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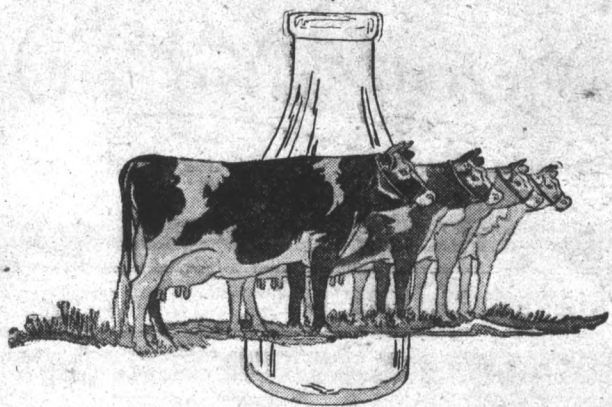
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 23, 1926

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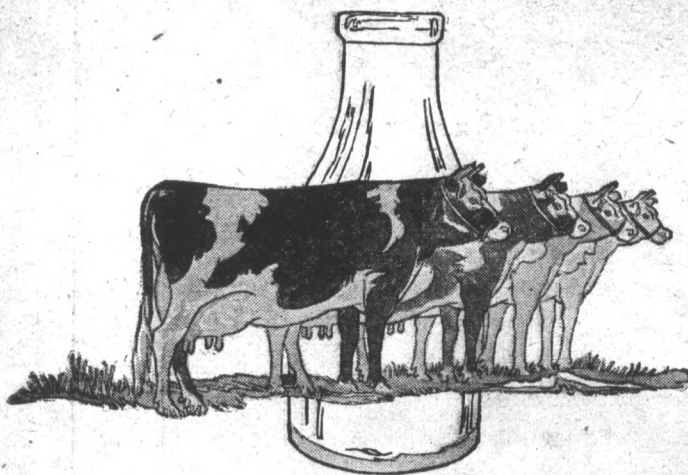
"Give Us Leave?"

How a state college jumped milk profits 66%



A state agricultural college bought four cows, each of which had been making a net profit of \$37.50. Changes were made in feed—slightly raising the feeding cost per cow. *But profits from the increased flow of milk jumped to \$62.90—a net gain of 66%.*

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If your car is not listed here, see the complete Chart at your dealer's.

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1925		1924		1923		1922	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet FB.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
"(other mod's.)"	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson Super 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
"(other mod's.)"	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Rickenbacker 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



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TO
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VOLUME CLXVI

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER IV

A Glimpse of German Farm Life

A Description of the Mode of Living and Methods of Farming

By M. M. McCool

As a general rule, the farmers throughout Germany live in villages, and not upon the land, as they do in this country. The exceptions to this condition, however, are to be found in southern Germany and on the larger farms. Of course, the size of the villages, the people, and type of buildings vary markedly in different parts of the country. In many of the villages there are from fifty to two hundred houses. The houses are built very close to each other, and are of simple construction, being made, as a rule, of brick, with tile or slate roofs. In some cases the houses are divided into three parts, the first one is occupied by the family; the second, or middle portion, by the live stock, and the third by the tools and farm products. Some of the houses are two stories in height, and the upper portions are occupied by the family, and the first story by the animals, agricultural products, etc. Still another common arrangement consists of a dwelling house in which only the family lives. The barn in which are kept the live stock and implements, is built further back.

The village life, it seems, should have its advantages so far as unity of action is concerned. Under such conditions it should be comparatively easy for strong leaders to mould the sentiment of the rural people. On the other hand, it appears that such an arrangement would have a tendency to stifle individual thought and action, and, in the long run, result in stupidity of the individuals.

Small farms abound in Germany. In

fact, much of the agricultural land is divided into comparatively small holdings, nearly one-half of it being in holdings of less than fifty acres each. According to statistics, there are more than two million holdings of one and one-fourth acres or less, or about one-quarter per cent of the total, and somewhat more than one and one-fourth million holdings that range in

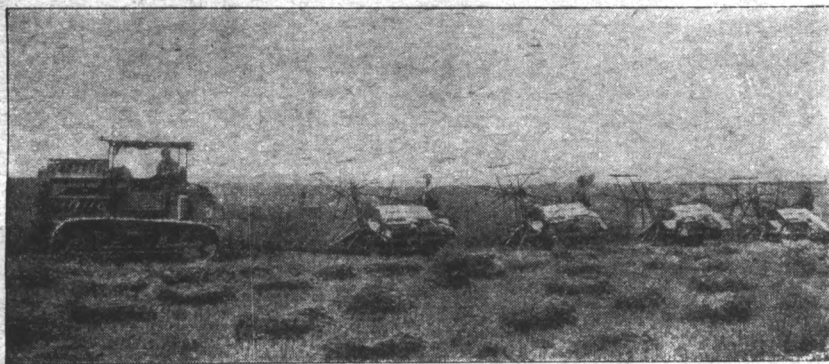
dred-twenty-five acres. These larger farms make up about twenty-three per cent of the land in farms.

In the districts where the holdings are small, the fields are usually long and narrow and, of course, when these are producing crops they present a very unusual sight. Each farmer or land-owner may be growing several crops on his small plot entirely differ-

ed simply by stones sunken in the ground. A great deal of inconvenience and trouble result, owing to the necessity of trespassing in order to reach the various fields. Another hardship that these people have to contend with, is the distribution of land. One owner may have a small portion of land in several places in a district, as a result of inheritance of the parental estate, marriage, purchases, or gifts. Naturally, these arrangements result in a great loss of time, and necessitate the use of much hand labor.

It is impracticable to utilize machinery on these small holdings, and the natural result is a great deal of hand work. The hand labor is, for the greater part, performed by the family and by hired women. During busy seasons of the year, it is not uncommon for the entire family to turn out and work in the field. The women are permitted to do all sorts of work, such as hay-making, digging potatoes, weeding and harvesting sugar beets, etc. Thousands of Polish women come into Germany to assist on the various farms.

There are very few horses used on the smaller farms in Germany, and it is obvious that there is a great shortage of these animals on the larger farms, also. The greater part of the animal labor is done by cows. Such operations as the drawing of the wagons and tillage operations are performed in this manner. I have seen the plow drawn by one cow, by two cows, and by four cows. In some instances, a cow may be hitched with a horse or a donkey. It is not uncommon to see (Continued on page 94).



A Rare Scene in Germany, as Large Scale Farming is Unusual There.

area from one and one-fourth to five acres, or more than 4.4 per cent of the total land. One million holdings range from five to twelve and one-half acres, comprising about ten per cent; one million holdings whose areas lie between twelve and one-half and fifty acres, or thirty-two per cent; one-fourth million holdings ranging in size from fifty to two-hundred-twenty-five acres, or thirty per cent; and several thousand much larger than two-hun-

ent from those that are adjacent to them. It is not uncommon to see seven or more long, narrow strips of land under as many, or more, different crops.

Owing to the village life and the large number of small holdings, the most of the tillers of the soil are obliged to go long distances to reach their fields; and inasmuch as there are practically no fences in Germany, the boundaries of the patches are indicat-

Broadcasting Alfalfa in Mid-winter

New Experience of an Old Grower

HOW to prepare the soil for alfalfa and how and when to sow the seed for best results, were problems to be worked out after I became interested in the possibilities of this forage crop a generation ago. During that time I tried almost every conceivable variation of these factors until I finally "standardized" what seemed to have proven most successful after many trials.

This standard method, which proved uniformly successful on my farm for many years, was definite and simple. The soil was kept in an alkaline, or at least "neutral" condition, by suitable applications of lime. Good, clean, northern-grown seed of a hardy strain was sown at the rate of ten pounds per acre, with a thin sowing of oats—one bushel per acre—on last year's potato ground, thoroughly disked and fitted to make a good seed-bed as early in the spring as possible. For years this method had proven satisfactory, without a single failure of seeding or hay crop. I thought I had the problem successfully solved for all time, when I suddenly and unexpectedly found myself using a different method to make this crop measure up to its too little known and appreciated value on the farm—that of broadcasting in mid-winter.

I don't know how successful the attempt was, so far as results are concerned, but I found the experience interesting from a personal standpoint, and hope the results may have been worth while. If so, I planted more good seed from the top of a high building on the college campus, in ten minutes, by this new method, than I had in twenty years by using the other plan on my own farm. But even if this seeding did not "catch," the failure may help others to succeed with

the same method, as was often the case during the period when the practicability of this crop for Michigan farmers was being demonstrated.

This was a "personally conducted" demonstration in which I had only a minor part. The "conductor" took me into a small room, the ceiling and walls of which were covered with heavy burlap hangings. It somehow reminded me of the padded cells in which the more violent cases in our state hospitals are said to be kept.

The "conductor" then grasped me by one hand, advanced to a corner of the room, and said, "The next speaker will give the result of forty years of experience in growing alfalfa." He quickly drew me to where he had stood, and made a hasty exit from the room.

What had before been but a passing impression now seemed a reality—the room seemed more like a padded cell in a lunatic asylum. The sanity of what followed, if sanity there was, was, I believe, due entirely to the fact that I had reduced the high points in the experience which I was supposed to talk about to writing, and my eyesight still seemed to function properly. Right in front of us was a little round instrument, carefully hung by elastic supports to a tall tripod that resembled a music rack. Invisibly connected with it were, I couldn't tell how many, farmers, who were at that moment visualizing a fine crop of "spinach," or perhaps a heavy growth of "moss," instead of alfalfa, after that "crack" about "forty years."

I looked at the "Mike," which seemed wholly unresponsive, then at my manuscript, and decided to confine myself strictly to the latter, leaving the "insult" for later and private settlement with the announcer. I started right (Continued on page 98).



Alfalfa Winter-kills Easily when Soil Conditions Are Unfavorable.

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DETROIT, JANUARY 23, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Farmers Fail to Agree

CAN the farmers of the country agree on a federal legislative program that will aid in bringing about readjustments necessary to place agriculture on an equal basis with other industries? Apparently they cannot do so at this time.

Last week we spent three days in Washington, with other editors of the Standard Farm Paper Unit. Conferences, hearings, and discussions were had with a large number of the leading agricultural-minded men of the country. From these contacts it is easy to understand that the farm groups from different sections are not likely to get together at this time on a very ambitious program of legislation. There seemed to be little harmony, for instance, between those who represented sections having corn to sell, and those from sections where corn was largely purchased for feeding.

There was, however, a general feeling that the cooperative marketing bill designed to do research work, disseminate information, and render service along lines of agricultural cooperative work, would become a law. This measure, of course, should prove a step in the direction of progress. Perhaps it may be the avenue through which the farmers of the future can get together on a more helpful national program.

Graft or Dig Out

is undoubtedly due to the fact that most of the Michigan orchards were set before the days of commercial orcharding. The value of a variety for home use then dominated the fruit growers' minds.

But in modern commercial orcharding many of the old favorites have failed because they lack in certain qualities when judged from the modern standpoint.

It seems, therefore, that most of the Michigan orchards need remodeling; they need to be modernized in order that Michigan fruit can compete with that in the newer apple sections of the west, and other places.

The Michigan State College and the Michigan State Horticultural Society

have recognized this and have issued a standard list of apple varieties, which includes those proven by experience to be adaptable to Michigan, and also for market purposes.

Another factor involved in the placing of Michigan apple growing on a sound basis, is the over-production of the Duchess apple. Several years ago Michigan growers, perhaps with the assistance of nursery men, became over-enthusiastic regarding that variety. As a result the abundance of Duchess trees makes that variety a liability to most growers.

But, knowing the need for the remodeling of our apple growing, and having a plan to follow, the next step is action. This can be accomplished in two ways: Graft undesirable varieties to some of the standard list, or dig them out. The Michigan State College, or the State Horticultural Society, will be glad to give advice and suggestions in this work. In other words, they will be pleased to give "architects' service" in this remodeling work. Those who have old-time varieties, or Duchess, should remember that the pass-words to successful orcharding are "Graft or Digout." Both of these words denote action.

The Importance of Health

VERY often we become confused as to the relative importance of things in life. But, when we get a clear vision, it is certain that we realize that there is nothing more important than health.

Health is so fundamental because it actually involves our living—our thoughts as well as our physical activities. As we get to know man better, we come to the realization that the derogatory things of life, such as crime and immorality, are very frequently the results of poor health. Our own fears, worries, lack of initiative, and displeasure at the way things are going, are more than likely due to some deficiency in our health.

Crime, fear, failure, etc., are abnormalities. Health is normality. It is harmonious living. A healthy person—actually healthy, not apparently so—is never a failure in the broadest sense of the term, because being healthy is itself a success.

Health is a priceless thing. Few of us realize that our own habits of living are the most important factors in our well-being.

An Expensive Luxury

NO nation can display a longer list of expensive luxuries than can the American people. This is made possible by their high per capita wealth. According to the best information, the most expensive in this long list costs us, in round numbers, three billion dollars. This enormous amount is what we pay for the non-essential activity known as crime.

These figures stagger us; they are unbelievable until we come to know that one person in every 200 of our population is put in jail or prison every year. And this percentage does not include those who were assessed fines or placed on probation instead of being jailed or fined. And, further, the amount of capital invested in property required for dealing with the matter of crime, is enormous. The hundreds of thousands of courts and penal institutions all over the land demand a vast amount of wealth to build and keep in operation. For instance, the land required by the prisons of the country total 135,000 acres, and is valued at \$30,000,000.

But, in spite of the fact that we have made our jails and prisons more comfortable for the man who goes wrong, the statistical situation is encouraging. The federal census bureau has just made a report of the prison population of the United States as of January 1, 1923, and given comparisons with sim-

ilar statistics for the same date in 1910.

When we consider the present "crime wave," these comparisons become interesting. Figured on the basis of 100,000 persons, the number of those committed was 37.7 per cent fewer in 1923 than in 1910. During that thirteen-year period, drunkenness decreased 55.3 per cent; vagrancy, 52.8 per cent; assault, 52.1 per cent; disorderly conduct, 51.5 per cent; fraud, 55.7 per cent; burglary, 11.4 per cent; fornication and prostitution, 23.8 per cent. On the other hand, the important offences of robbery, forgery, homicide, and rape—crimes requiring usually a high degree of mentality—show an increase.

While we hang our heads in shame at the present record of crime, and blush to see the large percentage of space in our daily papers devoted to the details of crime, we are thankful, indeed, and take hope for this evidence of advancement made toward decency since 1910.

What is Education?

THE other day we came across a very concise and appropriate definition of education. It is: "Education is the discipline of one's powers by himself."

This thought may be contrary to many popular conceptions of education. Many think that one needs a teacher to get an education, that in some way the teacher pours education into the student.

The teacher is valuable, of course, in showing one how to get his powers under control; but this definition indicates that a teacher, instead of being necessary, is only an accessory in gaining an education. The main thing is the way one applies himself to training his powers to worthy purposes.

Many of our successful men have been self-educated. They probably have become successful because they relied entirely upon their own powers in training themselves, and thus the extra efforts put forth added to the development of their abilities.

One need not bemoan the lack of opportunity for education, for, as long as one has himself, he has material with which to work. He may not be able to pursue his favorite subject at the time he wishes to, but training along other lines will help him when the opportunity comes, for he will have learned how to discipline himself.

Neither is education something that should close at certain periods of life, but, for the individual's greatest good, it should continue to the end.

With these thoughts in mind, we wonder if there are not quite a few engaged in farming, who could make greater use of their powers and their opportunities if they had trained themselves to do so. We believe that for each one of us there is a great field for education, and the less successful a man is, the greater the opportunity. Winter is an ideal time for study.

Where Reason Fails

IN carrying out the general program of the administration to reduce public expenses, and to aid agriculture, some entertaining, though tragic, proposals are noted. This is particularly so with the proposed budget items for agriculture.

To aid in-reducing government costs, the allowance for market news service on which the farmer is now so dependent, is reduced \$65,000. Effort is being made to promote the bonded warehouse project among farmers, still \$6,000 is lopped from this item. Down east where farmers have been fighting the brown-tail moth, \$140,000 has been cut from the funds to continue this work. While the Japanese beetle is spreading, \$4,000 is clipped from the sum given to its control. Large slices have also been taken from the sums needed for tuberculin testing of cattle and for agricultural demonstration work.

However, the total appropriations are actually larger than a year ago. But this is due to sums allowed for items that are not purely agricultural. Roads, for instance, and \$7,000,000 for reclamation work—a line of effort on which the government in the past has lost millions of dollars, according to the reports of the interior department, and through which, if successful, the increase in production resulting would further embarrass agriculture.

The Old-Time Dances

A UNIQUE citizen of our state who everybody knows for his various activities, but chiefly for his record of building divers, is now holding public attention by his revival of old-time customs. Having broken the bondages of custom in the industrial world, this man is making a hobby of the study of the customs of the past.

It is characteristic of this man to have hobbies that are worth while. They are very much worth while, for they are preserving to posterity the records of the peace-time activities of our ancestors. Properly among these activities are classed the dances. Efficient record is being made of the old-time tunes which would otherwise be lost, and the dance steps are again being introduced to the public.

Sumin'

DO you know the 'sume family of words? I bet you do. Fer inst., I bet you know the children, pre and as.

Did you ever 'sume? I bet you did. I bet you pre-sumed and as-sumed a whole lot. This 'sumin' stuff is about the commonest thing agoin'. Most everybody is doin' it now, and most everybody's been doin' it fer ages.

'Sumin' ain't based on facts. You believe, or assume, a thing ta be so, but you can't prove it. 'Sumin' is one o' the weapons o' weakness. It's a poor substitute fer the real thing. If you know a thing and kin prove it, you don't have ta presume about it atall.

'Sumin' is one o' the arts o' pretension. It's advertisin' yourself in such a way, you can't deliver the kind o' goods you advertise. But it's poor advertisin'; it's hard advertisin'.

In all the right kind o' advertisin', the advertisin' itself does only half o' the advertisin'; the artical itself does the rest. But when somethin' is advertised fer what it ain't, the advertisin' is gotta try ta overcome what the artical lacks, and it can't be did. 'Cause, after folkses is got facts they won't believe what is assumed in the advertisin'.

The man what's got ability is modest about it; the man what is a success kin be modest about it, 'cause folkses know about it anyhow. But if that man presumes he is a success, he spoils himself in other folkses estimashun.

Now, I'm presumin' or assumin', I don't care which, that you folkses know what I'm talkin' about. I'm presumin', too, that after you folkses read this, none o' you'll presume any more.

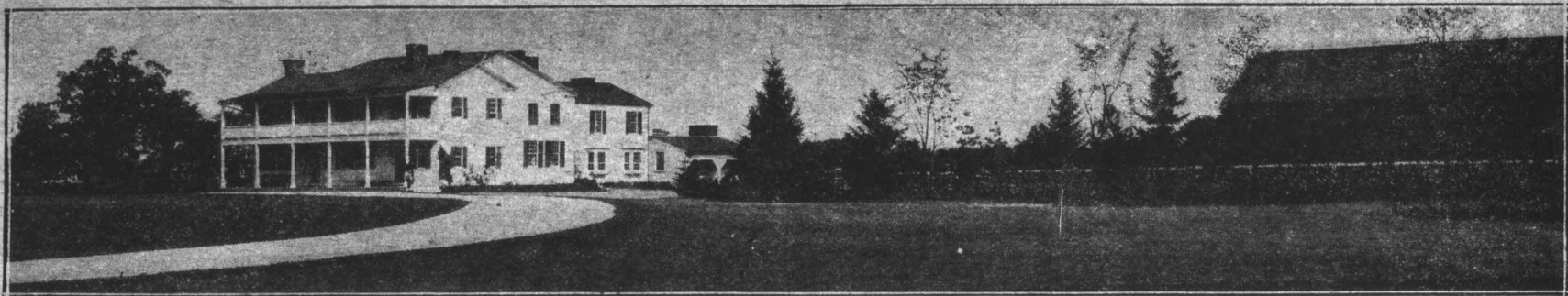
I presume you'll want ta know what I think about Sofie and her presumin'. Well, she don't presume; she works, and I presume she thinks I do enuf presumin' fer the family. And I presume that's so.

Now, I presume I've written enuf, and I assume you presume so, too. So, I presume that you assume I'd better stop, and that'd I be presumptuous not ta. Assumin' that's so, I'm a sayin' amen.

HY SYCKLE.

In the year 1800 a man could sickle one-half acre of wheat in the same time that today, with a tractor and two binders, he can cut forty acres.





Historic Tavern and Premises at Clarenceville, as Restored by Mr. Ford. The Walled Garden Can be Seen in the Foreground, at the Right of the Inn.

Henry Ford Restores Old Tavern

Botsford Inn at Clarenceville, Michigan, Will Soon be Opened to the Public

By Burt Wermuth

THE Botsford Inn, erected in 1835, and located sixteen miles from Detroit, on Grand River Road, in the village of Clarenceville, was recently purchased by Henry Ford. Since then, Mr. Ford has moved it back 275 feet to allow for the widening of Grand River, and has had it thoroughly renovated and repaired. It is now being redecorated and refurnished with equipment such as was used by Michigan's pioneers of about 1840.

When completed, the inn will be opened to the public the year 'round, and meals will be served in the dining-room of this now ninety-year-old tavern.

Those were exciting days—ninety years ago. A period of prosperity was then sweeping the country; citizens were trying to persuade congress to admit Michigan to the Union; the people were much stirred over the "Toledo war;" the population of the territory, which was about equal to that of Flint today, doubled from 1834 to 1837; during the month of May, in 1836, ninety steamboats, all loaded with passengers, mostly home-seekers, docked at Detroit. The majority of these people were from New York, New England and Pennsylvania. They were attracted by the opportunities offered by Michigan's wild lands, and family after family courageously moved out over the muddy roads radiating from Detroit. From Silas' Farmer's History, we learn that for the month of July, 1836, pioneers left Detroit during daylight hours, at the rate of one family every five minutes.

To aid these people in their migrations, and to serve the many small villages that were rapidly springing up in every direction, a system of stage lines were established over the main roads from Detroit, similar to the auto

bus lines of today. These stage lines had their headquarters in Woodworth's Steamboat Hotel, on the northwest corner of Randolph and Woodbridge streets, Detroit.

The Botsford Inn, or as earlier known, the "Jennings Stand," was built to meet the needs of the traveling public along the Grand River highway. Here also, farmers hauling grain and produce to Detroit would put up for the night. In addition, it became an important post for live stock drovers who scoured the country to the west, even as far as Grand Rapids, for live stock to supply the Detroit markets. This Inn was one of the last stopping places used by these drovers. Stock yards were provided for confining the herds. Frequently as many as fifteen hundred head of cattle, and two thousand head of sheep would be kept in these yards at one time.

An appreciation of the historical significance of the Inn led Mr. Ford to purchase it with fifty acres of land. He, personally, is directing the workmen in restoring the Inn, and is taking the keenest delight in this effort. When in order, the building and its contents promise to have an influence upon the historical thought of the present and future generations of Michigan people.

The writer was invited by Mr. Ford to go with him and inspect the building and premises. We arrived at the Inn early in the forenoon, and spent the hours until one o'clock going through the several rooms, and about the grounds.

At the right end of the long porch, stretching across the entire front of the Inn, we entered a door that led into the old barroom. Mr. Ford, with genuine enthusiasm, pointed out the

features and equipment of this old room. To the left was the fireplace, with an ancient crane holding steaming kettles over a snapping wood fire. On the mantel rested a shot flask, a powder horn, an hour-glass, a "flint pistol" that would strike a fire by simply pulling a trigger, a candle lighter of intricate construction, and tongs for lighting a pipe with coals picked from the fireplace. On the chimney above hung two old-time rifles and a blunderbuss. A bellows, boot-jacks, foot-warmers, were in their proper places at the side of the fire. In a reed pocket upon the wall rested a long coach horn, a relic of tally-ho days.

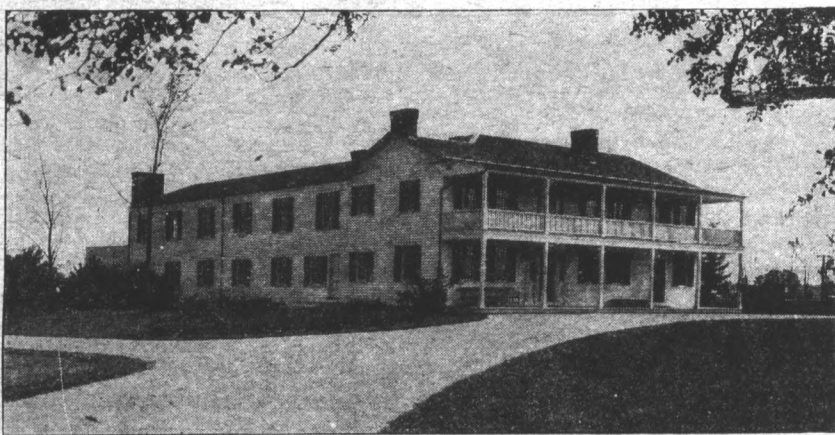
On the side of the room, to the right of the fireplace, was the old bar. This was built of walnut grown upon the premises. It is much marred, but as substantial as ever. One of the first wall lamps manufactured hangs directly above. A lift-gate at the center permits one to pass behind the bar.

To the left of the barroom was the main living-room, containing old-time furniture. Here patrons of the Inn sat and talked, but did not indulge in smoking or drinking. On the walls of the hall are several interesting pictures. One is a steel engraving of Longfellow, Mr. Ford's favorite poet, and another an old Thulstoup picture of Edison in his laboratory.

Beyond the living-room, at the extreme west end of the house, is the old parlor, a place where few entered. It was furnished with hair-covered chairs and a settee. In one corner, ticking away the correct time, was an old grandfather clock, of ancient date, which Mr. Ford restored to working order.

Directly back of this parlor is a private dining-room, with a fireplace and

(Continued on page 101).



How the Inn Appears to the Traveler when Approaching From Upstate.

The Impressions of a Farm Woman

Who Found a Real "Kick" in Every Detail of Farmers' Week Program

By Grace Gibbard Lentz

FIRST there was the rush and hurry, getting ready a supply of "eats" for the folks at home, with a feeling of elation, almost of guilt, to think that I, who was always too busy to leave, was actually going to be away from my own four walls for four days.

During the half hour I spent at the depot waiting for the train, I reveled in the dirty windows and fly-specked woodwork of the little home station—reveling because here was dirt that was none of my business, and I didn't have to worry about it.

As the train sped by the snowy fields, the farms with silos and straw stacks, and farm houses, I experienced a kindred feeling, for in each one was a farmer's wife who, like myself, was probably striving for happiness and better things, and not knowing always just how to go about to obtain them.

Visiting in the cozy little home of a former school teacher, who for two years had lived with us, and now had some dear babies of her own, was another strange sensation. For me to be company, I, who was always the

hostess, cooking for hired men and company the year round, was as unusual as it was enjoyable.

No sooner had we put foot on the campus than our tour of exhibits began. At the nutrition clinic we were weighed, measured, and scored, then given a chance to talk over our defects and to consult a physician concerning them. The effects of certain foods on the rats that had been experimented upon, were explained.

In another room was an exhibit of foods. Groups of articles contained 100 calories, there being beefsteak, pork steak, ham, all the vegetables, and fruits. As an example, three prunes equal two oranges as a health food. Exhibits also showed what foods to eat to reduce, and what foods to eat to gain weight.

In the exhibit of clothing, we saw the equipment necessary to do good sewing. Some of it was easily provided, if we had only thought of it before.

Here we were given personal instruction in making bound pockets and buttonholes, also tailored arrow heads, and the kind of seams suitable to different materials.

A demonstration of the use of attachments of the sewing machine made us resolve to go home and try ours at once. The room that attracted the largest crowd was the one where an instructor showed us how to dress to cover our defects. She was a fascinating person herself, with her subject on the tip of her tongue, and the knack of showing us how we could better ourselves, without offending. No one could come away from that room without learning a great deal.

In one room, plasterboard was marked off to represent windows, and many kinds of draping effects were arranged upon them. One could not see this display without carrying away an idea for her windows at home. In the furniture clinic, a lady was happily and

busily slashing in the paint—that job that every farmer's wife loves. She was refinishing an old bureau, the likes of which is in many an old attic. I can just imagine the beautifying that will go on in farm houses throughout the state because of these two exhibits.

My visit at Michigan State College during Farmers' Week impressed me with the idea that my job of running a farm house is the best job in the world; that if I hang on to my old ideals and keep them brightened up with new ideas—I will continue to hold the best job in the world.

Another favorable impression was the sweetness and freshness of the college girls, with their tasty clothes and their bobbed hair, and lack of paint. Always they were kind and willing to give information to those waiting in the long line for dinner.

I have in my heart happy little thoughts and inspirations, gained during this visit, to last me through the long, busy season ahead of me—and I am just one of the thousand farm women who took in the week.

