

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
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Contest
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Believing that better fenced farms are worth more money and make more money for their owners, we also want the opinion of farmers on this important subject so we are offering 75 cash prizes for the best letters or stories about "The advantages of a well-fenced farm." Anybody may enter contest who lives on or owns a farm—Closes April 5, 1926.

75
Cash
Prizes

Rules of Contest

- [1] First write for free contest blank which describes the contest in full.
- [2] The 75 prize winners will be those who write the best and most complete set of ideas on "The advantages of a well-fenced farm."
- [3] Story should not exceed 750 words in length.
- [4] Your contest blank must be filled out and mailed not later than April 5, 1926.
- [5] Cash prizes will be awarded by the Keystone Steel & Wire Co. to those 75 contestants selected by the Bradley Polytechnic Institute and prominent agricultural authorities. The best story will receive the first prize of \$500.00; the second best will receive the \$250.00 prize and so on up to the 75th prize.

List of Cash Prizes

1st Cash Prize (Capital)	\$500.00
2nd Cash Prize	250.00
3rd Cash Prize	150.00

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5th Cash Prize	75.00
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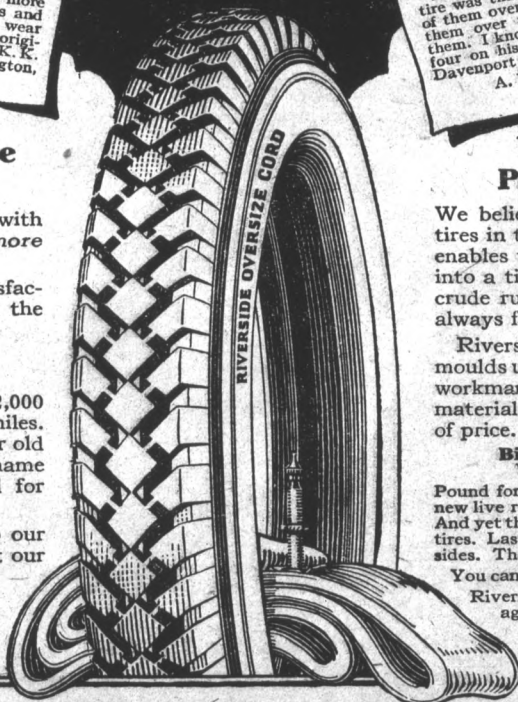
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News of the Week

Dean William Smyser, of the Ohio Wesleyan University, has predicted that within five years, men will be going to college to study home-making.

The work on a sixty-five-story building, which will be eight feet taller than the Woolworth Building, was recently started at 122nd Street and Broadway, New York. It will be the largest building in the world.

Governor Groesbeck has announced that he will call a special session of the state legislature to consider highway finances and other important matters.

Colonel William Mitchell, who has been prominent because of his criticism of the war department's aviation activities, has resigned from the U. S. air service.

Viscount T. Kato, the premier of Japan, died at Tokio of influenza.

The United States Senate favored this country entering the world court, by a vote of seventy-six to seventeen.

Rifle practice and military training by high school girls in Chicago, has brought a protest from Mrs. Johanna Gregg, a member of the board of education.

Michigan poultry raisers are appealing to congress for help to get hard coal for use in the hatcheries.

The twenty-fifth anniversary of the death of Giuseppe Verdi, the great Italian operatic composer, was generally observed throughout Italy.

The general council of the Trade Union Congress of London, accepted from the Dowager Countess of Warwick, her gift of her Essex estate, with one thousand acres for a trade union college.

All efforts to come to an agreement in the anthracite strike have been of no avail.

Dr. D. T. MacDougal, director of the Carnegie Institute laboratories for plant physiology at Tucson, Arizona, has produced a living cell through science. It absorbs food and chemicals as plants do.

The Ford Motor Company has just finished the delivery of 10,000 tractors to the Soviet government of Russia.

A second-hand dealer, of Ottawa, Kansas, recently purchased a sofa from a home in which seven girls were reared, courted, and married. When he took the sofa apart, he found forty-seven hairpins, forty-six buttons, three moustache combs, thirteen needles, eight cigarettes, five photographs, 217 pins, some grains of coffee, six pocket knives, fifteen poker chips, a vial of headache tablets, thirty-four lumps of chewing gum, nine toothpicks, and four buttonhooks.

Dr. C. C. Francis, in a talk before the retail milliners of New York, said that the small hats women are wearing, are causing squinting, and squinting causes wrinkles. He felt sure that larger-brimmed hats would become popular on that account.

Helen Wills, the high school girl who is champion woman tennis player of the United States, has won every match she has played in France, and is now ready to go after the French championship.

The aurora borealis, or the northern lights, considerably crippled telephone and telegraph service in the United States recently, because of its electrical influence.

The Haugen bill, to establish a co-operating marketing division in the Federal Department of Agriculture, was passed by the house of representatives.

Detroit radio fans tuned in on London, Vienna, and Buenos Aires during International Radio Week.

Dr. A. D. Lagenour, a Texas astronomer, says that three gigantic spots are visible on the sun through smoked glasses. The largest spot is said to be over fifty thousand miles in diameter.

The Studebaker business was established in South Bend, Indiana, in 1852, with a capital of \$68 and two forges. The first vehicle built gave forty-three years' service.

The American Federation of Labor has joined other organizations against prohibition, in efforts to get congress to modify the present law.

A request for ten Bibles was forwarded to the Society of the Gideons, an organization of Christian traveling men, by "Hotel Hoosgow," the jail in Cleveland, Ohio.

The Prince of Wales, who is an expert horseman, fell from his horse recently and broke his collar bone.

The storm we experienced last week proved to be, on the Atlantic ocean, the worst storm in recent history.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVI

MICHIGAN FARMER

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER VI

Save the Foundation

In Our Present Agricultural Dilemma We Must Watch Our Step

By M.W. Kelly

ANY scheme to relieve farm depression without providing means of preventing a huge surplus from accumulating, is not based upon the correct principles. So long as the farmer keeps ahead of the demands of the consumers, prices cannot advance with the prices of other commodities which do not suffer from an over-supply at certain times.

This fact is generally understood, yet most of the remedies that are prescribed fail to provide means for preventing this surplus coming on the markets. Cooperation may eventually work wonders in keeping this surplus off the markets; but, at best, it will be a long time before farmers can agree on any sensible plan of cooperation that will accomplish the desired results.

Price-fixing by the government would have its dangers. It must be backed by authority to limit the acreage of certain crops and the production of live stock. Otherwise it would only aggravate present conditions by creating a still greater surplus to handle. It is a question in the minds of most students of the problem whether or not the rank and file of farmers would be in favor of having the federal or state governments dictate their agricultural policy.

The situation could be improved in many respects if the government would aid the farmers in exporting as much as possible of the surplus, thus helping to improve condition on the home markets. This policy, however, if carried too far would, undoubtedly, prove a hardship to the consuming public, especially if we faced a world shortage of food products. It is important that these problems be given due attention in any plan to relieve us of a surplus.

To permanently cure an organic weakness of long standing, it is neces-

sary to remove the cause. This is a factor that seems to have been overlooked by those who have been active in prescribing for the farmer's ills. We are not producing too much; we are, however, producing more of some things on our farms than our home markets can assimilate, and neglecting other things that could be made to yield satisfactory returns. The lesson is plain. If our farm leaders and farm organizations would direct their efforts to encouraging farmers to produce some of the food products, fabrics, and building materials now being imported in large quantities; it would take up the slack in certain lines and enable us to operate our farms at greater capacity more months during the year. Such an increase in farm production would afford industries a better market for their products and make it possible for farmers to increase their business at higher price levels.

At the end of the war many manufacturing plants faced the same problem of finding new markets or changing their line of products. It was necessary to hold their fine organizations together. By working out their problem along these lines, they suffered but slight loss of business or depreciation of plants, and some have found better sales for their products than they ever had before. Farmers have gone on blindly heaping up an enormous surplus of staple products and given no attention whatever to developing new lines to remove the pressure or take up the slack. Labor has left the farm for the industries; farmer's economic position has been weakened; the value of property has depreciated until our credit is impaired.

If some of our agricultural efforts could be directed toward producing staple necessities which our people are now importing from abroad, and which

could be produced profitably at home, it would add to the prosperity and comfort of both farmers and consumers. Such well-directed production would add to the income of the farmer and stabilize markets for the reception of products now produced in too large volume. Among the crops and products that could be produced profitably on our farms without competing seriously with the crops now being produced too abundantly, are sugar, flax, forest products, seed crops, nuts, vegetable oils, and medicinal plants.

Among the domestic animals the sheep could be used as a means of converting large quantities of roughage and grain crops into profitable commodities. Here we are meeting world competition in the production of wool, but mutton raising can be made profitable. I am not mentioning sheep farming as a profitable undertaking if conducted as an exclusive business, but to be developed as a new market for our feed crops, and to be used as a lever to increase or decrease the production of our meat or dairy products without closing down our plants. If every farmer would keep four good sheep in place of every poor cow in his herd, it would take up the slack in the production of milk and its products, and make the remaining cows profitable.

I mention sheep as being used as a lever to balance animal husbandry, because the more our farmers abandon stock raising and turn to crop production for market, the more our market problems are intensified. The important crops produced in this country are not food for human beings so much as food for animals. Animals, not humans, eat the forage, corn, oats, barley, rye, hay, straw, and wheat by-products. Seventy per cent of our

(Continued on page 182).



The Agricultural Situation is a Matter that is Discussed Everywhere.

We Call Our Ice Boat "Nosey"--

My Goodness How She Runs!

By Harv Hess

LAST winter I read a lot in the papers about a fish from Finland named Paavo Nurmi who was known as the highest, widest and handsomest of steppers—the fastest thing moving on a cinder path. They said that boy could pick 'em up and lay 'em down so fast it would make you dizzy to watch him, and he has broken more records than the Victor Talking Machine Co. I'd like nothing better than to get this baby to strut his stuff before the Ironton Athletic Assasination, of which I am president, secretary, and audience. I love to watch a good runner, except in one of my silk socks.

With a Finlander leading the field in running events; with the Scandinavians excelling on skis; with the Hollanders capturing most of the skating honors, why, it begins to look like the boys from the northern localities were speedier, and maybe the reason is that they early acquire the habit of moving lively to keep warm.

Up here in Snow Man's Land, where even the colors are fast, we've got an outfit that can step a mile in five degrees below nothing minus, and if you

don't believe it, come on up some breezy afternoon and we'll treat you to a real thrill. If Paul Revere had only had one in the fiscal year of 1775, Longfellow's celebrated poem would have been as flat as an apartment.

By this time, I suppose you are simply dying with curiosity to know what this mile-eater is and, to end your breathless suspense, I'm going to tell you. It's an ice boat. Now don't get cold feet, but read on.

The way I happened to get acquainted with one was through a neighbor whom we'll have to call Sall, as that happens to be his name, and he has charge of the ferry that operates between the shores of our beautiful, but wet, lake. Having handled fairies for the past twenty years, he's used to fast company, so he buys one of these ice boats. (He blew his money). The night following this purchase we had them down for supper. Oh, we ain't so slow! However, nothing was said about ice boats until we trotted out the ice cream, the dessert made by

cranks, and I thought it a good time to open the subject.

"Sam," says I, "I vaulted into the bank down town today to try and get a mortgage renewed, and somebody was telling me you had bought an ice boat."

"It must have been the teller," says he, without batting an eye.

"Yeh, I guess so; but what's the matter, can't you go fast enough in your car?" I asked.

"Sure; but riding in an auto is so much more dangerous and expensive. Now, with one of these ice boats, if you're clicking off eighty miles an hour, you don't need to be scared of hitting the ditch or another machine, and you ain't ever bothered with the dust—"

"But, Sam, ain't you afraid you'll hit a hole some time and get a good icing?" I interrupts.

"Not on an ice boat. You don't stay in one place long enough to sink. All you got to do is hold the tiller, lay back, hang on and take the air. And,

did you ever stop to think, you can go one hundred miles on nothing?"

"You mean 'in' nothing, don't you, Sam?"

"No, I mean 'on.' I don't need gas, tires, crankcase service, or alcohol. Just wind, and mighty little of that. They're cheaper to run than a canoe."

"Listen," he goes on, "I'm going to take a little spin tomorrow if there's a breeze and, if you folks will come down, I'll give you a real outing."

So the next afternoon we ankled down to where Sam had his Twentieth Century Limited anchored. It wasn't anchored. That's one nice thing about one. You don't have to have a dock to smash up trying to land, or a buoy to go around four or five times before you can grab it. You can simply stop any place you want to and get out and walk.

I had never seen an ice boat closer than a photograph and, honestly, when I looked it over I wanted to bust right out laughing. If an outfit like that can be called a boat, then a handcar is a Pullman. I've seen gravy boats

(Continued on page 166).

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXVI

NUMBER SIX

DETROIT, FEBRUARY 6, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

What
Farmers
Want

WHAT the rank and file of American farmers want is an even break, or, in the words of Roosevelt—"A square deal." They are not seeking class legislation or special favors. They do seek, and with good cause, to see an end to class discrimination against farmers by the federal government.

This country is definitely committed to the policy of maintaining a protective tariff for the benefit of our domestic industries and workmen. Theoretically, this tariff protects American farmers, as well as other business men and workmen. Actually, in many cases, it does nothing of the kind. In every case, where there is production of any foodstuff in excess of the domestic demand, the tariff is inoperative and its benefit to the producer is nil. The surplus product must of necessity be sold in the world market at the world price, which fixes the price for the entire season's product at the world price, less the cost of transportation and handling, to the grower, who, in turn is obliged to pay a protected, American price for the goods he buys.

Senator Capper has well said that the farmers of the middle west are getting not a little tired of this kind of tariff law. They are seeking legislation which will give them an even break with the operators of, and workmen in, other industries. This is what the farmers of the central west were aiming at in the McNary-Haugen bill, which failed of passage in congress. This is what they are trying to get through the advocacy of an export corporation, under government control, to handle the exportable surplus of our major farm products. They want an American price for their products which is comparable with the American price fixed for the products which

they must buy, through the operation of the tariff law.

If American farmers could control production to meet our needs for consumption, there would be no such problem. The tariff on wheat, for example, would then operate in their favor, and the same would be true of most other products. But this is impractical, not alone because of their number, their lack of organization, their location, etc., but also because of the uncontrollable factor of climatic conditions which affects production so greatly. If, then, this seemingly entirely fair, and wholly desirable result is to be attained, it must be done by some artificial means of price control other than the tariff.

Most economists and, we believe, a majority of thinking people are opposed to arbitrary government price-fixing. It is probable that the provision for fixing an arbitrary base price operated for the defeat of the McNary-Haugen bill more strongly than any other single factor. It provided for the fixing of prices on the basis of ancient price history. On the other hand, the tariff fixes, within fair limits of trade completion, an American price on the basis of current world price history, on those products which are in actual practice affected by it.

To coordinate with this fact, the fairest measure to give farmers an even break in this respect should operate in like manner. The most simple method of bringing this about would be through the payment of an export bounty on these surplus products which would approximate the difference between American and European production costs, which is the principle on which tariff rates are fixed. This plan has ardent advocates but its adoption is not as simple as its statement, for several reasons which will be discussed in a future comment.

Another possible method of accomplishing the desired result is through the proposed medium of an export corporation through the adoption of some modification of the McNary-Haugen plan, which mid-western farmers are now advocating. This and other proposals for farm "relief" legislation will also be discussed in future comments.

