. D. 1, Box M, Zeeland, Michigan.

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

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Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by experts trained and approved by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe, for you know every chick is up to standard set by University for breeding and egg production.

SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOG. It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Write today.

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Chicks from high-egg bred, inspected flocks will please you and make you money. Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas. Low prices. Catalog free. Write today.

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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.

140 Egg—\$13.85; with Hot Water Brooder, \$19.60
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140 Egg—\$23.50; with 200 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$25.85
260 Egg—\$30.00; with 300 Chick Canopy Brooder, \$35.50
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From trapnested, pedigreed blood lines. Egg COCKERELS contest winners for years. Shipped C. O. D. **PULLETS** Guaranteed to Live. Prompt Shipment. Low Prices. **FULLER'S** Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog. **HEN'S** GEO. B. FERRIS, 934 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. EGGS

\$13.95 Champion Belle City \$21.95

140 Egg Incubator \$11.95; Hot Water Copper Tank, Self-Regulating, \$5.95; 50 Chick 80 Chick 140 Chick \$9.95 230 Chick Hot Water Brooder. Save \$2.95. Order both. 80 Size Incubator and Brooder—\$15.95 140 Size Incubator and Brooder—\$19.95 230 Size Incubator and Brooder—\$29.95

Freight Prepaid E. of Rockies and allowed West. If in a hurry, add only 45c for each machine and I will ship by Express Prepaid. Order now or write me today for Free book "Hatching Facts." It also gives Low Price on big capacity incubators. Coal and Oil Canopy Brooders. They are all fully Guaranteed. Jim Rohan, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co. Box 14 Racine, Wis.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

More From the "Growing-up" Critics

Interesting Comments on the Parents' Letters

THE letters from parents which appeared in this department, on December 12, created much interest and comment. We hope to have other Parents' Weeks this winter. The letters below are from some of the prize winners in the recent critics' contest, in which young folks were invited to comment on the parents' letters.—Uncle Frank.

World Thrives on Criticism.

Criticism! The world thrives on it! If it were not for the critics in the world, life wouldn't be worth living. I don't mean adverse criticism, necessarily, but criticism as a whole. Praise is criticism, just as much as fault-finding is. If we didn't have someone to tell us what was wrong



You Can Tell That Kelen Kish Likes Animals.

when we made a mistake, or someone to pat us on the back when we deserved it, we wouldn't have any ambition at all.

On the whole, I think the Parents' Week letters were pretty strong. But most of them were intelligent, to say the least. By the way, how does Mrs. E. B. Cole get that way? Knocking one of our Golden Circle letters like that! Believe me, it isn't everybody who has a "gift of gab" like White Amaranth. And those who lack it are always jealous of those who have it. Uncle Frank certainly would not have given her an honor like that unless she deserved it.

Another thing: I never heard of but one man ever trying to imitate a woman, and he's dead! (Yes, Teresa, you guessed correctly—it was Adam. And see what he got). But my, how the women do try to imitate the men. But then, what can the poor woiking goil do? Well, well, girls will be boys.

There was one letter with which I agreed entirely—that of "A Michigan Mother." She hit the nail right on the thumb when she said that the Merry Circle letters should be educational, as well as interesting. It really makes me tired to read some of the letters. (And the girls write most of them, too).

And now, Uncle Frank, don't tell me I wouldn't make a good critic—I know I wouldn't.—Guilford Rothfuss.

As this is a contest to tell what we think of the grown-ups' letters, I will begin at the top and go down the line. I agree with Mrs. A. W. Buerge, who

thinks that there are more men who imitate women, than there are women who imitate men. I would ask her to prove that men were created to wear a beard. Women also were created to wear long hair; so why do women try to improve God's creation? It must be that women think that men are the nicest, since they imitate in the hair cut. She seems to think that the man is the weaker vessel. The Bible does not say that. No doubt a person would like the senator from the old home state best.

I think Vernice S. Hoadley's letter was very good. The letters that are written back and forth are merely friendly arguments. They help the boys and girls on the debating teams to pick outstanding and minor points to discuss.

The letter written by Mrs. E. B. Cole is very good, down to where she discusses Uncle Frank's business. No doubt you have the freedom of speech, but there is a limit. People who use their freedom of speech on certain subjects have become acquainted with the laws of our state. There are differences of opinion on different subjects, so perhaps everyone doesn't agree with you about "White Amaranth."

The person who signed herself "Only a Michigan Mother," perhaps was a bit ashamed of what she wrote. It's too bad about her boy and girl not being M. C.'s; but I think that Uncle Frank is doing all right by printing the letters written by the young people, for they are of an educational value, to a certain extent. Other people seem to enjoy it, so perhaps those who don't might find another column for reading.

I think the letter written by Mrs. Wm. Barshaw was very good, with the exception that she said, "You very seldom see a girl full of 'hot air' like most boys." Perhaps she was judging them by the boys in her neighborhood. They are not all full of hot air, nor are girls all without hot air. Girls who are full of hot air and cannot be seen, can easily be heard.

I fully agree with E. O. G., and think her advice is very good.

The "Hints on Behavior," by the "Dame who had a crane that was lame," was very good. I do not think

that a person should try to serve two masters. A bad habit to get, is the using of tobacco. It takes the most of your money, time, and health.—George Nichols.

Most Interesting Page.

The most interesting page for the boys and girls I have ever read was the Parents' Week. Although they had different opinions of the girls and boys, I am sure their letters were enjoyed by all of the Merry Circle's.

I was very glad to see how many of the parents took interest in our work. There were many mothers who wrote, but where did the fathers come in? I suppose it is as the boys say, that they are too busy to write after a hard day's work, and would rather sit by the fire and read the latest news. Am I right?

I agree with Mrs. F. Cole, that a story would improve the boys' and girls' page. I am sure we all love to read. A good story is also educational, as each story teaches a lesson. But, if I am not mistaken, I think Uncle Frank said something about little room before. However, there are several stories in the Michigan Farmer for us to read, so we can get along without one on the Boys' and Girls' Page.

Boys, please read Mrs. Buerge's letter. She says something that I wish you boys would read. I am sure it will do you good.

The lady who signed herself as "A Michigan Mother," thinks our letters could be improved. The boys and girls have written so much about each other, I'm sure we'd all like a change; so let's write about something more sensible so her boy and girl can be Merry Circle's also. But let's not get too serious, or we might not like it as well, and I think Uncle Frank wants us to be jolly, too. Don't you, Uncle Frank?

"The dame who had a crane that was lame," gave us some good hints on behavior, and I'm sure we'll all try to follow them.

I hope we have a good many more letters from the parents. They

have encouraged us in our work, so we'll try harder to win.—Esther Amundson.

Letters Showed They Were Written by Older People.

What do I think of the parents' letters? Just this: Anyone could tell that they were written by older people, people who have had experience and knowledge of more serious discussions than those of we young colts.

All the letters were good, but I noticed that they all came from mothers, and I would be interested to know a man's opinion of our page. As Mrs. Fred Cole says, letter writing is good practice; but very few men make a practice of it, especially farmers.

I am here to praise, and not to



Richard Hamill Says "Bill" Eats Mother's Geraniums.

find fault with the mothers' letters; but Mrs. E. B. Cole speaks of keeping in practice for a lazy man and fifteen or twenty offspring. Ouch! Was that supposed to be a joke? I like the rest of her letter, though, and I like her nerve in giving her opinion of White Amaranth's writing. The many comments and suggestions of the mothers go to show that they take a lively interest in our page; for which we ought all to be thankful and strive to make it still better, so as, for instance, to draw a comment from the men.—Ann Mulder.

About the "Flat Pain."

Aren't you afraid you are doing wrong to encourage "kids" to criticize their elders? Well, here goes.

The "flat pain" complained of by Mrs. Cole may have been caused by a garment worn to give a "flat, boyish figure." White Amaranth's words sound like old-fashioned letters in "Hill's Manual." "Michigan Mother" thinks her children wouldn't be benefited by belonging to our circle. Suppose she never "lows" them to hear anything in the home except remarks about the weather, etc. The grown-ups' letters all sound sensible and good-natured, but we Merry Circle's wouldn't want our page to always be serious, educational, and wise. We like nonsense and fun. Old heads can't be placed on young shoulders. We will follow the styles and customs of our day enough so we won't be conspicuous, "no matter what some folks say."

A contest for the little ones would be nice. Have those over eight or nine years barred out. Let them guess what Uncle Frank received for Christmas, and reward those who guessed correctly.