More Money from Your Crops

You can do it with seeds that are dependable—seeds that are of high germination and adapted to your soil. The work of preparing the land and planting is the same whether you use ordinary seed or pedigreed seed. But the crop tells the story; added profit—often double or triple—comes from using hardy, big-yielding, Michigan-grown, Isbell's seeds.

47 Years of Better Seeds

For nearly a half century, Isbell's have been developing yield, vitality and hardiness in seeds. Ceaseless experimenting, careful selection, better growing, sorting and cleaning methods have done this. 200,000 customers have proved this profit-building quality—they plant Isbell's seeds year after year and get bumper crops. We grow our own seed—you buy direct from us, saving money and eliminating all risk of substitution.

Isbell's Valuable Book—The 1926 Isbell's Seed Annual tells how to select seeds, how to prepare soil, gives cultural directions, and quotes direct-from-grower prices. The coupon brings it Free.

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PRIZE BERRY BOOK FREE Has valuable information on which Strawberries, Red and Black Raspberries, Blackberries, Grapes, Tree Fruits, etc., to select for successful home garden or for market. Also which flowers to select to beautify home grounds. All illustrations in natural colors. Send for your free copy today.

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AGENTS Write for our special sales offer. Splendid opportunity for you, all or part time.

There's MONEY In It COSSACK ALFALFA

Raise a few acres of Gurney's Cossack Alfalfa. As rich in protein as high-priced hay. Produces more hay than any other variety. Enriches the soil for future crops. Stools heavily, requiring minimum amount of seed.

Special Price! Buy now while you have the chance to get genuine Cossack at our special reduced price; 100 lbs. for \$48.00. Hurry your order; also ask for FREE 1926 Catalog!

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Get the Big FREE DASS STRAWBERRY BOOK

Illustrates heavy yielding big-rooted healthy, northern grown Strawberry, Raspberry and Blackberry plants. All varieties. Fruit Trees, Grape Vines and Ornamentals. Bargain prices! \$3.00 PER THOUSAND

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A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers. American Farm Machine Co. 1003-33rd Av. S.E., Minneapolis, Minn.

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Grown From Select Stock—None Better—56 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices below all others. Extra lot free in all orders I fill. Big free catalogue has over 700 pictures of vegetables and flowers. Send your and neighbors' addresses.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

WASHINGTON NEWS

WOULD LEGALIZE CORN SUGAR AS A PRESERVATIVE.

A BILL amending the pure food law so that corn sugar will not be held to be an adulterant when used as a preservative in canned goods, has been approved by the senate manufacturers' committee. The secretary of agriculture has held that the term "sugar" applies only to sucrose, a product of beets and cane. Corn sugar is a product known as dextrose, but essentially the same as sucrose for all practical uses. This ruling, however, requires that canners who use corn sugar as a preservative must label their cans in a manner that would lead the consumer to believe that an adulterant had been used as a preservative and sweetener.

WANT UNIFORM RAILROAD RATES.

AT a hearing on the Gooding bill, which would prevent the railroads charging higher rates for short, than for long hauls, General Thomas H. Ashburn, head of the government Mississippi barge line, said it was not fair for the roads to make low rates on long hauls in order to meet water competition and then penalize certain sections with high rates on short hauls to make up the deficit. Much of the losses claimed by the railroads can be traced to rates made to stifle water competition. It was plainly indicated that unless the railroads can be prevented from cutting rates to destroy water competition, there will be little use of the government appropriating money to develop our inland waterways.

JARDINE HAS RESERVATIONS.

THE newspaper statements that Secretary of Agriculture Jardine "backs the Dickinson agricultural surplus disposal plan," is not wholly warranted by the facts. Secretary Jardine says he believes the Dickinson bill may pave the way for more tangible consideration of the agricultural surplus problem. He says the bill provides

for the establishment of a government board, with broad powers to attack the surplus question in a scientific way; but he has some reservations as to certain portions of the bill.

A GLIMPSE OF GERMAN FARM LIFE.

(Continued from page 91).

one man lead the outfit and one man guide the plow.

It may be of interest to the reader to know that more than eighty-five per cent of the land is farmed by owners and only about twelve per cent by tenants. Some of the rented land belongs to the government. Usually, when it is rented, an eighteen-year lease is granted on a cash basis. Usually, in addition to the stimulated rent, the tenant pays interest on the buildings, and also church and road taxes; and he also guarantees to keep the land, buildings, etc., in good condition. It is said, also, that in the case of the government domains, and also in the case of some of the private ones, the estate is inspected every year by a committee of three. In some cases when a tenant leaves the land, he is compensated in some manner if he has improved the fertility or productivity of it.

The German farmers are sold on the use of fertilizers. In addition to heavy dressings of farm yard manure at regular intervals, commercial fertilizers are employed. Prior to the war, there were consumed in this country about one and one-fourth million tons of acid phosphate and a somewhat larger quantity of basic slag, a phosphate carrier; one-fourth million tons of potash salts, and about one million tons of nitrogen-carrying fertilizer, such as nitrate of soda and sulphate of ammonia. It is apparent that the fertilizer has not adjusted itself completely since the war. At any rate, a great deal of the nitrogen-carrying fertilizer is manufactured in the country. This has largely taken the place of nitrate of soda. Manure that is dropped on the roads and streets, and also the mud and dirt that accumulates, is collected and applied to the land. It is probable that in the majority of places

the night soil also finds its way to the land, and is usually applied with the farmyard manure.

The German farmers are systematic in their practice of crop rotation. The average yield of wheat per acre is about thirty-one and one-half bushels; oats, fifty-four and one-half bushels; barley, forty-one bushels; rye, twenty-seven bushels; potatoes, 201 bushels; and hay, one and eight-tenths tons per acre. The cereal crops are cultivated throughout the country, although wheat predominates in the southwest; rye, oats and barley are more common in the north and east; while the sugar beet is grown in central Germany.

For a number of years Germany has been strong for agricultural education. It has a large number and variety of schools which offer instruction in agriculture. According to reports that I have been able to obtain, there are more than two dozen secondary agricultural schools, about three and one-half dozen farm schools, with about the same number of lower schools for special subjects, and somewhat less than three hundred agricultural winter schools—several schools for pasture, and several for dairy instruction. There are also several universities that offer degrees along agricultural lines.

News of the Week

The anthracite mine strike is still far from settlement. Recently the senate of Pennsylvania indorsed a bill to allow open shop in the mine region.

Turkey has placed a tariff on American goods, in favor of the countries with which it has commercial treaties.

King Umberto, the Italian king, was left \$45,000,000 worth of pearls by his mother, who died recently.

Premier Mussolini was recently married in Switzerland.

The New York automobile show is being attended by over 50,000 people daily.

The school children of Detroit are helping finance the airplane polar expedition which is being fostered by the Detroit Flying Club.

Seven of the largest coal and iron concerns in Germany will consolidate.

Prince Paul, of Greece, was nearly mobbed in Chicago during his enthusiastic reception by the Chicago Greeks.

The Prince of Wales has shown preference to American chewing gum instead of cigarettes while out hunting.

Lieut. Edward Kunath, head of the Detroit police narcotic squad, says that the profit from dope exceeds that of the Ford Motor Company.

The dancing of the Charleston has been forbidden in the auditorium of the Indiana University, because the vibrations caused by the dance are injurious to the building.

The Chicago Board of Trade is planning a new building for itself, which will be the highest in Chicago. It will be forty-two stories high.

Tampa, Florida, has many serious cases of smallpox.

In accordance with an order from the state public utilities commission, the telephone rates in Detroit have been slightly decreased.

Heavy floods in Mexico caused the death of two thousand people.

The Albert R. Baker Post, of the American Legion, gave Paderewski, famous pianist, a medal in honor of his war work.

The plans for the tour of the Prince of Wales during 1926 have been abandoned. Rumors have it that his interest in Princess Astride, of Sweden, is the reason.

The scrub women of a Broadway, New York, building went on a strike when they were offered fifty-six dollars a month, instead of ten dollars a week. They believed they were getting less by this change.

Detroit enjoyed its greatest tourist and convention year, during 1925. More than two million visitors were registered.

A large number of freighters are lined up at Port William and Port Arthur, loaded with wheat, awaiting the opening of lake transportation in spring. These freighters are storing over 5,000,000 bushels of Canadian wheat.

A German newspaper is advocating a universal European money, in order to facilitate trade between European countries. This plan is being met with favor in France.

It Takes More than One Arrest to Break a Crime Wave



"I am Sold on Power Farming"

— Says A. E. GRIFFIN of Texas

Fordson
\$495
Fenders \$35 extra

Truck
\$505
Express Body-Closed Cab

Touring Car
\$290

Coupe
\$520
All Prices f. o. b. Detroit

"I have been a Fordson owner and Fordson farmer for the past four years," says A. E. Griffin of Lubbock, Texas.

"It would be difficult for me to continue farming without the use of the Fordson. Likewise, it would be difficult for me to farm without the use of the Ford Truck and the Ford Car. These three Ford products are beyond a doubt the most valuable assets a farmer could have and I would not do without them.

"I do not hesitate to say that I am thoroughly sold on power farming. The tractor does not get tired and hungry. It is possible for me to work it 24 hours a day, if desired."

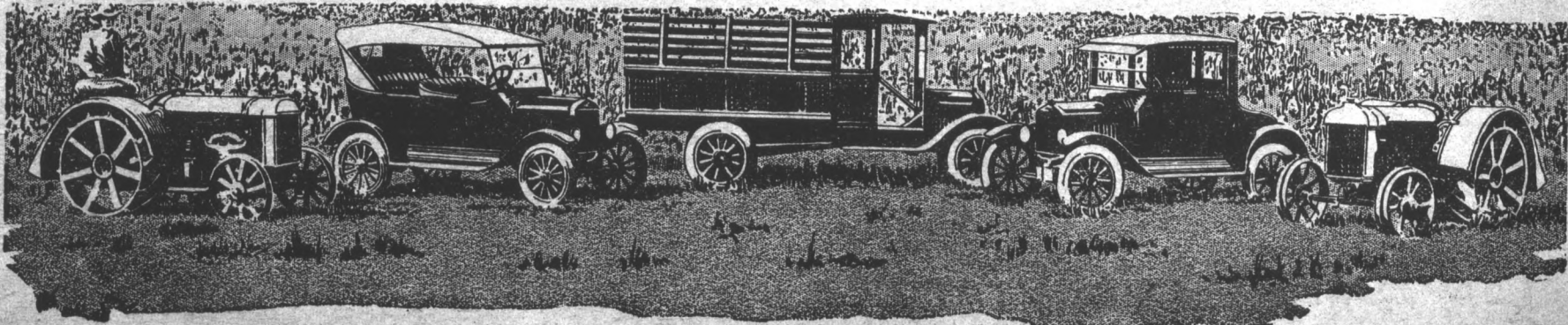
Spring work is just ahead. Fordson tractors, like Ford Trucks and Ford Cars may be purchased on terms that allow every responsible farmer to take advantage of this better way to farm. See the nearest Ford Dealer today.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

Ford

CARS • TRUCKS • TRACTORS

This picture was drawn from a photograph of A. E. Griffin of Lubbock, Texas, and the Ford equipment he says he would not farm without.



Always
look for
the
**Red
Strand**
(top
wire)



I'm buying some more of that new Red Strand Fence!

More and more fence buyers are turning to this new RED STRAND. They have learned that this patented Copper Bearing, "Galvannealed" fence far outlasts the ordinary kind—and it costs much less in the long run. Made of copper-bearing steel—it resists rust clear to the core. Then the patented "Galvannealed" process applies from 2 to 3 times more zinc coating than the ordinary galvanizing method. That's why this new RED STRAND gives many years of extra service.

Galvannealed Square Deal Fence

Then there are these big features: Knot that is guaranteed not to slip; full gauge wires; stiff picket-like stay wires require fewer posts; well crimped line wires retain their tension, etc. Look for the Red Strand—then buy it, you'll never have regrets.

FREE to Land Owners

(1) Red Strand fence catalog. (2) "Official Proof of Tests"—shows reports on fence tests conducted by noted authorities. (3) Ropp's Calculator. All sent FREE.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
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Chase Pain Away with Musterole

When winds blow raw and chill and rheumatism tingles in your joints and muscles, get out your good friend Musterole.

Rub this soothing white ointment gently over the sore spot. As Musterole penetrates the skin and goes down to the seat of trouble, you feel a gentle, healing warmth; then comes cooling, welcome relief.

Better than the old-fashioned mustard plaster, Musterole works without the blister Grandma knew.

For croupy colds, sore throat, rheumatism and congestion of all kinds, rub on Musterole. Don't wait for trouble; keep a jar or tube on the bathroom shelf. To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole. The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio

Jars & Tubes



BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER



\$5 After 30 Days Trial

Send for my big new free harness book. Tells how I send Walsh No-Buckle Harness on 30 days free trial. Use it—prove for yourself that it is stronger, easier to handle. Outwears buckle harness because it has no buckles to tear straps, no rings to wear them, no buckle holes to weaken them. Amazing success—thousands in use in every state.

Costs Less—Wears Longer
Saves repairs. Walsh special 900 steel test leather, which is explained in big free book. Easily adjusted to fit any size horse. Made in all styles: back pad, side backer, breechingless, etc. \$5 after 30 days trial—balance is paid monthly. Return to me if not satisfactory. Write today for my big free book, prices, easy terms. Sold direct to you by mail only.

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OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

THE WIFE'S SHARE.

What share of personal property, also of farm, can a wife hold when husband dies, if he has a child by a former marriage? There were no children by this wife. Who has furniture? If wife works outdoors doing farm labor in order to save hire of man so as to pay mortgage on farm, can she hold any more of property? Could wife put in a bill against property for taking care of husband's mother during numerous illnesses, mother making home with this son? Wife works in the field every summer, and works out winters, money going into family funds to help pay mortgage. Child is married and has home of her own. Wife thinks she is entitled to a surety of a home in old age, and would like to know if she can hold it by law.—Reader.

Widow can maintain no bill for services, and has no title to property by reason of her services helping to pay off the incumbrance. She is entitled to reasonable allowance to be determined by the probate judge, for her maintenance during administration of the estate, and household furniture and other personal property of the deceased, to be selected by her, to the value of \$200, and after the payment of the debts she is entitled to one-third of the residue.—Rood.

POST CARD TAX DUNN.

Is it lawful for township treasurer to dunn for personal tax through mail on a postal card?—A. K.
No.—Rood.

BELONGS TO HOUSE.

A. buys farm from B. on contract. After four years A. fails to keep up payments and B. forecloses. A. removes from farm new window shades which he had just put up, but did not take fixtures attached to wall. A. had just put in a lighting plant. He removed the electric light globes and the fancy glass shades, but did not touch fixtures attached to walls and ceilings. B. says he had no right to take these things. Which is right? Can A. remove the porch and window screens, which were taken down early in the fall? Can A. remove a pile of wood which was cut and piled months ago?—S. H.

It is my opinion that the shades, globes, and screens are as much a part of the house as the key to the front door. It is true that they might fit, or be made to fit, some other house, but the same is true of the key.—Rood.

DISCHARGED WITHOUT CAUSE.

I hired out on a farm for one year at \$100 a month, to take living for family off the farm. Now he is trying to put us off the farm, and he has no fault to find whatever. We have worked from ten to fifteen hours every day since on the farm. We made out no papers, but I have three witnesses to the agreement. Has he a right to put us off the place? Can I collect my wages for the whole year? What can we do, or what should we do?—B. R.

If one hired for definite time is discharged without cause, he is entitled to recover the difference between the contract price for the period of the service and what he is able to earn at his usual vocation during that period.—Rood.

RIGHT TO CUT HIGHWAY TREES.

Have I a right to cut shade trees along a state trunk line? The tree is just outside the road fence, and blocks the view so that I cannot see cars and trucks plainly, and makes it very dangerous to cross the road. Can I cut the tree, or do I have to get permission, and from whom?—R. W.

Only the owner of the land has the right to cut the tree. It belongs to him. There is a statute forbidding the cutting of shade trees in highways, except as they interfere with maintenance of highway. Manifestly, this applies particularly to highway commissioners and not to the owner, for the same section makes the person

cutting down the tree liable in treble damages to the owner of the land for such cutting. If intended to apply to owner, the statute is void. The statute referred to is Session Laws 1919 No. 36.—Rood.

SUIT IN CHANCERY.

How would I proceed to compel a neighbor to cut a tree that leans toward my house, and is dangerous. He refuses to cut it.—W. R. H.

Bring suit in chancery for abatement of the nuisance.—Rood.

RIGHTS UNDER CONTRACT.

I am working a farm on shares, everything supposed to be furnished to work the farm with. I did not know when I took the place that others had an interest in this man's tools. They come and get the tools and do not return them. Am I supposed to run after tools? Aren't they supposed to be on farm? Can I charge party for my running after tools? Can I sue for damages for having to wait for tools while the crops need the use of them?—A. S.

Rights in this case depend entirely on the terms of the contract. If there is a breach of the contract by the lessor, the lessee has two remedies. He may sue for damages for the breach and recover what the jury says he has suffered, the rule being that he is entitled to compensation for his loss. Or if the breach is serious, he is justified in surrendering his lease.—Rood.

SCHOOL GROUND LEASE.

My father gave the school district a lease in 1873 for ninety-nine years, or as long as they used it for school purposes. Two years ago several districts consolidated. Last fall the new school was opened, and the school in question was not used. Has the lease become void? Does the land hold the buildings? School house is brick on a stone foundation, other buildings are frame, set on block. School board wants to sell schoolhouse or buy land. If I will not buy or sell, they claim they can hold land by using schoolhouse for a store room. They will store furniture from old schoolhouses they have sold.—W. A.

The construction of the lease could only be determined after careful interpretation of all its terms, and certain determination could be had only by judgment of the court. Doubtful language would likely be interpreted in favor of the district. The house is part of the land when erected by the owner of the fee simple; and when erected by tenant under ninety-nine year lease, similar interpretation would probably be made. Very likely the district could not remove the house if it was such as might endure longer than the lease. Whether using the house to store school furniture is a school purpose might be matter for debate.—Rood.

LICENSE FOR PEDDLING.

Is a license needed for peddling medicine? If so, where would I go to get such a license?—R. H.

Write food and drug commissioner, Lansing, Michigan.—Rood.

PARTS OF PROPERTY.

B. sold his farm to D. on contract. Has he a right to sell at auction the hay carrier, rope, fork and pulleys, (which, I judge, is a part of the barn equipment, the same as stanchions). Has B. the privilege to take cupboard out of kitchen, which had been cut, fitted and nailed in? And can B. take with him all screen windows and doors which were fitted in? Can these goods be recovered, or value deducted from the principal when it becomes due?—G. S.

Undoubtedly the cupboard and window and door screens, cut to fit, are part of, and pass with, the house. The hay carrier is a little different, and it is not possible to cite an exactly par-

allel case; but it is believed the same rule should apply to that. If property is taken by the seller, to which he is not entitled, he is liable for its value.—Rood.

DEFENDS COUNTY AGENT.

I WISH to say a hearty "Amen" to Eva A. Davey's letter regarding the "five-year county agent." I have heard men say, "He was never on my farm in the whole time he was county agent." Probably not. But the question is—did you ever call on him for help on any problem? We who realized his value kept him far too busy for him to spend any time calling from farm to farm, trying to help people who are too conceited to acknowledge they ever needed any help.

It must be a narrow-minded person, indeed, who can see no good in the agents' grasshopper poisoning campaign, or in the many acres of alfalfa that were started in the county through his efforts. I could name a dozen things, such as dairy meetings, poultry culling, soil testing, farm accounting, certified seed, etc., in which he stood ever ready and willing to lend a hand to everyone interested enough to make their wants known.

We have now a fine new county agent who is right on the job, ready to boost along the good work, and introduce a store of his own ideas. His "green gold and white gold" demonstrations, and the North Wexford Cow Testing Association already speak for themselves.

If I were Mr. Mahlon Dickerson, or any of the others to whom the county agent "don't amount to nothin," I'd get into the game and not let the other fellow get all the benefits.

The county agent costs on an average, about a dollar a year difference in taxes to each farmer. Very few pay more than that; that is, in this county. The "five-year" county agent got me started in certified seed. One year my seed brought me \$162 more than I could have gotten for them for table stock. Do you think I am fretting over what he cost me in taxes? Not much; I say, "may his tribe increase in Michigan."—R. Dorr Horton, Wexford Co.

For the Auto Owner

AVOID CLUTCH TROUBLE.

CLUTCH trouble may be avoided if oil is administered to the throw-out collar on the clutch at least once a week.

Sixty-seven per cent of automobile passenger cars are in communities of less than 25,000 population.

DON'T FLIRT!

Traffic Officer, to pretty girl motorist: "Hey! What's the idear? Didn't you see me wave to you?"

P. G. M.: Certainly I did, and if you try it again I'll report you."

WHAT IS GRAVITY?

Teacher—Bobby, can you explain to me the law of gravity?

Bobby—Yes'm. Gravity is twenty-five miles an hour. Above that there ain't none.

Corrosion on battery terminals can be removed with a solution of soda and water. Plain washing soda is the cheapest, but baking soda will do the trick just as well. After all corrosion has been removed, it is well to grease the terminals with vaseline.

KEEP THE BRAKES ADJUSTED.

BRAKES should be adjusted every thirty days. If they are not equalized the result will be rattle, chatter and squeak, the wheels will lose their alignment, the tread of one or more tires will soon wear, and the frame of the car will be distorted.

\$15,000.00

Cash Prizes

For Feeders of Dairy Cows and Beef Cattle

Big Rewards for Skill in Feeding

This is a new kind of prize contest. There was never anything like it before. It is not a contest of feeding materials. We want to know who the best feeders are. The prizes we offer are for skill in feeding.

Many feeders are making big money right along—month after month—because they know their animals and how to feed them right. They should be encouraged and rewarded for their skill. Thousands of others should have the benefit of their experience.

So we have planned this unusual contest for feeders who get the best results from rations balanced with Corn Gluten Feed. You can feed your home-grown feeds, a ready-mixed ration, or anything you like, just so one-fourth or more of the grain mixture is Corn Gluten Feed.

120 Cash Prizes, Totaling \$15,000.00

There are prizes for Cow Testing Associations—Independent Herds—Champion Cows—Beef Cattle Herds. Individual prizes for Cow Testers—County Agents and Representatives of Agricultural Colleges and High Schools and Purebred Associations. Special Prizes for Co-operating Feed Dealers.

These Awards Are—			
1 Grand Prize of	\$1,500.00	2 Prizes—each \$	150.00 \$ 300.00
2 Prizes—each \$1,000.00	2,000.00	9 Prizes—each	100.00 900.00
4 Prizes—each 500.00	2,000.00	1 Prize of	75.00 75.00
4 Prizes—each 400.00	1,600.00	48 Prizes—each	50.00 2,400.00
4 Prizes—each 300.00	1,200.00	35 Prizes—each	25.00 875.00
3 Prizes—each 250.00	750.00		
7 Prizes—each 200.00	1,400.00	120 Prizes, making a total of	\$15,000.00

Contest Starts April 1 and Closes September 30, 1926

No Charge to Enter

It does not cost you anything to enter this contest. If you are milking six or more cows, or feeding 40 or more beef cattle, you are invited to compete for these prizes.

You will make more money on your feeding by coming in than you will by staying out.

It will be a rich experience for you—any way you figure it. You will gain a better knowledge of feeding materials and how to feed for larger profits.

If you show unusual skill in feeding, you will win a prize and be that much ahead.

**You have 10 weeks to get ready.
It will pay you to start now.
Don't put it off. Please
fill out and mail the Coupon.**

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Managing Director
Feed Research Department

729-208 South La Salle St.

Chicago, Ill.

Conditions of Contest

The conditions—or rules—are few and simple:

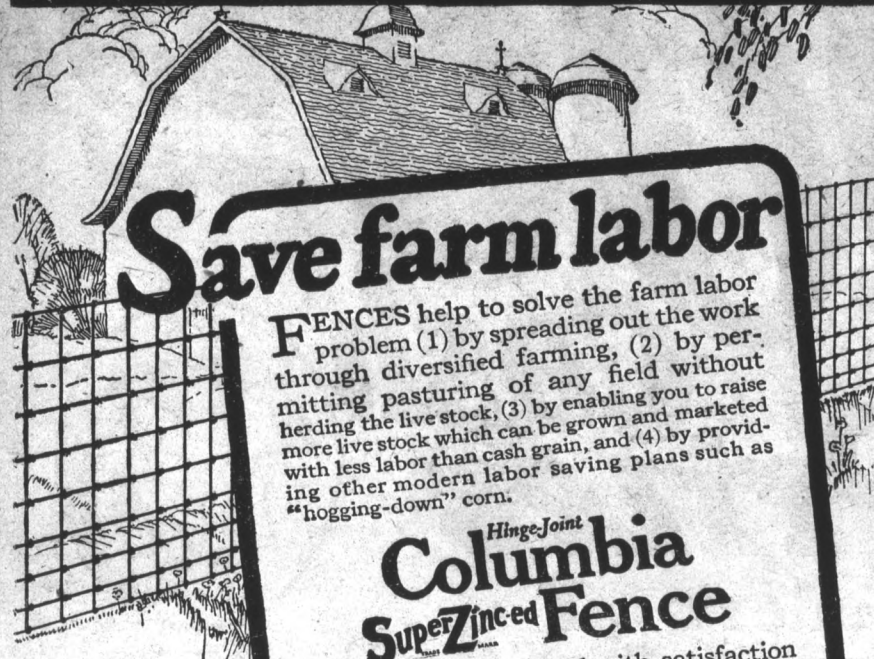
- 1—You must feed 6 or more dairy cows or 40 or more beef cattle.
- 2—One-fourth or more of your grain ration must be Corn Gluten Feed.
- 3—The amount of feed and production of animals must be properly certified.
- 4—Application to enter contest must be made on our blanks so we can give you the proper classification and know the kind and number of animals you are feeding.

The rules, classifications and all particulars are fully explained in our "Bulletin No. 4." Mail the coupon at once for this bulletin and application blanks.

Note:—In the event of a tie for any prize the full amount of the prize will be paid to each of such contestants.

Associated Corn Prod. Mfrs. Feed Research Dept. 208 S. La Salle St. Chicago, Ill.	M. F. Jan	Fill Out and Mail This
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NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

POOR COWS BEING SOLD.

THE cow testing association records still continue to sell unprofitable cows. Ten testers report a total of sixty-one poor cows going to the butcher. This means that feed ordinarily going to poor cows will be fed to profitable animals.

The Upper Peninsula has approximately five per cent of the cows of milking age on test in cow testing associations.

BOOSTING FLAX CULTURE.

M. R. G. W. NEUMANN, superintendent of Pickford schools, rented fifteen acres of land last year and put it into flax. He did this with the idea of boosting the flax industry in Chippewa county. To further help it along he entered a sample in the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago, and received tenth place in the face of the keenest kind of competition with exhibits from Canada and the northwestern states.

Since shipping the first car of flax to Fargo, North Dakota, from Chippewa county, orders have been received for ten more cars of the same. This demand was unexpected, and most of the straw was not saved.

The crop this year demonstrated that Chippewa county has the climate and soil for growing flax, and a steady growth of the industry is expected from year to year.

PURE-BRED BULLS IN IRON COUNTY.

OVER in Iron county, where a great deal of work has been done by the farmers themselves, and assisted by the college dairy department, in placing pure-bred bulls, in an effort to make dairying profitable, a "bull census" was taken recently to find out, if possible, just how much the pure-bred sires were being used, not only by the owners, but by the neighbors.

It was known that there were seventy-one pure-bred sires in the county, and the owners of these were asked to report on the number of cows bred by each bull. Fifty-three owners reported that 1,340 cows were bred, or an average of 25.28 per bull. Assuming this as an average, for the seventy-one it would bring the total to 1,795. In addition, there are 475 cows on the Triangle Ranch, where pure-bred sires are used, and this makes a grand total of 2,270.

The 1925 census gives the number of cows in the county as 3,486. If this is true, approximately sixty-five per cent are being bred by pure-bred bulls.

TOWN AND COUNTRY COOPERATE.

AN example of real cooperation is manifesting itself in Ontonagon county, so reports state from there.

Ewen is a small town in the southern part of the county, and surrounding it are the fertile plains and valleys of the Ontonagon river. This deep clay soil stretches for miles in each direction, and new settlers are steadily clearing their farms of the pine stumps and poplar second growth. The business men of Ewen realize that their future depends on the growth and development of these farms, and are awake to assist them in any way possible. When it was pointed out to them that a great many farmers still drove teams to town to do their business, and when they arrived there they had no place to put their teams, they immediately started a movement to remedy this situation. It has finally worked out that a barn will be built large enough to hold twenty teams,

and the expense will be divided between the business men of Ewen, the township, and the Ontonagon Valley Farmers' Association.