A Suggestion
to
Dairymen

ON another page of this issue a suggestion has been made which we believe ought to have the careful consideration of dairy farmers. The suggestion is that these men could materially improve their business of producing and marketing dairy products by replacing every poor cow with four good sheep. The basis of this suggestion is, that one can make profits producing meat at present feed and mutton prices.

The position taken by this writer seems sound. It has the support of the practical farmer, as well as the student of economics who is ever urging the elimination of unnecessary production costs. More efficient cows would serve such an end. Further, the balance in the farm program could be maintained as between live stock and crops by following the suggestion.

A few sheep can be economically kept on the average farm. They mean comparatively little care; these animals consume much that otherwise would remain unmarketed; they are excellent weed scavengers; finally in the heart of the lover of animals, the sheep always has a warm spot. We commend this suggestion to those who may be in a position to profit by it.

The
Roadside
Market

A GREAT change has been wrought during the past twenty-five years through the improvement in transportation. The automobile has been the great factor in these changes. It has taken country people to the city, and city people to the country. Because of this, a new

phase of marketing has developed—the roadside market.

As with Topsy, the roadside market just "grewed," because the opportunity was there for it to grow. Now the roadside market has become such a factor that laws may be needed to regulate it.

There is a growing sentiment among farmers that there is need for state inspection and supervision of these markets in order to protect the customers, as well as those who are running them legitimately.

Roadside markets have been successful, otherwise they would not be so popular. But their success, like the success of anything else, has caused unscrupulous ones to engage in the business. The business done at such places reflects upon all roadside markets, and causes loss to buyers.

It has been suggested that these markets be licensed and inspected. Would this be advantageous? The opinion of those who have had experiences with such markets would be appreciated. Give us any ideas you may have on this subject.

Better
Than
Florida

WE are speaking of Michigan. The position of this state, from the standpoint of being a national playground, is more advantageous than is that of the much-talked-of-commonwealth, Florida.

We are nearer folks. Michigan has within the ordinary resorting radius fully forty million people. The southern state could probably claim half this number, or less.

But we have an even greater advantage. Michigan is available for playing in the summer time, when thousands and millions of city people plan to take their outings. Conservatively estimated, seventy-five per cent of our population desire their play-time during the warm months of the year. Florida must choose her winter-resort patrons from the other twenty-five per cent.

This all means that in a resort way, Michigan is going to grow. Some may like it, and some may not; but, no matter what the attitude of mind, it is coming to pass, and that more quickly than we can imagine.

The thing for farmers to do is to recognize, in adopting farm plans, that we are in a great resort area. This playground business, for short periods, brings millions of extra consumers within the borders of our state. Is there any possible way in which this fact can be made an agricultural asset—a chance or opportunity for individual farmers to improve their economic conditions?

Cost
of
Education

THERE is no doubt that the cost of education has advanced considerably—most farmers who pay taxes realize this. However, rural school education has not increased in cost as much as education in the city has, unless it be in those sections where there are consolidated schools.

Figures indicate that the average American city now spends \$12.87 per capita for education, while in 1903 it spent only \$3.86. These figures also show that the cost of public education in the cities has increased during the same time from thirty-five to forty per cent of the total public expenditures.

Education is one of the greatest factors, if not the greatest, in the development of a good citizenship. It also gives the individual a broader view of life which enables him to get more out of life.

In this country's efforts toward a greater democracy; in fact, in the world's efforts toward that end, a better system of universal education is the real hope. In the days of monarchies, education was purposely kept from the great mass of people. Later it was given only to men, but now

women have equal advantages. The recent great influx of illiterate people from southern Europe has increased the need for extending educational advantages in order that American ideals be made a part of their lives.

These are among the things that have brought about the higher cost of education. They are worth the increased cost, for there is a satisfaction in coming in contact with people who know how to get the most out of life. Fundamentally, that is the purpose of education.

However, with these rapid changes, there probably has been much waste, in order to bring about the elimination of any waste, a special commission, consisting of Secretary of Commerce Hoover, Secretary of Interior Work, and Dr. Frank Ballou, has been appointed. The duties of this committee is to make an investigation and to study means and methods of securing better returns from the nation's two billion dollar annual bill for public school education.

Consequences

YOU know there's lots o' advantages about not knowin' anythin' about somethin'. Then, if you try ta find out, you find lots about it that most folkses don't know.

Now, the other day my friend, the professor, says the word consequences. I didn't know who or what he was talkin' about, so I investigated.

Well, now I figure, that is, my conclusions is, that consequences is like a disease, it's the result o' somethin'. Like when you're sick you're takin' the consequences o' doin' somethin' what made you sick. Folkses don't get sick by chance; the littul draft you was in, or the wet feet, ain't the real cause o' the sickness. It's



maybe what you have been eatin', drinkin' or breathin', what made you sick.

But sicknesses and consequences is lots alike. We think a whole lot about the sickness or the consequences, 'cause they're uncomfortable, but the causes is more necessary ta notice.

We folkses hate ta suffer the consequences o' our actshuns, but if it wasn't fer consequences most o' us'd be runnin' wild. It's consequences what makes us do the right thing. The only fault I gotta find about consequences is, that sometimes they don't come soon enough after the cause. It's like bein' spanked a year after doin' somethin' wrong. If the consequences come after the cause, it's easier to know what the cause is.

We hear so much about "sufferin' the consequences" or "takin' the consequences," that consequences is mostly thought ta be somethin' disagreeable. Well, it ain't always—you've simply gotta take the consequences o' good and right actshuns, of hard work, and etc. Of course, it ain't hard ta take them kind o' consequences, but it'd be kinda hard not ta take them, 'cause a fellow wouldn't get no reward fer doin' the right thing. That'd be kinda discouragin'. But there's always some kinda reward, even if it ain't the kind you're lookin' fer.

I kinda figure that if I look out fer the causes, the consequences will take care o' themselves. Fer inst. Sofie is always yellin' at me about workin'; well, I know too much hard work ain't good, and I don't want ta suffer the consequences o' overdoin', so I'm lookin' careful after doin' anythin' what might cause it. HY SYCKLE.

The house agricultural committee will begin hearings on the surplus disposal bills, of which there are many, as soon as the Iowa people are able to reach a decision as to just what form of legislation they want.

Oxford Club Does Things

Officers Plan Worth While Programs

By Lee Noble

THE North Oxford Farmers' Club was organized in December, 1926, for the purpose of creating a better and more worth while community. The preamble to the Constitution states that anyone interested in agriculture and its problems, is eligible to join on a family basis of \$2.00 per year.

Our club is naturally bound, more or less, by the school district, although we have members in Lapeer county, as well as in the village of Oxford.

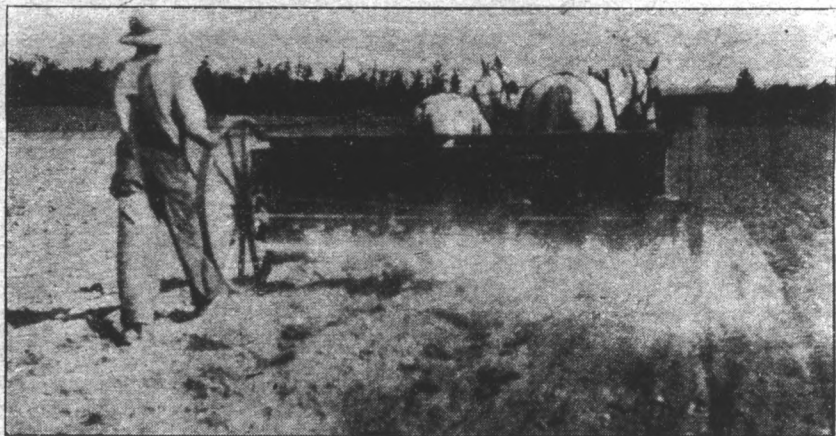
We meet once a month at the homes of members as their names appear on the roll. At each meeting there is a pot-luck dinner or supper, then a business meeting, followed by a program arranged by a man and a woman whom we term as "lecturers," and who are elected annually, the same as the president, vice-president, and the secretary-treasurer.

At the business session we discuss the needs of the community, which in-

some of our members make such arrangements, and most everyone goes—grandfather, grandmother, and the "kids," which are parked on the sidelines when tired out. We always have the quadrille, rye-waltz, schottische, heel-and-toe polka, and sometimes money-musk and the Virginia reel. We have our own orchestra and a couple of old-time "fiddlers," who take turns on the piano or other stringed instruments. If Henry had known about our "old-timers" he could have saved some expense in bringing "Uncle Mellie Dunham" all the way from Maine.

Our program consists of singing, debates, games, spelling bees, and music, with sometimes speakers from "our town," as well as from the county seat town, and extension workers from our colleges. Our last program was given entirely by the junior members of the club, featuring the Junior Jazz Band, led by the girls' club leader.

We believe that the life and success



This Man Says a Little Lime or Fertilizer Added to Well-tilled Land Reduces the Bushel or Ton Cost of Growing Crops.

variably results in the appointment of a committee to work out and put the project across.

Some of our more important activities are promoting picnics, socials, tours, volley and base ball games, (and, by the way, Mr. Editor, if you know of any community in this grand old state of ours who think they can play volley ball, and who are genuine "hay-seeds," why, just take them on for us), good roads, better schools, institutes, and get-togethers with town folks as well as other nearby communities.

We sponsored the boys' and girls' club work. We were instrumental in securing a curb market at Pontiac. We organized Oxford's first milk local, and started the ball rolling for one of the best farm bureau local elevators in the state. We recently placed several farm magazines on the Oxford Christian Library table. At our last meeting our roads were named, and we are now making the signs (with the help of our boys' club), for spring erection at all crossroads. As you leave Oxford, on road M-69, which leads into the heart of our community, you will find a welcoming sign from the North Oxford Farmers' Club. We cooperate whenever possible with the grange, gleaners, and other farm and civic organizations. We have been gratified by the cooperation of other nearby farmers' clubs, such as the Addison, Oakwood, West Oxford, and Seymour Lake clubs, and have had the pleasure of often working with them in their community projects.

I wanted to mention that we also watch legislative affairs, both state and national, and do not hesitate to let them know when we are displeased with any proposed legislation. We are just about as fast in keeping quiet and omitting a word of encouragement to favorable "bills."

While we do not promote dances, as do some large city churches, often

of any club or organization depends upon having something worth while to do—a job, a vision—then working it out. Of course, it must include social and recreational diversions.

Because of the scarcity of hard coal, many of the chick hatcheries are using coke and other substitutes in their incubator stoves.

Kamala, a brownish powder obtained from a plant in India, has been found satisfactory for removing tapeworms from hens and turkeys.

Two species of European corn borer parasites have become established in infested regions of the great lakes region. It is hoped that they will become effective borer enemies and will assist in its control.

In order to affect more efficient marketing, the Muskegon Celery Growers' Association, and the Cooperative Celery Growers' of Muskegon, have merged into one organization, known as the Muskegon Celery Growers' Association.

The Michigan State Farm Bureau is asking its members for information regarding taxes paid on autos and gasoline during 1925. This information is desired in order for the farm bureau to take a definite stand in regard to road financing.

The Fremont Cooperative Produce Company will sell \$11,000 more stock to provide for more working capital. The association has made a very satisfactory growth during the year.

The 1926 National Dairy Show will be held in Detroit, October 9-16. It will likely be put on at the state fair grounds.



Give them the hardest work on the farm!

"U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are built to stand it



"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots are made with sturdy gray soles. The uppers are either red or black—knee to hip lengths.

RUGGED strength—and plenty of it—that's what farmers want when they buy all-rubber overshoes or boots.

"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are built strong—they're built for farmers and farm wear—made to stand months of kicking through ice, slush or mud in the barnyard and around the farm.

At each of the four points where wear is hardest—ankle, back of the heel, instep, sole—"U.S." Blue Ribbons are reinforced with from 4 to 11 layers of heavy fabric and tough rubber. Strain them—bend them—work them as hard as you please—they stand up!

Seventy-five years' experience in making rubber footwear is back of "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes. Every pair is built by master workmen—and built right.

Ask for "U.S." Blue Ribbons. It will pay you in comfort and wear!

United States Rubber Company

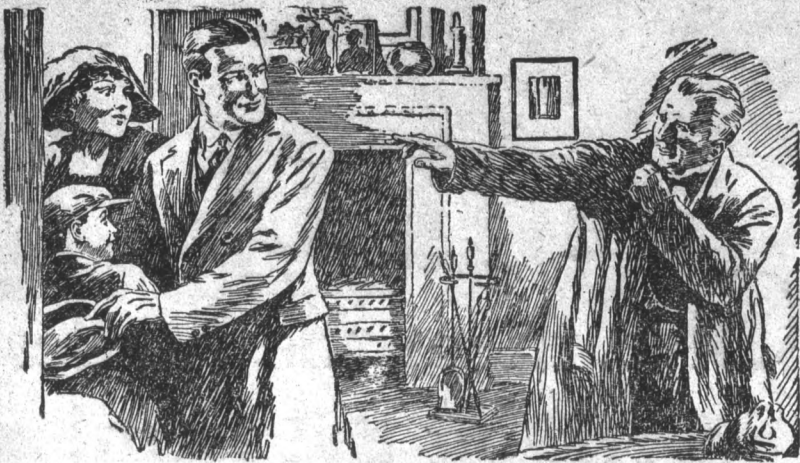


FIVE TIMES its length it stretches That's what a strip of rubber cut from any "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe will do.



Trade Mark

"U.S." Boots
Walrus
Arctic
Rubbers



Count me in on that!

Time was, as the elder generation will remember—and as the younger generation never will—when farm life seemed more than all work and less than no play. Today nobody with young ideas stays home when a few miles by the speedometer takes you to the motion picture theatre.

The farmer of years gone by might have been content to wear himself and his family out with all work and no play, but 1926 is a different story!

The motor car is part of that story, and good roads leading to better theatres showing Paramount Pictures are another—and the telephone, and radio, all bringing hints that there's a time to quit chores and come out of the kitchen.

Some families get away to Florida or California in winter, but it's a question whether they travel farther or get more excitement than those who see such motion pictures as *The Ten Commandments*, *A Kiss for Cinderella*, *Seven Keys to Baldpate*, *The Trouble with Wives*, *The Pony Express*, *The Ancient Highway* and the wonderful *Zane Grey* productions, *Wild Horse Mesa*, *The Vanishing American*, and many others.

By daylight or moonlight the road is open to the nearest theatre. There all the members of the family may sit together under the same spell of enchantment, refreshed by the wholesome flood of make-believe, light, music and laughter that not so very long ago was part of a world so very far away.

Personalities of Paramount and their Paramount Pictures



D. W. Griffith
is now directing Paramount Pictures. His first is "That Royle Girl," which will be coming to your theatre soon.



Lois Wilson
who appears in:
The Pony Express
The Thundering Herd
Welcome Home
Irish Luck



Zane Grey
who wrote
Wild Horse Mesa
The Border Legion

Bebe Daniels
who stars in

Lovers in Quarantine
Miss Bluebeard
The Crowded Hour
The Manicure Girl



Raymond Griffith
who stars in

Forty Winks
Paths to Paradise
A Regular Fellow
(He's a Prince)



Esther Ralston
who appears in

The Lucky Devil
The Best People



This name and trademark always lead you to the better pictures



Paramount Pictures

"If It's a Paramount Picture It's the Best Show in Town"

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
The Michigan Farmer

RUB-NO-MORE



New Free BOOK



LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

SEED CORN GETTING ATTENTION.