I won't sign my name. In case this is printed, I want our folks to guess who I am.—Sweet Pepper.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have read many of the letters in your "corner," and, believe me, I'd like to meet some of those young Puritans. They would get a "talking to" of their life, I assure you.

I'd like to know why girls shouldn't powder and wear knickers if they please. Well, the only reason the boys give against knickers is, that the girls look too much like boys. That just shows that the boys are jealous. They are afraid we are going to "step in" and fill their places; they want to reign supreme! Come down from the heights, boys; we'll show you!

Now, I don't like to see a vulgar girl, or one painted up like a chorus girl. But, if she uses powder and rouge with discretion, and takes care of her skin, it will much improve her looks.

All the young men that I ever met didn't like me because I was a "stay-at-home," because I positively am not. I use powder and rouge, dress as good as my parents' means allow me, and enjoy myself with all the carefreeness of youth. I talk all the time, laugh out loud when I feel like it, and make myself at home everywhere I go. If some of these "young grown-ups" would do the same, they would be happier.

Well, Uncle Frank, I'm going to stop raving and give somebody else a chance.—Your friend, Ginger.

P. S.—No, I haven't got red hair.

You are living up to your nom-de-plume, Ginger. I should say pen name, as somebody may accuse me of using White Amaranth's book of synonyms.

The ideal life is to live freely, but right. I believe one must use judgment in their "happiness."

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

As a friend that I live with takes your paper, I want to write you a letter for once.

I happen to know George Nichols, and he is all right. He doesn't know me, though. I have lots of laughs reading his letters.

I want to ask one question, Uncle Frank. Is it at all likely that schools will be compelled to consolidate in the course of five or ten years, without regard to the wishes of the people concerned?

I like real boys and real girls, and really don't know which I like best. Somebody said, "To your ownself be true." Some boy or girl finish that for me, and tell who said it.—Little Susie.

I am glad you know George, but he is at a disadvantage in not knowing you. You ask me a question I can not answer, because I am no prophet.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I hope that you won't discontinue your "Boys vs. Girls" contests altogether, just because of a little harsh criticism. I believe that one cause of divorce is the misunderstanding between boys and girls. Many of our young stalwarts get misfits because they take the first chance that comes along. They are sometimes denied much social life and, consequently, are overly hungry for companionship. I (Continued on next page).

ABOUT THE FUND.

I read that the T. B. children have their radios. I am very glad of that.

My sister sent in a dollar toward the radios, and when I found out that she did it, I asked her why she didn't tell me she was going to send the money. She told me to give her some of my money and she would send it to them; but she never did, for the next day she had to go to Bad Axe to have an operation for appendicitis.

Say, Uncle Frank, why don't you have the M. C.'s send their money right along, and then, when you have a certain amount of money, send it to the Near East Relief for the boys and girls in the Near East. If you do it, you may count on me to send in pennies. I hope the other M. C.'s will think it a good plan.

I hope W. B. has a sort throat, like my daddy had the other week.

I am wishing the children in the Near East will soon have a few things to make them happy.

I wish you all a Happy New Year, including the M. C.'s, the children at Howell, and the children of the N. E. R.—Mary Elinor Miklovich, Gagetown, Mich.

The Merry Circle Fund is still in existence, although rather quiet now because, I suppose, everybody spent all their money for Christmas. I think it fine for M. C.'s to send in money any time. In a short time we will announce another purpose to which the fund will be put. You can become a Merry Circler by taking part in the contests. Your letter is a good one for an eleven-year-old.

FARM WORD CONTEST

BELOW you will find a list of jumbled words which, when straightened out, will be words most farm folks know. Some of the words are rather large but, by a little study, I am sure you will get them right.

In working out the contest just write out the correct words, using the same numbers for them as are used in the list below for the jumbled words. Please write your paper neatly, on one side of the sheet only. Put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper and, if you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

All the correct papers will be mixed together, and ten pulled out of the pile. These ten will receive the prizes. The first two prizes will be handy school pencil boxes; the next three, dictionaries; the next five, handsome clutch pencils.

This contest closes January 15, so be sure to send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in plenty of time.

- | | |
|-------------------|------------------|
| 1. tilareugarul | 12. ritanigoir |
| 2. sernury | 13. tapixen- |
| 3. hesrefat | terminoi |
| 4. timbelkrut | 14. piterle |
| 5. tarlircouthul | 15. civitadifen- |
| 6. sectoburilus | soir |
| 7. natervianier | 16. levintainto |
| 8. bugastara | 17. retonigunos |
| 9. vedine | 18. mogulesuni |
| 10. ractinocadite | 19. tisoanicaso |
| 11. niabelin | 20. cinefychief |

READ-AND-WIN ANSWERS.

BELOW are the correct replies to the Read-and-Win contest which was announced two weeks ago. In No. 10 it was a little hard to find the answer, as the eighth rule in the list was printed with a number 9 instead of a number eight.

- 415,000—5-635.
- 25 per cent—5-635.
- Every Friday night—648-18.
- Forty years—644-14.
- Mr. McCune—644-14.
- A gun with one empty chamber—16-643.
- 120—3-633.
- 1,800—650-20.
- William Windover's—7-637.
- Refrain from smoking—646-16.

THE READ-AND-WINNERS.

THE Read-and-Win contest brought the old-time results, showing that that kind of a contest still holds good.

Quite a few, though, made mistakes in their papers, and thus lost out on M. C. buttons, or a chance at the prizes. All the correct papers were mixed together, and ten lucky ones pulled out. The ten are the following:

Pencil Boxes.

Grace Smith, R. 4, Howell, Mich.
Esther Dumaw, R. 11, of Pentwater, Mich.

Dictionaries.

Bernice Clark, Tekonsha, Mich.
Thelma Harter, R. 2, Paris, Mich.
Glen H. Schroeder, Owosso, Mich.

Clutch Pencils.

Edna M. Bauer, R. 1, Hillman, Mich.
Hazel A. Kok, R. 3, Zeeland, Mich.
Betty Jane Kirk, R. 5, Vassar, Mich.
Rena Plaggemeyer, R. 2, Jenison, Mich.
Agnes L. Nyland, R. 1, Ironwood, Mich.

THE LETTER BOX.

(Continued from page 48).

feel sure that your contests, which may seem foolish to grown-ups, are helpful and interesting to those for whom they are intended. The youthfulness of the authors excuses any erroneous ideas, and furnishes a fine source for correction. Of course, this is only my opinion, so take it at par value. It's the kids' column; run it to suit them, to the best of your discretion.

I am nineteen, and not a parent, but I just had to write, even though "illegally."—Earl A. Kloster, Niles, Mich.

I am always open to suggestions for improving the department. But I must feel that the carrying out of the suggestions will interest the young folks. Thanks for your confidence in me to run the department in a manner interesting to young folks.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Now, for my part, I am not going to criticize the girls any more than I do the boys. My parents never objected to my smoking, even when I was small, but I don't smoke. Of all things I hate to see, it is a cigarette going around with a boy hanging on its end.

What I most admire is a large, husky boy, with a clear complexion, lots of wind, and plenty of strength. A cigarette doesn't bring these qualities.

Now, about the girls. I am just crazy about them myself, and I don't mind seeing knickers or shingled hair; in fact, I rather like to see the latter. As to powder, rouge, lipstick, etc., I only think there is reason for all things. There are girls who do not use reason, the same as boys who smoke. Now, let me make a suggestion, which is the real reason for my writing this letter. Why do the boys so like to say mean things about the girls, and the girls about the boys? Why can't they just change around and give good things about the opposite sex for the next few weeks? I feel certain we would all be better off, and I'll bet some of those previous writers will own that they were just a little jealous. I hope that won't hurt anyone's feelings, for we are all revengeful at best. Can't we try that plan?—Your nephew, N. H. W.

I like your ideal of a boy. I have never seen smoking recommended for health. I think, too, that saying nice things would be a welcome change.

Dear Uncle Frank:

It seems to me that the Merry Circle, in their letters, are getting buried in discussions. A discussion once in a while is interesting, but when we have that, and nothing else but, it gets "kinda dry." Isn't that what you think, Uncle Frank? If I remember rightly, the "Letter Box" was supposed to be a place where the M. C.'s were to tell something interesting about themselves. But now the boys are telling about the girls, and the girls about the boys. Are these discussions?