NEW COW BARN COMPLETED.

EXCEPT for a few finishing touches, the new dairy barn at the Experiment Station at Chatham is completed and the herd is moved into their new quarters.

The full concrete basement makes this portion fire proof. It was designed by the Agricultural Engineering Department of the Michigan State College, and is modern in every respect. Light, ventilation and sanitation are embodied in every inch of the new structure. The barn is 110 feet long and thirty-six feet wide, and is equipped for thirty cows, two bulls, and six box stalls. It is planned to start a small Guernsey herd in the near future, in connection with the present Holstein herd.

As soon as everything is in shape it is planned to demonstrate what can be done with home-grown feeds in maintaining a dairy herd in the Upper Peninsula.

The new horse barn is practically complete also, although this will not be finished until next spring.

The water tank which will supply the various buildings with water, and also supply fire protection, will be in working order early next spring.

BROADCASTING ALFALFA IN MID-WINTER.

(Continued from page 91).

in on the job of broadcasting that alfalfa. When I reached the bottom of the first page of the "talk," I had begun to accumulate a little enthusiasm and looked up to see how my farmer listeners were taking it. The microphone was still as unresponsive as ever. So far as I could tell, they were not taking it. Then I settled right down to the business of getting the job done, so I could get out of that padded room and go back to the good old way of sowing alfalfa in the future.

When I finally made my "escape" I found a bunch of fellows had been sitting in an adjoining room listening to the whole thing on a loud speaker. They said, "That was good; it was fine; that was all right, etc." But I wasn't fooled by their chatter. I thought, and still think, they were talking about what the announcer said. Later I got hold of him and asked him where he got that "forty years" stuff. He passed the buck, of course, to the fellow who made up the radio program—and who wasn't there. He said it sounded good so he let it go.

But I got a real "kick" when one of the boys over at the broadcasting station called into the studio and said, with apparent enthusiasm, that I had made the best radio speech they had had during the week's radio school. I asked him what he meant by best, and he said the clearest. I was quite puffed up for a moment, until he explained that he meant that my voice and enunciation were clear and even and broadcasted well. That seemed, rather a left-handed compliment, but I felt better about it when I learned that he was an engineer and didn't know anything about alfalfa anyway.

While I would rather sow alfalfa the good old way, which I know is successful, than to broadcast it in mid-winter with doubtful results, I do like to sit at the receiving end of this wonderful "transmitter" and hear other farmers tell of their experiences along this and other lines, and I suppose that "turn about" is only "fair play."

I. R. W.

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THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

A HANDY TETHER STAKE.

A HANDY tether stake can be made from a piece of iron pipe and a rod that will fit loosely inside. The pipe should be fifteen inches or more in length. Run the rod through and have the blacksmith upset the end so it will be the size of the outside of the pipe. This is to prevent it slipping back; then bring the upset end to a point, in order that it may be driven into the ground. The upper end of the rod should be cut off a foot or more from the top of the pipe, and bent so it cannot be removed. Drill a hole for the ring, to which the rope or tether chain is attached. The whole contrivance may be driven into the ground and there is no danger of twisting the tether, as the rod turns whichever way the animal goes.—C. H. Chesley.

SWINGING DOOR.

WE find the following described door a very convenient article in the hog pen, and one not easily broken.

Connected to the hog pen we have an orchard, fenced in, making it suitable for a hog run. To make the pen more snug we have a swinging door leading to the run. This consists of a few boards of equal length, cleated together, with a two-by-four nailed across the top. This should be three or four inches wider than the door, rounded at both ends, and each end fitting into a slot, allowing the hogs to go in or out, simply by pushing against it. The door automatically swings into place again.

This keeps snow and rain out, at the same time allowing the hogs free range.

To keep the door closed, a cleat may be nailed across it, on the outside of the pen, to prevent the door being pushed outward.—Gerrit Posthumus.

AN EFFICIENT HOG HOUSE.

MY hog house is twenty-two by thirty-two feet, with four and a half foot posts. This hog house has a cement wall and a cement floor. The wall is six inches higher than the floor. A hallway three feet wide goes the length of the building. At each end of this hall are two-piece doors, so that the tops can be left open in warm weather.

There are four pens, eight-by-nine and one-half feet, on each side of the hall. The partitions between the pens are on hinges so that they can be raised, making one feeding floor out of each side. There is a small door on hinges between the pen so that the hogs can be divided very easily. For feeding purposes there is a door on hinges that opens from each pen into the hallway, so that hogs ready for market can be run into the hall and then through the chute into the hog rack.

We use a wheelbarrow when cleaning the pens, as the hall is wide enough. When changing hogs from one side to the other, we open a door on each side, (the doors are opposite each other), and drive the hogs through. There is but one outside entrance to two pens, as that is all that is needed when feeding the hogs for market.

When my sows have farrowed and the pigs are large enough to go together, I open the small door between the pens and use one pen for the sows and pigs to sleep in, and the other for feeding them. My sows farrow in February and March. I use one of the end stalls to put a heating stove in during this time. The roof being low, it seldom gets below fifty degrees, even in very cold weather. When the pigs

are old enough to eat, I take the stove out and put in a temporary self-feeder, then open the run-way across the hallway, and the pigs do the rest.

I use this hallway for breeding purposes instead of a breeding crate, and I find it works fine. This hog house will soon have electric lights, as a line is passing my farm.

My corn crib is but a few steps away, so it takes but a few minutes to do the feeding. I am feeding twenty-six hogs in this house, and could feed twice that many by raising all the partitions.

For ventilation I leave the top doors to the hallway open. But in the cold weather I close these doors and open the windows near the roof at each end of the building.

I use a temporary board floor six feet square for the sows to make their



A Handy Hog Trough.

nests on at farrowing time, as a cement floor, I find, is too damp and cold for the little pigs.—W. A. Hayes, West Unity, Ohio.

HANDY HOG-FEEDING TROUGH.

WITH as many junked Ford cars and trucks as there are by this time, if you haven't an old motor of your own, from which you can obtain the crank case, you can readily find one at almost any auto repair shop. They make very handy pig feeding troughs, as shown in the illustration.

Dig a small hole in the earth just outside of the pig pen fence for the flywheel housing to rest in, so that the case will be level. Now pass the fore end of the case under the fence from the outside and let the flywheel drop in the hole. Nail a small scantling to the adjoining posts horizontally, allowing it to rest on top of the engine hanger posts, and attach them to it with wood screws from the under side through the bolt holes where hangers were bolted to the frame of the car or truck. This will prevent the hogs rooting the trough about or over. Now attach a short piece of small lumber to the rear end of the case where the drive shaft run, with wood screws, to prevent liquids running back out through the gap where the universal joint coupled.

You can now walk up to the outside of the pen and pour the kitchen slop into the flare of the flywheel housing, which will permit a wide stream from the bucket to pour in without waste, and the slop runs on under the fence into the crank case from which the pigs eat, without going into the pen or standing in the cracks and allowing the ill-mannered, unsanitary porkers rubbing their nose on one's clothing or shoes. Pretty handy trick, don't you think?—L. M. Jordan, Vredenburgh, Alabama.

Vegetables will keep best in a cellar that has good ventilation, and where the temperature is maintained at between thirty-five and forty degrees Fahrenheit.

"Good equipment makes a good farmer better"

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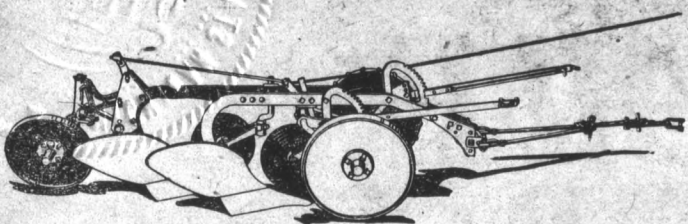
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ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Dusting vs. Spraying

Showing the Value of the Use of Dust

ACCORDING to the old saying, you can prove anything with figures. If you take the figures published by various agricultural experiment stations on experiments comparing spraying with dusting for the control of orchard insects and diseases, the adage holds good. Taking the figures on the results of those experiments, you could make out a very strong case for or against either method.

Facts Should Not Be Ignored.

We should not close our eyes to the facts recorded by the college men. Neither should we ignore other facts bearing on this subject, if we are trying to arrive at the real truth of the matter. The men who believe in dusting as a means of controlling orchard pests have thus far had to present their ideas to a skeptical, and sometimes antagonistic audience. Being new in the field, the men who used dust had to have the results of their first growing experiments compared with the results of spraying methods which had been evolved after many years of trial and investigation. Naturally, the dusting method suffered in these early comparisons.

Such a result was to be expected, but the unfortunate thing about it is the fact that many orchardists turned their backs on dusting, following those early experiments, and haven't looked around since to see what is happening now that the dusters are profiting by more years of experience, better materials and improved machinery.

Some Experimental Data.

As an example of the progress that has been made in securing control of apple scab with dusts, a series of experiments conducted over a period of six years by the Pennsylvania State College, may be cited. The data on these tests show that, until 1924, dust gave rather unsatisfactory results in the college orchard. Up to that time the material was applied with an early model machine that, to all appearances, did the work fairly well. But in 1924 the dust was applied with a new model machine of a standard make, with the result that in a very bad scab year, the dust gave slightly better scab control on Stayman Winesaps at State College than the standard spraying methods. Ninety-five per cent of the fruit on the untreated plots was affected with scab, while less than one per cent of the fruit on one of the dusted plots showed any scab whatever. In the same orchard the trees treated with lime-sulphur spray had fourteen per cent of scabby fruit. Trees receiving dry lime-sulphur spray had 6.9 per cent of scabby fruit.

Lime-Sulphur a Standard Fungicide.

Bulletin No. 190, which contains complete data about these scab-control experiments, may be obtained by writing to the mailing room of the Agricultural Experiment Station, at State College, Pa. Although the authors of this bulletin state that they feel lime-sulphur, used at the proper dilutions, and properly applied, still holds its place as the standard fungicide for scab control, they are very optimistic about the use of dusts. The summary of this bulletin contains this significant paragraph:

"The six years' work involves many experiments with various dusts. As pointed out in connection with the tables, sulphur dust, especially 90-10, (90 per cent sulphur, 10 per cent arsenate of lead); 80-10, (80 per cent sulphur, 10 per cent arsenate of lead, 10 per cent lime); 85-15, (85 per cent sulphur, 15 per cent arsenate of lead); and dust containing nicotine, has given some

very promising results. It is felt that these results have been increasingly promising the past year or two, and that the use of new and more powerful dusters, together with more finely divided dusts, has been largely responsible. The experience of the man who applies the dust, and the necessity of making applications at a time when wind interference is at a minimum, are also important factors."

The results of the 1924 experiment led the above quoted authors to dust this year the entire seventy-five-acre college orchard. The results for this year have not been published, but they don't appear to conflict with the 1924 results. The question as to whether better control of scab might have been secured this year with lime-sulphur is, of course, open to debate. But the fact is, that the dust gave satisfactory control last season in a bad scab year, with a minimum expenditure of time and effort.

Saves Time.

It formerly required 679 man hours, seventy-four team hours, and 195 tractor hours to cover the college orchard with the spray machines. It is now thoroughly dusted in 232 man hours, and 116 team hours.

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station at East Lansing, has been experimenting with dusts for several years. In its Special Bulletin No. 140, published in January, 1925, it points out that, "The principal advantages of dusting over spraying are: (1) greater rapidity of application; (2) less foliage injury, and (3) better finish on the fruit."

This bulletin goes on to state that, "Some growers use a combination of spraying and dusting on apples and pears, using standard spraying materials for the pre-blossom applications which are usually the most critical for the control of scab, and dust for the after-blossom applications when scab is less difficult to control, and when foliage injury and russetting of the fruit are more likely to develop. Dusting might be used to advantage under some conditions as an auxiliary to spraying to supplement limited spraying equipment in large orchards, and to enable the grower to cover the orchard quickly under emergency conditions."

Large Orchardists Dust.

One of the best known apple growers in Pennsylvania has just harvested an 18,000-bushel crop, on which nothing but dust was used. We asked him if he was satisfied with the dusting method. His answer was an unqualified "Yes."

This orchardist investigated thoroughly and concluded that, for him, dusting was the thing. Not all who study the matter will arrive at the same conclusion, but if fruit growers base their judgment on proven facts and up-to-date experiments bearing on their own peculiar conditions—and not on prejudice toward one method or the other—they will not go far wrong.—W.

MOSAIC has proved to be one of the most-troublesome pests of the red raspberry, and many growers have virtually abandoned the crop, due to the ravages of the disease. Dr. W. H. Rankin, plant disease specialist at the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station, who has made a special study of mosaic has advocated the use of disease-free planting stock, and the careful inspection of plantings the first and second years, with the removal of all affected plants as soon as they are discovered.

Ford Restores Old Tavern

(Continued from page 93).

panelled walls, where, to get the proper stains on the walls and ceilings, corn cobs were burned for several days. Beyond this is the regular dining-room, fitted with a score of tables and other equipment of early designs. In this room the public is to be served meals. Connected with the dining-room, on the east, is an old kitchen with log ceiling. The east wall of this kitchen is occupied by a large fireplace and Dutch oven, where baking will be done. Here, too, is provided an ancient spit, to which a roast was fastened by means of skewer pins, and hung before the fire, where a falling weight slowly turns it for proper roasting.

An Up-to-date Kitchen.

At the extreme rear, Mr. Ford has constructed a modern kitchen, with steam, gas, and electrical equipment of the most up-to-date sort, with which to prepare food for visitors at the Inn.

taken in restoring the premises to give the observer the atmosphere of the pioneers of those early days. A barn, built many years ago, has been moved to the grounds and fitted out with antiquated equipment. A garden, walled in with stone, is being planted by Mrs. Ford, to old-fashioned flowers, like pinks, sweet Williams, mignonette, lilacs, and all the other fragrant favorites of the gardens of long ago. On the far side of the premises is an ancient house where the home life of the pioneers is getting its full share of attention—the stoves and beds, the parlor, kitchen, and dining-room furnishings are all to be found there in their proper places.

To Teach Real History.

The restoration of this old tavern is but a part of Mr. Ford's plans for teaching real history. He has gathered, from every conceivable source, literally acres of relics, used in the



Looking at the East Elevation of the Old Tavern From Far End of Garden.

A complete basement has been excavated in the new location; it extends from front to rear, and can be entered by an old-fashioned side cellar door. Here is found another fireplace. In this basement, one can observe the substantial methods of building construction employed by our forefathers.

One goes upstairs to the second story by the original stairway. It is protected by balustrades hewn from small trees. The stairs divide at the top, leading each way to narrow halls. Along these are the guest rooms, furnished as in days of yore. On the walls of this hall are a number of interesting pictures and relics—a \$500 Confederate bill, a picture of the Arkansas Traveler, the autographed picture of four of America's fireside poets, "Fallstaff Mustering His Recruits," "The Sailor's Adieu," etc.

An Old Ballroom.

The ballroom, one of the features in which Mr. Ford takes especial delight, is 30x75 feet, and is located directly above the dining-rooms. This room has served dancers for three generations, and now seems destined to furnish other generations with the same pleasure. It is lighted from iron chandeliers, and imitation candles in wall sconces. Around the room are built-in benches. The fiddlers' stand is at the center of the west side, and is equipped with ancient music stands. Not only is Mr. Ford restoring this pioneer ballroom, but he is taking especial pains to restore the old-time dances—the flower dance, the schottische, the minuet, the polka, and others. To make the place more real, aged musicians have been located and employed by Mr. Ford to furnish music for the dancers. Interesting stories are told of how these men were found, and persuaded to accept the role of chief musicians again. One, Mr. Vaughnley Gunning, who is now in his seventy-fourth year, played at the old Inn when a young man. His old bass viol was recently located by Mr. Ford, and is now in shape to do service again in the hands of its old master.

Outside the Inn, equal care has been

homes, on the farms, and in the shops of America's pioneers, for the very definite purpose of teaching us Americans the true history of our forefathers.

Progress Through Peace.

Mr. Ford believes that the unique emphasis given military exploitations in our books of history, has produced upon the minds of this and other generations, a distorted view of the past. He believes that our progress would be faster, and toward a higher plane, if the attention of our children was turned from the field of war to the field of peace, by teaching the everyday life of those who lived before us, instead of their belligerent accomplishments. To this end, the Botsford Inn, at Clarenceville, and the Wayside Inn, near Boston, Massachusetts, are being restored. In addition, the collection and exhibition of "everything from needles to locomotives" will go far in establishing a definite knowledge of our pioneers, and giving a wholesome respect for their native abilities.

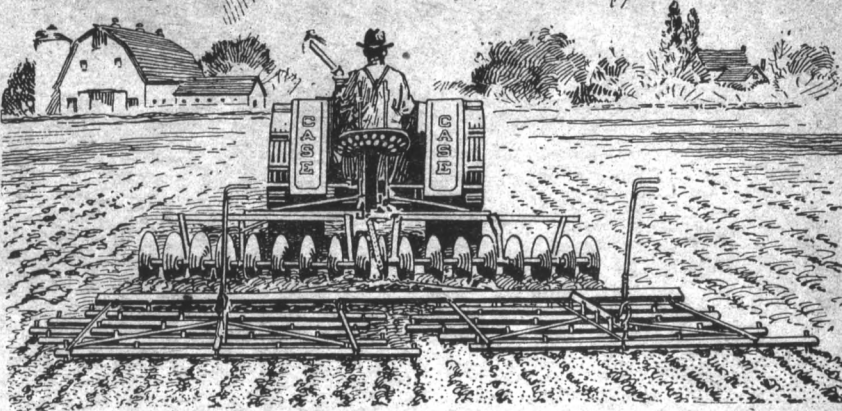
USE NATIVE SEED.

TOO much emphasis can not be placed upon the results of tests at the Chatham Experiment Station, with respect to clover seed. These tests proved that native-grown seed was far superior to imported seed, particularly seed from southern European countries and from Argentina. It is the hope of northern Michigan farmers that the bill now before congress, to dye all imported seed, will be made a law and put into immediate effect.

INTERESTED IN LOCAL ISSUES.

RESEARCH in agricultural economics was the keynote in the discussions at the annual meeting of the American Farm Economics Association. A resolution was passed, asking for more regional and community conferences of research workers to consider specific projects. Along with this there was a strong sentiment for regional cooperation.

'Good Equipment Makes A Good Farmer Better'



Another Chance for Profit

CROP production costs are of two kinds—those that can and those that cannot be greatly reduced. Rent, taxes, insurance, etc., which cannot be much reduced, are largely beyond your control. Power and labor, which can be greatly reduced, are in your own hands.

According to U. S. D. A. Bulletin No. 1348, power and labor costs, on the average, represent approximately 60 per cent of the cost of producing farm products.

Sixty per cent is the general average. Your costs will be higher or lower according to the efficiency of your equipment and methods. Whether higher or lower, you can make a material saving by using a Case tractor and power farming machinery—because they make possible the most efficient methods of producing farm crops.

Your profits can be increased by reducing production costs. Write us for information on how to make this saving.



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

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

Nearly a YEAR TO PAY

Scrap the Old One—Pay a Little of It Down on the New WITTE

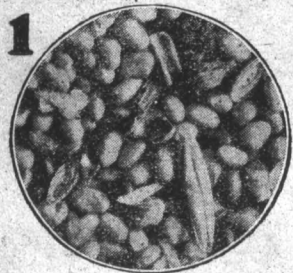
With my generous terms my engine pays for itself. Increases farm profits \$500 to \$1000 a year. Thousands say the WITTE is ten years ahead of any other make—simple and trouble-proof at rock-bottom, direct-to-you prices. Completely equipped with WICO Magneto, speed and power regulator and throttling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

FREE—Write me today for my big, new, illustrated engine book and full details of my guaranteed test offer. No obligation, absolutely free. Or, if interested, ask for our Log and Tree Saw, 8-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

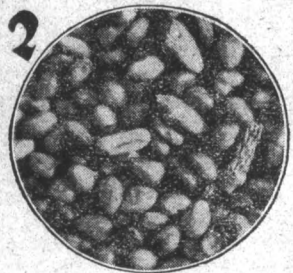
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Burns Kerosene, Gasoline, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gas—Yet Delivers 25% or More Power. Cheapest to operate and guaranteed for a life-time. No cranking required. Compact and easily moved. Double, balanced fly-wheels with throttling governor that saves money. Fifty New Features—Write Me Today—a postal will do—for my Special FREE 30-Day Test Offer.

Your Neighbor's Clean Seed



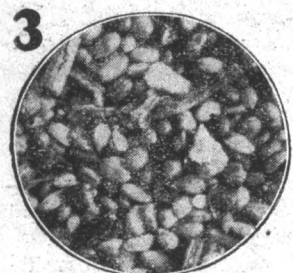
Circle No. 1 shows a magnified sample of a crop of Red Clover seed grown by W. E. Archbold on his farm in a Central State. He couldn't get a price to suit him for this seed in its raw state so he cleaned it over his own mill.



Circle No. 2 shows a sample of the seed after he cleaned it. Looks good, doesn't it?

It looked good to one of his neighbors, John Wells. Wells knew that Archbold always grew good clover seed and that Archbold's fields were as free from weeds as any in the county. Why go further and pay more? He bought five bushels of it to sow this spring.

Archbold sold the rest of his crop to the Albert Dickinson Company, whose buying agent knew its merits. Dickinson re-cleaned it.



Circle No. 3 shows a magnified sample of the stuff taken out by Dickinson in the re-cleaning process.

Circle No. 4 shows the re-cleaned seed.

Look at Circle No. 3 again. The microscope reveals immature clover seeds, bits of stem and other inert matter, as well as seeds of buckhorn, mustard, dodder, quack grass and other seeds.

John Wells is going to sow this stuff along with his good seed. When he finds a nice crop of these weeds in his field next summer he'll wonder where they came from.

If he reads this he'll know.

This might have happened to you. Weeds so few as to pass unnoticed in the growing field will produce an amazing crop of weed seeds.

"Pine Tree" Clovers comply with all state laws.

FREE This and many other plain facts about seeds, seed buying and seed testing, are discussed and illustrated in a new book, "The Harvest in the Bag." Ask your "Pine Tree" dealer for a free copy of it, or write

The Albert Dickinson Co.
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FARM SEEDS

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

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

Reliable Fruit Trees

Guaranteed to Grow Seeds, 3-4 ft. Apple Trees 25c, 3-ft. Peach Trees 20c each. Postpaid. Growers of Fruit Trees, Berry Plants, Shrubby and Grape Vines. Send for 1926 Catalog today. **ALLEN'S NURSERIES & SEED HOUSE, Geneva, O.**

Oats

SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44.40 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular. **Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 175 Melrose, O.**

Attention School Boys

We want names of silo prospects. 35 cents cash for each name sent in. Write for particulars. **MICHIGAN SILO COMPANY, 171 Portage St., Kalamazoo, Mich.**

NEW INVENTION SAVES MILLIONS

A Lamp that Burns 94% Air.

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

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

The Big Round Up

Michigan State College Entertains Farmers on Feb. 1-5

MICHIGAN'S great annual agricultural review, "Farmers' Week," at Michigan State College, February 1-5, promises pleasure and profit galore to the five thousand or more farm folk who annually make the pilgrimage to East Lansing. Dean R. S. Shaw, Ralph H. Tenney, and their committee on arrangements, have provided a dozen new features; considerable new equipment and buildings are to be uncorked for farmers' first inspection; and conditions are right for records in attendance and general satisfaction.

Structurally, the events of the four days constituting the "Week" fall into three classes—exhibits, programs, and association meetings.

A Grand Array of Exhibits.

The exhibits are one feature which appeals alike to everyone. Farm crops, horticulture, poultry and egg shows, boys' and girls' club exhibits, a potato show, crop improvement association show, home economics exhibits, and the agricultural engineering department's exhibit of the latest in farm and home conveniences, all represent phases of farm life. Of timely interest is the corn borer exhibit of the entomology department, which created much interest at the late International Hay and Grain Show. Undoubtedly the "biggest" exhibit of all, however, comes Thursday noon, when the college is turned inside out and everything movable, agricultural and otherwise, joins in "Michigan State College on parade."

A "Pageant of Progress in Transportation" is a new surprise feature of the parade this year. Everything in the cycle, from the earliest primitive method of transportation, represented by a woman carrying on her head an earthenware dish, to the latest aeroplane, is promised by the promoters of the pageant.

The horticultural show annually put on by college students will have new quarters in the recently completed Horticultural Building, claimed to be the best equipped and most up-to-date in the country. The Michigan Horticultural Society will be on hand to dedicate the new structure, and with horticulture stressed more than ever on the program, it should be a great occasion for Michigan pomologists.

A thousand birds will be entered by Michigan poultrymen in the poultry show. Eggs will also be on exhibition.

The Programs.

The programs for the week are remarkably well balanced with "education and edification" judiciously mixed. Farmers who attend the meetings of the week will listen to an array of Michigan men, including Governor Alex J. Groesbeck; L. Whitney Watkins; K. L. Butterfield, James Schermerhorn, and a number of prominent farm leaders. The department of agriculture will supply extension experts, both men and women, who will lecture on a variety of topics relating to home management, continuing education, and others. Included in the list of speakers provided by colleges in other states, are, F. A. Waugh and J. D. Willard, both of Massachusetts Agricultural College; W. C. Coffey, University of Minnesota; L. H. Bailey, Cornell University, and Dean F. B. Mumford, University of Missouri.

Borers and Fairs.

Two of the most interesting and timely subjects to be discussed are the corn borer situation, and the farmer's viewpoint on the state fair as an agricultural exposition. The fair question, especially, was considered important enough to warrant designating as "Fair Day," at which time all angles will be disclosed by Governor Alex J. Groesbeck and L. Whitney Watkins, representing the state administration; Dean R. S. Shaw and K. L. Butterfield, for the college; and ten different state

farm organization leaders, including N. P. Hull, A. B. Cook, Garfield Farley, M. N. Noon, and others.

A colorful feature added this year is the "Farmers' Week Banquet," to be held Wednesday evening, with accommodations for 500 persons. Michigan State College's high ranking steer at the late International will be specially barbecued for the occasion.

A major improvement in the arrangement of the programs is the addition of moving pictures furnished by the state conservation department for the usual "dead hour" preceding the start of the evening program. A second innovation is the presenting of a daily agricultural marketing school, to be held during the week by the department of economics, at the request of the Michigan Potato Exchange. Ambitious early risers may attend a series of dairy conferences held from eight to ten o'clock each morning. Dairymen with an eye for good cattle should take part in the amateur stock judging contests in which all student and professional judges are barred.

Associations Will Associate.

If everything else were omitted from the Farmers' Week schedule, it is likely that the various association and organization meetings would draw a goodly number of persons to the college. The Michigan State Farm Bureau probably is the largest of the thirty organizations which hold annual meetings during Farmers' Week, with the Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Association, with its twenty sub-breed associations, and the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, next in order. Two other organizations this year swell the list, the Michigan Press Association of weekly papers, the Michigan Horticultural Society.

The grange singing contest is expected to create additional interest this year, with the prizes offered by the R. E. Olds fund raised materially. Each singing team from a single subordinate grange, must consist of at least ten members, and sing two numbers, one specified and one optional. The winning team will broadcast over Station WKAR some time during the week. It took a half-day to judge last year's contest, when Eaton Rapids Grange won over ten competitors.—Cook.

ODDS AND ENDS.

While chickens can't live on sunlight, they can neither live without it.

Quarantine regulations against the Japanese beetle have been extended in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. The pest has also been found in Delaware.

The second summer session of the American Institute of Cooperation is to be held at the University of Minnesota in the Twin Cities, June 21 to July 17, inclusive.

The mid-winter meeting of leaders and representatives of farm organizations, and cooperative associations, representing over 700,000 farm families, will gather at Washington on February 1.

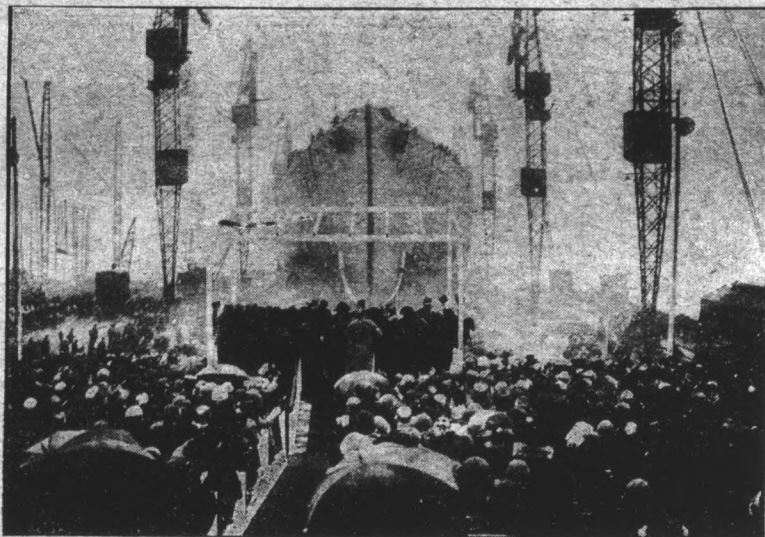
It is observed that fir is replacing spruce in the forests of the northeastern states. Fir, according to government observers, takes greater advantage of cleared areas, and comes in more strongly where advantages are even.