REPORTS from the middle west indicate that seed corn testing is a popular movement. Some poor corn is being found, testing fifty per cent or lower germination. One Iowa county has established a seed corn exchange. A seed corn survey located 5,000 bushels picked before the fall freezing weather, that is growing better than eighty per cent as it comes from the crib.

EGYPT HANDLES SURPLUS PROBLEM.

EGYPT has an effective way of handling the surplus crop problem. According to reports to the department of agriculture, a royal decree restricting cotton acreage in Egypt was promulgated recently. This decree prohibits all persons from cultivating in cotton during the year 1925, more than one-third of the land possessed. Certain exceptions are permitted, but in case cotton is planted on forbidden areas the plants will be uprooted by government officials and the owner subject to a fine.

GERMANY'S OUTLOOK UNFAVORABLE.

ECONOMIC conditions of Germany and other northern countries of Europe at the beginning of the new year, were not very favorable to the marketing of the products of American farms at present or in the near future, says Commissioner of Agriculture Schoenfeld in Berlin. German industry is greatly depressed, and German agriculture is suffering from low prices for farm products. This is affecting seriously conditions in the Scandinavian countries.

INVESTIGATE EFFICIENCY OF COOPERATIVE MARKETING.

LAST year the senate directed the federal trade commission to make an inquiry and report regarding the growth and importance of cooperative associations, including comparative costs of marketing and distribution, and the extent of interference with, and obstruction to, the formation and operation of cooperative marketing associations. This work has been assigned to the legal investigation division of the commission, and is actively proceeding. A series of conferences with large cooperative organizations in the middle west is being held this month, with Commissioner Thompson taking part.

The weather bureau is planning to use the airplane extensively in making

weather observations. It is said this will do away with the necessity of maintaining some of the field stations.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING BILL PASSES HOUSE.

THE house has passed the Haugen bill to establish a division of cooperative marketing in the bureau of agricultural economics, by a vote of 357 to three. This bill, which is known as the administration measure, carries an appropriation of \$225,000 for the first year's work of the new division. Its friends in the house made plain that it is not an emergency measure. It does not conflict with the surplus disposal scheme. Assurances are had that the senate will pass the bill at an early date.

Radio Briefs

Program of Station WKAR.

We hear much these days about shopping in an easy chair, and now the radio has made it possible to go to school in that same comfortable convenience. This interesting program of the Radio School WKAR, will be broadcast on 285.5 meters.

February 8.—7:00-7:15 p. m., bedtime stories; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school; 8:00-9:00 p. m., dance program.

February 9.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school.

February 10.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school; 8:00-9:00 p. m., musical program.

February 11.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school.

February 12.—7:00-7:15 p. m., nature study course; 7:15-8:00 p. m., farm radio school; 8:00-9:00 p. m., basketball game, M. S. C. vs. Earlham College.

Weather forecasts are broadcasted from Station WKAR every day at 12:00 o'clock noon, except Sunday, on which day the station is silent all day.

Germans Get Easy Marks.

The German post office department collects thirteen million marks a year from radio listeners, in the form of a radio license. That's three million dollars in real money. There are still a few free things in Free America, and radio is one of them. We only hope that congress doesn't get wind of the German system of raising money.

To Dry Damp Coils.

Should the coils in your radio set become damp, they can be "dehydrated" by placing a lighted electric light bulb inside the cabinet for a few hours. In case there is no electric current available, the drying can be done by placing a small dish filled with calcium chloride inside the cabinet. This absorbs moisture very rapidly.

Clover Seed Supply Serious

But Abundance of Good Alfalfa Can Be Had

THE supply of domestic-grown red clover seed is practically exhausted, and inferior and imported foreign seed is rolling in by the shipload. It is reported that during a recent three weeks' period, over 3,000,000 pounds of foreign red clover seed was unloaded at New York. Two million pounds of this imported foreign seed was consigned to the nearby states of Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, and Wisconsin.

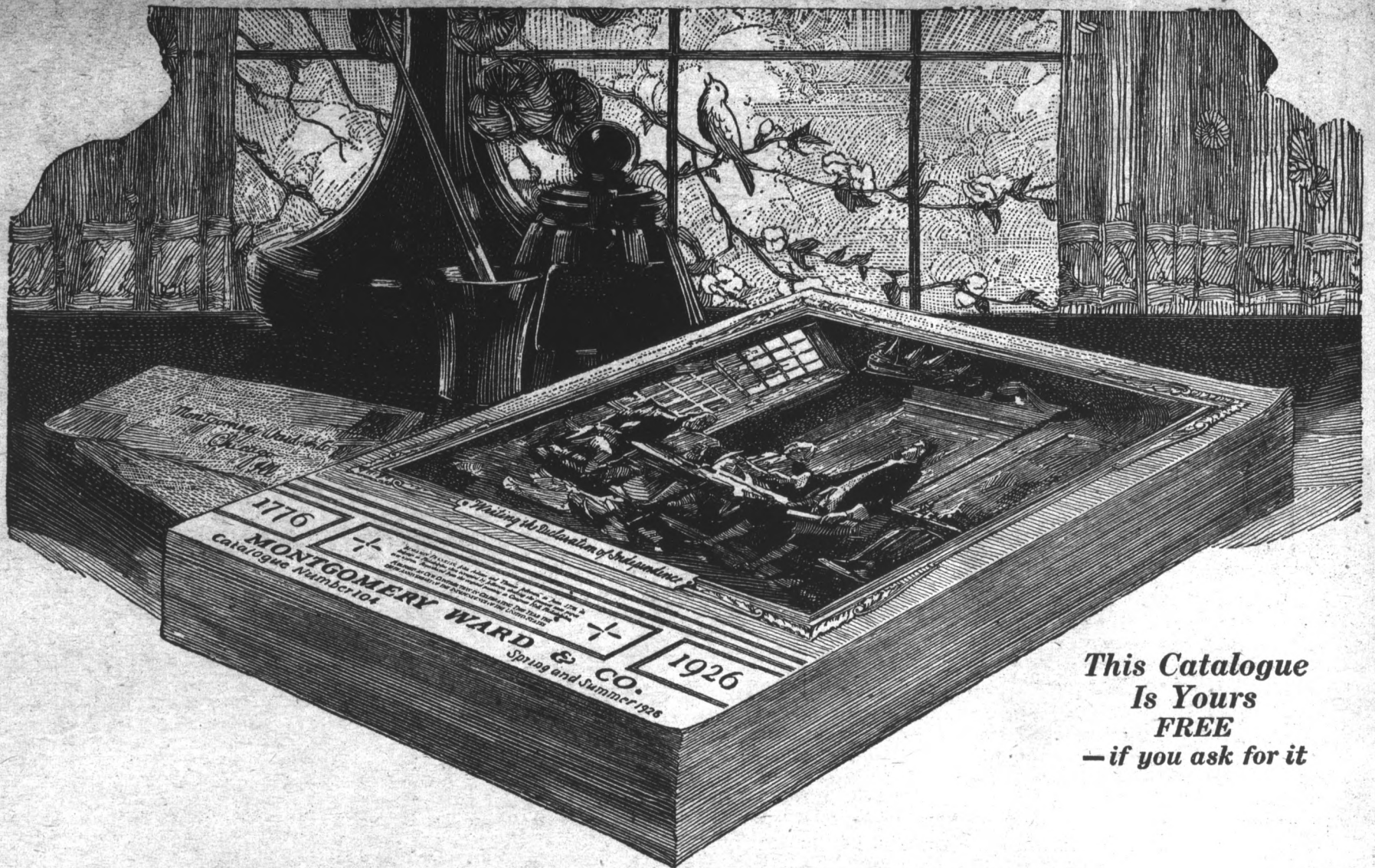
Will this foreign seed find its way into Michigan? Very likely some of it will; however, with an abundance of high-yielding adapted Ontario Variegated alfalfa seed available at a price of from \$3.00 to \$5.00 per bushel less than red clover seed is being quoted at, it is not likely that wide-awake Michigan farmers will purchase this foreign red clover seed.

Every indication points to next year

as the greatest alfalfa year Michigan ever experienced. During the prolonged drought of last summer, alfalfa demonstrated its yielding ability and extreme drought resistance as never before in the history of the state. This alone has interested many farmers in alfalfa. There are still other conditions that will influence the acreage of alfalfa sown this next season. As stated above, the supply of domestic or native grown red clover seed is very low. The price is high, ranging from \$20 to \$23 per bushel, while adapted, high-yielding Ontario Variegated alfalfa seed may be secured for from \$17 to \$18 per bushel.

Unfortunately not all of the alfalfa seed now being offered on the market is adapted to Michigan conditions. The alfalfa seed now being offered on the market is being secured

(Continued on page 164)



*This Catalogue
Is Yours
FREE
—if you ask for it*

Ward's New Spring Catalogue Is Now Ready for You

We say your Catalogue is now ready for YOU. And we mean exactly that.

Because this page is printed to offer you this book—and to give you Five Good Reasons why Ward's new Catalogue with its wonderful money-saving opportunities should be in your home this Spring.

Reason No. 1

A \$50 Saving in Cash May Just as Well be Yours

This year, yes, even in the first six months, there can be a cash saving of \$50.00 for you—if you write for this book—if you use this book—if you send all your orders to Ward's. Because—Every Ward price is a Money-Saving Price.

We used over \$60,000,000 in cash to secure these low prices for you. Cash always gets the lowest price. And buying in the largest quantities, by the car load, by the train load, yes, even contracting for the entire output of a factory, we are always able to secure a price that means a saving for you.

Reason No. 2

We Search the Markets of the Whole World

Our complete organization of buyers, our experts in all kinds of merchandise, go to every market in their search for the new thing, the

new pattern or design, for bigger bargains, or for better quality at the price.

All the year round we have buyers in Europe—the rubber for our tires comes direct from the Orient, we buy silk in Japan—we buy wherever and whenever we can secure the best bargains for you.

Reason No. 3

We never sacrifice Quality to make a low Price

At Ward's your satisfaction is our first thought always. Will this shoe, or this chair, or this stove give our customers complete satisfaction? That is the first thing. We never "cheapen" an article to make the price seem lower.

A low price at Ward's always is a *genuine* low price because it is never a low price made at the sacrifice of quality.

Reason No. 4

You Always Buy On Approval—at Ward's

Montgomery Ward & Co. published the first mail order guarantee: "Your money back if you ask for it." That was the Golden Rule policy upon which this business was established and which we have lived up to for fifty-four years.

This "deal as you would be dealt by" policy will govern every transaction with you. And furthermore, when you write to us or order from us, you can be sure that your orders and letters, your confidence and your

patronage are always appreciated at Montgomery Ward & Co.

Reason No. 5

The Proof of the Saving and Service we offer You

In the last four years twice as many families have commenced sending their orders to Ward's. The growth of Ward's, our success in pleasing our customers, in giving them sterling values, has made us hundreds of thousands of new friends.

The same opportunity for saving and satisfaction is now yours. We say to you—this new Spring Catalogue is yours free. But the next step must be yours. Send us your name on the coupon below and our complete Spring Catalogue will be sent you free.

Your orders are shipped within 24 hours

Your orders will be given immediate attention and shipped within 24 hours. That saves time. But besides, one of our seven big houses is near to you. Your letter reaches us quicker. Your goods go to you quicker. It is quicker and cheaper, and more satisfactory to send all your orders to Ward's.

TO MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., Dept. 37-H
Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul
Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth
(Mail this coupon to our house nearest you.)
Please mail my free copy of Montgomery Ward's complete Spring and Summer Catalogue.

Name.....
Local Address.....
Post Office.....
State.....

A copy of our Wall Paper Sample Book
will be sent you free if you are interested.
Shall we send you a copy?

Montgomery Ward & Co.

The Oldest Mail Order House is Today the Most Progressive

Baltimore Chicago Kansas City St. Paul Portland, Ore. Oakland, Calif. Fort Worth



GOLD SEAL

Look for the
Gold Seal

Gold Seal Short Boot
for all-round service.
Extra-heavy sole of
tough gray rubber.
Men's and boys' sizes.



Over Fifty Years of Top Value

NO matter what you
buy, you base your
purchase on value—

what you get for your dollar in terms of service or some other worth-while consideration. Price alone does not determine value—nor does quality alone decide it. The two combined, make value. When you get the best quality goods possible to buy, at the price you pay, then you are getting top value.

For over fifty years the Goodyear "Gold Seal" trade-mark has stood for top value in rubber footwear. No better rubber footwear at any price is obtainable than "Gold Seal." Yet "Gold Seal" goods are not high-priced.

If you want top value for your money, insist on getting "Gold Seal" rubber footwear. Look for the trade-mark on the goods. It is your assurance of extra-quality. "Gold Seal" boots, rubbers and overshoes are made for the entire family.

GOODYEAR RUBBER COMPANY
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Chicago, Ill., 31 S. Franklin Street
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St. Paul, Minn., 371-7 Sibley Street
Kansas City, Mo., 807 Baltimore Ave.
St. Louis, Mo., 1103 Washington Ave.
Portland, Ore., 61-7 Fourth Street
San Francisco, Cal., 539 Mission St.



Heavy Storm Rubber.
Full double gray sole.
Black upper, dull finish.
An excellent work rub-
ber. Sizes 6 to 13.

BOOTS • RUBBERS OVERSHOES

EDWARDS
SAVES
YOU
MONEY

ON METAL ROOFS

We own our own sheet mills, roll our own sheets, make them into high grade Reo Metal Shingles, Siding, Ceilings, and Roofings of type and style for every kind of building. Also Ready-Made Garages and Farm Buildings. We control every operation from the raw material to the finished roof, and we sell direct from our factories to the user. Not a dollar to divide with anybody but the customer! You get better values for less money.

OUTLAST THREE ORDINARY ROOFS

Edwards Metal Roofs are weather-proof, lightning-proof and fire-proof. Thousands of home owners take advantage of our offer every year. Ten thousand farmer friends are our best advertisement.

FREE
SAMPLES &
Roofing Book

Write today! Get our low prices and free samples. Save money, get better quality. Ask for Roofing Book No. 167 or for Garage Book.

THE EDWARDS MFG. CO.
217-267 Butler St.
Cincinnati, Ohio

MICHIGAN
Concrete
STAVE SILOS

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

Special Terms if you order Now!
Agents wanted in open territory.

MICHIGAN SILO COMPANY
135 Portage St. Kalamazoo, Mich.

Free Catalog in colors explains how you can save money on Farm Truck or Road Wagons, also steel or wood wheels to fit any running gear. Send for it today.

Electric Wheel Co.
39 Elm St., Quincy, Ill.

PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

Finely Pulverized High Calcium Limestone, either in bulk or bags. Highest grade sold in Michigan.

Campbell Stone Co., Indian River, Mich

College Exhibits Appeal

Farm Folks Get Much From Silent Messengers

REPLACE that old pump with a pressure water system, discard the old kerosene lamp, and install electricity, if finances permit; raise better seeds, poultry and fruit, and if you would be healthy, eat more of Michigan farmers' own wholesome products—milk, eggs, and fruit. That, in a sentence, sums up the program preached by the exhibits and demonstrations at the 1926 Farmers' Week. The number of farmers who "want to be shown" is always increasing, it would seem, for this year, as never before, the exhibits view with the programs for attracting interest.

Mechanical Attractions.