The boys are the equals of the girls, and I don't blame them for getting sore, because the girls were getting the "whole say" about things. But perhaps some of the "fellers" didn't think about writing letters in order to check the "feminine invasion." I think that the "Homecoming Week" was the most interesting that we have had, because I was wondering what had happened to all the "old-timers." I was very much surprised when I found out that one was married and that another was a school-marm.—Raymond Aslakson, Holton, Mich.

Raymond has some good thoughts. Discussions usually are interesting, but anything grows monotonous. I also liked Home Coming Week.

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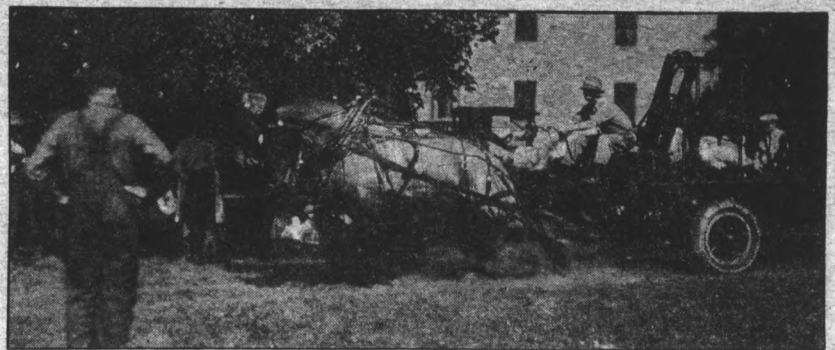
Measuring Horses' Strength

(Continued from page 27).

Michigan. This pull was equivalent to starting a load of 38,000 pounds, or of keeping 190,000 pounds in motion on granite block pavement. It takes approximately five times the energy to start a load on pavement that it does to keep it in motion. But the starting pull requires only a small fraction of time, while the tractive pull is continuous.

Under the supervision of the farm and horse department, and the agricultural engineering department of the

mometer in this state, and only one other mule team has pulled since then. As yet, neither in this nor other states, have mules lived up to their reputation of being able to out-pull horses. In a southern city where a pulling demonstration was being given, there was one mule team entered against six horse teams. The spectators were all cheering for the mules, but they failed to win. After the contest the driver of the mules told the judge that he did not consider he had a fair



The Near Horse is Being Choked by Too Short a Collar, and Failed to go the Full Distance on this Pull. This is the Collar that the Horse Worked in Regularly.

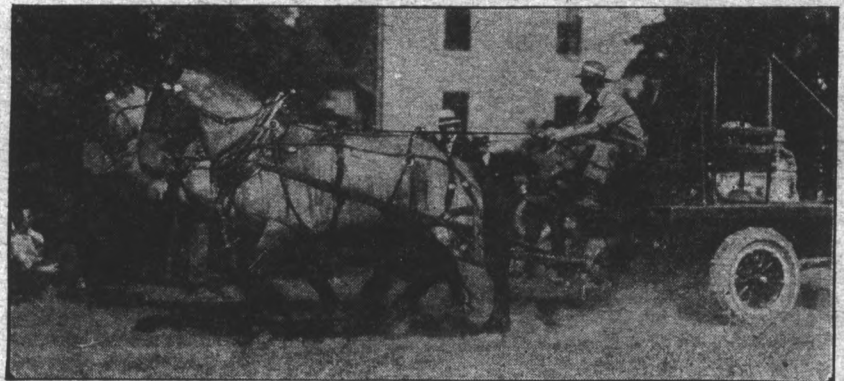
Michigan State College, the dynamometer was used in eight pulling contests held in Michigan, during the past summer: Michigan State College Farmers' Day, Ionia Free Fair, Isabella County Fair at Mt. Pleasant, Caro Fair at Caro, West Michigan State Fair at Grand Rapids, Saginaw County Fair at Saginaw, Eaton County Fair at Charlotte, and the Sanilac County Horse Fair at Sandusky.

New pulling records were established at many of these contests, and the rivalry of the counties was keen. The rules governing these contests are universal throughout the United States

show. When asked why, his reply was that he couldn't carry a whip, and due to the large number of ladies present, he could not talk to the mules in language which they could understand.

A somewhat amusing incident occurred at Mt. Pleasant, when two farmers, in discussing the dynamometer, were of the opinion that any good team could drag it anywhere. They were somewhat surprised, however, on the day of the contest, when the best teams in their county failed to do so.

One of the outstanding features of the contests held in Michigan, was that in all instances the winning teams in



The Same Team with Properly Fitted Collars, Pulling the Same Load. Note the Ease with which They Handle It in this Instance.

and Canada, and are established by the Horse Association of America. Teams weighing 3,000 pounds, and under, pull in the light draft class, teams over 3,000 pounds are in the heavy draft class. The official distance of pull is twenty-seven and one-half feet. This distance is computed on data derived from athletics, in which it has been determined that a maximum exertion of strength over a period of approximately ten seconds, is not harmful. No teamster is allowed to carry a whip, to use profane language or loud shouting. To stimulate good horsemanship is one of the purposes of the contest.

At the Ionia Free Fair a spectacular example of gameness was given by a small mule team weighing only 2,260 pounds. By extreme nerve and sheer muscular effort they successfully overcame a tractive resistance of 2,100 pounds, within 160 pounds of their weight. This was the first team of mules to have pulled on the dyna-

each class were closely related, being either brother and sister, full brothers or full sisters, which shows the value of temperament in a team. Soundness, temperament, size, and color are the four important factors in a well-matched team. Of these, soundness and temperament are the most important, as the poor horse of the team determines the team's efficiency. The factors required for good pulling are weight, well-trained horses, a good driver, and properly fitted collars. I have seen good teams this summer lack the horsemanship that would have given them a first or second place, and, on the other hand, I have seen good teamsters making good records with teams apparently not so good.

Weight cannot be over-emphasized. While no final conclusion can be drawn until thousands of pairs of horses and mules have been tested, the tests so far have been sufficient to show that the value of weight has not been over-emphasized. True pulling light-weight

teams have been able to start almost as heavy loads as heavier horses, but they have not been able to carry them the required distance, and the tremendous effort which they were obliged to exert, showed that they would soon be too exhausted to start such a load.

Another feature was that the best pulls were made by teams possessing snap and vigor, as compared to teams of slow and sluggish disposition.

Until this year, the world's heavy-weight record was held by a Canadian team, and it was not until August 31 that an American team at Des Moines, Iowa, overcame a tractive resistance of 3,425 pounds, which was more than the team weighed. Until this time it was thought that no horse or team could lift more than their own weight.

The contest at Sandusky is worthy of more than passing comment. Due to lack of building facilities, the Sanilac County Fair was unable, this year, to have a horse exhibit. The fair was held September 1-4. Sanilac county is rightly proud of its horses. It boasts of the largest horse population of any county in the state, so John Martin, county agricultural agent, and the business men of Sandusky determined to have a special one-day horse fair, on Thursday, October 22. An elaborate program was arranged, which included the dynamometer car for a pulling contest, and much publicity was given the occasion. I arrived in Sandusky with the machine on Wednesday afternoon, and everywhere that men were gathered, horses were the subject of conversation. That evening, around the box stoves in the corner stores, many equine deeds of valor were relived. Old logging teamsters paraded "Paul Bunyon" horses from the north woods. As the narrators warmed to their task, the tales grew "in size" until I feared for our little dynamometer car, a mere thing of steel and iron. But these tales were all of teams of the past, (teams that the other fellow owned), great powerful beasts that could about pull an eighteen-inch log apart, that required double-trees that an ordinary man could hardly lift, and tugs that would hold an ore barge at anchor in a Lake Superior storm. Indeed, I was thankful that the only horses to pull the following day were well-mannered Percherons and Belgians, clean-cut, typey fellows, with the blood of royalty in their veins, and not the swash-buckling pirates of old.

Thursday morning the teams were all weighed without harness. Twenty-four teams, twelve in each class, had entered, this being the largest entry of any contest in Michigan. As the weighing progressed, and the teams continued to come, some from distances of twenty-one miles, the crowd of spectators grew and the interest increased. Many were the comments on the horses, and wagers on their weights as they passed over the scales. A feeling of excitement was in the air, like the atmosphere of a college town on the day of a big football game.

Two championships, a \$50 prize offered by the Horse Association of America for the best 1925 pull made in Michigan, as well as the \$200 local premiums, were in the offering. The equine honor of Sanilac county was at stake.