Michigan's apportionment of funds from the federal government for the construction of federal aid roads, will amount to \$2,217,418 for the fiscal year ending in 1927. Seven other states have larger appropriations than have been awarded to Michigan.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



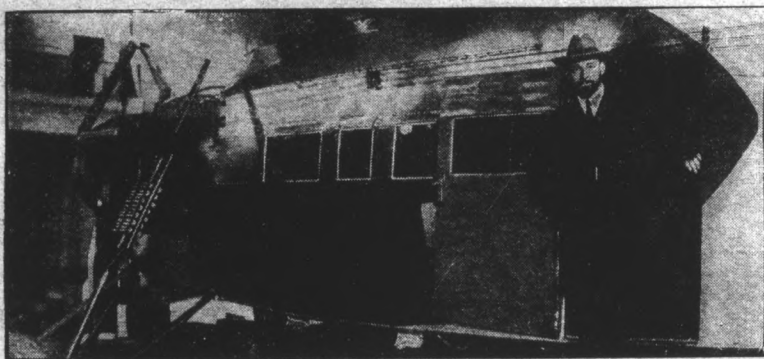
Though deaf, dumb, and blind, the famous Helen Keller does active work.



When "the Rodney," England's newest battleship, is commissioned in 1927, she will be the largest in the world, and by Washington Treaty, the last to be made there for eight years.



Capturing alligator gars, fish eaters, is a problem for conservationists.



This is one of the two giant Fokker airplanes which will be commanded by Captain G. H. Wilkins, of Australia, in the North Pole flight, leaving Alaska some time in March.



The First Lady of the Land acted as "Mrs. Santa Claus" at the Salvation Army, and assisted in distributing holiday gifts to large numbers of the poor of Washington.



U. S. Secret Service men have just rounded up a band of counterfeiters, whose operations involve the distribution of about \$50,000.



Crown Prince Michael is four-year-old son of Ex-Crown Prince Carol, of Roumania.



Despite his 76 years, Dr. M. G. Plummer traveled from Maine to California, a distance of 4,200 miles, on a bicycle, in forty-seven days.



On New Year's Eve, Mrs. W. F. Kendrick tapped "1926" on the old Liberty Bell.



A full committee of anthracite operators and miners debated a settlement plan advanced by Alvin Markle, to settle the long-continued coal controversy.



Jal Dastur C. Pavry, Ph.D., of Columbia College, will be head of Parsees in India.

HE had plenty of chances. Jed Furtaw, especially, wanted her. Jed, you remember, was Coton's camp foreman, and a little worse than the rest of the gang. They say loving this girl was about the only decent thing he did, in all his lumbering days. But she wasn't the kind that wanted a drunken lumberjack, so, of course, Jed was turned down. She was kind to him about it, and I guess he never entirely gave her up, not even after she went with Coton. Noel Neumann says he loves her yet. Noel has heard him talking about her, to himself, when he drove along the road at night. Crooning her name, and talking as if he thought she was along with him.

"Coton wasn't any better than Jed, of course, but he never got too drunk to remember to be a gentleman, if he thought it would pay him.

"The girl was at the age when romance is bound to flower, and Coton was about her only choice, so she chose him. Summer went by, and when the snow came and the camps opened, he held his gang in the strip across the river, so as to be at the shack. After Christmas, he took her down to Saginaw, and when they came back they came here to the cabin to live. Married, everyone supposed. Spring came, and time to break Coton's rollway. He had finished the pine on the north shore, and the drive would be a big one. The last cut of pine below Silverwood to go into the Tobacco. It was a custom of Coton's to ride his own drive down to the boom. He even picked the key log from the face of the giant rollway, sometimes, for the savage exultant thrill of the thing.

"A group of rivermen stood waiting that morning, at the edge of the flooded river flat, their peavies in their hands, ready. Coton was with them, in Mackinaw and calked boots, ready for the drive. Two picked men had clambered down over the face of the rollway, to pick the key log out of the giant, self-locked wall. Then, while they waited for the first tell-tale tremble of logs throughout the mighty mass, someone turned to Coton with a reference about his long down-river trip.

"Well, Mr. Coton, I suppose you kissed your wife goodbye this mornin', for a month or so, eh?"

"Coton smiled a sneering smile. 'Hell, men, I've got no wife,' he told them. 'I'm through with the pine along this stretch of the river. I'm leaving the worthless stumps for good, on this drive. I'm leaving behind for good, too, some other worthless things, that I'm through with. That shack over yonder—and what's in it—for instance.'

"Does she know it? someone dared to ask him. 'She ought to,' he said coldly. 'I told her this morning. She'll get one of you fellows, before the camps open next fall—or else drown herself.'

"There were rivermen in the circle who laughed at his joke—and there were others who would have made him answer for his words, had there been time. But when a rollway breaks, there is time for nothing!

"Someone went by the shack that afternoon, and the girl waved to them from the doorway.

"No one ever saw her again. A search was begun the next day, when they found she was missing, but it was no use, and so, after a couple of weeks, they gave it up. It wasn't hard to guess where she had gone. The Tobacco is swift, and thick with the mud of her torn clay banks, when the spring floods are up, and they knew they would never find her. She had gone down in the night to the river bank, and had followed Henry Coton, racing downstream on the spring drive!

"Two years after that, two settlers, on a hunting trip, stopped here in the shack one night for shelter. It was a dismal, rainy fall night, and the dark had caught them with more than a five-mile walk to shelter. They were

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 the country sheriff. While hunting, Chad visits Alice at the cabin every day. The second night Alice sees a man, and hears a madman's scream. The next night Chad investigates, telling his father he must be away. The man comes back, Bob pursues, but returns to the cabin, crestfallen.

on Coton's land anyway, so they swung in here." Davis stopped for a moment. "The floor here," he went on, pointing to the small dry poles, laid close together, that made the rough floor, "rests on the ground underneath. They came in, in the dark, and, just inside the door the floor broke under one of them, and he dropped down into a hole of some sort. 'Badger hole, I guess,' he grunted to the other, as he scrambled out of the dirt and broken floor sticks. 'They dig under places like this. Got some dry wood for a fire, anyway.' He felt his way over to the fireplace, with a handful of splinters, and short pieces. He struck the match, and when the splinters flared, there in the center of the heap, was a bleached human bone! They looked at each other a minute, in speechless fear, and then they both took a burning stick and crept back to the hole. There, among the broken poles and crumbled dirt, was a skeleton, and a few shreds of cloth."

Ellen was white, and tense, with horror. "Here?" Her voice was a broken whisper. "Here, where we are sitting?"

"Here, at our very feet," he told her gravely. "They tore out into the rain, and when they got to Silverwood, half dead from running, they swore that a white figure had followed them every foot of the way, through the stumps. The crowd went back in the morning. They identified her by a little ring she had worn. Shreds of cloth about her throat, and knot at the back, told how they had killed her. There wasn't much to be done. Henry Coton had gone down the river the morning before she was killed, and a man does not travel back by land, in a night, the distance the river carried the drive in a day. Coton couldn't have done it. That someone did it for him no one ever doubted. Who it was, they never knew. But that is why we, along the Tobacco Valley, have hated the name of Henry Coton, to this very day!"

Ellen's fear and horror had melted away in pity. "And she was the girl to whom the letters were sent," she whispered to herself. Then suddenly she remembered. "And she must have been the dark-haired girl, whose picture I went after just before he was shot."

Chad Davis nodded gravely. "They have told me that her hair and eyes were both dark," he said.

"And she—where did they—"

"Here," he answered, simply, pointing to the floor where the dog was sitting, just before them. "Here where she had been the happiest. If you look, you will see a little difference in the floor poles, where they put the new ones in."

Ellen was staring at the spot with wide eyes. The horror was coming in her face again. Then suddenly her expression changed. Peace came instead, and sadness. Tears overflowed in the gray eyes.

"But that is nothing to be afraid of," Davis heard her whisper. Then, aloud to him, "I shall not be afraid because of her. I shall love Coton's shack more, because she is here! It is the only kindly thing about it!"

Then, after a moment, "That is all you know?"

"That is all, save that the story of the white figure grew in the neighborhood, became an uncertain legend—and then faded. But the fear still hung. Tonight I do not believe there is a man in Silverwood who would come into the clearing here, to save his life!"

"Then you do not know who he is, nor why Bob is afraid of him?"

"No more than you do—unless he is the murderer. We have always believed up here that the hireling who did it for Coton must have been insane. No such is known, but he might still be here, living in hiding, somewhere. Why Bob fears him, I cannot even guess."

They sat for a time, then, quiet, thinking of many things. Davis arose once to throw more pine on the dying fire. When he came back, Ellen piloted her head in his arms, and so, with his dark, stern, young face bent down close to the tired marble whiteness of hers, they sat, till her eyes closed, and she slept.

Chad went to Silverwood early the next forenoon. There was the usual circle around the stove in the store, talking of the usual commonplace things, when he entered. Jed Furtaw was sitting, facing the stove, his back to the door, and Chad walked straight

up to him, and laid a hand on his shoulder.

"Come outside, Jed," he said gravely. "I want to talk to you."

Astounded silence fell upon the group as the sheriff arose and followed him out of the store. Men usually called other men outside in secret—a wink or a nod. What had Chad Davis wanted, that he should be so abrupt?

On the porch the older man stopped. "Now what'll it be, Chad?" he queried. Caution held him from going farther on an unknown mission.

Chad put a hand on his arm, so that the grip of his fingers could be felt. "Jed," he told him, "I have a prisoner for you." Jed's eyes dilated with surprise or fear, Chad could not tell which. "I will turn them over to you, giving my word that they will make no attempt to escape—and only on condition that you take them on that bond. No bracelets—no threats. You to treat them as if they were my prisoner, and hold me responsible." He stopped, waiting.

"Your word's good, boy. I can deputize you, and you can do the arrestin', if you want." Chad shook his head shortly. "Thanks, I don't want. Don't forget the terms, though."

Jed could wait no longer. "Who you got, Chad?" he demanded.

Davis' voice had a sudden quality of weariness—as though his task were finished—and had proven hard. "Jed, the woman whom the law says killed Henry Coton, is hidden in Coton's shack. I hid her there—and I've kept her. If Queen's ready, we'll drive over, and get her, now."

Furtaw's jaw fell slack with surprise. "Good Gawd, Chad—you don't mean—not in the shack—?"

"Alice Clair," Chad said quietly, "in Coton's shack, now. We'll drive on down to Cone Run, and take the afternoon train for Saginaw. We'll make Detroit tonight."

The door creaked behind them; he took Jed by the arm and piloted him to the buggy, where Queen was hitched.

They drove slowly. Jed sat slumped forward, his elbows resting on his knees, the lines hanging loose from his hands. His head drooped till his face was hidden under the broad-brimmed black hat. Chad felt glad he did not talk. He glanced at him once or twice, but Jed rode on, not moving, not looking up, and Davis turned his face away to look out across the flat fields to the south, toward Coton's shack.

He spoke to the sheriff, finally, a single sentence. "I want to stop a few minutes at home."

Jed roused himself. "Yeah," he said, "guess you'll think I've been pretty quiet, but I'm too blamed sprized to talk. Think of her killin' him, and then hidin' up here in the shack."

"The law says she killed him," Chad said shortly. "It is not proven yet."

Furtaw scarcely heard him. "No—but—Lord, I don't see how she dared to stay there alone. You know, Chad, what they say about Coton's shack, up here. An' to think of me takin' her in," pride grew in his voice, "after they've looked for her all these weeks."

They stopped in the driveway in front of the Davis home, and Chad got out and went in. His father and mother were together in the kitchen, alone.

"What's Jed after?" his father's tone was anxious.

"Dad," Chad said soberly, "Alice Clair, the girl who is wanted for killing Henry Coton, is over at the shack. I'm taking Jed over after her." They stood speechless, too stunned even for coherent thought.

"Alice Clair," Tim Davis mumbled—"at Coton's shack—you—Jed—after her. I—what about you?"

"Alice Clair is my wife," the box explained.

"Your wife—Oh, Chad," his mother's voice was a moan of motherhurt, and (Continued on page 107).

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That it is an Ill Wind That Blows Nobody Good

By Frank R. Leet





Good For
Growing Boys and Girls

How they love it and what big, appetites they have after a few hours of real lively play. There's nothing better for them than outdoor exercise and plenty of good, wholesome foods made with

CALUMET
 THE WORLD'S GREATEST
BAKING POWDER

Bake often—always use this perfect leavener—it contains more than the ordinary leavening strength—it unfailingly raises the bakings to their highest nutritional value—makes foods not only appetizing and delicious but easily digested as well.

Calumet is economical. Never spoils any of the ingredients used with it; goes farther; lasts longer. Made in the world's largest and most sanitary baking powder factories.

Every ingredient used officially approved by U. S. Food Authorities

Sales 2½ Times Those of Any Other Brand



The "U. S."
Blue Ribbon Walrus
slips right on over your shoes.
Its smooth rubber surface
washes clean like a boot.
Made either red or black—
and with 4 or 5 buckles.

Tough as hickory — and Flexible

*why "U.S." Blue Ribbon
Boots and Overshoes
give longer wear*

TOUGH as seasoned hickory! Yet as flexible and comfortable as you could wish. These are the qualities built into "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes.

Before you've worn a pair a day you'll see the stuff that's in them. And after you've worn them for months you'll wonder how so much solid wear and comfort could be built into rubber footwear.

Here's how we do it: "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are made with thick, oversize soles of the toughest rubber. The uppers are made of rubber that resists cracking or breaking—so live and elastic it can be stretched *five times its length!* This rubber is backed up by the strongest reinforcements ever used—4 to 11 separate layers of strong fabric and rubber.

"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes will stand all the knocking about—the bending and straining—all the wear and tear that rugged work can give.

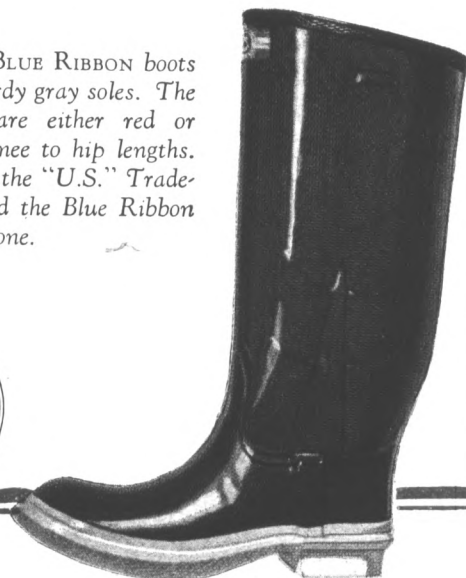
Ask for "U. S." Blue Ribbons. Get the longest wear a boot or overshoe can give!

United States Rubber Company

If you cut a strip of rubber from a "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe, you'd find it would stretch more than 5 times its length! Rubber like this stays flexible and waterproof long after ordinary rubber would be cracked and broken.

"U.S." BLUE RIBBON boots have sturdy gray soles. The uppers are either red or black—knee to hip lengths. Look for the "U.S." Trade-mark and the Blue Ribbon on every one.

Trade-Mark



"U.S." *Blue Ribbon*
BOOTS · WALRUS · ARCTICS · RUBBERS

The Michigan Mystery

(Continued from page 104).

agony, that stabbed knife-like into his heart.

"I married her in Detroit, the night of the murder. I brought her here to get her away from the law—and I've had her hidden in the shack alone. It's to her that I've gone nights."

His father's voice was very low—little above a whisper. It was also very stern.

"Do you love her?"

"As you love her—" he nodded simply toward his mother.

"Did she do it?"

"As I know there is a God, I know she did not!"

A space of silence then.

"Why did you not bring her here to your home, then?"

"It was no use dad. They would have found her. The law will not believe as I do."

"Then why do you give her up now?"

"There is no other way. We cannot go on as we have. It had as well be now, as a day later. That shack—Dad, that shack is haunted with a curse of hell itself, if a place ever could be."

"But, Chad—the first two nights—you were here." The words trembled, almost soundless on his mother's lips.

Jed cleared his throat awkwardly. "Now, no need to speak of that, Ma'am," he assured her.

"I have given my word for you," Chad explained. "You are not a prisoner, till we reach Detroit."

"When do we start?" she asked.

"Right away. I'll turn Bob loose, and send him home. We will leave everything here. There is nothing we will need."

Tears came in Ellen's eyes. "No," she said slowly, "there is nothing we will need. You will come back some time, and look at it, just as we had it, here together, won't you, Chad?"

"We will come back together, Ellen," he promised her.

She smiled brightly through her tears. "We can leave together, anyway."

Jed waited outside while they went in after the dog. Ellen came to Chad, uncertainly. "I was looking for this," she told him. "I felt last night that you had decided to make some move. Something like this. But, oh, Chad, I'm sorry it has to be you, that gives me up."

"It's the only way, Ellen," he told her, with his arms about her. "You couldn't stay here, with him coming,

Story Contest Next Week

THE Michigan Mystery will soon be solved. Next week we will publish the last installment of the story before the contest opens. At that time, all the evidence for determining who killed Cotton will be before the jury. It will be for you to decide. Complete rules for the contest will be printed next week. Don't fail to qualify in this contest and for your share of the \$100.

After the contest closes we will print the concluding installment of this thrilling, gripping mystery.

"What did she do, then. Surely you did not leave her there alone?"

He shook his head. Not alone, mother. I came here the night of the storm, and stole Bob for her. Besides, she has gone through too much, to be frightened easily. She is not afraid, just of the dark—or of loneliness." He smiled a tired smile. "When I come back I'll tell you all of her story. We must be going on now. We want the afternoon train from Cone Run, down."

"Shall I go along with you, son?" His father's hand, broad and toil-roughened, rested in a quiet way on his shoulder.

Chad shook his head. "Easier not, Dad; I'll turn Bob loose and tell him to come home. I'll wire you from Detroit in the morning."

His father nodded slowly. "All right, Chad," his voice was very low. "I guess the stars'll come out tonight again, just as they always have—and the quarter moon will set in the morning, just the same, too. It seems as though the tree is notched on the wrong side this time, and notched too deep—too deep! But we'll wait till it's down and see. It's all right Chad—and God spare you what He can!"

Chad kissed them both, unashamed of the tears that fell. He was their first-born, and he had told them he loved her.

CHAPTER X. A Midnight Confession.

Queen mare plodded her way up the brush-grown road through Cotton's land. The two men had fallen silent again. Across the road, just before them, a solitary crow winged, cawing as he went, the spring sun glinting down on him.

They stopped at the edge of the clearing and got out. Jed stepped back to let Chad go ahead. The latter looked up at the cabin, as he started toward it. Ellen was standing in the doorway, her face very white—dressed for the drive, in the little silk hat and muffling fur coat. She had seen them coming up the last stretch of the road.

At the door, Chad stopped. "Ellen," he said, "this is Sheriff Furtaw." He turned to look at Jed, stopped a dozen feet away, staring, still unbelieving, it seemed, at the girl in the doorway. "Jed, this is the girl you want—my wife."

Furtaw's jaw sagged at the words. "Your—your wife—Chad?" Then he recovered himself. "Well, boy, I always did say you had good taste," he declared. He stepped forward and took the ready hand Ellen held out to him. "Mrs. Davis, I'm pleased to meet you," he declared, with the courtliness that was his gift from the days of the lumber camp dances.

Ellen was smiling. "I can't say that, Sheriff," she told him—"but I do not blame you for what you must do."

and we will clear you down there! I know we will."

He released her, and bent to unfasten the dog from his place in the corner. Ellen knelt with her arms about the shaggy head, and her tears fell unchecked. When she took her arms away, she pushed the dog from her and pointed out the door. "Go home, Bob," she said in a choking voice. He stood waiting. "Go home," she repeated, pointing again. He trotted slowly out of the door, watching her across his shoulder, and across the clearing into the underbrush.

At the door, Ellen paused, drew from a skirt pocket the pearl handled revolver, and handed it to Jed. "I had better give it to you," she said. "It is still uncleared, from the shot that killed him."

She looked back once, before the brush hid Cotton's shack. In the clearing just before the cabin door, sat Bob, watching them drive away. Even while she looked, he rose and trotted away into the brush again—toward home. The girl turned her head quickly, that Chad might not see her tears.

They went slowly down the long road up which they had fought their way against the ruthless storm, to Cotton's haunted shack. The train came and they went on, riding through the wide, flat fields, along the stump fences, and past the pine ridges, and the sentinel pines in the farm house yards. All as it had been, under the February sunset, when she saw it first—yet all different! She had been fleeing then, to liberty and love. She was going back now, away from the shelter of that love, to the stark gray walls of a prison!

At Saginaw, Chad left her with the sheriff, and went into a 'phone booth. "This is a deputy of an up-state county," he told the Detroit police captain, when his call had been placed. "We are coming down with a prisoner you have wanted for a long time, Alice Clair, the girl in the Cotton case."

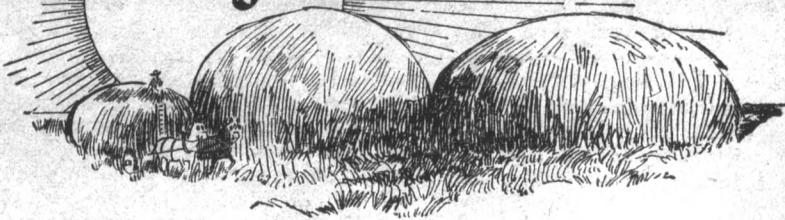
An exclamation of surprise and incredulity interrupted him from the other end of the line.

"Yes, we're sure," he went on, impatiently. "No—she gave herself up. Yes, we'll be in on the evening train from Saginaw. No. No. You need not send a car for us. She had a friend along to whom a promise has been given that she will be spared all needless humiliation; we'll drive over to headquarters in a taxi."

"In the meantime, I want you to have a couple of witnesses ready when we get in. We may be able to clear Miss Clair tonight, if they are in. Yes. Yes. His secretary. You're holding him. Good. No. A man. Fellow named Grant. That's it. G-r-a-n-t. O-de. No. I've never seen him, but the girl has. She'll identify him all

(Continued on page 108).

They Are Making Hay While the Sun Shines Right Now in California!



THERE are warm, soft winds blowing in California to-day. There are blue skies and ripening crops and highways where farmers are hauling their produce to market. It is a general picture of prosperity which is continuous from January 1 to December 31 every year in California.

Consider for a minute what January means to you. Getting up in a cold house to kindle the fires, putting on heavy coats and overshoes to go out to tend the stock. Your children are going to school thru the snow, your wife is out in the cold to get in water and coal. Winter is taking its toll. It is hard on your family, your stock and your bank roll while the farm land lies frozen up for six months of the year and expenses get heavier and heavier.

The California Farmer Is Twice As Prosperous

These things represent the "reason why" the California farmer is **twice as prosperous**, as is brought out by the United States census. He isn't spending half the year fighting a hopeless battle with winter, but is getting ahead every day. Coming to California isn't making a plunge into deep water where you may not be able to right yourself, it's merely coming out to the land of sunshine where nature works for you instead of against you.

Gardening, Dairying, Crop Farming

James Ranch, California, has been called the "Valley Of One-Hundred Crops" and the title isn't much too large. Everything grows in California and it is merely a matter of what the farmer wants to grow. Mainly it is a diversified farming country where there isn't a continual round of "the same thing over again." There is a variety of work all the time and no fighting the "blues" away and wondering how things will come out this year. There is always some crop ready for market.

State Inspected and State Approved A Solid Proposition

The state of California stands behind the men who are selling James Ranch lands. They have made thorough investigation of the proposition including marketing facilities, irrigation system and purchase terms—AND THEY APPROVE. This virtually puts a rock bottom under the sales plan and there is no chance for anybody to lose his money or meet with failure providing he does his part.

No Place for the Shirker

James Ranch isn't a place for the man who has been a failure at farming elsewhere. It is not a rendezvous for the ne'er-do-wells and the shirkers. It is a task for men of brains and brawn who have \$4000 to invest. It will make more money for them on James Ranch than it can possibly make anywhere else on a farm. On a forty acre tract, \$1000 is required for a first payment and ten years is allowed on the balance. In addition to this the initial expenditure includes enough ready cash to put up buildings and stock the farm, (usually about a \$4000 cash expenditure.)

Write Herman Janss, Director, today and tell him just what you have and he will be frank with you. He knows the kind of a man it takes to be successful and what he must have, for he is placing them every day from among the many who write him. If he knows you haven't the means, or if for any other reason you could not succeed, he will tell you and it will not cost you a cent.

HERMAN JANSS

San Joaquin,

Fresno County,

Calif.

The Samaritan Woman

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

LAST week it was a man, this week it is a woman. Nicodemus was a good man, this is not a good woman. Yet Christ used the same courtesy and tact with them both.

If you have ever walked much, you know something of how Christ felt. He was tired. He was thirsty and hot. A drink! Why not ask it of a woman, even though she was of another race and a different religion? Even so, there are more resemblances than differences. Different peoples are not as different as we imagine. As Shakespeare says of the Jews, "Hath not a Jew eyes? Hath not a Jew hands, organs, dimensions, senses, affections, passions? If you tickle us, do we not laugh? If you prick us, do we not bleed?"

Jesus was willing to drink water that had been drawn by a Samaritan woman. She would not hurt the water. Sectarian hate was not in him, and racial suspicion found no echo in his heart.

That could hardly be said of the woman. She wanted to stir up an argument. An argument about religion seldom gets far, except in the wrong direction.



THE water of life! How to get it, where to get it, what it will do, once it enters the soul—these were the matters that engrossed the two in that never-to-be-forgotten conversation. How could He talk about water, when water comes from a well, and he could not draw. The comparison of Jesus to a well is close and beautiful. A well has its origin in the heart of nature. It gets not its water where it stands, but from distant springs, perhaps from the hills far away, from hidden underground streams. It sends its contents to bless the world. And thus Christ has His roots in the Divine, and they extend afar. The sources of His strength come from the distant Hills of God. And yet He is prepared to bless all who come to Him, as the well supplies its water to thirsty wayfarers.

The woman was in deep need of spiritual help. That was evident, from the beginning. How could Christ tell? Supernaturally? Yes, perhaps. But perhaps He did not need to call on His supernatural powers. It was evident in her appearance, her manner of speech, but more particularly that indefinable atmosphere of personality. Some people draw you, some repel you, some seem to be neutral. The woman of bad character cannot disguise herself very long. Her master has marked her face with lines that cannot be erased by the masseuse, or obliterated by the beauty specialist. She had had a past, and she could not hide it.

"Go, call thy husband." The sore spot, and He put his finger on it unerringly. It is very embarrassing. She replies that she has no husband, and He reminds her that she has had five, and that she is now living with a man who is not her husband. She tries to turn the conversation into pleasanter channels. She would discuss matters of religious controversy. He brings her back to reality. In all this we can think of Christ as a great Conscience talking to her. He smites where smiting hurts. She knows He is right.

WHY does genuine religion have that effect? Because it is genuine. It brings the evil past before us. It says to us in language we can understand, "There are things in the past that you must make right. You never will be easy in your mind until you have. You never will be right in the sight of God until you are forgiv-

en." This is contrary to much teaching of our time. That says, "Forget the past. Don't worry over, much less weep over, your sins. Brace up and smile. Everything is all right if you only think so."

But that shallow and deceitful attitude is the opposite of spiritual health. You would not treat cancer that way, and sin is moral cancer. The masters of literature show us plainly that they do not think sin can be spirited away by thinking pleasant thoughts. Read Macbeth. Why does Macbeth undergo such hellish experiences as the past comes before him? Read the Scarlet Letter again. Conscience walks through it, up and down it, the length and breadth of it. Why does the young minister find no peace, no ease of mind, though he seeks it day and night, until the last tragic hour, when he makes confession? Read the blot in the Scutcheon, and many more, which deal with the subject of sin in the human heart. They portray sin because sin is real, and because it is the tragedy of human life.

But mark. These masterpieces point no way out. They show the entrance, but not the exit. They describe the disease but they prescribe no remedy. They have no cure. There is a way out, and it is the way Christ showed us. He can forgive, restore, give one a fresh start, with new power to keep going.