Most of the Farmers' Week visitors, on their arrival, gravitated to the agricultural building to register. The adventurous ones soon found the agricultural engineering exhibits in the laboratories on the first floor. Here they saw farm machinery galore—different makes of farm lighting plants, pressure systems, gas engines, septic tanks, and home conveniences. It was an ideal time to talk over with experts, that new lighting plant or water system, and many farmers took advantage of the opportunity.

Three features were entirely new and novel with the 1926 show. The first was a practical demonstration of the meaning of the term "horsepower," that vague power unit. Charts and set-ups were also presented, illustrating the meaning of "Watt" and "Kilo-watt," terms which farmers need to know, now that electricity is coming into use on Michigan farms. Some of the visitors had seen the dynamometer in use before at the summer fairs, but most of them had their first view of the truck dynamometer which was demonstrated on occasions during the week. Power farmers got a head full of tractor talk in the power house, where the college's tractor experts presided over their machines.

Dairy and Fruit Displays.

All the merits of dairy products, milk, cream, cheese, and butter, were appetizingly exploited on the second floor of the dairy building. Down stairs all of the commercial apparatus of the dairy was in operation. Milk was being cooled and bottled, ice cream being made, and cheese and butter in the various stages of production. The usual exhibit of cream separators of the last type also interested dairymen.

Believers in the old "apple a day" adage, after viewing the horticultural show, certainly must have concluded that there could be no more sickness in Michigan at least. Sixty bushels of apples isn't so much in a bin, but when they are all bright red ones and put on plates in one big room, they look like more. The horticultural show was held in the second story of the new horticultural building, and more than forty exhibitors competed for the \$1,000 prizes offered. On the first floor, directly below the fruit exhibits, was the new power grading machinery, which was kept going a good deal of the time. The large cold storage room, where many exhibitors had had their fruit stored since fall, created much interest, and the huge ice plant directly beneath was a subject of considerable inquiry and discussion. The greenhouses are directly back of the main building, and the farmers who inspected them were well rewarded by the flower and vegetable shows held there for the first time. Tomatoes, beets, parsnips, turnips, cucumbers, and lettuce, which are very much out of season just now in Michigan farmers' gardens were displayed by hothouse growers. Flowers of many different varieties were exhibited in a different section of the greenhouses. Most of the visiting horticulturists were willing to concede, after their inspection of the plant, that the new

Horticultural Building is about the best of its size in the United States.

Ideas For Poultrymen.

It was quite a distance from the Horticultural Building to the tractor court, near the engineering building, but any poultryman will tell you the walk was worth while. Not only did the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association have charge of the exhibit of Michigan's prize show birds and layers in the poultry show, but poultry products were also accorded an honored place in an egg show. The necessity of a balanced ration in the production of eggs was shown pictorially. Another scenic and elaborate exhibit pictured the rocks which the poultryman must avoid to achieve success. The beneficial effects of accreditation work, as introduced by the new Poultry Improvement Association, were illustrated in another exhibit.

Radio Station WKAR is located only a short distance from the tractor court and many fans and listeners were interested in seeing the "works." The studio where the speakers and "school of the air" instructors perform, is located high in the home economics building, but the station proper is in the college power house.

See Exhibit That Starred at Chicago.

The Michigan Grain and Potato Show, which held forth this year in the old horticultural show's headquarters in the college armory, was the last, and one of the biggest, exhibitions. There were several different divisions, the Michigan Crop Improvement Association show, the state potato show, and the boys' and girls' club shows, each with numerous classes, taxing the capacity of the space available. The place of honor was accorded a display of Michigan grains which placed at the International Hay and Grain Show, and which attracted a lion's share of attention all during the week. Some visitors had their first glimpse of the dreaded European corn borer at the entomology department exhibit, which traced the life cycle of the pest and presented the facts now known concerning its suppression.—Cook.

TO OPERATE FORESTRY TRAIN.

TO stimulate a greater interest in forest fire prevention and suppression, to present the latest and best methods in land clearing, and to aid in molding a stronger public sentiment for reforestation, are some of the purposes of a forest fire prevention and land-clearing train to be run over the Mackinaw division of the Michigan Central. There will be three cars, including a lecture car, exhibit car, and private car for the lecturers and other members of the personnel. A number of local and state agencies are co-operating in this undertaking. Besides addresses, there will be motion pictures, various exhibits of devices for fire fighting and land clearing, and a number of charts and maps to make clear the lessons which it is hoped to teach. The following schedule of stops, based on central standard time, has been arranged:

West Branch	Feb. 8, 12:30 p. m.
Sterling	Feb. 9, 12:00 p. m.
Gladwin	Feb. 10, 1:30 p. m.
Pinconning	Feb. 11, 12:30 p. m.
Alger	Feb. 12, 1:30 p. m.
Standish	Feb. 13, 12:30 p. m.
Roscommon	Feb. 15, 1:30 p. m.
Lewiston and Grayling	Feb. 16.
Frederic	Feb. 17, 1:30 p. m.
Gaylord	Feb. 18, 1:30 p. m.
Vanderbilt	Feb. 19, 1:00 p. m.
Wolverine	Feb. 19.
Cheboygan	Feb. 20, 12:30 p. m.

We have just completed the reading of the "Twentieth Century Fair," a comedy for farm organizations and others, that ought to have a generous reception by those putting on plays in rural communities. It is published by the Playground and Recreation Association of America, 315 Fourth Avenue, New York.

An Unique Organization

THE Italian Farmers of Coloma have solved the problem of the high cost of burial. Twenty-eight Italian farmers in northern Berrien county have formed a mutual death benefit society. It was started five years ago and incorporated two years ago. The old practice of soliciting funds in case of death has been replaced by the present one. Whenever a death occurs each family in the society is assessed a like sum to replenish the treasury. In this manner the unfortunate family is materially aided in the hour of greatest need.

Most of the Italians are young farmers who have two to five children. They are engaged largely in raising fruit. All but a few families moved to this community from Chicago since the war. Only two of the thirty Italian families in the community are not members of the society. The members meet four times a year for business and social purposes. At a fifth meeting, each year, new officers are elected. A fifty-cent fine is the penalty for non-attendance at any meeting. This in part accounts for the 100 per cent attendance at practically every meeting.

Contracts have been made with an undertaker and with a priest for their services when a death occurs. Should a family lose a child under five years of age, the society gives the family fifty dollars. Should the child be between five and twenty years of age, \$100 is given the family, and in case of the death of the husband or wife, \$200 is the sum allowed.

During the past year four deaths have occurred in the society, and in each instance the society's death benefit check was virtually waiting for the families upon their return from the cemetery.

CLEANING LAMP REFLECTORS.

LAMPBLACK, a soft black powder which can be purchased at any drug or hardware store, is excellent to clean lamp reflectors. A little lampblack on a soft cloth, rubbed over the surface of the reflector, will quickly restore its brilliancy. Rub with a circular motion. It will not scratch, and at the same time it leaves a certain film on the surface that prevents tarnishing.

If the surface is badly tarnished, use a paste of lampblack and water, finishing with another cloth and dry lampblack.

INSPECT THE WHEEL RIMS.

Quite often a motorist cannot understand the cause of a blowout when the tread of the tire is still good. If blowout is near the rim, see if the rim is bent. A bent rim is often the cause of rim cuts, of tires blowing from the rims, and breaking of the wire cables at the base of the tire.

There are over seventeen million cars in use in the United States today, more automobiles than telephones.

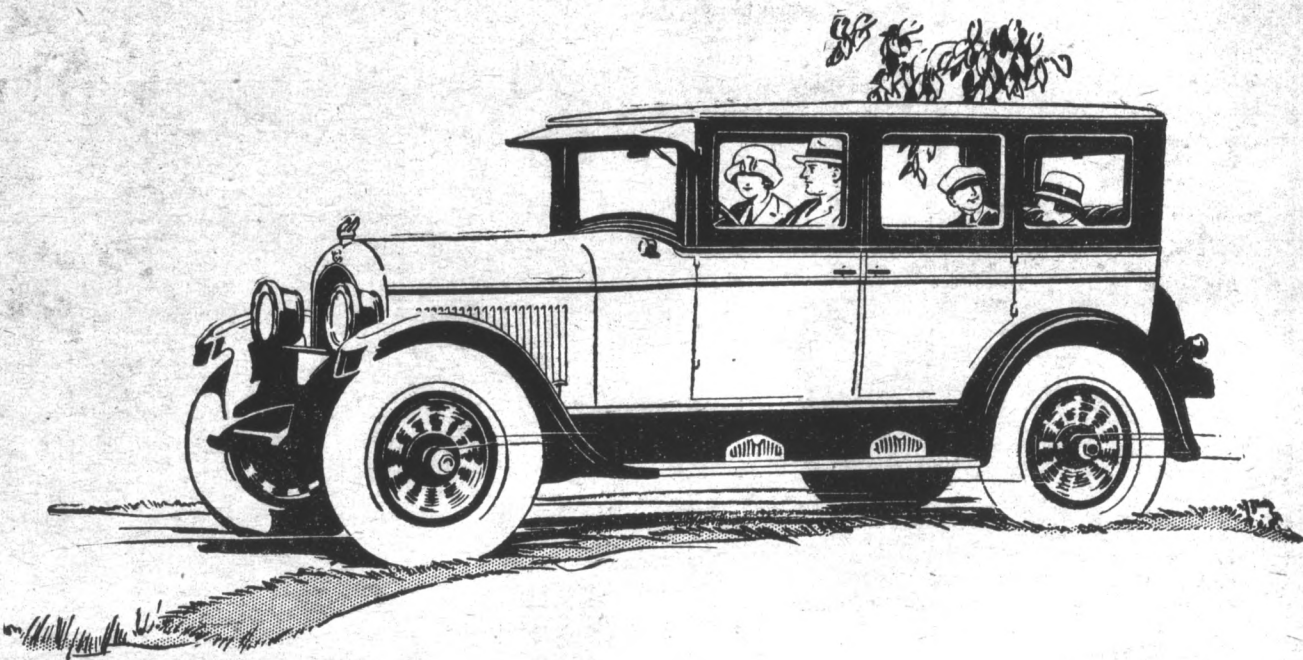
One of the most difficult questions for the young breeder to learn, it appears, is that only a comparatively small number of the pedigree pigs raised are of sufficiently high merit to warrant their use as breeding stock.

Apple growers in the state of Ohio have formulated a definite program for limiting the number of variety of apples grown in that state for commercial purposes.

Plans are being formulated for the expansion of cooperative marketing of live stock in the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan, and Alberta.

It is estimated that the full development of the power in the proposed St. Lawrence waterway will conserve about fifty million tons of coal per year.

Precisely the Same Chrysler Quality at Electrifying New Lower Prices



Thanks to the swiftly climbing sales and steadily swelling production volume of Chrysler "58", new and greatly lowered prices are made possible which render the "58" more unmistakably than ever the value supreme in its class.

Chrysler "58" sped far away from all possible competition months ago in its own low-priced field, *out-selling everywhere* when it provided such striking performance features as 58 miles an hour, 25 miles to the gallon of gasoline, and a pick-up of 5 to 25 miles in 8 seconds.

Precisely the same quality—precisely the same performance—precisely the same fine appearance—precisely the same beautiful body and chassis at these new prices deal a body-blow to anything even remotely seeking comparison with the "58", which will instantly be recognized, with a thrill of delight, by every student of motor car values.

Touring Car	\$845	Club Coupe	\$895
Roadster	890	Coach	935
Sedan	\$995		

Disc wheels optional. Hydraulic four-wheel brakes at slight extra cost. All prices F. O. B. Detroit, subject to current Federal excise tax.

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

CHRYSLER "58"

By Leaps and Bounds

the use of Nitrate of Soda is increasing.

In 1899, 16,000 tons of Nitrate of Soda were used as fertilizer in the United States.

In 1925, 650,000 tons were used as fertilizer in the United States.

Largely this is due to the growing knowledge of the necessity of using more nitrogen and the realization that no other form of fertilizer nitrogen will produce nearly as good results as

NITRATE OF SODA

Note some brief statements of results in the next column.

Detailed information is given in the Bulletins we issue for farmers who wish to grow their crops more profitably.

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

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

Harvest the plots separately and weigh or measure the results.

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

If you want our Free Bulletins full of truths about Nitrate of Soda, send us your address, name your principal crops and for our information add the number 1521

Chilean Nitrate of Soda—EDUCATIONAL BUREAU

Dr. William S. Myers, Director

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

Agricultural authorities have established by careful experiments that 100 pounds of Nitrate of Soda applied to the following crops under proper conditions produced increased yields as follows:

Apples	50 to 75 bushels
Asparagus	100 bunches
Barley	400 lbs. grain
Beans (white)	225 lbs.
Beets	4000 lbs. tubers
Cabbages	6000 lbs.
Carrots	7800 lbs.
Celery	30%
Corn	280 lbs. grain
Ensilage Corn	2260 lbs.
Grape Fruit	29 boxes
Hay upwards of	1000 lbs. barn cured
Hops	100 lbs.
Mangels	123.7 bushels
Oats	400 lbs. grain
Onions	1800 lbs.
Oranges	22 boxes
Potatoes	3600 lbs.
Raisin Grapes	347 lbs.
Rye	300 lbs. grain
Strawberries	200 quarts
Sugar Beets	1330 lbs.
Sweet Potatoes	3000 lbs.
Tobacco	100 lbs.
Tomatoes	100 baskets
Turnips	37%
Wheat	360 lbs. grain

Tobacco in Pennsylvania fertilized in 1924 with 550 lbs. Nitrate of Soda 1000 lbs. Acid Phosphate 200 lbs. Sulphate Potash produced 1532 lbs. of leaf tobacco per acre.

An acre in the same field which received the same fertilizer with 200 lbs. of Nitrate of Soda added, produced 2128 lbs. tobacco, while the check receiving no fertilizer produced 976 lbs. per acre.

These same fields in 1925 with no fertilizer of any kind that year produced 40, 53.1 and 25.5 bushels of wheat respectively.

7000 lbs. Potatoes per acre were grown in Ohio in 1924 using 300 lbs. Nitrate of Soda, an increase of 183 lbs. over the check where no Nitrate was used.

In Missouri 3 different farmers using 300 lbs. Nitrate of Soda per acre increased the yield an average of 32 bushels of potatoes per acre over the check where no Nitrate was used.

Sugar Beet experiments in Michigan in 1924 resulted as follows:

11 unfertilized plots averaged 19,634 pounds Sugar Beets per acre.

9 plots receiving 300 pounds Nitrate of Soda per acre averaged 24,252 lbs.

5 plots receiving 300 pounds each of Nitrate of Soda and acid phosphate averaged 26,784 pounds of beets per acre.

Tomatoes in 1924 on 11 plots receiving 200 pounds Nitrate of Soda per acre showed an increase of 183 tons tomatoes per acre over the plots receiving no Nitrate.



THE PRACTICAL FARM ORCHARD.

THERE are very few farm orchards which pay. They are usually neglected so that inferior fruit is harvested, which in the aggregate, causes the local markets to be flooded with poor stuff in such a manner that the commercial orchardists have to suffer with the rest. As a result, the commercial men are apt to regard the farm orchard with extreme disfavor.

Some of the best informed fruit men feel, however, that the farm orchard has its proper place, but only if it is properly cared for. Instead of advocating the total abolition of the farm orchard, they are trying to bring it to a stage of profitable bearing.

Cooperative Spraying.

Very few farmers to whom the orchard is merely incidental, are willing to buy the necessary equipment for the best spraying of their fruit. Neither are they versed in the intricacies of pruning. Yet, unless a farm orchard is both sprayed and pruned according to the best modern practices, it cannot be profitable in the true sense of the word.