The teams pulled on the race track in front of the grand stand at the fair grounds. The light class pulled first, beginning with a tractive resistance of 1,800 pounds, and ending with a tractive resistance of 2,725 pounds, twenty-five pounds greater than the state record, held by P. Horn, of Charlotte. The state champions for this class are roan Belgians, full brothers, and weigh 2,905 pounds. They are the property of John Hazzard, Marlette, Michigan. The equivalent of this pull on granite block pavement would start a load on wheels of 36,000 pounds, or keep 180,000 pounds in motion.

The heavy class began with a tractive resistance of 2,100 pounds, and went strong up to 2,700 pounds. At this resistance only five teams remain-

ed in the contest, and it was decided to set the machine at 2,900 pounds, twenty-five pounds higher than the record, and try a new state record. A. Campbell, of McGregor, Michigan, with a team of Belgians, full brothers, weighing 3,420 pounds, came within six feet eight inches of winning the title. As it is, his team has gone the farthest distance of any team in the state, but the record is not official, as the required distance at one pull must be twenty-seven and one-half feet.

Following the horse-pulling contest, a number of men pulled on the machine to determine the man power equivalent to a team of horses. The tractive resistance was set at 2,700 pounds, and it took twenty-seven men to overcome this resistance the full twenty-seven and one-half feet, averaging 100 pounds tractive resistance per man. This pull, however, was declared unofficial, as the participants refused to be stripped and weighed, and too much profanity was used in urging them forward.

In all, it was a great day, a fitting climax to a successful season.

The reception of the dynamometer at the county fairs was most gratifying to the fair secretaries. The enthusiasm at each contest was great. Applications for next year have already exceeded the number of fairs it is possible to attend, and we are looking forward to even greater enthusiasm and a more successful season than this year.

NEW PRODUCTION RECORD MADE BY MICHIGAN COW.

CHAMPION'S Hillbrook Carola, a high-producing Jersey cow, which is owned and was bred and tested by Mr. Bert Stuart, of Ypsilanti, Michigan, recently completed her second official test with another excellent record.

Starting this test at three years, two months of age, Carola produced 479 pounds of butter-fat, and 10,368 pounds of milk in 305 days. She carried calf for 182 days of this time, and qualified for the American Jersey Cattle Club Silver Medal.

In addition to the silver medal, she also qualified as the "junior three-year-old Michigan Jersey champion in the 305-day division, superseding Majesty's Int'd Duchess, which held this state championship with her record of 450 pounds of fat.

HOLDS SUCCESSFUL HOG SALE.

THE Big Type Poland China hog sale, held a few weeks ago by W. E. Livingston, of Parma, was a real success from start to finish. A large crowd of buyers was present from over the state. After participating in a bounteous roast-pig dinner, served to visitors and neighbors, and listening to short, interesting talks from Professors Brown and Edwards, of the Michigan State College, the sale was on. The bidding was snappy from the first. Colonel Adams was at his best, selling the entire offering of forty-three head in a little over two hours. The average price received was \$54.64, with a top of \$100. This top was for a splendid spring gilt, bought by Mary's Eighty, of Walled Lake. The manager of this farm, Glen T. Ellis, is building up a strong herd.

The other buyers were John Butcher, Jonesville; Walter Rowe, Grass Lake; O. W. Soper, Fowlerville; Geo. Hewson, Birmingham; Fred Baker, North Adams; Michigan State College, East Lansing; E. Jackson, Parma; George Smith, Manchester; A. D. Aldrich, Cassopolis; Charles Cochran, Parma; M. B. Rice, Sturgis; Robert Martin, Woodland; U. S. Cliff, Onondaga; M. E. Omella, Albion; A. C. Curtis, Manchester; W. D. Lambert, Eagle; Clyde Weaver, Ceresco; Joe Gewirtz, Chesaning; H. O. Muffitt, Parma; A. S. Cobb, Stockbridge; O. E. Bell, Mason; L. S. Marshall, Leslie, and Lewis D. Hess, Ceresco.



This Winter— Prove for yourself how Kow-Kare increases milk yields

Putting Kow-Kare on the job in your dairy is just like adding an extra cow to the herd—without increased feeding cost. For an outlay of a few cents you can take in with the daily milking many added quarts of milk. The difference you will quickly notice in the milk pails will simply mean that now you are getting *full* returns from those hard-earned feed dollars you've invested. Feed fully digested and fully assimilated means dairying on a profit basis.

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Its moderate use in your feeding program costs surprisingly little—the results are a visible money crop in increased milk, out of all proportion to your small investment.

Builds Vigor to Fight Disease, Too

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Just a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the feedings one week to two weeks each month works wonders with your cows. Results speak quickly. The more closely you make comparative tests with Kow-Kare the more sure you are to keep it always working for you.

If you find the least trouble in getting Kow-Kare from your feed dealer, druggist or general store, order direct from us. Two sizes, \$1.25 and 65c—in the stores or by mail, postpaid.

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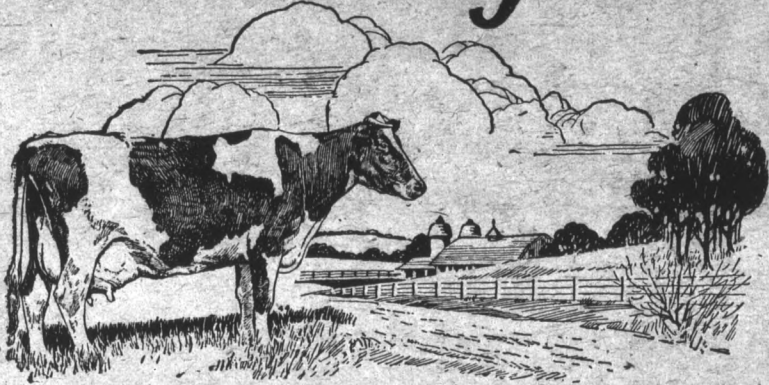
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This wonderful cow was bred and fed by Paul Moritz of West Bend, Wis. In our big herd at the recent National Dairy Show she won the championship for grade Holsteins and first prize for cow over four years.

Molly's record for 322 days was 12,904 pounds of milk and 571.9 pounds butterfat. The cost of her feed was only \$93.57 and after paying for the feed Mr. Moritz had a profit of \$172.01.

After the show this cow was sold for \$325.00, a record price for a grade cow. Her milk and butter record and also the price she brought show that she was well bred and wisely fed.



This cow and the 96 others in our herd were all fed on a ration balanced with Corn Gluten Feed. Their records prove that the largest profits in the milk business are due to good breeding and Corn Gluten Feed.

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If you prefer to feed a ready mixed feed be sure to buy from a manufacturer who uses Corn Gluten Feed as an ingredient.

Write for Bulletin No. 3. It tells all the facts about The Champion Herd of Grade Cows and gives the record of each one of them.

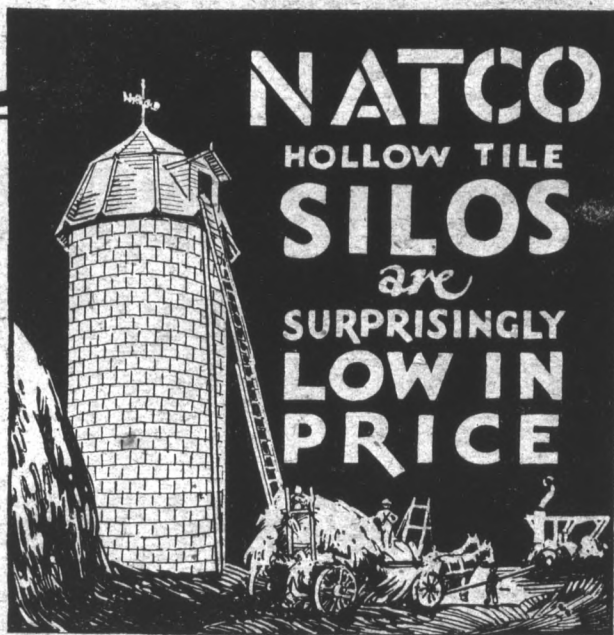
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NEW WAYS TO USE SKIM-MILK.

SOME new ways of utilizing skim-milk have been developed, by devising methods of concentrating sour milk. A process of preparing poultry feed from this concentrated product has been established in a number of commercial states, and already a very large quantity of skim-milk that formerly was wasted, has been converted into a marketable product.

TEACHING THE HEIFER TO MILK.