NOW, the woman wanted to discuss sectarian affairs. The Jews had their temple in Jerusalem. Twenty miles away, on Mount Gerizim, the Samaritans had erected their rival temple, and the two altars flamed defiance at each other. She wanted to

discuss the interesting and dynamite-concealing point as to which place was the orthodox one in which to worship. But her Teacher told her something she had never heard of, and, it is to be feared that many people yet are as ignorant of as she was. "God is Spirit, and they that worship Him must worship Him in spirit and in truth." It does not matter on which mountain you worship, or whether you worship in a cedar swamp or a huckleberry marsh, so long as the spirit of worship is yours. That is very hard for some people to learn. Perhaps it is hard for all of us to learn.

A man was saying in meeting one night that the only proper attitude in which to pray is the kneeling position. Another arose and said that he could pray effectively when sitting or standing. A third got up and said that the most earnest prayer he ever uttered was when he fell head foremost down a well.

"I that speak unto thee am He." He took the pains to tell this wayward woman that He was the Messiah who was to come. And He has been revealing himself to ordinary folk, humble, undistinguished folk; ever since. He speaks to us today. Were He to come to Jerusalem for a year, millions would go there to see Him. Millionaires would charter ships. Others would have their money to make the journey. Poor folk would devise means of conducting large companies of people, to see and hear the Savior of the world. But because He waits to enter every heart. Because he knocks at every door, not much is made of Him. Or is there some other reason?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JANUARY 24.

SUBJECT:—Jesus and the Samaritan Woman, John 4.1 to 42.
GOLDEN TEXT:—"Therefore with joy shall ye draw water out of the wells of salvation." Isa. 12.33.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

Tracks in the Snow

LET'S go on an adventure," said Billy to Tilly one snowy morning when he came over to her house to play.

"What's that?" asked Tilly. "Why, don't you know? Well, it's like this. We'll just start out on a trip to see what we can find," explained Billy.

"That will be fun," agreed Tilly, "but what do you suppose we will find?" "I don't know," said Billy, "but it will be fun to have a surprise."

So they started off. When they reached the little creek where they often went to play in the summer time, Billy stopped.

"Look there, what's that?" asked Billy.

"Oh, tracks in the snow! Someone has been here before us," said Tilly.

"Who do you suppose it was?" asked Billy.

"I don't know, but he had very tiny little toes. See their prints in the snow," answered Tilly.

"Let's follow and find where he went," said Billy.

"That will be a real adventure!"

So off they started through the field, following the tiny tracks in the snow. They had gone but a little way when they came to a place where the tracks ended. It looked as if the little animal making those tracks had just disappeared right on that very spot.

"Oh, look here," said Tilly, who had gone on a little way ahead. "Here are the very same tracks again. He jumped clear over to here, all in one jump."

"I wonder which of our animal friends can jump that far," said Billy.

"We'll wait and see," said Tilly.

Soon they came to a place where two lines of tracks crossed.

"This must be the cross-roads," said Tilly.

"Yes," said Billy. "Which way will we go now?"

"Let's take the path toward the woods," said Tilly.



They Came to where the Tracks Crossed in the Snow.

From here the tracks led straight toward the woods, with no more jumps in between, but when they reached the first big tree at the edge of the woods, Billy said, "Sh, sh! Hide behind this tree."

"What do you see?" whispered Tilly, all excited, from her hiding place.

"I see a house," said Billy.

Tilly peeked from behind the tree, and looked all around. "I don't see any house," she said.

"I do," said Billy, "and there is someone in it."

Next week we shall find out who was in the house that Tilly could not see.

A MICHIGAN MYSTERY.

(Continued from page 107).

right. Middle-aged man—slightly stout. Pounds a telegraph key. That's all I can tell you of him. All right. Set a drag-net! Use every man you can spare! We've got to have him, when we get there. Some time this evening, then." He hung up and went out to her again.

"It's all right, Ellen," he told her, almost too buoyantly. "I've just talked with headquarters in Detroit. We will go directly there from the train." The girl flinched a little at the words. He could feel the hand she had rested on his arm, trembling. "They will have the witnesses and stenographer ready. We'll be through by midnight, nothing happening. Ellen, you mustn't look so white and scared. Everything will be all right; I know it will."

"I know, Chad," she said hoarsely. "I'll try not to be afraid—but, Oh, Chad, life is a glad thing just now—suppose they don't believe—suppose we can't prove?"

He covered the hand on his arm. "Ellen, I can't tell you just why, or how—but in some way, I know that you will come out of headquarters tonight by midnight, cleared, and free before the law!"

She smiled back at him. "You give me strength to dare to hope, and almost believe it, too."

"You will not need a lawyer. It will be only a preliminary hearing. In fact, I don't know, but I do not believe one would be allowed. I will be with you though, and I have a little knowledge of law. Remember, you cannot be made to say a word that may condemn yourself. Do not answer a question you do not want to. You have done no wrong. Truth will out, you know."

Ellen nodded. "I'll be glad when it is over with—when midnight comes," she said wearily.

On the train she put her head upon his shoulder and slept, as she had slept the night he took her away to the Crow land.

Jed sat alone in the opposite seat, facing them, his hat pulled down over his eyes, silent, his wrinkled old face contemplative. The men talked scarcely at all on the long ride. Jed was doing his best to be kind to Ellen. Chad, watching him, thought he seemed almost sorry, to be taking her back.

The taxi drove up in front of the sombre gray building, and idled to a stop. They had driven slowly, at Chad's quiet request. No sign of haste. In the darkness of the unlighted car—he had snapped out the top light when they stepped in—he had kept his arm about Ellen's slim little shoulders. Once or twice she had shuddered—crowded against him, as if for comfort and support. Save for that, she made no sign. He glanced into her face, as he lifted her down. It was very white, the eyes wide and dark—but unafraid.

Jed stepped up to a sergeant's desk and conferred for a moment. Then his arm moved as he displayed the badge under the flapping lapel of the rusty old coat. "Captain Ralston is waiting for you," the officer said as he rose, and led down a short corridor, through a closed door, into an office with a single desk, and a half dozen chairs scattered along the wall.

There were two men in the room. One, hair iron-gray, moustache to match, and close cropped—skin marked with ruddy veins, eyes the keen blue of the blue line on unground tempered steel—in the uniform of an officer behind the desk. The light of his desk lamp fell on the sleeve bars of a captain.

The other, in a dark suit, nondescript, slumped down in a chair in the corner farthest from the desk, his pose listless and sullen, looked up when they entered, arose quickly and held out his hand to Ellen. She ignored the outstretched hand, and her voice had a cold edge. "Good evening, Merton," she said and looked away again.

So this was Cotton's secretary. Chad didn't wonder that she had disliked him. The man watched her for a moment, then broke out into a little careless laugh, and dropped back into the chair again.

Furtaw was talking in an undertone with the man at the desk. Ellen stood, leaning on Chad's arm, waiting. She was looking away from them, across the room, and Chad caught an instant of relaxation on the stern face of the iron-gray haired captain, as he studied the girl, his scrutiny unknown to her. His face softened till it was almost fatherly. Then he spoke to her, his voice crisp and sharp.

"Well, Miss Clair, you've given us a merry chase and a good long wait. Are you ready to talk now?"

She nodded. "The sooner the better," she said simply.

He pressed a button. "Send Neilson in," he told the officer who answered the buzzer. The stenographer came—dropped into a chair at the end of the desk, and opened his pad, under the circle of light from the desk lamp.

(To be continued).

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

NOISES IN THE CHEST.

THE reason the examining doctor chose to begin searching for my hidden faults by sounding my chest, is because the chest contains the heart and lungs, which must be sound if one is to have good health. The first thing demanded was the removal of all clothing down to the waist. A doctor who examines you without this preliminary, has about as much chance of finding anything, as if he had made his diagnosis by reading the signs of the Zodiac. My doctor has an office nurse who looks after women patients, and provides them with a kimono affair that saves their modesty and does not hinder examination.

Most of you know why a doctor raps and taps above a patient's lungs. He calls the process "percussion." There are places where he should get a dull or flat note, others where the sound should be clear and resonant. If you give out a flat tone where it should be resonant, the chances are that something has happened to partly fill up the lung. It makes the doctor suspicious.

He takes his stethoscope next. It intensifies sound somewhat and helps to shut out other noises. It helps as he listens to the quality of your breathing. If there is a moist secretion that should not be there, he talks of hearing "rales," which is just a name given to the sound of your air intake bubbling its way through mucous. The doctor found my breathing very good for a man of fifty. Of course, he made allowance for natural changes which occur in all of us as we get older.

While he was percussing he tapped out the "area of dullness" that indicates the region in which my heart lay. He declared that my heart was in the right place, and of normal dimensions. Then he applied his stethoscope to various points, both in chest and back, and listened to the noises. The valves of the heart, when in good condition, render two distinct sounds, quite familiar to the trained ear. If they do not close perfectly, certain abnormal sounds are heard, which the doctor usually speaks of as "murmurs." It is just as well to bear in mind that murmurs do not always indicate a serious or incurable heart defect. When the doctor examined me, he had me jump up and down fifty times, just because he thought I was too good to be true. After that he found a murmur. But as soon as my heart had settled down after the exercise the murmur disappeared. The best authorities concede that a heart murmur which requires exercise to produce it, and which disappears completely when the heart rate quiets down, rarely signifies structural valve damage. "So all the doctor could say was that my heart appeared to be all right, but I would better refrain from pitching hay, engaging in Marathon races, or other extra indulgences."

The chest examination was satisfactory. Had it been doubtful, the next step would have been a stereoscopic X-Ray picture of the chest, which would have told a lot about heart and lungs both. But in my case this was not needed. Next week I will tell you about my blood pressure.

FEELS TIRED.

What is the proper weight for a girl fourteen years old, and five feet two inches tall? And how can I reduce my weight? What makes me feel always tired? I weigh 140 pounds.—H. M. A.

At your age and height, it is proper for you to weigh 110 pounds, so you are thirty pounds overweight. Perhaps

you are eating too much and taking the wrong kind of food. You should exclude fats and sweets from your diet. Eat some meat, but not pork. Eat cereals and skim-milk, and take as much in the way of green vegetables and fruit as possible. Potatoes should be eaten sparingly.

HAS THROAT TROUBLE.

I have been bothered with throat trouble. There is a tendency to clear my throat very often, oftener than I think necessary. Sometimes it is hard for me to speak above a whisper. I am teaching school and it makes it very disagreeable when one has to do quite a bit of talking. I am perfectly healthy, and have always been, with this exception. I have been told it is due to nervousness. Could you advise me what to do for it?—Polly.

There are several things suggested by these symptoms. One is the possibility of goiter, which, under certain conditions, may disturb the voice, although it does not often cause clearing of the throat. Catarrh of the nasopharynx is another possibility. It may be purely a nervous condition, but I think that you should secure a thorough physical examination.

CANCER WEEK PLANNED.

PHYSICIANS have estimated that seventy-five per cent of the deaths from cancer might be prevented by putting into use, knowledge that we already have, thus saving 75,000 lives annually in the United States.

They have proven that, if cancer is diagnosed in its early stages it can be cured by radium, heat, X-Rays, or surgery, according to the location and stage of development of the malignant growth.

In view of these facts, the Wayne County Medical Society is sponsoring Cancer Week from January 25 to 29. During this time free clinics will be held every morning from 9:00 to 12:00 o'clock in each of the hospitals in Detroit and Highland Park. People throughout the state are especially urged to avail themselves of these free clinics.

The following physicians will have charge of the clinics of the respective hospitals:

Children's Hospital—Dr. Penberthy.
Deaconess Hospital—Dr. Tapert.
Ford Hospital—Dr. McClure.
Delray Hospital—Dr. Sugar.
Grace Hospital—Dr. Stevens.
Harper Hospital—Dr. Barrett.
Highland Park General Hospital—Dr. Suggs.
Providence Hospital—Dr. Yates.
Receiving Hospital—Dr. Dretska.
St. Joseph's Mercy Hospital—Dr. Brown.
St. Mary's Hospital—Dr. Cassiday.
Woman's Hospital—Dr. Duffield.

If one has even a suspicion that they are harboring a cancerous growth, early treatment gives chance for a complete cure.

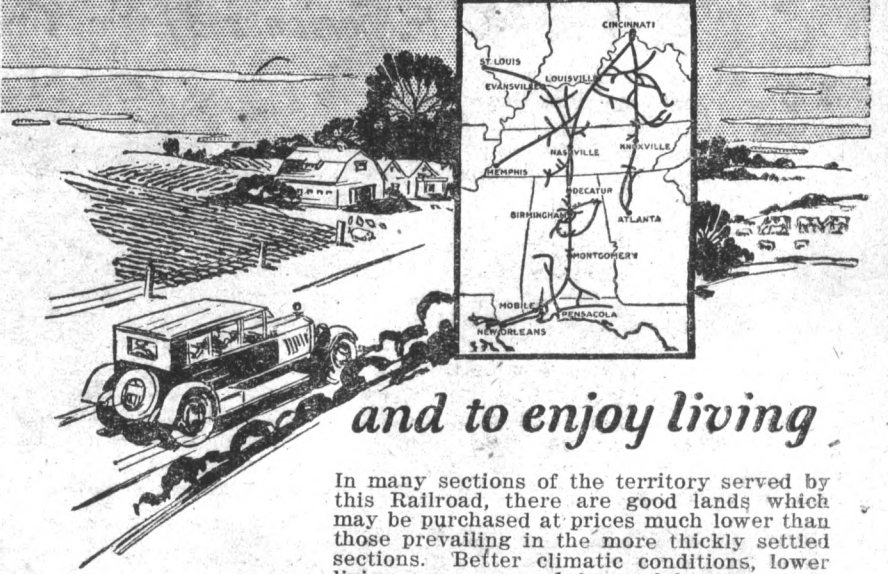
HARDENING OF ARTERIES.

If a man past middle age has had "hardening" of the arteries for over one year, how long may he expect to live, and what are the different stages of the disease?—M. S.

Every person past middle age has some degree of hardening of the arteries. It is a natural process. When it is abnormally intensified, there is usually some form of body poisoning going on. The worst form is the lead poisoning that comes to painters and others who constantly handle such minerals.

One's health is determined largely by what one eats.

Go South to PROSPER



In many sections of the territory served by this Railroad, there are good lands which may be purchased at prices much lower than those prevailing in the more thickly settled sections. Better climatic conditions, lower living expenses and lower labor costs, all make for greater profits and more enjoyable living.

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Cincinnati, Ohio

FISH

choice new frozen fish, order from this advertisement. Herring, round, large, 4c; Herring, dressed, 5c; skinned, 8c; Yellow Perch, large, 4c; Perch, large, skinned, 10c; Pickled, 8 1/2c; Headless, dressed, pickled, 10 1/2c; Whiting, like Pike, 8c; Bayfish or Sucker, 5c; Bullheads, skinned, 19c; Salmon, 14c; Halibut, 16c; Pike, 18c; Codfish, 12c; Flounders, 10c; Carp, round, 4 1/2c; Cod eye whitefish, 10c; Trout, 22c; Mackerel, 14c. Order any quantity. Package charge 35c extra. For smoked, salted, spiced, and other kinds of fish, send for complete price list.

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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Sewing to Save Time

Years of Experience Have Taught Me Many Tricks of the Trade

By Nelle Portrey

THERE are tricks to all trades, and more or less time must be devoted to them before they are mastered. Some of the original "kinks" I have invented in my years as dressmaker may bring a suggestion to the amateur dressmaker, who not only finds it necessary to do the sewing for herself and children, but must do it in the least possible time. Saving time has always been a hobby of mine, and I have tried to reduce sewing to a minimum of effort, and at the same time do it neatly and attractively.

I have especially noticed extravagance in children's sewing. There are so many small things neglected that mean so much economy on garments

least one inch higher at the shoulder seam, both front and back. Finish the slip as usual, and then make a smooth tuck on each shoulder, one inch deep, stitching it down well. Only a few moments time is required to lengthen the petticoat by ripping out the tucks.

When making dresses or skirts that are wider at the bottom than at the waist, stitch a strip of straight goods one-third inch wide in with the side seam. This will keep the garment from sagging at the sides. By practicing these sewing "kinks" I have made my children's clothes wear longer, and

and I was afraid that he might tip over in his high chair, or pull it over on him. I put an ordinary screen door hook on the back of the chair, and a screw-eye in every room where I usually put the baby. By this little device I just hook the highchair to the wall and my worries are ended.—Mrs. B. F. N.

I make the steel wool I use in cleaning pots and pans last much longer by thoroughly washing it after using, and hanging it near my sink by means of a spring clothespin. In this way it dries quickly and never rusts, leaving a bad rust spot where I carelessly put it.—Mrs. F. P. N.

WHAT ONE FARM WOMAN THINKS.

ARE we farmers' wives responsible for the attitude of the average farm boy and girl toward the farm? Unhesitatingly, I answer "yes."

Have we taught our boys and girls the dignity of our profession? Have we impressed upon them that the average life of business is seven and four-ninth years, while ours is from the beginning until the end?

Have we helped our young folks with their club work, and pointed out to them the beauties and wonders of nature all about us?

An old Hindoo philosopher said, "Give me a child until it is seven, and it will ever belong to Buddah." We farm wives have the great opportunity given us to teach our little ones the dignity of the basic industry.

I will admit this would be hard to do, indeed, if we see nothing but the drab side of life on the farm; if we only interest ourselves in washing, ironing, scrubbing, and baking; if we miss the big life of adventure awaiting us just outside the door; the fun of looking for new calves, colts, lambs, and little pigs, and the best fun of all is helping to tend them, and watching them respond to our efforts.

Where Is the Farm Home?

WE hear much, in sermon and in song, these days about keeping boys and girls on the farm. Many a measure is discussed pro and con in an attempt to find a panacea that will tip the balance of the scales toward farm life instead of urban life for rural young folks. Were it possible for all, or any group, of these measures to be successful, there would be established a permanent rural civilization, with the result that this one problem would be wiped from the slate.

But such a measure or measures has, as yet, not been found, and we continue searching, in distant pastures. In careful consideration of this all-important rural question, we overlook a method of solution, most simple and apparent, and guaranteed to work—that is to keep the girls on the farm, and don't worry—the boys will stick around.

In this way the whole problem resolves upon the condition of the rural home, and as mistress of this home, the rural mother holds the key to this situation in her own hands.

If the country home is made comfortable, convenient, and attractive, the farm girl will aspire to be a mistress of it. She will see advantages in country life that will bring the balance far on the side of the country home in preference to the crowded, though convenient, urban home. As a direct result, rural boys will find a permanent, new interest in farm life.

But there remains much to be done to make these home conditions ideal for the farm girl. Speaking generally, a remodeled kitchen, running water, electric lights, power washing and cleaning equipment, and a general home beautifying campaign, would do much to tip the scales and make the farm girl forget the urge of city life. If rural mothers can accomplish this, the whole rural family will be more contented—mother, in the thought of a work well done; father, that his son will follow his profession; and the boy and girl, in the security of having a job in God's open country.

What a sense of business method it is for the boy and girl, to figure out the cost of producing these farm animals, the cost of the grain, the milk, etc., for I maintain no farmer is a 100 per cent farmer whose wife is not an equally good farmer.

It's a fascinating game. We are not machines doing one thing day after day, but human beings using and developing the brain given us by our Father.

If we have missed all these worthwhile things to keep the floor white and the stove black, try letting the floor get black and the stove white, and be a pal to the boys and girls and dad, on the farm. Don't let a few specks on the window pane blot out the life of adventure at your very door.—Mrs. I. K.

HOUSEHOLD HELPERS.

Basting threads or scraps of cloth made by cutting cloth, patterns or sewing, may be easily gathered up by an old hair brush.

The white of an egg spread on the skin where a mustard draft is to be applied, will prevent severe burning.

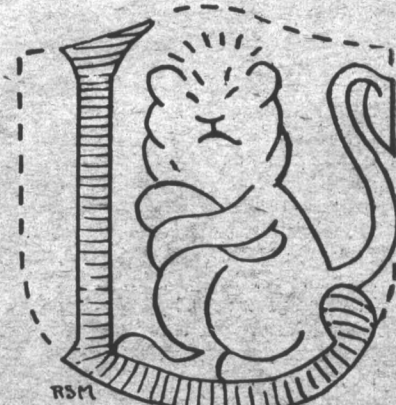
To prevent the juice of berry pies from soaking into the crust, rub the bottom crust well with the white of an egg.

To remove grease from a stone hearth or stone steps, pour on a strong solution of washing soda in boiling water. Then cover the stain thickly with a paste of Fuller's earth and hot water, and let remain over night. Repeat if necessary. Weather stains on stone steps and window sills usually can be removed by scouring with coarse steel wool, dipped in warm suds, with a teaspoonful of suds added.

To remove fruit stains on the hands, moisten corn meal with vinegar and rub on the stains, or grease the hands with lard and then wash with soap and water.

When making light cakes that call for baking powder, substitute for the usual cup of milk, a cupful of some fruit juice from canned fruit, and you have a cake with a delicious flavor.

TELL-TALE 'NITIALS.



If your coat of arms says L,
You'll become a reigning belle;
Or a very lordly scion,
Monarch of your friends, a lion.

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



Charles William Putnam Has Two Grandfathers, Two Great Grandfathers, and One Great Great Grandfather. He is the Fourth Generation to Rock in this Cradle, Made Seventy-six Years Ago.

for a child. It is always sensible to plan a child's wardrobe so that two or three seasons' wear may be secured from them. Do not select extreme styles; and this holds true quite as much for mother's as for daughter's clothes. Extreme things soon go out of style, and moreover, the simple dresses are more practical.

In the first place shrink wash goods before making up, or daughter's dress will be too short the first time it is washed. Then try plans of concealing the extra length so that it can be lengthened as the little girl grows. If the dress is tucked, try concealing short tucks under the deep ones. If the dress is beltless, a tuck may be concealed under the hem, or if made with a belt this may conceal the tuck. In this day of short sleeves, most mothers will not care to allow sleeve length, but if this is desired, a tuck may be concealed beneath the cuff, or the cuff may be turned up while the dress is new, and later set on the bottom of the sleeve. To lengthen a dress with a hemstitched hem, cut the hem loose on the wrong side about an inch below the hemstitching. Use a strip of material of the same weight of material as the dress, and as wide as you wish the hem to be, allowing for seams. Sew this strip onto the bottom of the dress as for facing. Turn the facing up, and whip to the one-inch piece of material you left when cutting the hem loose.

It is usually only a short time until children's garments need mending. It is a good idea to be prepared for this by making the sash a few inches longer than necessary, so that a patch or two, faded to match the dress, can be taken from the end of it.

When making under-slips for girls, it is a good plan to make the arm holes extra large by cutting them at

saved much time in doing extra sewing.

PERSONAL EXPERIENCE HINTS.

TO save much dust and dirt that flies about the room when filling the coal stove, I fill all the paper sacks I get with coal, then bring them in from the coal shed as needed, and place them in the stove. Beside saving much dirt, I do not waken the baby when filling the stove this way.—Mrs. I. G.

Our youngster is a lively little fellow

Every-day and Special-day Frocks

That You Will Find Easy to Make



No. 246—Slip-on Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 7/8 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 265—Dress with Circular Skirt. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3 3/4 yards of 36-inch material.

No. 2117—Dress with Box-Pleat. Cut in sizes 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

No. 2032—Smart Apron Style. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust meas-

ure. Any size requires 3 yards of 32 or 36-inch material.

No. 2043—Envelope Chemise. Cut in sizes 36, 40 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2 yards of 36 or 40-inch material.

No. 1889—Dress with or without vertible Collar. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 4 yards of 36-inch material.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Our complete Winter Fashion Catalogue is 15c. Address your orders to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

Household Service

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

HOME-MADE WOOD STAIN.

Will you please tell me how I can make a dark brown wood stain, also a green wood stain? I would like to use it on soft wood.—Mrs. E. J.

Have any of our readers been successful in making wood stain at home? If you have, help Mrs. E. J. out by sending in the recipe.—M. C.

LIVER SAUSAGE.

I would like to know how to make liver sausage like you buy at the store.—Mrs. J. M. D.

Add five pounds of well cooked pork or beef liver, and one pound of flour to eight pounds of well-cooked pork from boned hogs' heads or jowls. Cut the meat into small pieces, mix thoroughly with flour and put through a food grinder. Spread out and sprinkle with six ounces of fine salt, two ounces of finely ground black pepper, and one ounce of finely ground sage. Re-

grind, adding one onion if the onion flavor is desired. Stuff the meat into round casings, or hog bungs, and cook in boiling water for ten minutes. Cool in ice, or very cool water, and hang up to dry.

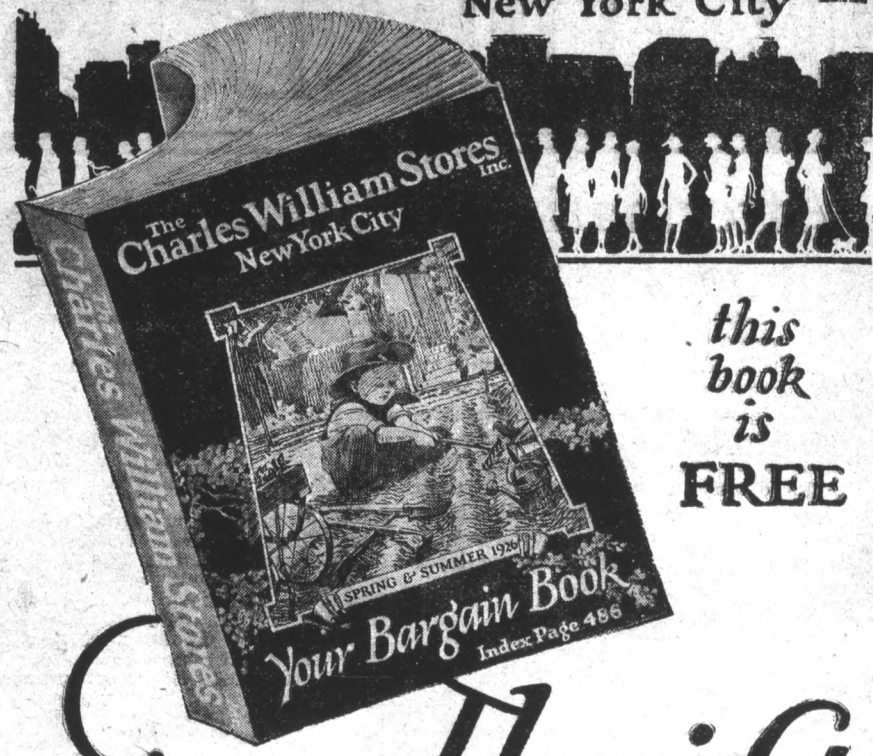
COLOR OF HOSE.

What color hose are correct to wear with patent leather slippers, not pumps nor oxfords, and a black silk dress? Would navy blue, and the grays, be appropriate?—Mrs. F. L. S.

Fashion decrees that we wear colored hose this season. The color of your hose might depend somewhat upon the color of your coat. If your coat is dark brown, any of the shades of tan are appropriate, but if your coat is black, shades of gray or tan may be worn. Shades of gray are not worn with brown.

COMMUNITY PRIZE WINNERS.

THE prize winners in the contest, "What my Community Did," were Mrs. W. C. M., of Bad Axe; Mrs. J. G. M., of Old Mission, and Mrs. E. O., of South Haven. Their letters will be printed in full next week.

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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Aftermath of Parents' Week

Some Interesting Viewpoints

IT seems that Parents' Week has created considerable wholesome interest on the part of both the parents and the children. It has afforded new angles for discussion and has resulted in some very good letters. I believe it good that parents and young folks discuss each other and their thoughts. It will undoubtedly bring a better understanding. I hope that you will find the letters below inter-



Love Me
Love My Cat
Josephine Bonfoy

esting. Undoubtedly others will be forthcoming. I am glad to see the letters from the men.—Uncle Frank.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am very much pleased with the letters on the Merry Circle's page. I would like to compliment Ruth Yoder on her's of January 2. The first paragraph shows that she is interested in ideas that are helpful. When she disagrees with "Only a Farm Mother," she gives her reason. She is watching "White Amaranth" for a larger vocabulary and correct English.

She praises each one before she disagrees with them, and that is the point which appeals to me, for I have always noticed that such criticisms do much more good than when the praise is omitted.

Some years ago, I went to see a man. He had to correct one of his foremen who had been looking after some of his work in another city. He asked the stenographer to get him certain letters, and underline points in the foreman's work that he could praise before he came to the point at issue. I was young, and his method gripped me. When he came to the real issue, he did it by questions and suggestions, and the foreman gave himself the punishment needed, and was a greater friend to his employer than before.

Ruth is on the right track, whether she realizes it or not; and if she and others can see the point, and realize the value to be gained in her method, some real good will be the result.

I should like to see a debate on which is of the greater value on the farm, the boy or the girl. This topic was suggested with the hope that they would thus be led to size themselves up as a part of the farm unit. I cannot tell which side I would favor, for both are needed, and we love them all.

I hope that the children will remember that their letters are being read and studied by the older folks, as well as by the youth of the Merry Circle,

and therefore will do their best with every letter.