In many of the states outside of the commercial belt, the county agents are doing a nice piece of work in getting the farm orchards rejuvenated. They call together a dozen or more interested farmers living in one community, and organize spraying and pruning rings. Enough money is raised to get power sprays and to buy materials wholesale, and a man is hired to make the rounds of all the orchards, getting a certain amount of help from each farm in the ring. Pruning is done in the same cooperative manner.

Solving the Marketing Problem.

Granted the proper varieties, and a favorable season, good fruit is sure to result. The marketing of these apples to encourage the keeping up of the orchards is no easy matter. Generally there is not enough uniformity as to varieties to make carload shipments feasible. And there is a well defined idea that good prices cannot be obtained at local markets for good fruit, because of the competition of a flood of inferior windfalls.

That this condition is not necessarily true was demonstrated in several Wisconsin counties through the enterprise of spray rings and local grocers. The merchants set aside a show window for the selected apples of the ring members; the fruit was displayed attractively after being carefully sorted and graded; and was offered at a substantial advance over prevailing local prices. The consuming public, being assured of quality, bought up the entire offering with alacrity.

Fall Varieties Profitable.

In most sections of the country where the farm orchard proposition is being tried, fall, rather than winter apples, are the most profitable. The fall apples lend themselves to quick marketing locally in autumn, and no storage problems are to be solved. Under these conditions of pruning, spraying, and quick marketing of selected fruit, many a farm orchard now in the dumps could be made to show a substantial profit, without in any serious way interfering with the regular farm operations, or adding to the troubles of commercial men.—W. A. Freehoff.

PRUNING PLUMS.

VERY little difference was noted in the behavior of heavily pruned plum trees, and trees receiving much less pruning in tests conducted over a number of years with several standard varieties of plums on the grounds of the New York State Agricultural

Experiment Station at Geneva. These tests show that most varieties of plums require but little pruning subsequent to the proper shaping of the trees after they are planted.

Since little pruning gives just as good, if not better, trees, it is regarded as a waste of time and effort to pay too much attention to the pruning of plum trees. The chief recommendation is to thin out thick growths where necessary, and to remove broken or injured branches.

Little Pruning Best.

Ten varieties of plums were used in the tests, including Abundance, Bradshaw, Burbank, DeSoto, Grand Duke, Wayland, Pottawattamie, Reine Claude, Shropshire, and Italian Prune. Practically the only difference between the trees subjected to the two styles of pruning was that the little-pruned trees had larger and broader heads. The heads on the little-pruned trees, too, were more symmetrical than those which had been given heavier pruning. The increased size, however, in no way retarded the maturity of the fruit, or impeded harvesting.

The size of the trunks and branches of the two lots of trees were practically the same, and there was very little difference in the height of the trees. The outstanding feature seemed to be the larger and more uniform heads of the little-pruned trees.

WHY DOES POP CORN POP?

POP CORN is still a mystery. Not even the scientists of the United States Department of Agriculture can definitely say what it is that makes pop corn pop. Always they insert a "probably" in their answer to the question.

The exact nature of popping is not well understood. Formerly, popping was supposed to be caused by the expansion of oil in the kernel on being heated.

Now it is believed to be due to the expansion of the moisture contained in each of the many starch cells within the kernel. The general belief now is, that on the application of heat, as from a bed of coals, this moisture expands with sufficient force to cause an explosion of the cells, and the kernel turns inside out, practically enveloping the embryo and hull.

Air Expansion Probable Cause.

It is probable that the expansion of the air within the seed coat also has something to do with the popping. The seed coat should be sufficiently hard and dry to afford much resistance to expansion.

Knowing that the moisture content of pop corn has something to do with its popping, it is easier to understand why some corn pops more readily than some other. Old corn sometimes will not pop because it has become too dry; the popping quality may be restored by moistening or sprinkling it with water. If very dry, it may be put in a shaded place outdoors for a while to absorb moisture from the air.

Robert A. Smythe, former president, and also former secretary of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, and a fruit grower of Benton Harbor, died recently after a long illness.

The Southern Michigan Fruit Association elected the following officers: President, George S. Dunham, of Lawton; vice-president, H. L. Sutton, of Decatur; secretary, O. B. Wheeler, of Mattawan; treasurer, F. M. McKeyes, of Lawton; directors, M. H. Pugsley, of Paw Paw; Frank Nelson, of Paw Paw; F. J. Stainton, of Lawton. This is a grape growers' organization, with headquarters at Lawton.

Grow 1,000 Bu. per Acre

Our Hutchinson Carrot is the most popular variety with market gardeners. In every way superior to the Danvers. Darker in color, grows one to two inches longer and holds its uniform fullness to the butt end, yielding 20% more crop per acre. Pkg. 10c.; 1/2 oz. 25c.; oz. 40c.; 1/4 lb. \$1.25; lb. \$4.10, postpaid.

Our 1926 Catalog mailed free—write today.

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46 Elm St. MARBLEHEAD, MASS.



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A Practical, Proven Power Cultivator for Gardeners, Suburbanites, Truckers, Florists, Nurserymen, Fruit Growers, Country Estates and Lawn Work. Catalog Free

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POWER MILKER \$35

Complete READY TO MILK WHEN YOU GET IT Puts It Milking For You
Send for same—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! Ottawa Mfg. Co. 1811 White Street, Ottawa, Kansas
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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
buys guaranteed, big-yield Strawberry Plants that thrive anywhere. Lowest prices. Send at once for our free catalog. Don't buy until you see it.

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BOLENS Garden Tractor

Does Seeding, Cultivating and Lawn Mowing with great saving of time and effort. All it needs is a guiding hand. Gasoline power does the

work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. Many indispensable features, patented arched axle, tool control, power turn etc. A boy or girl will run it with delight. — Write

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Now is the time to shelter your home, save fuel, shelter your stock and save winter's feed—You can do it with an EVERGREEN WINDBREAK—Millions of evergreens in my nursery waiting for you at lowest prices ever, all varieties, all sizes. Northern grown. All hardy stock.

5 Norway Spruce SEEDLING EVERGREENS \$250 PER 100 & UP
This offer is to introduce Ferrie Evergreens. These 4 to 6 ft. seedlings quickly grow into big trees and help beautify your home grounds. Help me save money by sending with 10c the name and address of neighboring home owner to whom I can also send my catalog. Act quick!

Big Catalog FREE Printed in colors, tells all about wind breaks, many varieties in trees, shrubs, etc. Write today. EARL FERRIE NURSERY 600 Bridge St., Hampton, Iowa

OTHER BARGAINS To advertise and make friends, I offer—4 Roses, hardy, 2 yr. field grown, \$1. 15 Assorted German Iris \$1.10 Concord Grapes, \$1. 3 Peonies, \$1. 5 Colorado Blue Spruce, 2 yr. Seedlings, \$1. 3 Bridal Wreath, \$1. All six of these 12 Bargains for only \$2.50.

One on Dad

The Story of a Fan

DAD sat in his easy chair contentedly smoking his pipe and reading the daily paper between the puffs of dense smoke. It was not much wonder Dad thought his eyesight was failing. His pipe was his habitual reading companion, and the fog of smoke that percolated forth would dim even the strongest eyes, with the haze, if not with tears.

Now for this particular evening, Mother had planned a new kind of a party—that is, it was entirely new to us. It was just a little family affair. But Mother had determined that every member of the family should be there. It was a new step in her scheme of things to keep the family tied close to the home. These evenings of fun together, either at home or at some entertainment, she thought, would develop a closer tie of companionship.

But now, on this night of Mother's party—it was to be a movie party, Dad



German Farmers Often Travel Miles on Foot in Going to and from their Farm Work.

was not to be moved. You could count on the toes of one foot the number of times Dad had ever gone to the movies, and not even count the smallest one at that. But those times stood out in Dad's memory something like a sore thumb. He just didn't like them. However, all this dislike was actually ancient history. It was more than a decade ago that Dad had had his movie initiation, and since then, times had changed as well as the movies.

Now Dad was a good sport, and Mother knew there was just one argument that would carry the day. After her announcement of the proposed party, she never intimidated by a word or look to us children but what Dad was going. At supper, the whole topic of our conversation was the anticipation of a movie with Dad and Mother. Through his shaggy eyebrows Dad grasped the situation and registered the sparkle of joy in our faces. No, he just couldn't disappoint them, even if he didn't like movies, and just this once he would cast aside all precedents and go.

So 7:30 found the chores all done and the whole family rambling toward town, their ultimate destination, a movie.

Now there was in store for Dad, a real surprise. The plot of the movie was set back in the days when Dad was a boy, and he enjoyed every minute of it. In all, it was a first-class movie, above any he had ever seen or imagined could be produced. But Mother's inking, for all her efforts, came the next week, when at the supper table one evening, Dad announced, "Got about half an hour's chores to do. Then, what say, we all go to the movies?" Needless to say, everyone was waiting at the door in half an hour.—His Daughter.

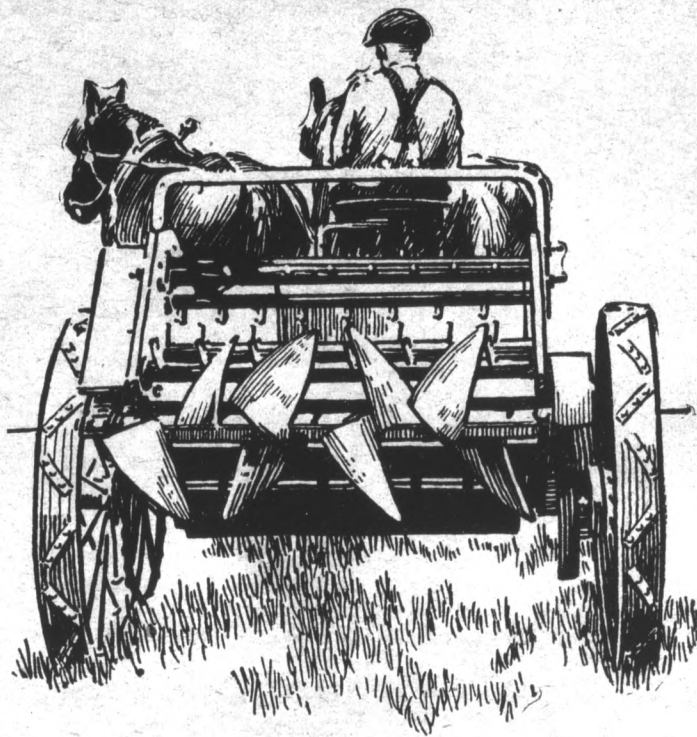
Recent figures released by the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, and obtained from the International Egg Laying Contest, show that the Leghorns are the most economical layers. The cost of Leghorn eggs was fourteen cents per dozen; the Rocks came next with a cost of twenty-one cents per dozen. These costs are based, however, on the high-producing hens in the contest.

BLACKHAWK

the SUPERIOR Spreader

"Good Equipment Makes A Good Farmer Better"

AND the best equipment is not too good—particularly for handling that valuable soil-builder, barnyard manure, the greatest of all fertilizers when properly applied. The full benefit from the use of manure is obtained only by spreading it in fine particles evenly over the surface of soil with a BLACK HAWK MANURE SPREADER.



Light Draft—Large Capacity—Short Turning

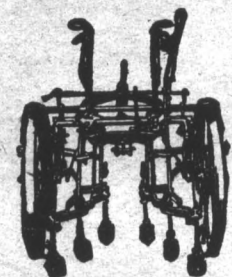
Light draft, light weight, large capacity, short turning radius, wide quantity range, complete pulverization methods and durability are the essential qualities of a perfect manure spreader. These are the outstanding qualities of the BLACK HAWK.

An inspection of this spreader will convince you of its scientific design and durability of construction. And when you see it at work on the farm you will be more than satisfied with its performance.

The BLACK HAWK has a large capacity but is easily handled by a two-horse team and is the lightest draft spreader on the market. Best of all, it does a perfect job of distribution and works equally well on hillsides and level ground.

The BLACK HAWK is a Superior product—a manure spreader of superior quality—a manure spreader of the SUPERIOR LINE. Write or mail the coupon for full details.

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Cultivating with a Buckeye is the direct route to better crops and bigger profits. Buckeye cultivation means easier work and best possible results—always. These highest-quality implements are remarkable for simplicity of operation, lightness of draft, balance and flexibility. Sturdily built of finest materials, they insure long years of dependable service.

The Buckeye line is unusually complete. It includes both Riding and Walking, One and Two-Row—and horse and tractor drawn cultivators.

See the complete line of Superior farm implements at your dealer's—or check and mail coupon for circular and full details.

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- Grain Drills
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Gentlemen: Please send full information covering machines checked.

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Address _____

NOTE: Complete Buckeye line includes one and two-row, horse and tractor, walking and riding cultivators.

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

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Ornamentals, Shrubs, Vines, Roses, Berries

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Thousands of our fruit trees have been certified true to name by the Massachusetts Fruit Growers' Association. Dr. J. K. Shaw being in charge of the work. This means that each tree has been carefully examined by a disinterested expert and pronounced true to name, a lead seal attached bearing the name of variety and the Association. All Maloney's stock grown in our 400-acre Nurseries, is guaranteed true to name, free from disease, and to arrive in first class condition.

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and ask about our cherries which do so well in Michigan and are sold direct at cost of production plus one profit. It pays to order early.

We Pay Transportation Charges. See Catalog.

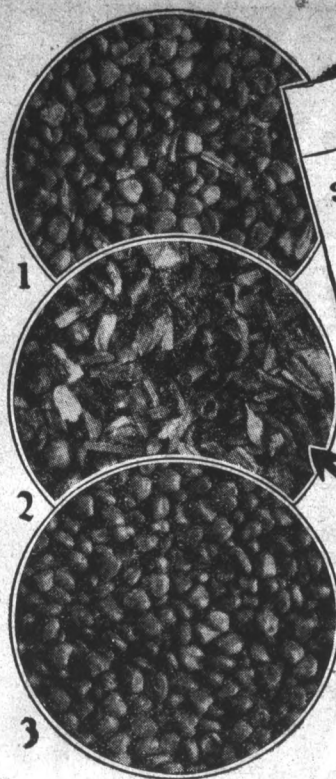
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TAX BILL

State Tax	\$41.30
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School Tax	\$7.50
County Tax	\$225.35
Township Tax	\$115.75
Weeds	\$480.00

One Tax You Can Dodge

CROP experts figure that weeds cost American farmers every year more than twice the amount they pay in county taxes. In one Northern state farmers were docked over \$2,000,000 on account of weeds in grain alone.

The magnified photographs above, of Alsike Clover seed, show why some planters pay a high weed tax.

Circle 1 shows a magnified sample of seed cleaned by ordinary methods. It is easily cleaned up to this point and can be sold cheap at a nice profit. Many farmers "save money" by buying it in this state. It doesn't look dangerous, but—

Look at Circle 2—"screenings" removed from the seed in Circle 1 by special re-cleaning. Here you can detect seeds of Canada Thistle, Buckhorn and Quack Grass—every one a familiar item on annual weed bills. Circle 3 shows what was left of the seed after it had been given a special re-cleaning. Note the difference. "Pine Tree" Clovers comply with all state laws.

"The Harvest In The Bag"

a new book of facts on seed testing and seed judging shows how you can dodge your share of this enormous tax. No matter where you buy your seed it will help you select the best. Ask your dealer for a free copy, or write

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The Sign of Good Crops



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Oats

SENSATION—One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains weighing 44.46 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.