EVERY dairyman has his method of teaching the heifer to milk. Some heifers break into milk without a great deal of trouble, while others are quite the opposite. I have never found one rule that would fit all cases. However, some general principles may be generally applied. One of these principles is to study the disposition of the animal, becoming as well acquainted with her as possible before it is time for her to freshen.

During my years of handling a dairy herd at Forest Grove Farm, I have taught a great many heifers to milk. When I say, "I want the heifer to put both feet in the pail when I sit down to her the first time," it is a lesson from the school of experience. I can get up then and rinse out my pail, and know what to expect next. The heifer that acts like an old cow the first time she is milked, has got to be taught how to be milked sooner or later. I would rather start the job right from the first. Some of the best cows I have ever milked were hard propositions to start. On the other hand, I have two or three cows in my herd that were never heifers, nor good cows to milk, either.

I thoroughly believe in treating the young heifers kindly. Patience is invaluable in accomplishing a good job. However, sometimes it is very essential to impress upon the animal's mind that something is expected of her. Discipline should always be administered with good judgment, not to destroy, but to teach the animal good behavior. Never be in any hurry when starting to teach the animal to milk. She is new at the job. Some heifers will stand better while eating, while others will not. A great many times a heifer may be prevented from kicking, by putting the arm against the thigh. In one or two cases, I have used the kicking chain or the figure eight, with good results.—Leo C. Reynolds.

THINKS HORSE POPULATION WILL BE MORE CONSTANT.

THE introduction of motor transportation is sometimes supposed to have eliminated the horse as a necessity. This is not true. Motor traction, except on large, level farms, is too expensive for most farmers. The United States has five of every six of the world's motor vehicles, and a still larger percentage of the farm tractors. The 1,700 million people, more or less, in other countries, still depend almost entirely upon horses, donkeys, mules, cattle, and even camels, for plowing and other farm work. In the United

States, to be sure, the number of horses, mules, and asses in cities and villages, diminished from 3,470,000 in 1910, to 2,100,000 in 1920, and has fallen still lower in 1925. Moreover, although the horses, mules, and asses in the entire United States, including both farms and towns, increased from 24,150,000 in 1910, to 25,270,000 in 1920, there was a decrease from 1917 to 1925. Nevertheless, the congestion of traffic in cities, the consequent slowness of trucks, and the high cost of fuel and maintenance, are bringing the horse back in some places, and the decline in the birth rate of colts seems to be near its end. Thus the effect of motor transport in diminishing the number of horses in the United States appears almost to have reached its limit. On January 1, 1925, there still remained approximately 24,500,000 horses and mules in the United States.—Ellsworth Huntington in Economic Geography.

KEEP THE EWE LAMBS GROWING.

NO flock owner can afford to neglect the ewe lamb crop. When in restricted winter quarters, and on dry feed, care should be taken to keep them healthy. They should be provided with feeds that produce bone and muscle. Ewe lambs are susceptible to delicate fondness for certain kinds of food, and especially for the first few weeks after coming off pasture. To obviate a set-back in flesh and bone growth, a little attention to providing savory food to encourage the appetite, is prudent.

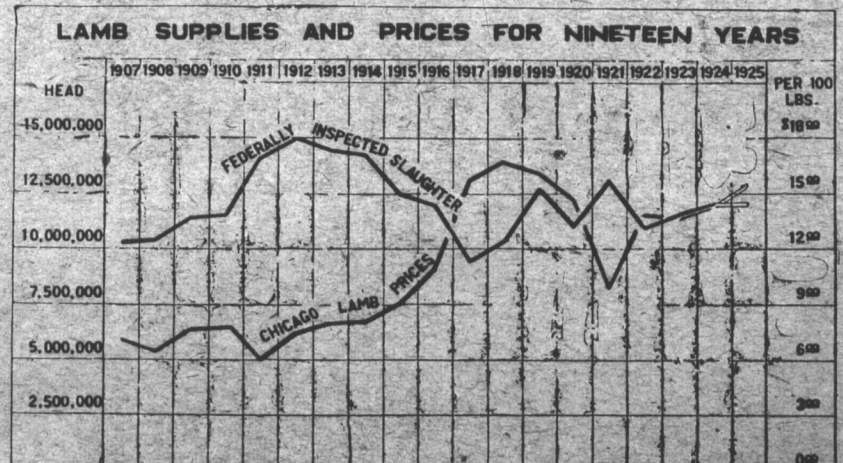
I have always adhered to the practice of separating the ewe lambs from the flock early in the fall. I think the ewe lambs do much better, and make faster growth, when kept separate. As a rule, the winter quarters for the average farm flock is limited. Over-crowding is sure to cause the ewe lambs to suffer first and, if allowed to continue, will in a short time materially retard their development.

We see that the ewe lambs have plenty of room at the feed rack and grain troughs. Otherwise, they are likely to go under-nourished. My experience has been that it is better to provide at least a third more space at the feed rack than is actually necessary.

The ewe lambs should be fed for bone and flesh growth, but not to become overfleshed. A ration that furnishes plenty of bone and flesh material without causing the taking on of too much surplus flesh is best suited for growing ewe lambs. I feed plenty of clover or alfalfa hay and bean-pods for roughage, and a light grain ration of two parts oats, one of corn, and equal bulk of wheat bran.—C. R.

WOOL CLIP SAME AS 1924.

THE world wool clip for 1925 is only slightly larger than that of 1924, according to estimates of the department of agriculture, based on reports from seven countries which last year produced more than half the total yield. Reductions in the Australian estimate are responsible for the very moderate increase. But, notwithstanding



This Chart will Prove Interesting to Lamb Feeders.

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Herd is Fully Accredited.

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

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

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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, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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at a reasonable price; Roan herd bull, 4 yrs.; white cow, 3 yrs.; roan cow, 10 yrs.; dam of above, which has a high record test and production, but both cows have lost one quarter of udder. J. F. MAHER, 337 S. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

FOR SALE

My entire herd of 37 head Reg. Shorthorn cattle. This is one of the oldest herds in the state, and is priced at a bargain. W. W. KNAPP, Lakeside R. F. D., 122 N. Barnard St., Howell, Mich.

ing that the 1925 clip will not be as large as first reported the 1925-26 wool season started out with larger supplies than the preceding season, because of the large carry-over of the 1924 clip in the principal producing centers and in London.

WITH THE COW TESTERS.

Grand Rapids-Kent Cow Testing Association:—This association reorganized for its third year's work. The 205 cows averaged 959.5 pounds of milk, 3.6 per cent of fat, and 347.9 pounds of butter-fat. The high herd in butter-fat was the pure-bred Jerseys of M. H. Edison & Son, ten cows averaging 7,861 pounds of milk, and 422.9 pounds of fat. High herd in milk production were eight-grade and pure-bred Holsteins owned by John Buitendyke, producing 11,833 pounds of milk of 3.39 per cent test, and 401.5 pounds of butter-fat. High cow in butter-fat was a grade Holstein owned by C. Krupp. She produced 10,205 pounds of milk, and 547.4 pounds of fat. High two-year-olds were owned by Richard Holmes and Fred Telder, each one, and L. P. Ohler one, J. Karseboom two, and A. Edison three. High four-year-olds were owned by Dan Buth, Koert Brothers, and A. Edison, each one, and Blissveldt Farms two. Mature cows were owned by C. Krupp, F. Telder, and R. De Pew, each one, and A. Edison two. High milk cows were owned by F. Telder, Blissveldt Farms, J. Buitendyke, D. Buth, and J. Karseboom.

Every herd in this association made over 300 pounds of butter-fat. The four poorest herds averaged 306.5 pounds of fat. Eighty head qualified for the record of performance. Every member feeds alfalfa hay, and each member's milk goes to Grand Rapids. Owney Hansen, who has been tester for the past two years, will continue another year.—V.

Clinton-Ionia Cow Testing Association:—The following herds averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat production for the past two years: Allen Eaton, Gr. H.; John Henning, PB H.; George Bateman, PB H.; A. C. Dayton, PB H.; James Lowell, PB H.; H. S. Bliss, PB H. The others which have averaged 300 pounds of butter-fat for one year, are as follows: Rowl Heck, PB H.; Allen Hughes, Gr. J. & D.; D. Dangel, PB H., and Howard Barton, PB H.

There are a total of fifty-seven acres of alfalfa seeded on the farms of the twenty-two members in this association. In addition, there are 107 acres of sweet clover, and forty-seven acres of soy beans. There are thirty-three silos on these farms, and all of the members, except one, use a pure-bred sire.