I am pleased with your page, and I believe it is doing good. I thank you for your efforts to help the young folks.—A Lad of Forty-five Summers.

Dear Merry Circle's:

I am going to "tell tales out of school." White Amaranth, though you might think otherwise from her letter, I can assure you that Mrs. E. B. Cole is one of your most ardent admirers. She has a theory that sometimes friends are established more firmly, and popularity gained more swiftly, if there is a little opposition for them to rally against. She was quite gratified by your reply, especially that, in spite of your heavy and dignified construction, you showed a regular human side to your nature in the retaliation you made when speaking of the "giggles." She thinks that some who were somewhat in awe of you, and so somewhat discouraged by your apparent superiority, will be relieved when they see that, and will be encouraged again. You will see that neither your popularity nor your friends are decreased. The efforts you are making for self-education and refinement are highly commendable, and might well be imitated by others.

Perhaps Bernard Alfredson is beyond the need of advice, but I think he is casting aspersions on Uncle Frank by intimating that these parents who wrote are fools. He evidently forgets that the advice was asked for. Up to this time, no parent has tried to "drive from the back seat," so his remark is both uncalled for and impudent.

"Michigan Mother" should permit her children to write, and so set examples of what would be proper subjects for the other young folk to write about.

Friends, do you suppose, if we should ask the powers that be, real prettily, that they would let us have two full pages?—Love to all, A. M. I.

Dear Young People:

I am not a member of the Merry Circle; in fact, I suspect I am too old to join, but I am interested in young people, and often read the letters on your page in the Michigan Farmer. I have become thoroughly posted on all the arguments pro and con, advanced on the knicker question, also bobbed hair, and have formed a conglomerate idea of Uncle Frank's physiognomy.

But it was none of these things that induced me to write this letter. It was that "come-back" of White Amar-

anth's. I got out my big dictionary and my book of synonyms, and tried to study it out. It was too much for me. Uncle Frank, what does "dejeune" mean? Is it French or a swear word? The idea of the sacred assembly for worship (conventicle) held at her feet, was very amusing, too. She must have some feet!

Mrs. Cole really couldn't help giggling. Some of the rest of us giggled likewise. Maybe White Amaranth has mumps in her vocabulary—anyway, it's all swelled up, and she can't bear anything tart! Maybe she's abnormally idiosyncratic, or else has a magnified egoism.

But, leaving aside levity, and speaking seriously, to my mind it was a very sorry little "come-back." In the first place, it was untruthful. There was nothing "chaotic" about Mrs. Cole's sentences; and as for advice, White Amaranth could have gotten the best of help from it, had she not been so angry. It's from our critics, who show us our faults, and not from our friends who flatter us, that we get the most help. What Mrs. Cole said was true, absolutely. We write to express our thoughts, and if there are no worth-while thoughts in what we write—what's the use of writing?

I am thinking, too, of the harm that White Amaranth is doing herself (and others) by not controlling her temper. We all have a very different opinion of her since she wrote that last letter. She really did not hurt Mrs. Cole at all—just herself.

Does it really pay to form the habit of saying mean things about people? Is it a habit we always want to live with? Then, why form it? When we get to be old, do you imagine it will give us real satisfaction and pleasure to remember all these unkind things we have said?

It is surely very commendable for White Amaranth to have the ambition to become a writer. It would be better if more boys and girls had some definite ideals in life—something to work toward. But let White Amaranth go about realizing her ambition in a sensible way. Read Lincoln's Gettysburg Speech, and notice the simplicity with which he expresses his matchless thoughts.

"With malice toward none."—Let's remember that.—A Parent.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The parents' week page sure was an interesting one. I think this page has improved very much lately. Some of the letters from parents were encouraging. I do not agree with Mrs. A. W. Buerge, when she says that there are more men who imitate women, than there are women who imitate men. I do not think it very handsome for girls to wear knickers, unless it is a farm girl, who works in the field, helps milk, etc. I do not see any harm in girls using a little powder if they don't put on over an inch thick. But when they put it on thick enough to see it a mile off, and look as if they came out of the flour barrel, that's going beyond the limit.

I think the boys and girls are doing fine, and hope they will continue their good work.—Albert Meekhof, Lucas, Michigan.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

That all-girls' page in the Michigan Farmer a while ago, sure took the cake.

Talk about criticisms from those mouthy boys, it's all right for them to have patent leather shines on their hair, and pants a couple of feet wide. They try to look like movie shieks, but they make an awful mess of it. (Excuse me while I laugh).

That picture sure made you look like an old fool, Uncle Frank. I think if you tried, you could find some of your grandchildren's clothes, so we could see what you really looked like.—Your chief admirer, Florence Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.

Some boys do make just as much a mess of it in their appearance as

some girls do. If that picture made me look like an old fool, it undoubtedly made me look natural. I am sorry that I can not accommodate you, but my grandchildren have no clothes, as I have no grandchildren.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Those letters the boys wrote "knocking" the girls sure were good. Of course, they didn't mean half they said. I think the girls should pass their opinion about "How boys should act." This would make the matter a fifty-fifty proposition.

Why can't we have officers for our Merry Circle club? I think it would be a good idea, and an election would be lots of fun. What do you think about it, Uncle Frank?

If all the boys could write such snappy letters as Harold Coles, Herbert Estes, and Milo Dehart, and some others, we would have a livewire club, all right! Perhaps the rest have the ability but are just too bashful to speak up, or else they "haven't time" to

"A Rube of the Rubes"

One of the Series of Talks to Boys by Prominent Men
By Billy Sunday

Boys, here's a straight-from-the-shoulder message from the Rev. William Sunday, whom many of you know as Billy Sunday, the rapid-fire evangelist, and former famous base ball player. I've heard Billy talk, so I can tell you that he writes in about the same manner he preaches. I know you'll like to read this, and undoubtedly the girls will, too. Senator Hiram Johnson, of California, prominent as a Presidential candidate a few years ago, will give us a talk next week.—Uncle Frank.

STICK to the farm—the most independent life on earth. The folks in the city may laugh at Old Rube, with his tall whiskers, from the sticks, but when he stops plowing and sowing, then they stop eating. He is the one that furnishes them with their breakfast, dinner, and supper. The telephone, the broadcasting, automobile, macadamized highway, rural de-

livery, and electric light have robbed the farm of its loneliness and isolation. Most of the famous men of our land came from the farm; ninety-five per cent of our criminals come from the cities. Our cities are great whirlpools, where destiny hurls you on, to make of you a hero or a devil.

I am proud to say that I am a Rube of the Rubes, a Hayseed of the Hayseeds. I was born and reared on a farm, and am never happier now than when roaming across the fields and watching something grow. Above everything else, if you can get a farm, buy it and keep it. There are going to be millions more people in this land, but not more millions of acres. We have got to increase the productivity of what we have, for we cannot make more acres. So my advice, first, last, and all the time is—
STICK TO THE FARM.



This Shows that Earl Steinkoff Has Been in Yellowstone Park.

write.—Your loving niece, Louise Smith, Port Huron, Mich.

Although we have mentioned elections before, I believe it would be nice to discuss again the subject of electing officers. Perhaps a mail election would be interesting. Some few of the boys do write snappy letters; don't they?

Dear Uncle Frank:

For some time I have read the letters of the Merry Circle. I really enjoyed them. I especially like those of Herbert Estes and Helen Piper. I don't know which one pipes the best.

I think tobacco smoking is a bad habit. I also think that the boys who are nixy on knickers should try dresses. For my part, I say, knickers for me!

Well, I will ring off and give the rest of the pipers a chance to pipe. I know they can do it.—Your want-to-be niece, Dorothy Avery, East Leroy, Mich.

I am glad you like the letters. I am also glad that you feel confident that the pipers can pipe. I wonder how many boys would like to try dresses?

Dear Uncle Frank:

Do you know that I feel that you are like none of these descriptions of you that have been given. I have my own private idea of you, but it is quite different from those I have read. I just bet that we have passed each other several times, for I almost always meet people I am wanting and hoping to meet. So, heed this warning and beware, for I'll find you some day and calmly say, "Good morning, Uncle Frank." But that is not now, so I think I'd better say, "Good-bye, Uncle Frank," instead.—Your niece, Elva Dittman, Detroit, Mich.

I don't know if I could stand it or not, but I would be willing to take a chance on your coming up and saying "good morning." But be sure you say it to the right fellow.

Dear Uncle Frank:

It is difficult to act natural for some girls. It is for me. I never knew that the boys noticed rouge and powder on the girls, or ever paid any attention to the way girls act. I hope I can overcome those habits that boys do not like to see. I am going to try to act natural, because it will make me more comfortable, and I know it will be the person who is with me.—Your loving niece, Mildred E. Merritt, Ypsilanti, Mich.

I think that there are few things more attractive than natural actions. But often it seems that the hardest thing to do is to be one's self.

Dear Uncle Frank:

We are the E. H. R. Club, our object being to help others, and have a good time socially. As only students with a "B" average in their studies are eligible to join, we have only eleven members. We meet twice a month and have very good times, singing, dancing, sewing, etc. At present we are planning on making a set of baby clothes for the county nurse to use in her work.

We hope that you will approve of our club, and that we may write again.—Yours sincerely, Grace Chilson, secretary, Grand Marais, Mich.

I think your club is a dandy. Your membership qualifications and the purposes of your club are fine.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, do any of my fellow M. C.'s have wild animals for pets? We have a 'coon and a 'possum. My brother just got the 'possum the other night, so that he isn't tame yet; but we got the 'coon early in the summer, and he's just as tame as a cat. If your office is dry and uninteresting, just get a pet 'coon and, believe me, things will be lively enough. The little rascal just gets out of one thing in time to get into another. He's the most mischievous thing I ever saw.

I say, girls, be lively out-door girls and you won't need any rouge. But I don't see any harm in using powder, if you use it sensibly.

Please, Old Gang, may I come again?—Your pal, Ada Carpenter, M. C., Bronson, Mich.

I think I'll have to get a pet 'coon to live with things up a bit here. But I guess the boys' and girls' letters will do as well. You young folks also get into all kinds of things. How's that?

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

I didn't take a part in the argument about bobbed hair, but my soul is full of sympathy for those who think it makes a man of a person to smoke. I don't think it is any better for a boy

to smoke than for a girl. If a boy can smoke, why not a girl? Has not a woman just as big a right in the United States as a man? I have seen a man go into a store with his child and buy some tobacco for himself. His child asked for some candy and he refused it. What do you call that? I say it wasn't a mannerly trick. So much for smoking.

Say, girls, why is it that it seems so difficult for you to take time to buckle your overshoes? I think girls look "sluggish" going down a street with those horrid things flopping. What are the buckles for—"rattle-bones"? They sound to me like snare drums in a kindergarten band.

As for me, I think the most of a girl who knows beauty is only skin deep, and who doesn't use powder so thick as to nauseate your "smeller."—As ever, your sincere friend, A Boy, of Course.

Amen to your smoking ideas, also what you say about girls' overshoes, or galoshes, as they are now called. This excessive paint and powder matter bothers my eyes more than my "smeller."

Hello, Uncle Frank:

How are you? I'm just fine. I begin to think I ought to write to you about the State Fair.

All of us boys took our calves to the fair. We had a good time. I teased the man who was selling the Michigan Farmer, and told him he must be Uncle Frank. He said that you were better looking than he was. And every time I went away from the building and came back, he would say, "Uncle Frank was here." I got second prize with my calf. In 1923 I won a silver trophy for having the best calf in the state. I am twelve years old, and am in the eighth grade.—Your nephew, Melvin Hartman, Ann Arbor, Mich.

I am glad that you were so successful at the fair. I, also, am glad that you had some fun with the M. F. man. I didn't get to the State Fair at all this year, as I was away part of the time.

MISSING WORD CONTEST.

HERE are four lines which express a very nice thought, a thought that should be helpful to all of us. But these four lines have some words missing. Can you supply them? Try it; I think you'll find it easy.

Here are the lines:
It's the — of the — that gives us the grass,
And the — and the — the dew.
Oh, there isn't a — ever coming to —
But it brings — a — or —

The papers of all those who get correct answers will be placed in a pile and ten lucky ones pulled out. The first two will win school pencil boxes; the next three, dictionaries, and the next five, handy clutch pencils.

This contest closes January 29. Send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

THE JUMBLED WORDS.

SOMETHING happened to this contest. I got three replies to it, actually three. That's a record, as it is less than I have ever received from any contest.

Just what has caused this is a problem to me. I wonder if the contest was too hard? Will somebody please write me and tell me why the contest was not answered more freely? Other similar contests have done well, so for that reason I am looking for information.

Those three who sent replies did not get all the words right, but I am going to give them prizes anyhow. These three will get clutch pencils. They are: Kenneth Dean, Ada, Mich.

Preston A. Kok, R. 3, Zeeland, Mich.

Lilly Tervo, Chassell, Mich.

Please notice that two of those who tried are boys. Congratulations, boys.

The correct words are as follows:

- | | |
|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1. agricultural | 12. irrigation |
| 2. nursery | 13. experimental |
| 3. feathers | 14. reptile |
| 4. buttermilk | 15. diversification |
| 5. horticultural | 16. ventilation |
| 6. tuberculosis | 17. leguminous |
| 7. veterinarian | 18. nitrogenous |
| 8. rutabagas | 19. association |
| 9. endive | 20. efficiency |
| 10. accreditations | |
| 11. biennial | |

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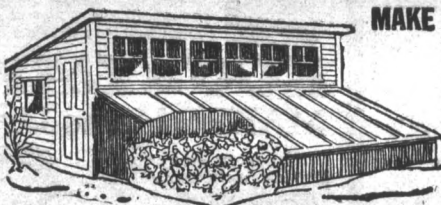
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the ULTRA-VIOLET rays thru that are necessary to keep chicks healthy and growing fast. They huddle together and become droopy. No pep at all. BUT—Put them under FLEX-O-GLASS—give them soft scattered sunlight full of concentrated ULTRA-VIOLET (health rays) and INFRA-RED (heat) rays of the sun where they are safe from rickets (weak legs) and diseases and watch them grow. Every chick will exercise, be full of pep and grow like weeds. Build this scratch shed or brooderhouse now, quickly and cheaply. Sunlight is only heat and health producer nature offers, and its enough. Why not use it? Let hens scratch and feed in a FLEX-O-GLASS scratch shed and they will lay all winter. Turn hens that are a winter cost into a winter profit. FLEX-O-GLASS makes ideal enclosure for porches and storm windows.

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POULTRY**MY HENS LIKE MANGELS.**

PERHAPS cabbage is better, but it's a little harder to keep, and still harder to be sure of a crop, than mangels. So I like to plant a few mangels to help fill out the daily ration when cabbage fails or the supply is exhausted. They afford a welcome and healthful supplement to the daily poultry menu, and will aid in increasing the egg yield.

This year we planted 940 cabbage plants. Thought we'd have at least enough for 200 hens, which should

fore the birds until all have had time to drink. After an hour or an hour and a half, all birds should have had an opportunity to drink, and the water dishes should be emptied, scrubbed thoroughly, and filled with fresh water.

It does little good to remove affected birds, as chicken pox has an incubation period of several days, and the birds do not show symptoms of the disease until several days after they have acquired the organism; and usually, once in the flock, it goes through it. However, if separate flocks are maintained, great care should be taken



The Chicken Coop Inside of the Poultry Demonstration Train Used Last Summer in Cloverland.

have been around 400 heads. We had 140 when we stored them. Dry weather helped puncture our plans. So a few mangels will not come amiss.—F.

CHICKEN POX PREVALENT.

CHICKEN pox seems to be prevalent in many localities and is seriously cutting egg production, and in some cases the mortality is high. Chicken pox is a highly infectious disease, and is not caused by feed or faulty housing, but like most human diseases, is the result of the introduction of germs of this particular disease into the poultry flock. Either these disease organisms may have been carried over from the previous season, or they may be brought in by the introduction of new birds into the flock, carrying the disease, or visiting poultrymen may carry infection in on their shoes or rubbers, leaving disease organisms in the litter where the birds pick them up.

Chicken pox is usually first noticed by the appearance of yellow, wart-like nodules on the comb or wattles or face of the bird. These darken in color, and in a day or two appear as scabs, black or brownish in color, and may appear anywhere about the face, on the comb or wattles, or sometimes even running down into the feathers about the head. In severe cases, the eyes will be closed, and usually a cold accompanies the pox, cankers may form in the throat or mouth, the bird has great difficulty in breathing, and in severe outbreaks the death rate is very high.

Examine your flock regularly, watching particularly the head and adjuncts for scabs, particularly birds that seem to be suffering from common catarrhal colds. If chicken pox is noticed in the flock, give the birds a dose of salts at the rate of about one pound per hundred birds. And the most satisfactory way to administer salts seems to be in the drinking water.

Using this method, the water dishes should be emptied the night before, and the birds given no water until about ten or ten-thirty a. m. The water dishes should then be filled with water that has epsom salts in it at the rate of one pound to twelve quarts of water, and all the dishes should be filled with this solution, leaving it be-

to see that feeding utensils, etc., are not exchanged from one house to the other, and where it is necessary to walk back and forth, shoes or rubbers should be changed and hands washed before going into the house where the birds are not affected; and it is advisable to have a shallow box filled with cloths or rags soaked in some good coal tar disinfectant requiring all persons entering, to wipe their feet on this material.

Anything that will increase the appetites of the birds is desirable, and for that reason it is of some help to feed a wet mash at noon until the outbreak has subsided, feeding green feed frequently, and feeding all the grain the birds will eat, remembering that if the birds can be made to eat, their resistance will be improved, and the outbreak should quickly subside.

For individual treatment, tincture of iodine is most effective, the birds isolated should have all of the scabs or cankers painted with iodine, and these will usually dry up and drop off within a few days. The cankers in the throat should be painted with iodine. If cankers form within the eye, they should be removed, and where that is not possible, dusted with powdered alum, which seems to help.

TURKEYS WITH BOWEL TROUBLE.

I have two turkey hens which I keep for breeders. They don't eat, but stand with their heads under their wings. Feathers are ruffled, and droppings are yellow in color. I doctored them. They seem better, eat good, and droppings are natural, but their heads don't look as red as the others. Is this blackhead, and would they be safe to keep over for another year? They are last spring's birds.—J. E. C.

The head of a turkey with blackhead does not always become purple. If a bird dies, apparently of blackhead, examine the liver for the yellowish-white areas, which are an additional symptom of that disease. Bowel trouble, lack of appetite, and a ruffled appearance, often indicate the start of blackhead.

If the birds seem to be recovering, the trouble may have been some digestive disorders, due to spoiled feed. Unless the birds improve in vigor rapidly, it will be risky to plan on using them for breeding stock next year.

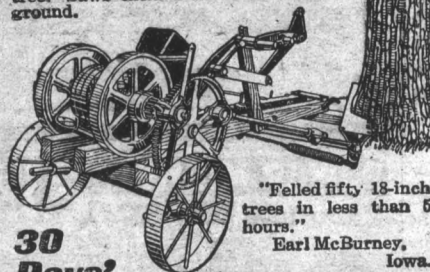
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We breed them bigger. Better winter layers. Trapped, pedigreed. Chicks and eggs at farmers' prices. Send for free illustrated catalog full of useful poultry facts. A. W. WAUCHEK, Gables, Mich.

Additional Poultry Ads on page 117

GIVE BIDDY A CHANCE.

IN our last article you were told how to give biddy a chance to earn her living by providing her with a proper house; with a dry floor, lots of light, and draft-proof protection.

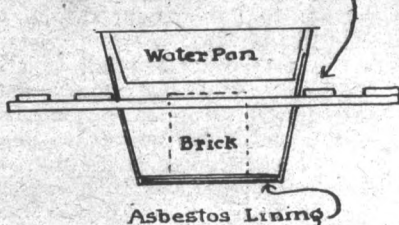
There are several other ways of giving biddy a chance, and the next most important is feed.

Hens are just like people, if you give them the opportunity they will eat more than is good for them, and they must have a variety of the right kind of feed, in the proper quantity.

A great many people think that the poultry yard makes a good place for a garbage dump. They will take a whole pan full of apple or potato peelings and throw it in the yard. The hens eat a small amount of it and the rest stays there to get sour.

The leavings of the table are only fit for pigs, and if you have no pigs—bury them or burn them. Even left-over meat is a dangerous thing to put in the hen yard. Being cooked it will

Slatted Platform



A Way to Keep Water Warm.

decay, and if a hen finds a piece a day or two afterward it will poison her. It causes "limberneck," which is indicated by birds sitting in the corner with their heads twisted over their backs.

So much for what not to feed. Now a few words on what to feed, how to feed it, and how much.

For the lighter breeds a closed handful of grain, (half good full oats and half wheat), twice a day per hen is sufficient scratch food. In addition, the hens should have access to a hopper kept full of dry mash, and a hopper of oyster shell, grit, and chick charcoal.

Don't forget the water. This is very important, especially in the winter, as the dry mash makes them thirsty and, as an egg contains nearly seventy per cent water, you can readily see how important a water supply is.

Here is a stunt that the writer uses in the winter, and it works to perfection.

Take an old tin pail or bucket, large enough for the water pan to set in the top of it.

When you put in fresh water in the morning, place a hot brick in the pail. This will keep the water in the pan warm for hours. The pail should be put in a hole on a slatted platform, up off the floor (as shown).

There are, however, several frost-proof water pans on the market, and one of them would soon pay for itself in increased egg production. In winter feeding, green feed, such as sugar beets or sprouted oats, is a necessity, both for egg production and the general health of your birds.

Poultry keepers will soon be coming to the hatching season, and right now is the time when you will be able to govern your egg supply for next winter. If you are not capable of culling your flock, secure the services of someone who can, and pick out a bunch of your best hens, (not pullets), put them in a pen by themselves and let them run in and out as they like. This will reduce their egg production, but will build up their vitality and enable them to produce eggs that will hatch well. Then procure the best rooster you can afford, and mate him with these hens. Then you will have a bunch of pullets next fall that you will be proud of, both in egg production and looks.

If you don't know what a well-bred rooster of your breed is like, look up the Poultry Standard, it will tell you, or if you have a friend who knows, get him to purchase your bird for you—but buy the best you can afford.—R. A. Hill.

PAN-A-CE-A

puts hens in laying trim

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

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

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

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

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

See the combs and wattles turn red.

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

That's when you get eggs.

Costs Little to Use Pan-a-ce-a

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

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

100 hens the 12-lb. pkg.
60 hens the 5-lb. pkg.
200 hens the 25-lb. pail
500 hens the 100-lb. drum

For 25 hens there is a smaller package

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

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Write for it today—see for yourself WHY more people prefer Wisconsin—WHY they're better made—bigger values. A penny postal will SAVE you dollars if mailed today.

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Flocks all state inspected and recommended for state accreditation, besides being BLOOD TESTED for two years. Write for catalogue and prices on BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCKS and S.C. WHITE LEGHORN chicks, of quality stock.

The Siler Hatchery, Dundee, Michigan.



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 14% 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



Extra quarts from every cow by stopping feed waste

AFTER the change from pasturage to the heavier, drier winter feeds four cows out of five fail to fully digest and assimilate all of the milk-making values in the food they consume.

You can stop this waste and add extra quarts daily to the production of your cows by giving them the aid of Kow-Kare in their regular diet. This all-medicine invigorator has a wonderful stimulating and building-up effect on the entire set of milk-making organs. Kow Kare rescues many feed dollars that otherwise would be wasted.

Do not confuse Kow-Kare with highly stimulating concentrates and so-called stock feeds. It is not a food, and provides none of the elements of forced feeding. It is a medicine that the average cow's system urgently needs to convert nature's foods into a paying volume of milk, especially in winter.

A tablespoonful in the feed at intervals, governed by conditions, puts more milk in the pails—and all the while it is building sturdy health into your cows.

FREE BOOK On Cow Diseases

For cows "Off Feed" or suffering from such ailments as Barrenness, Abortion, Retained Afterbirth, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc., Kow-Kare is the safe and sure corrective. Used by thousands of dairymen for thirty years. Our free book, "The Home Cow Doctor," filled with dairy information, free on request.

Kow-Kare comes in two sizes, \$1.25 and 65c— at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Sent by mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied.

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Dept. 24-J 1929 W. 43rd St., Chicago, Ill.

Live stock AND DAIRYING

BETTER DAIRYING.

TO surmount the keen competitive situation facing the dairyman, I believe more efficient methods must be introduced into the dairy business. I know, from experience, that there are numerous and expensive leaks in the management of the average dairy herd. Despite the fact that for years, at Forest Grove Farm, we have tried to get rid of individuals in our herd that were below our standard of production, yet we keep finding one or two each year. These cows add to the cost of production and cause a reduction of profit.

It is not an easy matter to determine the intrinsic value of a dairy cow. An accurate record of performance may be kept one year with unsatisfactory results; then again, the following year, this same cow will come back with a splendid account of herself. I know that cows do better some years than they do other years.

Careful selection, intelligent breeding, and skillful feeding must be the foundation of the dairy business. Even then, individual record must be kept, as poor individuals are bound to develop, for some unaccountable reason.

I believe dairying is going to have a come-back as years pass on. However, low-producing, unprofitable cows will find no place in the revised dairy program. I consider now is a splendid time to improve the dairy herd by careful breeding, feeding, and testing.

—Leo C. Reynolds.

FOOD VALUE OF CORNCOB MEAL.

How many pounds of ground corn-cobs would it take to equal the value of a bushel of ground oats?—H. F.

The food value of corncob meal is almost nothing. Chemical analysis shows it to contain only 0.5 per cent of digestible protein. It contains so much crude fiber (indigestible matter), and would take so much energy to digest it, that it would not sustain life. Animals would starve to death on corncob meal. Dried beech twigs gathered in winter, contain 0.9 per cent of digestible protein, nearly twice as much as corncob meal. Dried oak leaves contain 3.2 per cent digestible protein, over six times as much as corncob meal, and they would be worthless as a food.

Ground oats contain 10.7 per cent digestible protein, therefore, one pound of oats, so far as the protein is concerned, would be equivalent to 212.5 pounds of corncob meal. If you want a bushel comparison, we must have the weight of a bushel of corncob meal. Suppose it weighs ten pounds. Then one bushel of oats would be worth sixty-eight bushels of corncob meal.

Some feeding experiments with corn and cob meal, and corn meal, would tend to show that the cob meal had some feeding value. This is probably due to the fact that when corn meal is fed alone it settles in the stomach in such a compact mass that the digestive juices can not penetrate it, but when ground with the cob it is more bulky, does not settle in such a compact mass, and the digestive fluids are more effective. It is not due to any added food from the corncob meal.

PROTEST CUT IN TB. APPROPRIATIONS.

THE proposed cut in the appropriation for tuberculosis eradication work in the estimates submitted to congress by the budget bureau has brought a storm of protest from stock raisers and dairymen everywhere. Hearings on the appropriation before the house appropriations committee dealing with agricultural appropria-

tions, were attended by a large number of representatives of the dairy and live stock industries.

Evidence was given showing a gradual reduction in percentage of both cattle and hogs found to be infected with tuberculosis, and this was said to be due to the tuberculosis eradication campaign. The reduction of tuberculosis in hogs in accredited free counties, has enabled the buyers to pay a premium of ten cents per hundredweight for hogs from these counties.

There are now 149 counties that are clear of bovine tuberculosis, and 500 more counties are in process of being cleaned up. It was claimed that the progress being made in the fight against tuberculosis is in direct proportion to the amount of the funds used in the work.

The present appropriations are inadequate to keep the organization employed more than eight or nine months of the year. The states are now appropriating around \$10,000,000, while congress appropriates around \$3,000,000 for the work. The speakers for the dairymen asked not only that the cut of \$580,000, made by the budget bureau, be restored, but enough more be appropriated to keep the present organization employed the year around in the campaign to stamp out tuberculosis from the herds of cattle and swine and flocks of poultry. It was suggested that if the federal government should appropriate one dollar for every two dollars appropriated by the states, it would be a fair ratio.

PROFIT THROUGH COURTESY.

NOT long ago, on a leading dairy farm, (the proprietor's name we withhold for personal reasons), there was a rush of seasonable work. The owner was away from home on a business jaunt. A visitor appeared, and the usual request to see the proprietor was voiced.

The man in charge of the work did what he thought was best under existing conditions. He knew of the great amount of work with which they were confronted. Consequently, he hurried the visitor away. A short time later the visitor met the farm owner and complained about the impatient treatment he had received.

When he returned home he called his men together and delivered himself of a short, but pointed, lecture, the gist of which was this: "In the future, I take the responsibility of all work that is left undone through one of you waiting upon a visiting customer. Whether expected or unexpected, you must be courteous. For all we know, the discourtesy shown the customer of a few days ago may have cost me \$500 in business, and perhaps even more.