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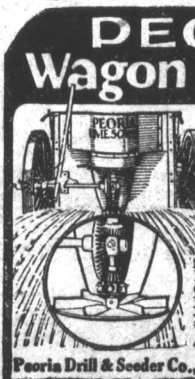
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Sows damp or dry lime. Uniformly spreads 16 ft. Force feed. No windage waste. No clogging. Does double the work of wheel seeder—costs much less. Attaches to wagon without removing endgate—strengthens wagon box. No hitching. No cleaning or repair of cleats to attach. Half the gears and sprockets. Capacity 100 to 10,000 lbs. Fully guaranteed. Increases your profits. Low in price. Write for circular on this and our other new farm tool.

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HOOSIER BLDG. TILE & SILO CO., Dept. M-99, Albany, Indiana.

CLOVER SEED SITUATION SERIOUS.

(Continued from page 154).

from widely separated sources. Ontario, Canada, is offering large supplies. The northwest section, of the United States; that is, Idaho, Utah, and the Dakotas, have a surplus. The southwest section, which includes Arizona and parts of California, annually produces a surplus of alfalfa seed. Annually heavy imports are made from Argentina, South America, as well as from South Africa. What of the adaptability of these various lots of alfalfa seed?

In the spring of 1921 there was seeded at East Lansing a series of alfalfa plats, the seed of which had been secured from many of the seed-producing sections of the United States, and of foreign countries. The object of this test was to determine the relative value of seed from various sources for Michigan conditions. The results of this test shows that the seed from various sources can be divided into three groups.

Group one consists of those strains that have been proven to be exceedingly winter-hardy and high-yielding, and consequently well adapted, and are to be recommended for Michigan conditions. The Hardigan, Grimm, Cossack, and Ontario Variegated belong to this group.

The second group consists of those strains which have given fair results over comparatively short periods of time, and under favorable conditions. Some of the more important strains of this group are the common lots from Idaho, Utah, and Montana.

The third group consists of strains representing a great bulk of seed which is not winter hardy, is not adapted to Michigan conditions, and when seeded, results in disappointment and great financial loss. In this group we have the common seed of Arizona, the Hairy Peruvian lots, also of this section the great bulk of Argentine seed which is shipped to this country, as well as considerable seed shipped here from South Africa.

The following yields from the college plats give some idea of the relative value of the three groups:

Group I—All Plats Seeded 1921.

Variety and Source.	Yield 1925.
Hardigan, from Michigan	3.12
Grimm, from Idaho	2.60
Grimm, from South Dakota	2.53

Group II.

Common, from Utah	2.07
Common, from Idaho	1.87

Group III.

Common, from Arizona	0.38
Hairy Peruvian, from Arizona	0.32

In another test seeded in 1923, the South American lots compare quite poorly with northern-grown domestic seed.

Domestic Seed.

Strain and Source.	Yield 1925.
Labeau, from Michigan	3.25
Grimm, from Idaho	3.25
Cossack, from Utah	2.97

Imported Seed From Argentina.

Forty-five degrees south	0.96
Chubut	1.03
Thirty-five degrees south	1.45

In the spring of 1923 still another series of plats were put out, in which the Ontario Variegated was compared with the Grimm, Cossack, South American, and South African lots. The Ontario Variegated, Grimm, and Cossack came through the winters in excellent shape. The South American lots winter-killed so badly that the stand was not worth leaving, and the South African lots completely winter-killed the first winter.

When the price and performance of strain are considered, the Ontario Variegated makes an excellent buy at the present time.

The first census in the history of Persia revealed a woman in the village of Mochin who was 146 years old and had a son 117 years old. A frugal diet, consisting mainly of bread and milk, was said to be the cause of their long life.

Does Your Watch Tell Time in the Dark?



Ingersoll RADIOLITES Tell Time in the Dark

These are the days—with their long nights and dark mornings—when you especially appreciate the comfort of an Ingersoll Radiolite under your pillow. You can find out the time almost without waking up. Models \$2.75 to \$6.50. Wrist Radiolite, \$4.50.

Vaughan's Dahlia Flowered ZINNIA

A new flower. Its giant size, rare art colors and velvety texture, make it the most gorgeous of annuals. A new race; very sturdy; bearing freely, flowers of unrivaled beauty. Our special mixture includes eight different varieties, a wonderful addition to your garden, which we will send for 40c with a copy of our 1926

Vaughan's Gardening Illustrated

This is a seed catalog unlike others, a magazine of home gardening information, as well as a complete list with pictures, prices and descriptions of everything a home gardener desires or needs. It contains NINETY COLORED PLATES.

The most complete collection of correct illustrations of annual flowers in true colors, ever published in an American seed catalog. It lists the finest standard home garden vegetables, and the best of new introductions. It gives all the news of the gardening world, and practical advice for the cultivation of everything listed. Send 40 cents to the nearest address below for a generous packet of Vaughan's Dahlia Flowered Zinnia Mixture; or Vaughan's Annual Statice Mixture—our 1925 feature; or Vaughan's Marigold Josephine—our introduction of 1924 (one packet of each for 30 cents)—and Vaughan's 1926 Gardening Illustrated will be sent with seed or mailed alone, FREE.

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THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO. (7)
Dept. 2807 Cleveland, Ohio

TEST THE CORN EARLY.

SEED corn testing should be more common throughout Michigan this year than ever before. Corn put under shelter late in the fall has not dried out well, and its value for seed is likely to be low. When the moisture content runs above eighteen or nineteen per cent, germination is impaired. Since conditions have been unfavorable for seed corn over a large area, it is important that an early testing of the seed supply be done, to give one opportunity for finding other seed in case the home supply lacks vigor and vitality.

COOPERATIVE MARKETING BILL GETS GENERAL SUPPORT.

THE administration measure, known as the McNary-Haugen cooperative marketing bill, to create a division of cooperation in the bureau of agricultural economics, is not an emergency measure, but a long-time program, declared Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, at the opening of the hearings on proposed agricultural legislation before the house committee on agriculture. Neither does it conflict with the Dickinson bill, or overlap any other bureau or department. He is convinced that cooperative marketing is fundamentally sound, but it needs the active cooperation of the department of agriculture.



This House, Failing to Keep up with the Times, Drove its Occupants to Other Quarters.

Midland county's new agricultural agent, B. L. Braamse, assumed his new duties on January 4.

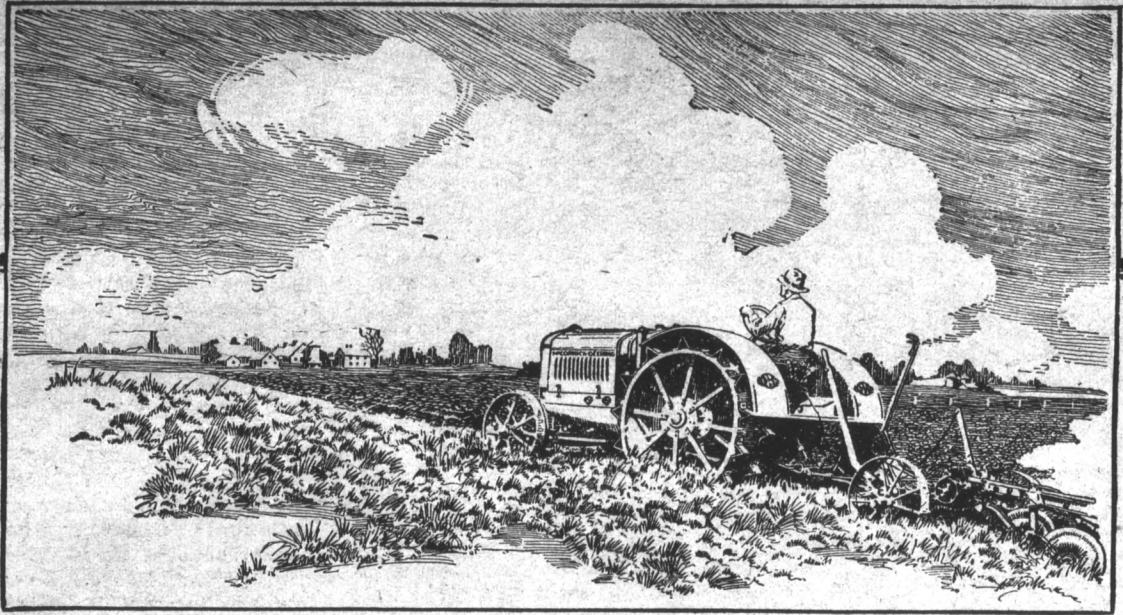
Sixty-three Ohio farmers grew 1,000 bushels of corn, or more, on ten acres, and thereby qualified for membership in the 100-bushel corn club of that state.

Agricultural college students all over the country will give special attention to the subject, "The Contribution of Live Stock to Stability in Farming," in the inter-collegiate essay contest for 1926.

The Holstein-Friesian cow, Berks Spring Farm Pontiac, owned by A. S. Deisher, of Pennsylvania, has just broken the record for fat production in the senior two-year class, by yielding 1,044.53 pounds of fat in one year. She gave 26,359.7 pounds of milk during this period.

A long-time experimental program is to be undertaken by the experiment stations of eighteen states, to find an answer to the short question, "What makes meat tough?" It is expected that these investigations will aid stockmen to breed and feed live stock in a way to produce a higher quality of meat.

Because they failed to burn all unshredded cornstalks and long corn stubbles before May 15 last year to destroy the European corn borer, extensive losses of the crop were experienced by the farmers of western Ontario. It should be the aim of every farmer living in infested territory in Michigan to perform this work with the utmost care. To facilitate burning, standing stalks and stubbles should be broken off with a heavy pole, or steel rail, when the stalks are frozen.



A Recipe to Make Farming More Profitable

THE other day one of the great American leaders, a self-made man to whom other men listen with great respect, made two very simple statements that have an important bearing on farming.

First, he said: "One great problem before us is the need of reducing costs. Success comes to the man who makes anything as good as anybody else, but also makes it cheaper!"

Here he has hit on the farmer's biggest job. To-day the old methods, old-fashioned equipment, and slow muscle power that turned out a good day's work in 1913 are eating deep into farm economy. The profit is bound to be slim for the farmer who does not cut costs to the bone. He must adopt the faster, more productive methods that add to income, and so raise his family's standard of living.

The further advice of this man is: "I don't believe in Ben Franklin's maxim about saving pennies. If you watch the big things the pennies will take care of themselves."

This is a plea for the most practical kind of economy—a plea for making money rather than saving money. It comes from a man who began

at the bottom of the ladder and built up a great business. If he had hung onto pennies, afraid to invest in money-making equipment, he never would have been heard of. In industry the old equipment is scrapped, no matter how costly, as soon as better, cost-reducing equipment comes on the market. In farming it must be the same.

A new year of farming is ahead. How profitable can you make it? The question hinges largely on equipment. The methods of 1860 would force a family into poverty to-day. The methods of 1913, too, fall far short of the changed needs of to-day.

You are living and farming in the mechanical power age. The McCormick-Deering builders have developed a long line of modern, big-scale machines to work with McCormick-Deering tractor power and to help the farmer in his battle with production costs.

This winter, check your old equipment against the work to come next spring and summer, talk things over with your family and resolve to make your farming more efficient, and make it easier, too. See the McCormick-Deering dealer; profitable farming begins at his store.

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave. of America Chicago, Ill.
(Incorporated)
93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer territory—Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw

MCCORMICK-DEERING TRACTORS are always ready for field and belt work. They also have the power take-off feature for running the mechanism of field machines. They are equipped with throttle governor, adjustable drawbar, wide belt pulley, platform, fenders, removable lugs, brake, etc. They have removable cylinders, unit main frame, and ball and roller bearings at 28 points. They come to you complete—no extras to buy. They have plenty of power and long life. Made in two sizes, 10-20 and 15-30 h. p.

McCormick - Deering Tractors

Please Mention Michigan Farmer When Writing To Advertisers

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

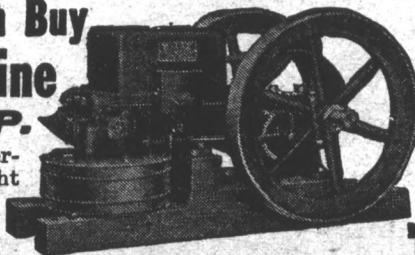


To PROVE that this "super-powered" one-profit, light weight WITTE will save you one-half the time, labor and cost of any job on the place I want to send it to you on a 30-day test at my risk. I guarantee it to do the work of 3 to 5 hired hands.

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, 2-in-1 Saw Rig or Pump Catalogs.—ED. H. WITTE, Pres.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS, 2196 Witte Building, KANSAS CITY, MO. 2196 Empire Building, PITTSBURGH, PA.



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.



Steel Wheels

Cheaper than any other wheels, **COST** figuring years of service. Make any wagon good as new. **Low LESS** down—easy to load. No repairs. **EMPIRE** Reduced prices Catalog free. **Empire Mfg. Co., Box 289 Quincy, Ill.**

BIG MONEY PULLING STUMPS

Send today for Big Free illustrated book and special cut price offer on Hercules Stump Pullers. Learn how you can clear your land quickly and cheaply, then make big money pulling stumps for neighbors. Big lot of Iowa made \$10,000 in spare time. It's easy. Write quick **HERCULES MFG. CO., 1449-29th Str., Centerville, Mo.**

Save On Harness

Before you buy a new set of harness or any repair parts send for Knight's big direct-from-factory catalog, showing 15 styles of harness from \$42.95 to \$91.50. Best leather, finest workmanship, lowest prices. This FREE catalog also shows wonderful bargains in men's shoes and work clothes. Write today. **KNIGHT MERCHANDISE CO., DEPT. 68 BUREAU, WIS.**

You can
prevent this!



Root rot . . and the heavy
toll it takes out of the corn
crop . . can be prevented!

LIKE every plant disease . . it has a cause . . a symptom . . and a cure.

Lack of available potash is the primary cause. Some growers call it "potash hunger."

There are several symptoms! In some cases, stalks reach normal size . . but the yield is low . . the ears are chaffy, starchy, and undeveloped. These symptoms show lack of potash.

In other cases the plants are dwarfed and generally die prematurely. This shows lack of phosphoric acid and potash combined.

In dwarfed plants root rot is easily detected. In plants of normal growth . . by splitting the stalk lengthwise you can

detect the purplish-brown accumulations of iron and aluminum compounds which appear in the joints.

To prevent root rot . . many growers and authorities agree that available potash must be applied. So far as is known, root rot has never occurred where sufficient potash was available in the soil.

This disease is widespread throughout the corn belt, especially east of the Mississippi River. You can prevent it by using the right fertilizer . . preferably a high analysis mixture containing a good percentage of potash.

FREE. You will find helpful and useful information in the booklet "Hints for Profitable Corn Growing." You can obtain your copy by sending your name and address to the office below. Do it now while you think of it.

POTASH IMPORTING CORPORATION OF AMERICA
10 Bridge Street, Dept. M11 New York
ATLANTA SAN JOSE, CALIF. BALTIMORE
Sales Agents—H. J. Baker & Bro., 81 Fulton St., New York
West of Rockies—Meyer, Wilson & Company, San Francisco, Cal.