Rudyard-Chippewa.—Seven herds averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat production for the year. These are as follows: H. Ploegstra, Sr., PB & Gr. H.; C. G. Walker, PB & Gr. H.; Ploegstra Brothers, PB & Gr. H.; R. A. Pickens, PB & Gr. H.; A. E. Talsma, PB & Gr. H.; Mrs. T. Berkompas, Gr. H.; Joe Desrocher, Gr. H.

There are sixty pure-bred Holsteins, and 137 grade Holsteins owned by the members of this association. In addition there are fifty-seven grade Guernseys, and nine grade Red Polls in the members' herds. Nineteen members use pure-bred Holstein sires, and five pure-bred Guernsey sires, while three members are not using pure-bred sires. Five members have seeded alfalfa since 1920, and none are known to have had this crop previous to that time. There are fifty-one acres seeded to this crop, and fifty-two acres of sweet clover. Only three members have silos on their farms. This association is continuing with Mr. Lovegrove succeeding Howard Adams as tester.

The outlook for dairying in 1926, according to the department of economics, is good, the feed outlook being quite satisfactory.

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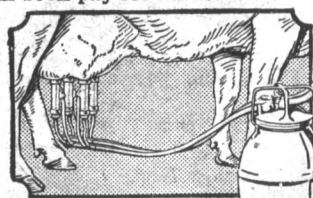


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Milking Shorthorn Bull born in August. Pure white, out of a daughter of General Clay and a son of Glenside Roan Clay. Also some roan heifers. **IRVIN DOAN & SONS,** Croswell, Mich.

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

DUAL-PURPOSE SHORTHORN BULLS for sale. D all sired by Laddie Boy by (Roan Archer). **DICK L. DEKLEINE, R. No. 3, Zeeland, Mich.**

For Sale Three Registered Shorthorn yearling bulls, two roans and one red. Good ones. Federal Accredited Herd. Well-bred and priced right. **H. F. MOUSER, Ithaca, Mich.**

HOGS

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

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 55



Why Buy a Mineral Gold Brick? What's a Mineral Gold Brick? It is one of those "just as good" mineral mixtures that is mostly made of ground agricultural limestone, rock phosphate, epsom salt, or spent bone black. Its chemical analysis is all right—but the whole mess is only about 10% digestible and for feeding purposes is almost valueless.

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Murphy's Mineral Feed is as different from the "Mineral Gold Brick" as grain from sawdust. Murphy's is almost entirely digestible. It is palatable. It is cheaper, because it gives more results pound for pound or dollar for dollar. Only the highest quality ingredients are used and they are carefully proportioned to give best results. Murphy's Mineral Feed is the only Mineral Feed with a written guarantee of satisfaction or money, including freight charges, refunded. Murphy's is the Mineral Feed prescribed, endorsed and sold by over 1,000 veterinarians and livestock raisers.

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Feed Murphy's Mineral Feed per directions and if at the end of feeding period you feel your animals have not been benefited, your money plus freight charges will be returned.

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MINERAL FEED



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, January 5
Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.94; No. 2 red \$1.93; No. 2 white \$1.94; No. 2 mixed \$1.93.

Chicago.—May \$1.78½@1.79; July at \$1.54¼@1.54½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.92@1.93.

Corn.

Detroit.—New, No. 3 yellow at 81c; No. 4 yellow 76c; No. 5 yellow 72c.

Chicago.—May 86½c; July 88½c.

Oats.

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

Chicago.—May 45½c; July 46½c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.07.

Chicago.—May \$1.12@1.12½; July \$1.09½.

Toledo.—\$1.04.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.70.

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 at \$19; alsike \$16; timothy \$3.85.

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 \$40; coarse cornmeal at \$36; chop \$36 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Wheat prices entered new high ground for the season during the last week. The bullish construction placed on the revised estimate of the 1925 crop was the main influence. The market has not held all of its gains, and may hesitate a while at this level, but still higher prices appear probable ultimately.

Foreign markets failed to rise as much as our own, which were dominated by the domestic basis theory. The world wheat situation looks quite strong, but buyers abroad are inclined to take wheat only for their immediate requirements, and show little fear that they will be unable to buy later on as cheaply as at present.

RYE

Rye prices have been strong, but have not reduced their discount below wheat. Export business remains negligible, and the visible supply increases rather regularly each week. Hungary and Poland are reported as supplying most of the needs of importing countries. Current demand is mostly speculative, and the ultimate trend depends on whether export buying develops.

CORN

Corn prices advanced in the past week, influenced by the strength in other grains, by the failure of the movement to primary markets to reach the size expected, and by the agitation in favor of legislative help. Receipts in the past month have been heavier than last year, but lighter than in the three previous years. At the same time, distributing demand has not been very large. Since November 1, 12,000,000 bushels have been added to the visible supply, compared with 8,000,000 bushels in the same period a year ago.

The nine chief corn surplus states are credited with a crop of 2,029,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,509,000,000 last year. The behavior of the market depends to a considerable degree on whether producers sell freely in the next two months, or store until the crop can be put through live stock, in which form it can be sold to better advantage.

OATS

Oats prices have shown less strength than other grains. Primary receipts have been rather light, but actual distributing demand is slow, and the visible supply has gained slightly. While the visible is about 12 per cent smaller than a year ago, it is far above the average. As the season advances,

higher prices for oats are probable, but their progress will be slow.

Flaxseed prices have advanced slightly. In view of the deduced crop estimate, it appears that there is little domestic seed still to come to market. Argentine prices have been rather weak, however, as the crop seems to have suffered very little from the weather which injured wheat.

SEEDS

Slow trading dulled the seed market during the past week. Foreign clover seed declined to the lowest point of the season, but the domestic product held steady. Demand from consumers for actual seed has not developed to any extent, and prices are expected to improve when the heavy spring buying appears. Imports have been large and may not continue at the present rate throughout the next four months, and stocks of domestic seed are not large. Alfalfa seed prices have declined slightly during the past month.

FEEDS

The feed market is improving, and prices have been marked higher. Offerings of wheat feeds are liberal, but there is no pressure from mills to sell, so that prices are steady. Cottonseed meal is in liberal supply, and prices are easy.

HAY

Holiday dullness prevails in the hay market. Markets held generally steady last week, however, in spite of the small volume of business. Much hay is believed to be still on farms, and liberal receipts may come on the market during January, when prices of medium and low grades are likely to ease off gradually.

EGGS

The fresh egg market follows an irregular trend. Weather conditions recently have been less favorable to egg production, and prices have strengthened somewhat. Receipts are fully 25 per cent larger than at this time a year ago, however, and a resumption of the declining tendency is probable now that the zero weather is moderating. The surplus in storage reserves, as compared with last year, is being increased, and with fresh eggs coming in such liberal supplies, stocks appear burdensome. Consumption of eggs has doubtless been aided by lower prices,

as dealers are carrying along to consumers the reduction in wholesale costs.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 38c; extras 43@44c; ordinary firsts 33@35c; miscellaneous 37c; dirties at 25@28c; checks 25@27c. Live poultry, hens at 30c; springers 31c; roosters at 17½c; ducks 30c; geese 22c; turkeys 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 41@43c; storage 33@36c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 32c; light springers 24c; heavy hens 32c; light hens 23@24c; geese 25c; ducks 33c; turkeys 47c.

BUTTER

Butter production has been affected by the coldest weather of the season, which settled over the country during the holidays. Lower retail prices had improved consumptive demand, and stimulated trading, so that prices were pushed up when receipts fell off. The slack in production is expected to be only temporary, however, and prices have already settled back from the advance. Conditions generally are favorable for production, and some increase in the make from week to week is likely. The lighter supplies of fresh butter, and the advancing market, have increased the interest in storage butter, but withdrawals are still far behind last year. Foreign butter markets are weak and unsettled. Imports are still small enough to be readily absorbed, but are expected to arrive in larger quantities before the end of January.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 47c; New York 48½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells at 43@45½c.

APPLES

Demand for apples is slow, but the prices on good quality stock hold generally unchanged. Shipments were smaller last week than in previous weeks, but are still nearly twice as heavy as at the corresponding time last season. Washington Delicious, extra fancy, large to very large size, were quoted at \$3.75@3.85 per box.