"Hereafter," he continued, "drop whatever you are doing, and place yourself at the disposal of the customer. He is not interested in what we have to do. He is interested in what we have to sell. Aim to make a lasting impression of the right kind."

My friend of whom I am telling, has been in the dairy business long enough to learn that courtesy and good will mean much in the final checking of the year's work.—W. E. F.

DOLLARS IN A NAME.

I HAVE become converted to the idea that there are dollars to the farmer who goes to the trouble of giving a name to his farm. At least, we had a little experience that gives weight to this statement.

The name selected for our farm is "Tee-Bonee." Being producers of

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Tells how you can increase milk production by feeding minerals; how Murphy's Minerals prevent and reduce losses from abortion, sterility, goiter, paralysis and weak, unhealthy offspring. Learn how to judge mineral feeds. Don't be deceived by mixtures of unknown value. This book is chock full of valuable information. Sent free, write:—Murphy Products Co., 945 Dodge St., Burlington, Wis.

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Gentlemen: Please send me without obligation on my part your valuable free book, "Mineral Feeding." I have.....cows.....hogs.

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Send for sensational offer! Milk 18 to 40 cows an hour—easy. Costs nothing to install. Easy to clean. Milks the human way—easy on the cows. 30 Days Trial—10 Year Guarantee—Cash or Easy Terms—A year to pay. Write for FREE BOOK, "How to Judge Milkers". Get yours now! 1811 White Street, Ottawa, Kansas. **Ottawa Mfg. Co.** 1811 Maroon Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Wonder Ointment From Sheep's Wool Works Like Magic

A wonderful healing ointment extracted from the wool of sheep is the discovery of Mr. C. G. Phillips, of Ohio. An amazing remedy for Burns, Scalds, Cuts, Sores, or any flesh wounds on man or beast. Even stubborn cases of Eczema, Rash or Chillsblains yield to its soothing relief.

CORONA WOOL FAT is the name of this wonder ointment and to prove its amazing healing properties Mr. Phillips wants to send a liberal FREE TRIAL package to you. Write today for your FREE sample and booklet of uses.

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CORNER METAL SILO

For fifteen years the METAL Silo has stood the test of wind, ensilage acid and fire hazards and has produced the best of silage. Choose the Silo constructed of CORNER METAL with Exclusive Features—

Write Your Own Guarantee!

Orders received now—for immediate or future delivery—assure lower prices than later in season. We can make an interesting agency proposition. Write for complete literature.

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Dept. D London, Ohio, Est. 1904

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IT PAYS TO GRIND ALL GRAINS

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5¢

WASHING POWDER

Cleans Dairy Vessels

ROUTS THE GERMS

Guernsey cattle, we have the name of the farm and the breed of cattle printed upon the barn. It so happened one fine day last fall that a stranger interested in the same breed, passed the farm and noted the fact that we bred Guernsey cattle, and also our name. Later, we had the pleasure of selling this gentleman a good many dollars' worth of stock. The stock happened to be to his liking, of course; but the fact that our name impressed his mind was the actual connecting link between this man and the sales later made to him. This is one reason why I claim that it pays to name the farm.

—R. Rutherford.

WINTERING PREGNANT EWES.

I CONSIDER it of great importance at this time in the successful management of my flock, to give particular attention to feeding the pregnant ewes liberally, and give the unborn lamb crop a good start in life. I am inclined to think that success in handling sheep depends more upon how judiciously they are cared for during the pregnant period, than any other one thing.

Pregnant ewes, well-fed, are generally healthy, free from disease, and in vigorous physical condition to perform the function of reproduction. I find it a good practice to make a careful study of my flock every day. Pregnant ewes should be well nourished, yet not over-fed nor stinted. I have always found in my flock individuals that could well be termed "boss ewes." They are the ewes that are always first at the hay rack and grain trough, and the last ones to leave. These ewes are always fat, while the more retiring members of the flock are in need of more feed.

I have found it a good plan during the winter to divide my flock. Ewes that are rather wanting in courage to get to the feed trough and get their share of the feed, should be separated and placed in a pen and given good care. Poorly nourished ewes are not only subject to winter ailments, but undernourish their unborn young, and ultimately produce weak, puny lambs.

Pregnant ewes should be fed a variety ration during the winter months. Do not expect pregnant ewes to do well on timothy hay and over-ripe corn stover. It is better to feed a roughage ration containing a liberal amount of protein, such as clover hay, alfalfa, and bean-pods. A light grain ration is necessary and important.—C. R.

FEEDING VALUE OF BREAD FOR HOGS.

What is the feeding value of bread for hogs, cattle, and poultry? The bread is "returned" bread a few days old, and can be purchased from the bakeries for about \$20 per ton.—E. C. S.

The food value of bread would be little, if any, more than the flour from which it is made. Various experiments have been made which show that it will not pay to cook the food for animals. They can digest their food in a raw state. Stale bread has been fed to live stock of all kinds with good results, and is well worth the price you state. It is relished more by hogs and poultry than by other stock.

PORK PRODUCTION DECLINES.

THE United States production of pork products for the ten months from January to October, inclusive, declined about fourteen per cent, and was accompanied by a corresponding rise in domestic prices. This, coupled with a considerable increase in foreign pork production of meats, has caused a marked decline in exports of American pork products for the present year.

EXPORTS OF FRUITS ARE SMALLER.

A GENERAL decline in exports of fruits and vegetables is reported. The short crop of potatoes is in part responsible for this falling off in vegetable exports. Exports of both

barreled and boxed apples are below the previous year, due apparently to higher prices this season.

HIGH PRICES REDUCE MEAT CONSUMPTION.

LESS meat was consumed in the United States in 1925 than in 1924, according to the Institute of Meat Packers. Nevertheless, farmers were paid approximately \$200,000,000 more for live stock than they were in 1924.

BREED ASSOCIATIONS MEET AT COLLEGE.

THE various breed associations of Michigan have prepared excellent programs, and will meet at the Michigan State College, East Lansing, Farmers' Week, Feb. 1-5, as follows:

Horse Breeders—Judging contest, 8:00 a. m., Tuesday and Wednesday; program 10:30 a. m., Tuesday and Wednesday, in Room 111, Agricultural Building.

Sheep Breeders and Feeders—10:30 a. m. Wednesday, Room 110, Agricultural Building.

Fine Wool Sheep Breeders—10:00 a. m. Tuesday; banquet at noon.

Guernsey Breeders—1:30 p. m. Monday, and continues until Tuesday morning, in Dairy Building.

Shorthorn Breeders—10:00 a. m. Tuesday, Room 100, Agricultural Building; banquet at noon in Union Building.

Hereford Breeders—10:00 a. m. Tuesday, Room 109, Agricultural Building; banquet at noon.

Red Polled Cattle Club—10:30 a. m. Tuesday, Room 112, Agricultural Building.

Aberdeen Angus Breeders—10:30 a. m. Tuesday, Room 213, Agricultural Building; banquet 6:30 at Kerns Hotel.

Brown Swiss Breeders—10:30 a. m. Tuesday, Dairy Building.

Holstein-Friesian Breeders—Banquet 6:30 p. m. Tuesday, at Plymouth Congregational Church, Lansing; annual meeting 10:00 a. m. Tuesday, Room 402, Agricultural Building.

Jersey Cattle Club—10:00 a. m. Tuesday, with banquet at 6:30 p. m. Tuesday, at Kerns Hotel.

Swine Breeders—1:00 p. m. Wednesday, Room 109, Agricultural Building.

Poland-China Breeders—10:30 a. m. Wednesday, Room 100, Agricultural Building.

Duroc Jersey Breeders—10:30 a. m. Wednesday, Room 213, Agricultural Building.

Spotted Poland-China Breeders—10:30 a. m. Wednesday, Room 111, Agricultural Building.

Chester White Breeders—10:30 a. m. Wednesday, Room 207, Agricultural Building.

VETERINARY.

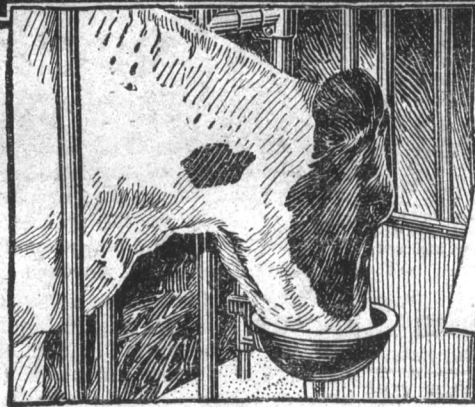
Congestion of Kidneys.—I would like to know what to do for hogs that are stiff in the rear legs, and grind their teeth.—P. S., Ruth, Mich.—Try change of feed. Keep the hogs in clean, dry quarters. Add one teaspoonful of potassium acetate, and one dessertspoonful of epsom salts to the slop once daily for each two hogs.

Enlarged Tendon Sheaths.—How can puffs be removed from the joints of colts without removing the hair or blistering? I have some good colts which are puffed at the joints as a result of running and playing. J. A. R., Constantine, Mich.—Pressure by the use of bandages, or withdrawing the water with a hypodermic needle, will remove it for a short time. More permanent results can be obtained by the use of blisters.

Neuritis.—My puppy has been hurt by an automobile. Ever since the accident his front foot shakes. He eats well and grows. When he is asleep he can hold his paw still, but when he awakens it moves again.—E. C., Grand Rapids, Mich.—The nerves in the leg are no doubt somewhat irritated, as a result of the injury, though this should gradually disappear. Bathe the leg with hot water, and massage once daily. Keep the bowels in good condition with an occasional dose of castor oil.

Chronic Indigestion.—I have a 1,600-pound, eleven-year-old gray Percheron mare. She ate a bushel of potatoes about two months ago and has had colic pains off and on ever since. Our local veterinarian gave her physic, but we cannot find anything that will help. She will get better and then have the colic pains again. I have given her one-half gallon of raw linseed oil. I feed her oats and hay. D. P., Cadillac, Mich.—Reduce the amount of feed, and about three times each week, give a hot bran mash made with four quarts of bran, one handful of oil meal, and a little salt. Also mix dried sodium sulphate, one pound; sodium bicarbonate, three-fourths pound, and common salt, one-fourth pound. Give one tablespoonful in a little feed three times daily.

SHE'S MAKING MORE MILK FOR HER OWNER



Meridan, Minn.
Aug. 31, 1924.
London, Fairfield, Iowa
Gentlemen:
It gives me great pleasure to find that in checking up my books since installing up Loudon Water Bowls my income from the same herd of cows has been doubled, and the greatest share of the credit is due to the Bowls.
Very truly yours,
John Grosser

So Will Your Cows —With Water Bowls

John Grosser of Meridan, Minn., found a quick, easy way to double the income from his cows. He simply equipped his stalls with Loudon Water Bowls—it paid big.

Keeping pure, tempered water always before the cows, so they can drink as frequently and as much as they need, is a sure way to get more milk. This has been proved by many experiments at various Agricultural Stations and by hundreds of practical dairymen who keep careful records and report gains of from 10% to 50% in milk production following the installation of Loudon Water Bowls. They will pay for themselves and pay a nice profit besides, long before the first winter is over.

Save Work—Save Expense

Besides the extra money coming in, with no additional feed expense, Loudon Water Bowls save the time and trouble of turning the cows out to water every day, in storms and in zero weather; do away with tank heater nuisance; save tank heater fuel and guard against the spread of disease from cow to cow through the drinking water. Healthier cows, less work in caring for them, more milk and more money for the bank are all gained with the Bowls. If your cows don't have them you are the loser. Can you afford to be without them?

Mail the Coupon Now

On many dairy farms Loudon Water Bowls are paying the hired man's wages. Let us send you at once full details on these profit-increasing Bowls. Fill in the coupon and mail it today. If you are figuring on building or remodeling a barn let us send you also a copy of the Loudon Barn Plan Book. Explains framing, types of roofs, ventilation, concrete work, how to save money in building. Sent postpaid and without charge. Check the coupon now for your copy!

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"EVERYTHING FOR THE BARN"



Louden Manure Carrier takes out big loads; lasts a lifetime. Easily installed in any barn—old or new.



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Every Michigan State Accredited Hatchery has had all its flocks individually inspected by the Michigan State College. All male birds have been individually leg-banded with a State sealed and numbered leg band. Parent stock of all Accredited Chicks is pure-bred and free from all major standard disqualifications. All breeders approved are true to type and color of parent stock. All with low vitality or disease have been removed.

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Superior Chicks gave \$5.00 worth of eggs per hen per year to Prof. Holden, of Whitehall, Mich. They are ready to do the same for you, because they are bred for high egg production. One of the most modern breeding plants and hatcheries in Mich. Every breeder passed by inspectors from Mich. State College.

We are Mich. State Accredited. One of the strictest plans of accreditation in the U. S. Our big free catalog describes our breeding methods. World famous blood lines blended. Tells how we give service equal to any, and better than many. Get our free catalog. It will help you make money. SUPERIOR FARMS, INC., BOX 359, ZEELAND, MICH.



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FOR SALE Seven cows, three heifers, Registered Angus, before the first of March. FRANK RAGER, Montague, Mich.

DISPERSAL SALE

of Registered and Grade
50 - HEAD GUERNSEYS - 50
January 28, 1926

The herd consists of twenty head pure bred heifers of the best May Rose Breeding, some fresh, some bred and some open. Also about twenty-five high grade young cows. There are both fresh cows and close springers in this lot. Our herd sire and several calves also will be sold.

Tuberculin Tested Herd

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FOR SALE - Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf

Sire by Lone Pine Ranger whose dam has an A. R. record of 17,644.2 lbs. Milk, 936.6 lbs. Fat. No females for sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams; Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

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

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

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

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

FOR SALE two registered Guernsey cows, and one heifer calf, 2 months old. GEO. N. CRAWFORD, Holton, Mich.

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

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Junior Sire in the Traverse City State Hospital Herd.

A most promising son of the very remarkable cow, Wisconsin Fobes 6th, a cow of faultless type, great size and wonderful quality. His seven nearest dams average:

Butter, 7 days, 33.76; milk, 601.2

Butter, 1 year, 1143.69; Milk, 24795.2
Insure production in your future herd by using a son of this richly bred sire.



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Home of
Count Veeman Segis Piebe

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

Herd is Fully Accredited.

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LET YOUR NEXT HERD SIRE be a "MACFARMCO" Colantha bred Bull from high producing A. R. O. & C. T. A. Dams.

Visitors always welcome to our 20th century new Barn.

McPHERSON FARM CO., Howell, Michigan

FOR SALE My small herd of pure-bred Holsteins, including my yearling line-bred prize herd sire. All young and priced right. Will sell singly or as a bunch. J. W. PETERS, Manchester, Michigan.

Jersey Bulls

We have on hand several exceptionally well bred young bulls, old enough for service, which we purchased in dam. These being not of our own breeding, we are offering them at from \$50. to \$75. Use one of them on your grade cows and increase the value of your herd.

THE OAKLANDS

Box 396 - Ann Arbor, Mich.



Long Hogs Pay Best

Recent Investigations Show

THAT every inch of extra length in the bodies of market hogs may mean more than its proportionate share of profit for the feeder, is indicated by results of an experiment by Armour's Live Stock Bureau.

With the idea in mind that more should be known concerning the details of conformation which combine to form the most profitable type of hog, a series of tests was made in which the value of carcasses of average length could be compared to the values of longer-bodied hogs. Three preliminary tests were made with three pairs of carcasses, the two members of each pair being of approximately the same dressed weight, but different in length. All carcasses were cut up in the customary way in packing house routine. The cuts were graded and priced, and the differences in commercial value were ascertained on the basis of 100 pounds dressed weight. These differences in value ranged from thirteen cents to fifty-nine cents per dressed hundred-weight in favor of the longer carcasses, where the length differed by some three inches to four and three-fourths inches—the greater length producing the greater increase in value.

The Comparison.

To check up on the consistent showing made on pairs of carcasses, a further test with carloads of hogs was made, using seventy long-bodied hogs secured from D. D. Casement, Juniata Farms, Manhattan, Kansas, and another load of eighty-one shorter hogs bought from Clarence Lee, Shullsburg, Wisconsin. Neither of these loads represented extreme types. The Casement hogs were cross-bred Yorkshire Poland-Chinas and Yorkshire-Duroc Jerseys. The Lee hogs were high-grade Poland-Chinas and the load was selected as typifying the best grade of market hogs of butcher type. The consensus of hog buyers on the market was that they were better finished and more desirable than the longer-bodied cross-breeds. The average weight was approximately the same for both loads. Killing tests carried out in the usual manner showed rather startling differences, almost all in favor of the longer-bodied hogs. The latter dressed out 70.44 per cent, compared to the short hogs 68.82 per cent. The average value of the products on a live weight basis was 15.71 cents per pound, as against 14.54 cents for the short-bodied load. Per hundredweight of carcass, the longer-bodied hogs were worth \$17.04, as against \$16.77.

The Financial Advantage.

In short, the test showed that the packer buyer, though of the opinion that the Lee load was more valuable, could have paid forty-six cents for live hundredweight more for the Casement hogs than for the other load, and still have come out even. If, for the sake of argument, the advantage of higher dressing percentage for the long-bodied load were eliminated, these hogs would still be worth twenty cents more per live hundredweight. The difference amounts to \$65.64 on a load of seventy hogs, or, if the hogs had not dressed out higher than those of the other type, about \$29.

Not only did the Casement hogs show a greater return to the feeder for their extra length of side, in spite of the fact that their weight was approximately the same, but a review of their history shows that they were raised and finished on a typical corn belt ration of shelled corn and tankage in self-feeders, and alfalfa pasture. It

has been claimed that the system of agricultural production in the corn belt does not make for the profitable raising of long-bodied, meatier hogs, and that the American market does not appreciate the merits of leaner pork suggests interesting possibilities along the line of revision of market type cuts. This test, however, while not final, tends to refute these claims, and ideals, should further studies bear out the findings of this experiment.

THEY ARE KILLED AT HOME.

WE are located midway between two railroad markets, one being eight miles east, and the other eleven miles northwest of us.

We have had several head of cattle ready for the butcher each year for a dozen years or so. We had plenty of chances to sell them to the local dealers, who make a business of shipping from both these points.

But within three miles of here is a



Archie McGuggan, eighteen-year-old farmer boy of Rodney, Ontario, Canada, was crowned champion live stock judge of North America at the recent Chicago International Live Stock Exposition. Representing the Ontario Agricultural College of Guelph, Ont., Canada, Archie made the highest number of points ever scored in the inter-collegiate stock judging contest, taking 924 out of a possible 1,000 points. The highest previous score was 920 points. Experts said McGuggan's feat was one of the most remarkable achievements at the International this year. Archie works on his father's farm when he isn't going to school.

little village, where a butcher shop has been maintained for a considerable period of time. This meat market is being conducted the entire year round. The proprietor makes a specialty of buying up the butcher cattle in the territory about the little village, often going as far as seven or eight miles to pick up cattle. During the greater part of the year he is kept moving pretty lively. He makes bologna to supply his home trade, and also sells to nearby stores. During the fall and winter he kills hogs and sells pork and sausage.

We have been selling to this meat market for a dozen years, and have been getting as much as local dealers would have given us, and often more. We have felt amply repaid for keeping our business at home, since the butcher came to the farm to kill the animals.—W. F.

RYE AND VETCH FOR HORSES.

I have some rye which has some vetch in it, I should judge about twenty per cent. Would like to know if this would do for horse feed by having it ground and mixed with ground

oats. In what proportions should I mix it?—R. E. N.

If you will grind a bag of rye and vetch, and a bag of oats together, you will have a good grain ration for horses doing spring work. It will be a trifle richer in protein than oats alone, and just the thing for horses that are being hustled up to do heavy work.

The twenty pounds of vetch would contain four pounds of protein, and the eighty pounds of rye would have 7.6 pounds of protein, making a total for the two of 11.6 pounds of the protein. This is about a pound more protein than would be contained in 100 pounds of oats. From this analysis it would seem that one would have an excellent ration for horses by mixing as above mentioned.

REMEDY FOR STOMACH WORMS IN SHEEP.

What is a good remedy for stomach worms in sheep? What is it, and how and when should it be used? Will it be safe to use on ewes that are with lamb?—D. U.

Many have had good results with the following: Eight parts pine tar; eight parts raw linseed oil; one part turpentine. The dose is one to three ounces.

Others prefer to give gasoline, one tablespoonful of gasoline mixed with four ounces of sweet milk being given at a dose. The sheep should be fasted for twelve hours before being given this medicine, and not allowed to have any water for two hours after the medicine is given.

There will be no injurious effect from the fact that the ewes are pregnant.

FEED FOR A BETTER CROP OF WOOL.

THE wool crop should be well-fed. Just the same as skill and forethought is applied to the profitable production of farm crops, equally as much attention should be paid to every necessity in the growth of the wool crop. Every flock owner knows that wrong feeding tends to produce disease in the flock, and is no less productive of ailments of the fleece.

Wool is an outgrowth of the skin. Its original purpose was to furnish protection to the sheep, but throughout the ages man has converted it into raiment for human purposes. For centuries to improve the manufacturing of wool, attention has been paid to breeding and feeding sheep that the quality of fiber produced might possess greater strength, length, and uniformity. It is a well-known fact that the production of a superior quality of wool depends as much on proper feeding as upon proper breeding; in fact, both go hand in hand.

At Forest Grove Farm we have found that generous feeding from birth is a vital essential in the production of a good staple wool. Our experience has thoroughly convinced us that we need to give just as much attention to feeding the wool crop, as to mutton production. I am inclined to think that if the sheep are well supplied with the necessary food to sustain them in a healthy, vigorous flesh condition, the wool crop will take care of itself. But, I think it is advisable to examine the fleece frequently to insure its being well nourished, as some times over-feeding is practically as injurious as malnutrition.

I think it is a splendid practice in feeding the wool crop, to supply the flock as nearly as possible, a well-balanced ration. Over-feeding of a too proteinaceous ration is very likely to produce a broken or weak fiber of wool. Sheep kept in good flesh, not too fat nor too lean, and liberally supplied with a variety of roughage and grain, will generally grow a crop of wool of superior quality.—R. L. C.

A germinating test is the safest way to find out whether the seed corn will be fit to plant next spring.

Cooperators Discuss Issues

National Council Hold Annual Sessions

THE most important thing that has happened in cooperative marketing during the past year, is the unreserved recognition of cooperative marketing by President Coolidge and Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, said Judge R. W. Bingham, chairman of the National Council of Farmers' Cooperative Marketing Associations, addressing the fourth national cooperative marketing conference, which opened in Washington on January 12. "The leader of the cooperative movement in this country now sits in the White House; and we, who have dreamed and hoped for this day—we must follow the leader."

President's Address.

We are just at the threshold of the real accomplishments of cooperative marketing, declared Judge Bingham. There have been failures, and mistakes have been made. "But," he continued, "I shall never favor the interference of government in the marketing of farm crops until cooperative marketing has had a fair trial on a large scale, and has proved a failure. Before I urge men to become peasant minded, to ask someone else to work out for them what they can do for themselves, I must first exhaust every opportunity to keep them independent American farmers."

He took a positive stand against the movement of middle west corn and wheat growers to secure legislation creating a corporation to handle the so-called exportable surplus. He did not think the solution of the farmers' problems would be found in tariff juggling.

Concrete examples were given, showing that it is not the tariff which counts, but organization which alone can enable the farmers of this country to get satisfactory returns from their products. The unorganized farmer in Kansas, with the forty-two cents per bushel protection, with a present price of \$1.75 at Chicago, will receive about thirty cents a bushel less for his wheat than the cooperating Canadian farmers with a \$1.60 price at Winnipeg.

Corn was described as a domestic problem, most of the crop being consumed in the form of hogs and other stock. Yet farm leaders in the corn belt are clamoring for an export corporation. They have been caught by words and phrases, and not by facts.

"I refuse to believe," concluded Judge Bingham, "that it is the exportable surplus which breaks the wheat farmer, when I see that the same type of problem prevails with the crops that have only a domestic surplus, and frequently with crops that have no surplus at all. All I ask is a fair chance for the farmers' own initiative to be exhausted, before we ask the government to carry our burden."

Opposes Surplus Legislation.

The numerous proposals for legislation dealing with the farm surplus problem, now before congress, were declared by Aaron Sapiro, to be economically and constitutionally unsound. All of them, including the Shipstead, McNary, Yoakum, and Dickinson bills, were directly or indirectly price-fixing measures.

The Sinclair bill, which sets up a government corporation to fix prices on farm products, and by which the government would hazard \$1,000,000,000 in its operation, and the Shipstead bill had the merit of saying what they mean, while the Dickinson and McNary bills undertook to camouflage price-fixing in high-sounding phrases.

The Dickinson bill was referred to as the old McNary-Haugen bill in short skirts. Its method of electing administrative officers was said to be unsound, and any such tax as is provided for in the Dickinson bill, whether collected in the form of an equalization fee or not, was declared by Mr. Sapiro to be unconstitutional.

The cooperatives were asked to get back of the Jardine cooperative marketing bill, so that the federal government may have an opportunity to do as much for marketing and distribution as it has done in the past for production.

Favors Action on Surplus.

Former Governor Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, in voicing the sentiment of many middle west farmers, took issue with both Mr. Sapiro and Judge Bingham. If the producers of any farm commodity were completely organized, he thought it possible that they might handle the surplus problem without government aid. Their collective credit would enable them to store and hold for less bountiful years, such surpluses as prudence dictated. They would then consider collectively, the most profitable disposition in the world's markets of that portion remaining. But it will be many years before the cooperatives of the staple farm products are sufficiently organized to take care of this ever-present problem of surplus.

In the meantime, it was Mr. Lowden's opinion that the nation should see that a surplus should not operate to the disadvantage of him who produces it. It should hold sufficient for its own needs, as against a less fruitful time, and it should aim to dispose of the surplus beyond that in the markets of the world upon the most advantageous terms possible.

The surplus itself is the disease and must be abolished before there can be a permanent cure, declared Carl Williams, of Oklahoma. And it is up to the farmer to effect a cure. We might pass some sort of export corporation law. But the final result is likely to be still more burdensome surpluses, and an increasing political strife between city and country, which cannot fail to harm both. He thought that the methods which the bureau of agricultural economics of the department of agriculture has applied to the marketing problems of the hog raisers if extended to other staple crops, might tend to aid in the prevention of surpluses and in the stabilization of farm prices in fair levels.

The delegates to the conference were somewhat divided on the surplus disposal problem. It was indicated that the east, south, and southwest were strongly opposed to the surplus disposal schemes, with the far west divided in sentiment, and the middle west aggressively in favor of legislation to handle the surplus.

Secretary Walton Peteet reported marked progress in the cooperative marketing movement, during the past year, especially along commodity lines.

CORRODED FUSE.

ELECTRICAL connections will sometimes corrode. Don't blame it always on a burnt-out fuse if the lights go on and off. See if the fuse is corroded.

FROSTING FOR HEADLIGHT LENS.

A TEMPORARY frosting on a headlight lens may be acquired by applying a thicker lather of sapollo and water to the inside. It will serve efficiently for several months. For a permanent frosting, coat the inner side of the lens with orange shallac.

LESS FARM LABOR REQUIRED.

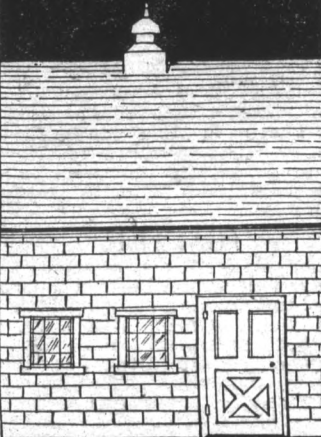
IT is claimed that machinery is helping materially the farm labor problem. A special committee to outline a comprehensive program for investigation in the field of farm operating equipment has been appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine.

The SILO WITHOUT A FAULT

Cannot Rot, Crumble, Burn, Burst or Blow Down

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HOLLOW TILE SILO



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Cost little, if any, more than a less durable Silo of the same size.

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Any contractor can set up a Natco Silo by following our simple instructions.

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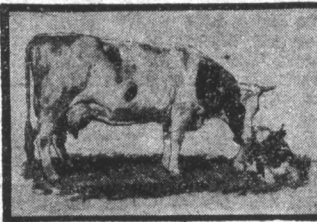
Convenient terms of payment can be arranged.

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"Natco on the Farm"—the book on permanent, fire-safe farm construction. Write for a copy. It's free.

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ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves

If they are, you are losing money! You can stop this loss yourself AT SMALL COST

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

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 124 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.

PRIVATE SALE

Registered HOLSTEIN HEIFER CALVES

Will sell our Choice Heifer Calves from two to eight months old, sired by AVON PONTIAC SKYLARK

who is one of the best show sons of Avon Pontiac Echo and May Walker Skylark, the beautiful all-American show daughter of Matador; her record, 908 pounds butter, over 21,000 milk with first calf. Also fine strong bull calf by Avon out of 4-year-old with 875 butter, over 22,000 milk in ten months.