Genuine  German
POTASH



**In 30 Years
NOT ONE
Melotte Bowl Has Ever Been
Out of Balance**

And not one will be out of balance in another 30 years. That's because the very design and construction of the Melotte Bowl makes it impossible for wear or usage to throw it out of balance. At a conservative estimate, out-of-balance bowls are costing the American farmer, in wasted cream, millions of dollars a year—probably double the cost of all the thousands of Melotte Separators in use in America.

Imported from Belgium

This patented Melotte Bowl hangs from one frictionless ball bearing and spins like a top. It is self-balancing, and without any rebalancing it skims as perfectly after three, five or even twenty years of service as when new. Neither wear or usage can ever throw the Melotte Bowl out of balance—cannot vibrate and thus cause cross currents which waste cream by remixing with milk. Turns so easily that bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless brake is applied. No other separator has or needs a brake. Get the Free Book that tells about this great Melotte.

**Don't
Pay
for**

4 months

We will send an imported Melotte Cream Separator direct to your farm and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. You may have a 30-day free trial. At the end of that time you can make up your mind whether you want to keep the separator or send it back at our expense. Use it just as if it were your own machine. Put it to every possible test. Compare it with any or all others. The Melotte is easy to keep clean and sanitary because it has so much less tinware than other separators have.

Send Coupon

Mail coupon for catalog giving full description of this wonderful cream separator and the extraordinary 4 months offer.

The Melotte Separator

H. B. Babson, U. S. Manager
2843 W. 19th St., Dept. 31-12 Chicago, Ill.
2445 Prince St., Berkeley, Calif.

The Melotte Separator, H. B. BABSON,
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2843 West 19th Street, Dept. 31-12 Chicago, Ill.
2445 Prince Street, Berkeley, Calif.

Please send me FREE Melotte Separator Catalog.

Name _____

Post Office _____

R. F. D. No. _____ State _____

How many cows do you milk? _____

Service Department

TENANT OR SERVANT.

I have worked for a farmer by the year for ten years. My year isn't up until March. He told me to quit and move at once. I have a little baby, and winter is here. Can this farmer compel me to move before March, or have I a right to stay in the house until spring?—E. H.

A servant may be discharged at any time for cause, or without cause. If the discharge is without cause, the servants may, in an action for damages, recover the difference between the price he would have received by finishing the term of service and what he was able to earn elsewhere during the remainder of such term. The fact that he was to occupy a house for the convenience of the service makes no difference, and does not entitle him to a notice to quit. If he is tenant of a premises for a term, he cannot be ousted during the term without his fault.—Rood.

LEGAL FENCE.

My share of the line fence is woven wire, and my neighbor's share is four strands of barbed wire. What kind of a fence is lawful? Does one have to fence against sheep and hogs?—S. W.

The statute declares, "all fences four and one-half feet high, and in good repair, consisting of rails, timber, boards, wire, or stone walls, or any combination thereof, and all brooks, rivers, ponds, creeks, ditches, and hedges, or other things which shall be considered equivalent thereto in the judgment of the fence viewers, within whose jurisdiction the same may be, shall be deemed legal and sufficient fences." The statute does not specify what kinds of stock shall be turned by the fence; but the courts have said that it was intended to turn such stock as is usually kept on farms; and this would seem to include sheep and hogs.—Rood.

LICENSE TO SELL REAL ESTATE.

What is our state law in regards to a person acting as real estate agent? That is, buying and selling land on commission plan.—J. E. L.

The statutes provide that every contract or agreement to pay commission upon the sale of any interest in real estate shall be void unless the agreement or contract is in writing, signed by the party to be charged, or by some person by him lawfully authorized. Another statute forbids persons to engage in business as brokers of real estate or business chances, without first obtaining a license from the Michigan Securities Commission, and payment of license fee.—Rood.

PROVISIONS OF WILL.

I am in trouble about a will which I made, leaving everything to my wife. Am I in duty bound to leave anything to my son by my former wife?—W. S.

There is a notion in the minds of many people that a man must mention all his children and relatives in his will, or it will be void. This is not the law; and is due, no doubt, to the presumptions usually indulged, that the omission was unintentional and the common statutory provision that forgotten children shall take as if no will had been made, and that all children not provided for shall take in the same manner, unless the omission appeared to have been intentional. It will be seen that in such cases the will is ineffectual to the extent of the child's inheritance, and in the case of sole heirs the will is practically defeated. It is generally held that proof of intention not to provide for the child may be made evidence outside of the will; but the best way is either to make some small provision for the child in the will, or state in it expressly that it is not intended to provide for him.

4-Room ALADDIN
\$375 NOT PORTABLE
WE PAY THE FREIGHT



You can buy all of the materials for a complete home direct from the manufacturer and save four profits, on the lumber, millwork, hardware and labor.

5-Room ALADDIN 478



Nine different floor plans of this house are shown in Catalog 2 and 3 bedroom designs—grade and inside cellar entrances.

6-Room ALADDIN 618



Living room, dining room, 2 bedrooms, kitchen, bath. Other plans in Catalog. Very high grade lumber throughout.

Story and Half ALADDIN 789



Story and a half semi-bungalow with second floor available for 2 bedrooms. Two floor plan arrangements. Any handyman can erect these houses.

7-Room ALADDIN 956



Large living room with circle-tread open stairway, dining room, kitchen. Three bedrooms, each with clothes closet. Bath on second floor. Price includes all lumber cut to fit; highest grade interior woodwork, siding, flooring, windows, doors, glass, paint, hardware, nails, lath, roofing, with complete instructions and drawings. Freight paid to your station. Permanent Homes—NOT PORTABLE. Many styles of year round dwellings, summer cottages and garages to choose from. Write nearest mill today for FREE Money-Saving Catalog No. 1271. **The ALADDIN Co., BAY CITY, MICHIGAN** Wilmington, N. Carolina; Portland, Ore.; Toronto, Ont.

FARM WAGONS AND HARNESS

Buy direct, large saving. Low factory prices on farm wagons and harness. Also buggies, carts, and spring wagons. Farm trucks and extra wheels. Send for big FREE Catalog.



Split Hickory Factories Dept. W. 7 Lawrenceburg, Ind.

Milder Musterole for Small Children

Thousands of mothers tell us they would not be without **Children's Musterole**, the new, milder form of good old Musterole especially prepared for babies and small children.

At night, when awakened by the warning, croupy cough, rub the clean, white ointment gently over the child's throat and chest.

Children's Musterole, like regular Musterole, penetrates the skin with a warming tingle and goes quickly to the seat of the trouble.

It does not blister like the old-fashioned mustard plaster and it is not messy to apply.

Made from pure oil of mustard, it takes the kink out of stiff necks, makes sore throats well, stops croupy coughs and colds.

The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio



BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

DISCOVERS GOOD FLY DOPE.

WE are very much interested in the dairy business, and because of that, are also interested in a preventative of that great summer pest of flies.

For ten years we have been trying out the various commercial fly dopes coming at various prices, from one dollar up, and getting very unsatisfactory results.

During last summer, necessity compelled us to devise something quickly from materials at hand, and now we are glad of it. We used equal parts of cheap kerosene with old cylinder oil, and found it as good as any preventative we have ever used.

The used cylinder oil can usually be obtained from any oil station where crank case service is given, and without cost. We use a compressed air sprayer and the job is quickly and easily done. We find one application a day is reasonably effective.

The engine oil prevents the kerosene from injuring the skin, and the kerosene prevents the oil from becoming sticky and coloring the hair.

We find, too, that anything that will prevent the annoyance of the ordinary stock flies will also decrease the number of warbles to be found in the cattle in the spring.

Many times the dairy herd are entirely free from them, while young stock, running in the same pasture, will be severely affected.—B. W. Mattoon.

BODY SQUEAKS.

A MIXTURE of kerosene and lubricating oil, forced between the body crevices with a squirt gun, or a brush, will overcome body squeaks. Rocking the car will permit the mixture to penetrate. Of course, it is necessary to see that all bolts are tight.

Another excellent remedy is to loosen the body bolts, then back them up with grease. The grease will work over the bolts when tightening and prevent many squeaks from this source.

TIME TO TAKE ACTION.

THE driver of a taxi was recently fined for being intoxicated at the wheel. Suspicion was aroused when he started to slow down at corners. A motorcycle officer started in pursuit. A few blocks farther the taxi driver came to a complete stop at a street intersection to allow an aged couple to cross. He was placed under arrest immediately.

REMOVING THE ENGINE OR BODY.

AS the private garage is not equipped with a hoist, a good method for removing engine or body is to jack the whole car as high as possible. Remove all bolts. Fasten the body or engine with ropes to the roof beams or joists. Then lower the car to the floor and roll out the chassis.

Horace Sessions, who has been quite prominent in Michigan fruit circles, has returned to Michigan after a three-year investigation of the fruit districts of Florida, California, and the Bermudas. Mr. Sessions plans to set about forty-five acres per year for a period of years.

Agricultural authorities are urging a strict test of seed corn this spring. The autumn freeze has hurt the seed considerably, they say. Test your seed and save a risk of planting some that will not sprout.

Prof. John T. Horner, of the economics department of Michigan State College, has written a book on "Agricultural Marketing." Every phase of marketing from efficient production to the influence of the law of supply and demand is discussed.

Cooperative marketing institutes are being held in Wisconsin this winter.

Don't Waste Your Grain



When there is a surplus of grain and the price is low, a vast amount of it is wasted by overfeeding. This burdens both your animals and your pocketbook. Feed a properly balanced ration only in amounts your animals need. Then you will save grain which you can sell.

Our \$15,000.00 prize contest for feeders will encourage feeders everywhere to study their animals and their feeding materials as never before. The most successful feeders will receive big rewards for their skill in feeding.

122 Prizes--\$15,000.00

If you are milking six or more cows, or feeding forty or more beef cattle, you are invited and urged to enter this contest. There is no entrance fee and no stall rent to pay. The prizes are as follows:

14 Prizes for Cow Testing Associations	\$ 3,000.00
14 Prizes for Individual Dairy Herds	2,100.00
7 Prizes for Championship Cows	1,000.00
14 Prizes for Beef Cattle Feeders	2,500.00
12 Prizes for supervisors or verifiers	2,650.00
24 Prizes for herd managers	1,250.00
37 Prizes for co-operating feed dealers	2,500.00
122 Prizes, totaling	\$15,000.00

You can feed your home grown grains or any ready mixed feed so long as 25% or more of your gain mixture is Corn Gluten Feed—the best of all protein feeds for making milk or meat at low cost. In case of tie each contestant tying will receive full amount of prize.

If you approve your state fair you should be enthusiastic about this contest, because every state fair and livestock show is a contest for feeders. Every feeder who enters his animals in a fair is a contestant against other feeders.

This contest is on the same high plane as our national livestock and dairy shows but on a larger scale. Our great purpose is to promote better feeding and develop rations that produce a larger profit.

All who enter this contest, and thousands of others, are feeding Corn Gluten Feed right along—month after month—regardless of contests, but we have adopted this plan to get feeders together for a better understanding of good rations.

This contest starts April 1 and ends September 30, 1926. You will make more money by coming in than you will by staying out. Fill out and mail the coupon for application blanks so we can enter you in the proper classification.

The very simple rules are fully explained in Bulletin No. 4. The coupon gets it and also our valuable new book, "The Gospel of Good Feeding." Both are free.

Associated Corn Products Manufacturers

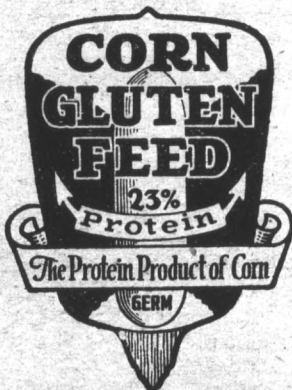
Feed Research Department

Hugh G. Van Pelt, Director

208 S. La Salle St., Chicago, Ill.

No. 29

Feed Less Grain
Make More Money
By Balancing
Home Grown Feeds
with



Associated Corn Products Mfrs. M.F. Fill Out and
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Please send "Bulletin No. 4" governing your big prize contest for feeders and application blanks to enter in class checked below:

Name _____

Street or R. F. D. _____

Town _____ State _____

☐ Cow Testing Association ☐ Individual Dairy Herds ☐ Beef Cattle



Genuine
ASPIRIN

SAY "BAYER ASPIRIN" and INSIST!

Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians.

Safe

Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions.

Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid

Increase Your Buying Power



Ditch Terrace 10 Days Trial

MAPLE SYRUP MAKERS

Mail coupon for Booklet and Special Prices and Terms on Grimm and L. X. L. Evaporators. GRIMM MFG. Co., 3703 E. 93rd St., Cleveland, O. Name _____ P. O. _____ No Trees Tapped _____

Isbell's Seeds DO Yield More

For forty-seven years our customers' successful money-making gardens and bumper crops have proved Isbell's Michigan grown seeds more hardy, better yielding and more dependable. Isbell's seeds yield more for the same reason that thoroughbred stock pays better—breeding tells in anything that grows.



For 47 Years

For nearly a half century Isbell's has been improving seeds—developing better strains, increasing hardiness, and yield and improving cleaning methods. Every ounce of Isbell's seed is grown under strict supervision, sorted and cleaned in our perfectly equipped plant and then tested for germination. Every precaution is taken to make certain that all the seed we ship is true to strain, dependable and of high germination.



Pure Bred Seed

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

Isbell's 1926 Seed Annual is Ready for You

This book—which has become the buying guide for more than 200,000 of America's most progressive farmers—is even more helpful this year. It tells you how to determine what crops are best for each purpose—what strains are best for your soil—how to prepare the soil—how to plant for best returns—how to care for the different varieties. It tells you how to select seed. And it quotes you money-saving, direct-from-grower prices, on Isbell's Pure Bred Seeds.

This Book Means More Money for You

Send for your copy today! It's Free! Over 400 true-to-nature illustrations—12 pages in natural colors. This book aids you to plan your crops. It means less money for seed and more profit from your farm and garden. It costs you nothing but may add many dollars to your income. Send the coupon now.

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Without obligation send me your 1926 Seed Annual
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Get More Eggs— Get Better Fertility

—NOW

More eggs—better fertility, bring maximum poultry profits. Every user of Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription is guaranteed these results, or money back. It will give your hens and male birds needed tonics for the blood—strengthen their vital organs—keep their bowels regulated, and their digestive systems toned up and will provide minerals for the blood, bone tissues and feathers. Your chickens must have this help. The easiest, surest way is to use

Dr. LeGear's Poultry Prescription

Dr. LeGear's Stock Powders are a wonderful tonic, appetizer, condition powder and animal regulator. Keep horses, mules, dairy cattle and live stock healthy and at proper weight. This is the same prescription used by Dr. LeGear for 30 years in his practice as a Veterinary Surgeon.

Every farmer should have these additional Dr. LeGear aids. Dr. LeGear's Lice Powder—unequaled for ridding nests, poultry and live stock of lice, mites, fleas, etc.

Dr. LeGear's Chick Diarrhea Tablets—unexcelled for white diarrhea and other bowel troubles in baby chicks. Try it and note the quick result.

Dr. LeGear's Antiseptic Healing Powder—an unexcelled antiseptic dry dressing for cuts and open sores on live stock.



Dr. L. D. LeGear, V. S.
In Surgeon's Robe
Graduate Ontario Veterinary College, 1892
34 years' Veterinary Practice.
Noted authority on ailments of Stock and Poultry.

Free Dr. LeGear's valuable Poultry Book. At your dealer's or send us four cents in stamps. Address Dr. L. D. LeGear Medicine Co., St. Louis, Mo.