POTATOES

Potato prices started upward again last week, and gains were made in practically all consuming markets. Shipments were 20 per cent less than in the week preceding, and it is believed that more than half of the sea-

son's shipments have already been made. A larger proportion of the crop than usual may be marketed on account of the high prices, however, so that the movement after January 1 may exceed the shipments to date. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$4.25@4.50 per 100 lbs., sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

BEANS

The bean market is quiet because of the holidays, with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$5 per 100 pounds, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Dealers are looking for a slight advance after the first of the year, as jobbers will probably buy extensively as soon as inventory taking is over. The official estimate of the total crop at 19,100,000 bushels, compared with 14,856,000 last year, is considered high, because of the high pickage in Michigan and the acreage not harvested due to bad weather. Trade estimates indicate an available supply in Michigan about 10 per cent greater than last year, compared with the reported increase of nearly 30 per cent. The Colorado crop is reported at more than twice as large as in 1924.

WOOL

The tone of the wool market everywhere is distinctly better. The holidays restricted sales, but sellers are not making concessions as in recent weeks, and some of the mills are nibbling at the holdings in weak hands. The final sale at Kerrville, Texas, of fall-shorn wools, was at 36½c, or about 10 per cent under the previous sale. Foreign markets, particularly South America and South Africa, report a more optimistic tone. Mills are beginning to figure on prospects for the heavyweight season, lines for which will probably be opened in January.

CHEESE

The cheese market is steady, with dealers holding firmly to asking prices. Trading is confined to small lots, which is not unusual at this season. The receipts at the large markets are smaller than a year ago, but withdrawals of held cheese are larger, so that consumption is being maintained.

Prices for No. 1 American cheese: Chicago.—Twins 23½@23¾c; single daisies 24@24¼c; double daisies 23¾@24c; longhorns 24½@25c.

New York.—Single daisies at 25½c; young Americas 26@26½c.

Philadelphia.—Flats at 26@26½c; longhorns 26½c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Cabbage and carrots moved well, and there was a fair demand for beets, parsnips, and other root crops. The small supply of celery was cleaned up quickly. The call for squash, horseradish, vegetable oysters, and radishes was slow. Potato prices held steady, but the movement was rather slow. Offerings of poultry were taken readily, and there was a limited call for eggs. Dressed hogs sold well.

Apples \$1@2.50 bu; pears 75c@1.75 bu; beets 75c@1.25 bu; carrots \$1.75@2.25 bu; cabbage, green \$1.50@2.50 bu; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; root parsley \$1.50@2 bu; potatoes \$2.50@3 bu; winter radishes 75c@1 a bu; topped turnips \$1@1.25 bu; local celery 60@75c dozen; winter squash \$1@1.75 bu; bagas 75c@1 bu; horseradish \$2.50@5 bu; popcorn \$2 bu; butter 60@65c; eggs, wholesale 50c; retail 60@75c; hens, retail 35@38c; colored springers, retail at 35@38c; leghorn springers, retail 33@35c; geese, retail 26@30c; dressed springers 35@38c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Fresh egg values fell to new low levels for the season in Grand Rapids this week. Mild weather was a factor, tending to increase production, while consumption remained unchanged, as retailers have not started to use eggs as trade leaders. Potatoes were slightly easier in tone. Poultry displayed a stronger undertone. Eggs 36@40c; butter-fat 51@52c lb; poultry, fowls 18@25c; springers 17@25c; pork 15c; veal 14@15c; beef 10@12c; potatoes \$2.25 bu; onions \$1.25 bu; parsnips at \$1.25@1.50 bu; celery 15@40c dozen; apples 75c@2 bu; beans \$4.25 cwt; wheat \$1.70 bu; rye 84c bu.

Steer prices dropped to a new low point for the season during the past week, but extremely light receipts, and prospects for a further limited movement, brought a brisk rally in the last few days.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, January 5.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 46,000. Market mostly 10c higher; packers inactive; bulk of good 200-300-lb. butchers \$11.50@11.80; desirable 160-180-lb. \$11.90@12.10; practical top \$12.20; 200-lb. average up to \$11.90; bulk good 100-150-lb. average \$12.25@12.50; packing sows largely at \$9.40@9.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 14,000. No active trade, generally fat steers and she stock steady; she stock in liberal supply tending lower; early top weighty steers \$11; most fat steers \$8.75@10; thin, suitable for feeders, scarce; bulls weak to 25c lower; vealers steady at \$12@12.50; mostly outsiders.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 13,000. Fat lambs active; early sales 25@30c higher; bulk good medium and handy weight \$15.75@16.25; one load to shippers, early at \$16.25; feeding lambs fairly active to steady; few choice up to \$16; fat sheep slow; weak; few early good fat ewes \$8@8.75.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 386. Cattle steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00@11.00. Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@10.00. Handy weight butchers 7.00@8.25. Mixed steers and heifers 6.50@7.50. Handy light butchers 5.50@6.25. Light butchers 4.75@5.50. Best cows 5.00@6.50. Butcher cows 4.50@5.00. Common cows 3.50@4.00. Canners 3.00@3.75. Choice bulls, dry-fed 4.25@6.25. Stock bulls 4.50@6.00. Heavy bologna bulls 3.50@5.25.

Feeders 6.00@7.25. Stockers 5.25@6.75. Milkers and springers \$45.00@85.00.

Veal Calves.

Receipts 867. Market 50c lower. Best \$15.50@16.00. Others 8.00@15.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,078. Market steady. Best \$15.50@16.00. Fair lambs 11.50@13.50. Fair and good sheep 7.50@8.25. Culls and common 2.00@4.00. Light and common 8.00@11.00. Buck lambs 8.00@15.00.

Hogs.

Receipts 2,094. Market 25c higher. Mixed \$12.25. Yorkers 12.50@13.00. Heavies 11.25@11.50. Stags 7.50. Pigs and lights 12.00@13.00. Roughs 9.50@9.60.

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 520. Hogs are closing steady; heavy \$11.50@12; medium at \$12@12.75; light weight \$12.75@13.25; light lights and pigs \$13@13.25; packing sows and roughs \$9.25@9.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market slow, steady; steers 1,100 lbs. up \$8.50@11; steers 1,100 lbs. down \$6@10; best yearlings \$11.25; heifers \$5.50@8.50; cows at \$2.50@7; bulls \$4@6.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,500. Best handy weight lambs \$16.25; culls \$15 down; yearlings \$12@13.50; aged wethers \$10@10.50; ewes \$8@9.

Calves.

Receipts 200. Tops \$15.50; bulls \$12 down.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Ingham Co., Dec. 30.—About five inches of snow at present date. Live stock is looking fair; very few feeding cattle; scarcely enough hay and coarse feed to winter milk cows and growing cattle; plenty of grain, to feed; most all grain has been marketed; a few beans are left in farmers' hands, most of which are badly damaged, some so bad that they are unmarketable, and will be used for feed; a good acreage of wheat was sown, but it went into the winter with a very small growth.—A. H. C.

Huron Co., Dec. 31.—General outlook of farmers is good. There is not a great amount of snow, and most roads are open. Live stock is in good condition, but there are few cattle on feed. Only a small amount of farm products are being marketed at this time. Only those who are forced to sell are marketing.—A. W. C.

Cheboygan Co., Dec. 30.—Ground is covered with about six inches of snow. Fall grains went under cover in good condition. Farmers are cutting wood and delivering hay and grain to market. Hay brings \$14; oats, 45c; eggs, 50c; butter, 50c. The weather is very cold. There are some auction sales. Not many cattle are being fed for market. Dressed beef is bringing 7c per pound.—J. C.

Lapeer Co., Dec. 30.—Live stock is wintering in good shape, with plenty of rough feed. There is little shortage on hay on some farms. Snow is about six inches deep on the level. Farmers are marketing beans and wheat. Beans are bringing \$4.25 per cwt.; wheat, \$1.80 per bu; butter-fat, 50c; eggs, 40c.—A. D.

Clinton Co., Dec. 30.—Much wheat was sown late in this section, and did not get much top before cold weather set in. It was difficult, also, to harvest the bean crop. Corn is an excellent crop, but only about half of it is now husked. There is plenty of feed on hand for live stock. Beans are selling at \$4.30 per cwt.; wheat, \$1.74 per bu; oats, 38c; hay, \$16; hogs, \$11.35; lambs, \$14.75; beef cattle, \$5@7.—A. F. H.