Come and see this stock and we will make it interesting to you to get started in thoroughbreds. Will also sell a few fresh cows.

FAIRGRIEVE FARMS,

Five Miles West of South Lyons

P. O. Rushton

We Have two registered Yearling Hereford Bulls to sell at farmer's prices. W. H. KNEALE & SONS, R. 3, Ionia, Mich.

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

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

FOR SALE Seven Registered Jersey Heifers, ages from 17 to 22 months old. Bred to freshen next September and October. Nice size and good color. B. W. PARDEE, Big Rapids, Mich.

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

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

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

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, Crosswell, Mich.

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

FOR SALE Registered Milking Shorthorn bulls, old enough for service. WASTA HUBER, Gladwin, 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.

WANTED two car load feeders, weight 600 to 800. Phone R 47 F 41. C. J. Middleton, Owosso, Mich.

HOGS

LAKEFIELD FARMS DUROCS

Bred sows and gilts. Fall boars and gilts.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

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

The Best in Big Type Chester Whites. Gilts bred for March and April. Also fall boar pigs. LUCIAN HILL, Tekonsha, Mich.

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

O.I.C. HOGS on time Write for Hog Book Originators and most extensive breeders.

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

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

Additional Stock Ads. on page 121



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, January 19.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.95; No. 2 red \$1.94; No. 2 white \$1.95; No. 2 mixed \$1.94.
Chicago.—May \$1.77½@1.77¾; July \$1.53½@1.53¾.
Toledo.—Wheat \$1.94½@1.95½.

Corn.

Detroit.—New, No. 3 yellow at 85c; No. 4 yellow 76c; No. 5 yellow 73c.
Chicago.—May 84½@84¾c; July at 87@87½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 47c; No. 3, 46c.
Chicago.—May 45½c; July 46c.

Rye

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.05.
Chicago.—May \$1.10½; July \$1.09¾.
Toledo.—\$1.06.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.50@4.60.
Chicago.—Spot Navy, Mich. fancy hand-picked \$5.35@5.50 per cwt; red kidneys \$9.75@10.
New York.—Pea, domestic \$5.25@5.75; red kidneys \$9@9.75.

Barley

Malting 78c; feeding 73c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Prime red clover at \$19; alsike \$16; timothy \$3.80.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—\$1.80@1.85.

Hay

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy \$24@24.50; standard \$23@23.50; No. 1 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 \$33; cracked corn \$42; coarse cornmeal at \$41; chop \$34 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Wheat prices averaged lower in the past week. The indifferent demand from importing countries, coupled with the high premium in our markets over prices abroad, encouraged speculative selling, which was the main factor in the decline. Domestic demand was active enough to increase the premiums for cash wheat over future deliveries. Flour buying has improved slightly. Cash wheat is not pressing for sale in any market. Unless farm stocks are large, the chances favor still higher prices ultimately, as wheat becomes more scarce in commercial channels.

RYE

The sale of a small amount of rye for export to Norway was reported in the past week, but this grain needs much more foreign business if the surplus is to be disposed of.

CORN

Receipts of corn at primary markets in the last month, have been above the average for this season of the year, although not as large as expected in view of the size of the crop in the corn surplus states. Demand has been only fair, so that about one-third of the arrivals have piled up at terminals instead of going into consumptive channels. Corn prices advanced during the week to a new high for the current season, but settled back again. The corn market is unlikely to work much higher for the present, unless wheat prices turn strong again.

OATS

Oats prices show extreme stability which may be a prelude to a substantial advance. Commercial demand has quickened, and the visible supply is decreasing in spite of fair primary receipts.

FLAX

The large prospective Argentine crop is a depressing factor in flax. Trade estimates indicate about 2,500,000 bushels in the United States still available for market. Receipts are light, and demand from crushers fairly active.

SEEDS

The red clover seed market is strengthening, and values were higher last week. The heavy marketing of foreign clover is falling off, and it is believed that the best quality stuff has already been shipped. Alsike and tim-

othy seed likewise showed more strength.

FEEDS

The feed market remains largely unchanged, although demand is slow. There is no pressure of offerings, and stocks are firmly held. The cold weather has necessitated heavier feeding of concentrates in some sections.

HAY

The hay market has been more active following the holiday dullness, and prices are expected to work higher. Good hay found a brisk demand in all cases, but undergrades moved slowly wherever supplies were at all in excess of market needs. Prices on this hay were reduced in some markets, although the better stuff held steady.

EGGS

Liberal supplies of fresh eggs prevent any signs of strength in the market, and prices broke sharply again last week. Receipts show a steady gain from week to week, and are substantially larger than at this time last year. There is the possibility, of course, of severe weather which would check production temporarily, but otherwise conditions point to continued free supplies.

BUTTER

Butter markets are unsettled, with receipts continuing in excess of last season, and demand showing little life. Prices were marked still lower last week, but dealers are inclined to look for some improvement. Production shows no indication of falling off so long as weather conditions are normal. Farmers are feeding generously, and the normal trend of milk production during the next few months is toward the spring flush. Little interest is exhibited in storage butter, and withdrawals do not approach the corresponding time last year.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 42c; New York 43c.
In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells at 40@42c.

POTATOES

Strength in the potato market was evidenced by higher prices at both shipping and distributing markets last

week. Shipments were larger than in the previous week, but about 25 per cent less than in the corresponding week last year. Potato prices have averaged so high that production will be stimulated next year. Official reports indicate that 315,000 bushels more potatoes have been saved for seed this year than last. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.90@4.15 per 100 pounds, sacked,

WOOL

Wool prices are improving as mills are buying more freely to take care of orders for cloth, or because they wish to take advantage of the lower prices compared with last fall. Reports from the goods trade show nothing exciting, but there seems to have been no curtailment in the rate at which mills are consuming wool. Purchases of territory staple, as well as some foreign wools held at the seaboard are reported. Three-eighths-blood is quoted around 54c for Ohio wool, and \$1.10 for territory, clean basis.

APPLES

Apple markets have been unsettled by slow trading. Supplies are liberal, and prices remain unchanged. New York and Michigan A-2½-inch Baldwins are bringing \$4.50@4.75 per barrel at Chicago, Washington Delicious, extra fancy, large to very large size, are quoted at \$3.75@3.85 per box.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

The call for apples was much stronger, with prices making few changes. Interest in potatoes was also stronger. Carrots were fair sellers, while cabbage prices lowered a little. The demand for parsnips, beets and turnips was only fair. Good squash was in limited demand. The supply of live and dressed poultry was moderate, but wholesale buyers took only a small part of it. Egg prices were a little lower and the movement fair. Dressed hogs had few buyers.

Apples \$1.25@3 bu; beets 75c@1.25 bu; carrots \$1.75@2.25 bu; cabbage at \$1.75@2 bu; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 a bu; potatoes \$2.50@2.85 bu; winter radishes \$1@1.25 bu; topped turnips 75c@1.25 bu; local celery 35@60c per dozen; parsnips \$1.25@1.75 bu; winter squash \$1.25@1.75 bu; horseradish at

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, January 19.

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 36,000. Market slow; medium and heavy weight butchers 10@20c lower; light weight wholly 25c off; killing pigs 25@50c lower; shipping demand moderate; big packers inactive; bulk better 225-300-lb. butchers \$11.90@12.15; bulk good 160-190-lb. weight \$12.80; packing sows largely \$10.50@10.75; good killing pigs \$13 down.

Cattle

Receipts 11,000. Market on feeding steers slow, steady; quality is plain; medium grade predominating; bulk at \$8.50@10; better grades of heavy weight cows and heavy heifers weak; heifers, canners, and cutters steady; bulls steady to weak; vealers mostly \$13@15 to packers; outsiders up to \$14.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 10,000. Fat lambs opening fairly active; most early sales to city butchers and shippers \$15.50@15.75, or strong to 25c higher; few loads to packers at \$14.75@15.25, these strong; practically no feeding lambs included in day's receipts; holding two loads of light weight above \$16.50; sheep are steady; two decks and several odd loads of desirable ewes \$8.50@9.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 378. Market slow. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.00@10.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@9.75
Handy weight butchers 7.50@8.50
Mixed steers and heifers 7.00@8.00
Handy light butchers 6.00@7.00
Light butchers 5.00@6.00
Best cows 5.25@6.50
Butcher cows 4.25@5.25
Common cows 3.75@4.25
Canners 3.00@3.75
Choice bulls, dry-fed 5.25@6.25
Stock bulls 5.00@6.25

Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@5.25
Feeders 6.00@7.25
Stockers 5.25@6.75
Milkers and springers \$45.00@85.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 435. Market 50c higher.
Best \$15.50@16.00
Others 7.00@15.00

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 1,240. Market steady.
Best \$15.25@15.50
Fair lambs 11.50@13.00
Fair lambs 11.25@13.00
Fair and good sheep 7.50@8.50
Culls and common 3.00@4.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,855. Market 15c lower on mixed and 25c lower on pigs and lights; roughs 25c higher.
Mixed 12.85
Packers 13.25
Stags 7.50
Roughs 10.00
Pigs and lights 13.00
Heavies 11.25@12.00

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 2,850. Hogs closing slow; heavy \$12@12.75; medium \$12.75@13; light weights \$13.25; light lights and pigs \$13.25@13.50; packing sows and roughs \$10@10.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market is steady; steers 1,100 lbs. up \$8.50@10.25; no choice here; steers 1,100 lbs down at \$6.50@10; yearlings up to \$11.10; heifers \$5.50@8.75; cows \$2.50@7; bulls \$4@7.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3,000. Best lambs \$15.50@15.75; culls \$15 down; best yearlings \$12@13.50; best aged wethers at \$10@10.50; ewes \$8@9.

Calves.

Receipts 150. Top at \$16; culls \$12.50 down.

\$2.50@4.50 bu; bageas 75c bu; pop corn \$2 bu; curly parsley 50c dozen bunches; butter 60@65c lb; rhubarb 60c@\$1 per 5-lb. box; eggs, wholesale 45c; retail 50@65c; hens, wholesale 31@32c; retain 35c; colored springers, wholesale 31@34c; retail 35c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 28c; retail 32@35c; ducks, retail 45c; dressed hogs 18@20c lb; dressed hens 38@40c; springers 38@40c pound.

GRAND RAPIDS

With chain stores and other retailers using fresh eggs as leaders, the market on the poultry product became more steady in Grand Rapids this week. At times there was a stronger undertone evident. Farmers were making sales around 34@35c a dozen. Potatoes were just a shade easier at \$2.50 per bushel, and celery was slightly stronger, although much of the crop is too green to harvest. Onions were steady at \$1.35 per bushel. Beans declined to \$4 per cwt., and butter-fat fell to 45@46c a pound, lowest prices since last summer. Poultry was higher at 28c for heavy fowls and springers, and 22c for Leghorns. Pork was firm at 15@16c; veal was higher at 17c.

HAS FAITH IN DOLLAR CORN.

THE following letter by Alex. Legge, president of the International Harvester Company, will go far in restoring confidence in the corn situation. The letter is addressed to the branch managers of the company, and is self-explanatory. He writes:

You are authorized to notify your dealers that we will accept any merchantable corn in payment for purchases of IHC farm implements, on the basis of No. 2 corn at \$1.00 per bushel, Chicago. The corn is to be delivered either at the local elevator or f. o. b. cars at dealer's station. Delivery is to be made in May, June or July, 1926. We are to give the purchaser thirty days' notice of delivery date so that he may deliver the corn without unnecessary interference with other work.

This offer is to hold good until further notice and is to apply only to bona fide purchases made on or after this date by farmers to cover their reasonable requirements and is not open to speculators.

We are making this offer in the belief that the price of No. 2 corn should reach \$1.00 per bushel, Chicago, within the ninety-day period fixed for delivery, and in the hope that this action on our part will help to restore confidence in the situation. Should it go higher before delivery is called for, the farmer who has agreed to deliver corn in payment for IHC farm implements shall have the option of disposing of the corn elsewhere and settling for his purchases on regular terms.

There is considerable variation in the relative cost of different articles of farm equipment today, as compared with pre-war costs, but if the farmer in the corn belt purchases the same class of implements now that he actually bought in 1925, his corn will buy more farm equipment on the basis of this offer than the same number of bushels would have bought in the five-year period preceding the war.

We call to the attention of corn growers the fact that the question of seed for the 1926 crop may prove even more serious than the present price question. Exhaustive tests indicate that corn of the 1925 crop does not germinate well. Unless the grower does a thorough job in selecting and testing his seed he may be confronted a year from now with a high price for corn and have little to sell.

FINE WOOL SHEEP BREEDERS.

A special effort is being made by the Fine Wool Sheep Breeders of the state to put on an interesting and instructive program at their annual meeting on February 2, at Farmers' Week. Outside speakers will share the platform, while fellowship of the right sort will be promoted through a high-class mutton banquet.

MACHINERY SALES ARE HIGH.

The fact that sales of farm equipment in 1925 exceeded those of 1924 by nearly thirty per cent, according to the department of commerce, is held by some observers of agricultural conditions, to indicate an improvement in the farming situation.

HOGS

O. I. C. HOGS FOR SALE

Tricol sows and gilts. James Leavens, Linwood, Mich.
FOR SALE O. I. C. GILTS, bred for April and May farrow. H. W. MANN, Danaville, Mich.

Francisco Farm Poland-Chinas

Boars all sold—just a few good gilts bred for March and April farrow. First 250 checks get them. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

PURE BRED B. T. P. C. Gilts, bred for March and April farrow. They are nice and registered. W. ESHENRODER, Ida, 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.

SHEEP

FOR SALE

10 REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE EWES bred to our Champion rams. Will lamb in March and April. \$30 per head for the bunch. C. R. LELAND, R. No. 5, Ann Arbor, Mich.

HIGH CLASS Registered Shropshire bred ewes, also ewe and ram lambs. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, 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 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$2.50	\$2.40	26.....\$2.08	\$2.24
11......88	2.64	27......88	2.16
12......96	2.88	28......88	2.24
13.....1.04	3.12	29......88	2.32
14.....1.12	3.36	30......88	2.40
15.....1.20	3.60	31......88	2.48
16.....1.28	3.84	32......88	2.56
17.....1.36	4.08	33......88	2.64
18.....1.44	4.32	34......88	2.72
19.....1.52	4.56	35......88	2.80
20.....1.60	4.80	36......88	2.88
21.....1.68	5.04	37......88	2.96
22.....1.76	5.28	38......88	3.04
23.....1.84	5.52	39......88	3.12
24.....1.92	5.76	40......88	3.20
25.....2.00	6.00	41......88	3.28

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

REAL ESTATE

247 Acres. 2 sets Buildings, 12 Cattle, Horses, Hay, Grain, potatoes to carry till spring. Full line farm implements; handy beautiful college city, splendid farming country; 140 acres machine-worked, spring water, estimated 2,500 cfs. wood, 100,000 ft. timber; pleasant 8 & 6-room houses, large barns and other bldgs. Come quickly, \$5,000 takes all, part needed. Details pg. 15 illus. Catalog farm bargains throughout many states. Free. Strout Farm Agency, 205-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

EXCEPTIONAL OFFER in the Sunny South. 40-acre farms 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 474, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

REAL FARM—135 acres all cleared, good soil, level, separated from town by Muskegon River, with 1/2 mile frontage on river. Fine 10-room house with basement, furnace, lights, fireplace, bathroom oak finish. distance to High School and Normal School. Assessed 2 big barns, one silo and one silo-basement. Short valuation \$9,000, price \$9,000, \$5,000 down. Must be sold to close estate. Write W. F. Umphrey, Ewart, Michigan.

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

FOR SALE—240-acre farm, located eastern Barry County. Excellent buildings, fine stock and crop farm. Secured through mortgage foreclosure, will sell for \$14,000, liberal terms. Big bargain, write or call at once. Farmers' & Merchants' Bank, Nashville, Mich.

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

EXCELLENT BARGAINS in Gladwin County, Michigan. Farm lands, well located, good buildings, roads and schools. Large list to select from. Write me your needs. U. G. Reynolds, Gladwin, Mich.

150-ACRE FARM near Litchfield, Hillsdale County—excellent condition, good buildings, near good market, offered very reasonably, owner can't look after. Write F. B. McKibbin Co., 119 W. Allegan, Lansing, Mich.

FOR RENT—Farm, 102 acres, 23 miles south of Detroit, on M-10, cement road. Good buildings, good soil. Claude W. Grow, 789 Waterman Ave., Detroit, Mich.

TO SETTLE ESTATE, will sell 160-acre farm in Cass County. Good buildings, 30-acre woodlot. Mrs. Wm. Vanness, Niles, Michigan.

FOR SALE—Michigan Farm, Tuscola County, 80. Write owner, Box 3, Millington, Mich.

WANTED FARMS

EXCHANGE—Equity in six apartment, stove heated, brick building, rental \$220 per month. Want farm. Peter Petersen, 2032 Cleveland, Chicago, Ill.

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

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Calhoun Co., Jan. 13.—The farmers in this locality are busy with chores. We have about four inches of snow on the ground. A small amount of stock is on feed. Corn husking is about done. Our hay crop was a failure, and a shortage of feed is likely. Wheat brings \$1.84; corn, 75c; potatoes, \$2.00; eggs, 40c; butter, 45c. About twenty-five per cent of the farmers here are interested in radios.—J. E. H.

Newaygo Co., Jan. 14.—The condition of farmers, as a whole, is much brighter. Beans helped out in this section. Taxes are out of proportion to the farmer's income. There are fourteen inches of snow. Live stock is in fine condition, and the usual amount is on feed. Red kidney beans bring \$8, and pea beans \$4.50; potatoes, \$2@2.25; eggs, 35c; butter-fat, 48c; dressed hogs, 15c. Roads have been opened for cars thus far; the weather is unusually cold. Feed is rather scarce.—S. R. A.

Osceola Co., Jan. 13.—Winter is on in full blast, having at least two feet of snow. Roads are in good condition, and auto traffic continues. Live stock is in good condition. On account of moisture, corn is not keeping well. Potatoes bring \$2 a bushel, with most farmers holding for better prices. Cream, milk, and eggs are being sold. Many farmers have radios, and are able to get stations as far as Florida.

HAY AND STRAW

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

MISCELLANEOUS

PEDIGREE SILVER BLACK FOXES. Let us supply your foundation stock, fifteen years in the fox business. Reasonable prices, time payments. Stamp for particulars. Valley Silver Fox Farm, St. Stephen, N. B., Canada.

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.

PAINT AT 40% DISCOUNT—standard quality. Write for details. Douglas, 214 Philadelphia, Alma, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

ROOMING HOUSE—East Lansing, good income, 10 rooms central location near campus, lot 66x144, offered at bargain, owner leaving. F. B. McKibbin Co., 119 W. Allegan, Lansing.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED seed corn and oats. Clement's white cap yellow dent, and Duncan's yellow dent. First-dried, on racks, ear-tested and germination guaranteed. From high-yielding stock. Registered and Certified Worthy oats, a stiff straw and high-yielding variety, developed by the Michigan State College. All seeds grown under inspection of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. Michigan's largest producer of seed corn. Paul C. Clement, Britton, Michigan.

GUARANTEED Progressive Everbearing Strawberry Plants, \$1 Hundred, \$8 Thousand. Cumberland Blackcaps, \$1 Hundred, \$8 Thousand. F. O. B. Allegan. Satisfied customers last 7 years. Fuch's Berry Nursery, Box 123, Allegan, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—"CERTIFIED" Cuthbert Raspberry Plants, \$30 per 1000. Get your orders in early. Andrew J. Barrett, R. 1, Edmore, Mich.

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

PET STOCK

FOR SALE—English Shetland pups 8 weeks old from my own heel-driving cow dogs. All females \$4 apiece. Earl White, Live Stock Dealer, Arcade, N. Y.

RAT TERRIERS, fox terriers, police pups. Illustrated lists 10c. Pete Slater, BLP, Pana, Ill.

WHITE COLLIES—Natural Heelers, at farmer's prices. J. E. Hegner, Reed City, Mich.

TOBACCO

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10, \$2.50. Smoking, 5, \$1.25; 10, \$2. Mild, 10, \$1.50. Pay when received. F. Gupton, Bardwell, Ky.

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

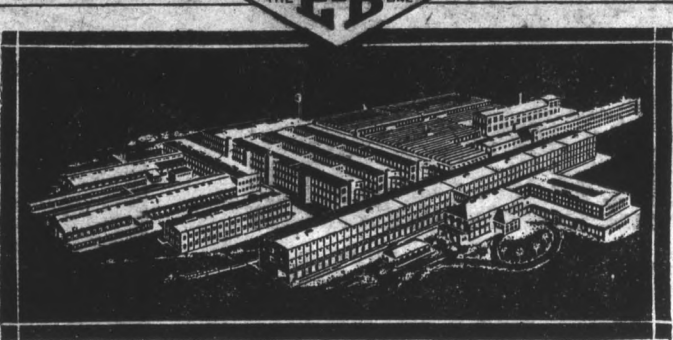
POULTRY

SUNRISE FARM White Leghorns are making names for themselves in leading Egg Contests. Watch our pens at Oklahoma, Texas, Washington, New York, Maryland, Connecticut, and Michigan. On our farm we are hatching 1,000 layers, and last season raised 4,200 wing-banded, individually pedigreed chicks. Now offering cockerels individually pedigreed, with dam's records from 200 to 304 eggs. Baby chicks of known breeding after Feb. 22 at reasonable prices. Write for our booklet. Of course, we are Michigan State Accredited. W. S. Hannah & Son, R. 10, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

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.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—From hens with official Records 207 to 298 back of them. \$5.00 and \$7.00 each on approval. Also chicks and eggs. G. Caball, Hudsonville, Mich.

BUSINESS THE E-B LINE FOUNDED 1852



Low Repair Costs—Real Service

Just think—less than a dollar a year is the average repair upkeep cost for an E-B Spreader! That is the figure shown by recent analysis of over 20,000 E-B Spreaders in service.

You couldn't want more convincing proof than this of the quality of E-B machines. But this remarkable record also tells another story, equally as important, about the problem of securing repairs. All E-B machines are built to give long, satisfactory

service at a minimum cost in upkeep. And all the repairs needed for these durable tools are quickly supplied by our many dealers, transfer agents and branch houses. Any of your needs in this respect are as much our interest as yours.

Any good local dealer can get repairs quickly on any E-B machine from our nearest branch house, transfer point or direct from the factory at Rockford.

"Good Equipment Makes a Good Farmer Better"

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Rockford, Ill., Peoria, Ill., Harrisburg, N.Y., Auburn, N.Y., Salisbury, N.C., Minneapolis, Minn., Fargo, N.D., Sioux Falls, S.D., Omaha, Neb., Des Moines, Ia., Kansas City, Mo., Oklahoma City, Okla., Dallas, Tex., Amarillo, Tex., Regina, Sask.

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THIS COUPON

RED MAN THE MILD MELLOW CHEW

TOP PRICES PAID for fryers or broilers weighing 1 1/2 to 2 1/2 lbs. Ship today. East Coast Poultry Co., 1300 Division St., Detroit, 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.

TURKEN—Half Turkey, Half Chicken. Good layers. Eggs, Males For Sale, Turken Home, Fayette, Iowa, and Dodgeville, Wisconsin.

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

CHOICE BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS, \$5.00 each. Hatching eggs, \$10 per 100. J. E. Seckinger, Manchester, Mich.

PURE-BRED Ringlet Barred Rock Cockerels, choice birds, \$5 to \$15. H. C. Christiansen, Clinton, Mich.

LARGE THOROUGHBRED TOULOUSE GESE \$4. Ganders \$5. D. L. McAvoy, Laingsburg, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

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

BRED TO LAY—Barred Rocks and Pure Hanson White Leghorn chicks and eggs. Stock blood tested three years. Catalogue free. Michigan Accredited. Aseltine Poultry Farm, 1827 Belden Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

ENG. W. LEG. CHICKS—Guaranteed, pure-bred Eng. W. Leg. Chicks, direct from our M. A. C. Demonstration Farm at extremely low prices, only 11c each in lots of 500. Send for circular. Model Poultry Farm R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

SELECTED CHICKS from flocks carefully culled for production, standard and health. Twelve leading breeds at living prices. First hatch March 8. Write for catalogue, Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

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

WHITE ROCKS—Chicks and Eggs from State Accredited and Blood-tested Stock. Mrs. Lois Holcomb, North Adams, Michigan.

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

BABY CHICKS from ideal flocks, culled for 200 and 300-egg hens. Write us before buying. Farmrange Chick Hatchery, Charlotte, Michigan.

THOROUGHBRED BABY CHIX—White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Leghorns. Mrs. Grace Milliken, Fenton, Mich.

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

TURKEYS

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

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

TURKEYS—Pure-bred Bronze, vigorous birds, choice stock. Order early. Mrs. Charles Boone, R. No. 5, Traverse City, Mich.

BRONZE TURKEYS, Toulouse Geese, Guinea, Beagle dog eight months old. Write. M. B. Noble, Salina, Mich.

CONTROL THE CORN BORER with White Holland turkeys. I have the best. Also Toulouse Geese. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

LARGE-BONED BOURBON RED TOMS. Archie Ives, Rockford, Mich.

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

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Toms, \$10 to \$12 apiece. Mrs. M. G. Mosher, Osseo, Mich.

FEW CHOICE HOLLAND TOMS, from 28 to 30 lbs., \$8.00 each. Leonard Norton, Three Rivers, Mich.

HELP WANTED

MAN AND WIFE—to operate dairy farm 6 miles from Pontiac. No objection to small family; good living quarters. Must have best references. Address, Box 231, Michigan Farmer.

SINGLE MAN—good hand milker for general dairy work. Fairgrieve Farm, 5 miles west of South Lyon, Mich.

WANTED—Man for farm. Must understand dairy work and be dependable. State wages. Farm located in Oakland County. Apply Box 241, Michigan Farmer.

AGENTS WANTED

WE PAY \$200 MONTHLY SALARY, furnish car and expenses to introduce our guaranteed poultry and stock powders, cleaner, etc. Bigler Company X 883, Springfield, Illinois.

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

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

Olde Tan Harness

Finished in Black Only
Made in 10 Styles

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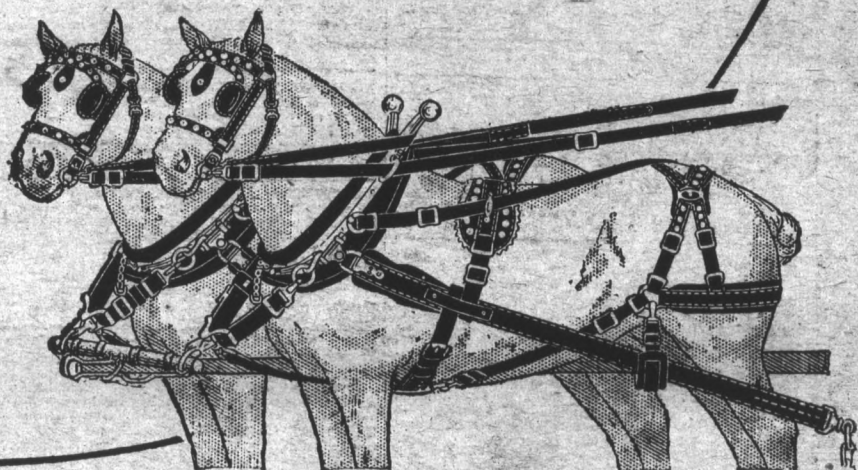
METAL TUBE
WITH METAL
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est Wear and Strain!



Don't Pay for 4 Months!

We will ship you an Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal harness and you need not pay us a cent for 4 months. 30 days' free trial—returnable at our expense.

See above how metal-to-metal makes a harness wear longer. No leather can wear until metal wears through first.

This construction is carried out in every part of the Olde Tan Metal-to-Metal

"If I Were to Buy 100 More Sets, They Would All Be Olde Tan"

That's what Lewis Hunter, of Prescott, Kansas, writes. And he adds: "My work is most trying on harness such as logging and strip pit work. In my 3 1/2 years of use, I have not been out a cent for repairs and my harness still looks like new. I bought another make at the same time of a local harness shop and they are now pretty well shot to pieces."

"Not One Penny for Repairs"

Olde Tan has been in use 5 days a week on the same team ever since I bought it. I have used it nearly two years and have not paid out a penny for repairs. I bought another make of harness the year before I bought one from you, and it went to pieces, so I had to do something.—Clyde Mellinger, LaGrange, Ind.

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My Dad bought a set of harness from you and we use them on a team of colts. The harness has already gone through three runaways. One of them with a corn binder, and there was nothing left of it, as they cut off three fence-posts and four telephone poles! We have proof that nothing ripped or tore on the harness! —C. W. Schutte, Elgin, Ill.

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