Gladwin Co., Dec. 30.—Farmers have completed the bean threshing. They are bringing \$4.25 per cwt. June cloverseed is worth \$16.50 per bushel, yields being about one bushel per acre. The general outlook is fair. Not much fall crops put in. Live stock looks good. Hogs are scarce. Loose hay brings \$20; corn, \$1.15 per cwt. Comparatively little marketing being done.—L. A. C.

GOVERNMENT CROP REPORT.

Winter Wheat.—The preliminary inquiry relative to the acreage sown to wheat in Michigan this fall, shows an increase of nine per cent over last year. Good prices have prevailed which, with a further reduction in the acreage devoted to rye, has stimulated renewed interest in wheat growing, according to a statement issued by L. Whitney Watkins, commissioner of agriculture, and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician. According to the official estimate, the acreage seeded was 905,000, as compared with 830,000 planted, and 818,000 harvested, the revised estimates for one year ago. Not as much was sown as intended, as wet weather interfered with the removal of some beans and other crops, from ground that farmers expected to sow to wheat, and in some localities it is probable that the acreage is no greater, if as great, as it was last year. The condition is placed at 81 per cent, two per cent below last year, and nine per cent below the average. Early sown fields made satisfactory growth, and went into winter with about the usual amount of top, but much of the crop was sown late, which has made slow progress owing to the early advent of cold weather, and occasional fields showed no growth above ground when winter set in.

For the United States, the acreage sown is estimated at 39,540,000. The revised figures for last year are 39,956,000 acres planted, and 31,269,000 acres harvested. The reported condition is 82.7 per cent, 1.7 per cent above last year, but nearly four per cent below the ten-year average.

Rye.—The acreage of rye has steadily decreased for several years in Michigan, even more rapidly than estimated, as shown by a check against the federal census taken of last year's crop. The revised estimate for 1924 is 216,000 acres planted, and the preliminary figure for this year is 184,000, a further decline of 15 per cent. About three and one-half times this amount was grown in 1921 and in 1922. The condition on December 1 was 84 per cent, two per cent below that of one year ago, and eight per cent below the ten-year average. As in the case of wheat, the early sown is in good condition, but a larger percentage than usual of the acreage was sown late, and this has made but little growth,

and some fields did not get above the ground.

For the country as a whole, the area seeded to this crop is 3,426,000 acres, as compared with 4,088,000, the revised acreage estimate of the amount sown in the fall of 1924. The condition is 83.8 per cent, which is 3.5 per cent below that on December 1 of last year, and 6.1 per cent below the ten-year average.

TWO POTATO CROPS COMPARED.

ACCORDING to the figures given out recently by the U. S. Department of Agriculture, and the Michigan Department of Agriculture, the 1924 potato crop was 34,000,000 bushels. The 1924 crop is now estimated at 24,500,000 bushels. This is a decrease of approximately 30 per cent.

In 1924 the carlot shipments were 17,383. The estimated total car shipments for the 1925 crop is 12,000 carlots. The number of carlots shipped to date, December 23, is 7,166. On hand same date, 5,000. The number of shipping days remaining to June 1 is 130. Average daily shipment necessary to move balance of the crop is 38 carlots.

WILL ENFORCE STATE POTATO GRADING LAW.

THE State Department of Agriculture, Bureau of Foods and Standards, has perfected plans to conduct an intensive campaign throughout the state and in the Detroit terminal markets, by which they will inspect every carlot of potatoes and apples received in Detroit from state shippers. This campaign will be prosecuted for an indefinite period of time. All storage and warehouse stock will also be inspected. A complete detail record will be obtained at points of origin, and of the conditions upon arrival.

This intensive program will determine why and where occasional under-grade shipments are received in the state's largest home market. Information thus gained will furnish definite information as to who is at fault. The Michigan compulsory grading laws provide that any person or persons having in his or their possession for sale, any under-grade products, are guilty of a violation thereof, and prosecution will follow. This bureau will prosecute all cases where evidence is obtained which shows no effort to comply.

Mr. John I. Breck, director of the bureau of foods and standards, will personally conduct this work.

VETERINARY.

Cattle Lice.—Would you please tell me of a good remedy for lice on cattle? Subscriber.—Rub in a mixture of one-half pint of kerosene and one pound of lard. Raw linseed oil is also very good.

Fails to Breed.—I have a heifer three years old that was bred ten months ago, but failed to be with calf, and since that time she has not come in heat. She is in fine shape, and of good grade. What should I do to get her bred?—C. A.—This is due to some abnormal condition of the uterus or ovaries. It would be best to have your cow examined by a veterinarian, and let him treat whatever he finds to be causing the trouble.

Calves Gnaw on Boards of Pen.—What makes our calves gnaw at the boards in the sides of their pen? C. J. M.—This is usually the result of calves not receiving the right kind of food, or not enough food. It is a craving for something which their system needs. Frequently it is the desire for salt. Give them each a small teaspoonful of equal parts of salt and finely ground steamed bone meal every day.



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

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

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

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

O. I. C. HOGS on time

Write for Hog Book
Originators and most extensive breeders.

THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio

O. I. C. HOGS FOR SALE

Tried sows, boars and gilts. JAMES LEAVENS, Linwood, Mich.

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 Granddaughters of the World's Grand Champion, bred for April farrow. Cholera immune. Fall pigs, either sex. DORUS HOVER, Akron, Mich.

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

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

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 3 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 5 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

O-	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....\$2.08	\$6.24
11......88	2.64	27......216	6.48
12......96	2.88	28......224	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29......232	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30......240	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31......248	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32......256	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......264	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......272	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......280	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......288	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......296	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38......304	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39......312	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40......320	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41......328	9.84

REAL ESTATE

290-ACRE BLACK LOAM FARM—24 Cattle, Horses, Poultry, Etc. On good road side busy village, transportation to grade and high school; 200 acres tillable, nice-laying black loam; springs and stream in pasture, valuable woodland, loads fruit, nuts, berries; cozy 7-room bungalow with fireplace, good barn, tenant houses, etc. Quick action bargain, at \$3,500 for all, only \$1,000 needed. Details pg. 46 illus. Catalog farm bargains in many states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER in the Sunny South. 40-acre farm in new community, 20 acres cleared, new 4-room house—\$1,200. Low cash payment, easy terms. Fertile soil, mild climate. General farm crops, live stock and dairying pay well. Small fruits and trunk crops pay big returns from early markets. Living conditions good. Information free. Write W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 674, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

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

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

FOR SALE—90-acre farm, also 105-acre farm, good soil, cheap, only reasonable payments required. Calhoun State Bank, Homer, Michigan.

FOR RENT—100 Acres on paved road near Detroit. Good water, land and buildings. \$500 yearly. William Bell, 201 West Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm for sale for spring delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

HAY AND STRAW

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

MISCELLANEOUS

OLD MONEY WANTED—Do you know that Coin Collectors pay up to \$100.00 for certain U. S. Cents? And high premiums for all rare coins? We buy all kinds. Send 4c for Large Coin Folder. May mean much profit to you. Numismatic Co., Dept. M. Ft. Worth, Tex.

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

LOVELY QUILT PIECES, gingham, percales, for two quilts, one dollar, postpaid. Mrs. George Morgan, Vicksburg, Mich.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

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

GLADIOLI—twenty choice assorted bulbs, prepaid, for \$1. Frank Eby, Holland, Mich.

PET STOCK

RABBITS—Flemish Giants that are real Giants, from stock weighing from 12 to 17 lbs. Price \$2.00 up. Also White Holland Topins, \$8.00 each. Leonard Norton, Three Rivers, Mich.

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

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

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

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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, Lincolns, Karakules. Also rams. LEROY KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

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

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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.

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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.

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

KENTUCKY HOMESPUN SMOKING—5 pounds, \$1; chewing, 4 pounds, \$1 postpaid. Clements & Wetstain, Chambers, Ky.

POULTRY

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

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

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

TOP PRICES PAID for fryers or broilers weighing 1½ to 2½ lbs. Ship today. East Coast Poultry Co., 1360 Division St., Detroit, Mich.

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.

CHOICE "RINGLET" Barred Rock Breeding Cockerels, large type, nicely barred. Write Earl Murphy, Britton, Mich.

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

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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.

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

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

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PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TOMS—priced right if sold at once. Blossom King, Constantine, Mich.

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

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

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

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

ENGLISHMAN—experienced, dairying, poultry, desires position as manager. Cruttenenden, Box 75, Gladwin, Mich.

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

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WANTED—Married man for dairy barn; also single man—must be first-class milker. Balmoral Farms, Ithaca, Mich.

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