Ask your dealer for Dr. LeGear's Poultry and Stock Remedies

CHIX ALL KINDS, PUREBRED. Our low prices will surprise you. Remarkable guarantee. Real service. Big Catalog in colors free. Comfort Hatchery, Box 728 Pleasant Hill, Mo.

PURE BRED CHICKS Best paying varieties. From inspected, high egg-bred flocks. Leghorns—Minorcas—Anconas—Plymouth Rocks—Wyandottes—R. I. Reds—Orpingtons—Jesse Black Giants. Indian Runner and Pekin Ducks. Highest Quality. Low Cut Prices. Fine illustrated catalog free. Write today. **BEAN'S WAY** LEY POULTRY FARM, Box 42 Centor Hall, Pa.

EVERLAY BROWN LEGHORNS The beautiful business hen! Wonderful winter layers. Big white eggs. World Record layers American Egg Contest! Greatest winners New York, Chicago, Hardy, vigorous money makers. Stock Eggs, Chicks, etc., shipped safely. Catalog free. **EVERLAY FARM** Box 49 Portland, Ind.

— My Pure Blood Chicks From high egg bred, inspected flocks will please you and make you money. Plymouth Rocks, Rhode Island Reds, Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Minorcas, Buff Orpingtons, Anconas. Low prices. Catalog free. Write today. **Mary Maude Farms**, Box 110, Portland, Ind.

Outlook For the Poultryman

Some Interesting Facts

By Our Market Expert

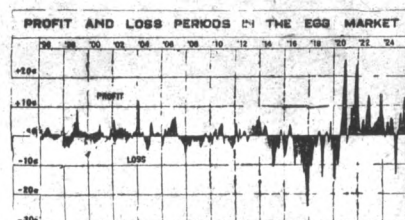
A NOTHER year of profitable endeavor has been added to the annals of poultrydom. Production of both eggs and poultry during 1925 was up to normal volume. Egg prices averaged the highest since 1920, and chicken prices the highest since 1921. The ratio between feed and poultry product prices was favorable for the year as a whole, and the gross income from poultry flocks in 1925 probably exceeded either of the last several years.

Over-production Not Likely.

The approach of the new egg year, which starts March 1, makes an appraisal of the outlook for the poultryman very timely. Consideration of the main factors which determine the market's trend leads to these conclusions:

1. Commercial production of eggs is on a "normal" basis, based on the long-time trend. While the output during 1926 may exceed last year, there is little danger of serious over-production.

2. Egg prices during the heavy laying season may show some decline un-



This chart shows the cycles of profit and loss in egg production during the last thirty years. The combined price of one bushel of corn, wheat and oats was used as a barometer of feed cost. Chicago prices, both for feeds and eggs, were used. The normal ratios of feed cost to egg prices for each month, were based on the ten years, 1904 to 1913.

der 1925. The inclination of dealers to pay less for eggs to store will tend to keep prices down, but extremely low prices are not anticipated.

3. If egg prices should be low enough to induce liquidation of flocks, poultry prices may average lower than in 1925.

4. Consumptive demand is at a high rate, and there is nothing to indicate any immediate cessation. The business outlook through the first half of 1926, which is as far ahead as it can be clearly discerned, is satisfactory. With labor well employed at good wages, there is certain to be an active demand for poultry products.

5. Feed costs are likely to continue moderate unless something goes wrong with the new crop prospects.

6. The trend toward specialized poultry plants and commercialized farm flocks still has some momentum, which means a further increase in supplies of quality eggs, as well as more efficient production.

Changes in Output.

During the past five years, the poultry flock has been more profitable than in any similar period in more than a quarter of a century, yet over-production has not resulted. Barring the war era of high grain prices, particularly in 1917, the history of the poultry and egg industry does not show the recurrent periods of heavy over-production and resultant liquidation which are familiar in some phases of agricultural endeavor. Over-production has never been of long duration, and tendencies to that end usually have been corrected by liquidation without great distress among producers.

The combination of low egg prices early in 1924, and high feed costs late in that year, and early 1925, proved the cure for the expansion in the poultry yards which less than two years ago threatened to be disastrous. Production of eggs in 1924 fell short of 1923, the peak year, by ten per cent.

The early inception of cold weather last fall, curtailed egg production, and receipts at the large markets during October and November, actually fell short of the corresponding months in the year previous. The increased producing capacity of flocks did not begin to show its hand until late in November, when weather conditions became more normal. Since then, production has kept far ahead of last year, and practically seventy per cent of the increase in receipts at the big markets for the year, over 1924, came in December, when arrivals were the largest for that month on record. January receipts also are starting out to establish a record for the month.

Price Range Higher.

Both farm and wholesale prices of eggs averaged nearly four cents a dozen higher in 1925 than in 1924. Farm chicken prices were five per cent higher, and wholesale prices fifteen per cent higher than in the preceding year. In spite of these higher prices, however, distribution into consuming channels was only slightly smaller than in 1924.

Since December, when production began to increase so rapidly, and receipts of fresh eggs became hard to move, prices have been declining steadily. From bringing sixty-five cents a dozen on December 1, prices have broken twenty-five cents a dozen, to forty cents at the end of the first week in January.

The storage egg deal is winding up less favorably than last season. Dealers paid fully a nickel a dozen more for the eggs they stored last spring, than in the spring of 1924. In spite of the higher costs, about 800,000 cases more were put away. The surplus has been very slowly reduced. The trade is already almost entirely on a fresh egg basis, and there is little chance that the entire supply can be moved except at lower prices. It is to be expected, then, that dealers will be more wary of the market this spring, and that they will make every effort to buy eggs cheaper.

Poultry Prices Advanced.

Trading in eggs for April delivery is already under way on the Chicago market at around twenty-eight and three-fourths cents, compared with thirty and three-fourths cents last year. This price is higher than was paid in the spring of the four years 1921 to 1924.

Poultry prices have been quite satisfactory to producers, but as long as eggs were on a high level, they were not inclined to market fowls closely. Consumers are showing no apparent distaste to the high prices which are demanded for table poultry. Prices in the last quarter of 1925 were fully twenty-five per cent higher than in 1924. Should egg prices decline during the spring, to a level that would induce closer culling of flocks, then larger receipts of poultry and lower prices are to be expected.

The Only Cloud.

So far as demand during the next few months is concerned, there is nothing discouraging to be found with the outlook. Consumption promises to be satisfactory as far ahead as the business outlook can be safely gauged, which carries us through the first half of the year. Probably the darkest cloud on the horizon is the possibility that the increase in egg production that is in prospect for 1926, might face some curtailment in consumer demand in the latter half of the year. Some time or other, industrial activity will not be as great as in the past year or two. Smaller payrolls mean reduced funds for something or other. Savings are first to be cut down, but eventually (Continued on page 177).

Brickbats and Bouquets

This department is open to our readers for comments on anything covering the broad subject of agriculture. Your constructive comments or your criticisms are solicited.

FAVORS CLUB WORK.

CLUB work is worth while. I was much interested in your article of January 2, relative to club work. I, too, believe that the rural club has done much to teach us team work, and the value of organization.

I am particularly interested in young people's clubs. I am not speaking too strongly when I say it is the most important work carried out in a county. The program of tomorrow, in agriculture, will reflect the work done by you and I today with the young folk.

Taking up, first, live stock clubs: It teaches young folks what can be accomplished by proper care, feeding, etc. It matches, also, the cost of production. How many farmers know the exact cost of producing a pound of beef, pork, or mutton? It gives the boy or girl a feeling of ownership, or more properly speaking, a feeling of partnership. It also develops a feeling of pride in the farm job. Did you ever look into the faces of young folks leading their animals into the show ring? It's worth while.

Grain clubs are just as valuable. One boy in Michigan went into a potato club to demonstrate to his father that it was just as easy to raise 400 bushels of potatoes to the acre, as two hundred. He did it, too.

Canning clubs, sewing clubs, and cooking clubs make our girls efficient housewives.

With the long winter before us, let us not be content in our community if there is not at least one club for our young people. We have not done our bit for posterity, or been fair to the younger generation, if we neglect this.

I have often likened my own children to steam engines. The excess steam must escape somewhere, and club work furnishes a fine outlet.

Don't hedge them in with walls called "don'ts," the answer to "thou shalt not" is "I will."

Don't measure them with your sticks fashioned from your own old whims. Look back a few years. What you like today is not what you liked yesterday.

Give them some club work to do. Set a goal and watch them scramble toward it.—Mrs. Isabel Kinch.

STANDING BY.

THE average farmer has many things to answer for, and one of the chief is his inability to stick. He lacks the virtues of the postage stamp, and the porous plaster. Look at the list of cooperative enterprises that promised to lead him out of the wilderness of trouble and lack. They had a brief (more or less) existence, and then disappeared from view, "unwept, unhonored, and unsung."

Take, for the latest example, the "pools" of various kinds, or, to be specific, the potato pool. Many farmers signed up to sell through the pool for a specified number of years. Prices were low, and private buyers were making unsatisfactory offers, and the farmer wanted at least a fair price. The pool promised to be of benefit in securing just that, so he joined, and all went well—while prices were low. But, owing to a combination of circumstances—weather mostly, rot in some sections, unseasonable cold, and snow storms in others—the independent buyers woke up. Prices were mounting, and they saw profits ahead if they could get the potatoes. If they could get the spuds, they would stand to do two things, make a profit, and give the pool a black eye. The buyers love (?) the farmer, and they did not want him

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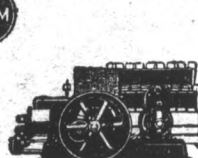
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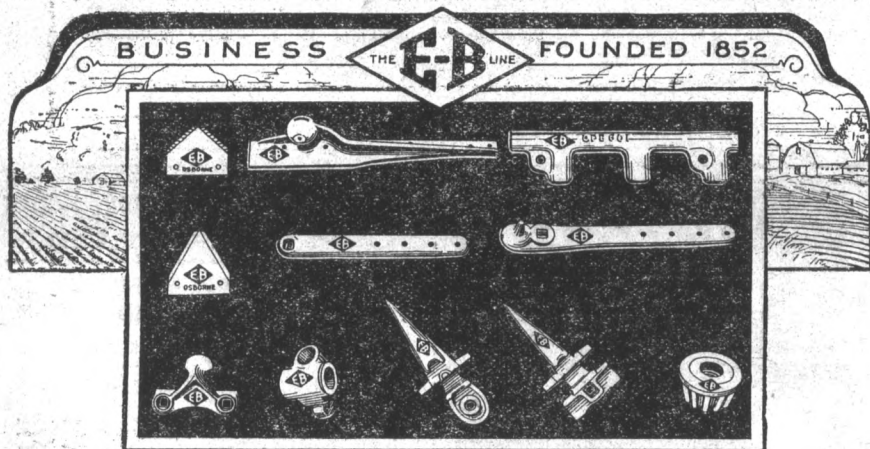
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to lose money on his crop of tubers, so they boosted the price above what the pool could safely promise its patrons.

Did the farmers who had joined the pool all stick? They did—not. Some stuck, of course, there are lots of good men who count their word of more value than cents, or dollars. The certified seed pool sent out a circular letter to those who had agreed to sell through the pool, urging them to stand by, explaining the situation, and telling of the prospects. We were discussing the letter, and the subject in general, when one spoke up and said, "The pool can go to thunder this year." Right there is where you have the attitude of too many farmers. If prices are low they are glad of help from any source, but let prices get to climbing and they stampede to the highest bidder, without any regard to the future. "The pool can go to thunder!" They might as well remark, "The future can look out for itself, we will take what the present offers."

The independent buyer must chuckle to himself when he views their shortsighted policy, for he is well aware

that it will be well for him if he can put the pool out of business—he pre- far less competition. But will that help the farmer? Would it not be well for the grower to look at the future as well as at the present, and govern his actions accordingly? The pools, and the cooperative buying and selling organizations are for the benefit of the farmer, but they cannot function with 100 per cent efficiency unless the farmers stand back of them and refuse to be stampeded by the prospects of a little present gain. Those who think, and say, "The pool can go to thunder this year," are not being just to themselves or their fellow farmers. All will agree that the pools were organized for the benefit of the farmers, then why not stand by and give the organizations a chance to do what it was intended to. We all know instances where cooperative organizations have been successful, and of untold benefit to the members, but it has been where the members loyally stood by, through good and bad seasons, low and high prices, and as a result, success has been the reward of their faithfulness—Apollon Long.

We Call Our Ice Boat "Nosey"

Continued From Page 151

with almost as much seating capacity as this rig had. Webster defines a boat as "a small, open vessel." Believe me, this one was entirely too open to suit me. The hull was sixty feet long and only fourteen inches wide, with a little basket affair toward the rear end where four people could pour themselves into and appreciate the feelings of a poor little sardine. There wasn't even room enough for the name, so they had to write that on a pennant and tie it to the mast.

The shape of this refrigerator was like the framework of a kite, the kind we used to make when we were kids, and you remember what a kite does—it flies! Joseph Lincoln, I think it was, likened an ice boat to a "dime's worth of pie." That might go for the shape, but an iceboat is lighter than most pies. There were three runners; one on each end of the cross piece, and one that acted as the rudder. She was equipped with two sails, one called the mainsail and the other the jib. Sam said there was ninety yards of canvas in the mainsail alone. Sounds more like a tent, don't it? One-half of one per cent would have been enough sail for me, but the icemen that handle these boats think they're stagnant if they can't do at least sixty miles every sixty minutes.

After we'd inspected her from stem to stern, we hoisted these two wind catchers and then we climbed on to the hemlock upholstery. Sam takes a crowbar and pries her loose from the ice, and right away we started moving. Honestly, it must have taken us all of a minute to go the first mile. I never dreamed there was anything built that could take you away from home so quickly!

Travel! Sweet cookie, how that elongated iceberg could ramble! You have no idea of the speed one of them will attain. We'd look ahead at the opposite shore line, some four or five miles distant, and in a couple of seconds, it seemed, we'd be coming about to avoid colliding with it. "Coming about" is the nautical term for turning around, and -I don't recall a single thing that can do it with half the alacrity and vim of an ice boat. The skipper hollers when he's going to turn her around, and that's a signal for you to hold on with everything you've got, or else you'll find the ice rushing up to meet you, and we both know how hard ice can be if it wants to. Even soft water don't make soft ice. Every time an extra puff of wind would hit her she'd rise right off the ice, and my heart would rise right off its moorings. To me, after riding on

one of those things, a sailboat regatta is as exciting as a turtle race. Really, there's no sport to compare with it.

As far as writing a description of an ice boat ride, I wouldn't even attempt to qualify. Maybe some contributor to "Breezy Stories" might do it justice, but not me. You go too fast to notice anything outside of the cold. Once I stuck my head up over the hurricane deck to take a glance around, but the scenery was just one big blur. If you want to take a scenic ride sometime, don't ever pick an ice boat. They weren't built for comfort—nothing but speed, and more of it. Now, that's one trouble with them. An ice boat ought to be equipped with four-wheel brakes and then you could slow her down once in a while and look around. And I would like to see the 1926 models come out with sedan bodies, or at least, windshields.

And ain't it a shame the oceans don't freeze over? Think how it would revolutionize commerce and transportation. You could hop off from Hoboken in your iceboat freighter at 8:00 a. m. with a cargo of applesauce for the Prince of Wales, and he could have some of it for supper the same evening. Or your wife could take the chauffeur and slide across to Paris in the morning to buy a little piece of lingerie, and be back in time for the matinee. Dairymen along the seaboard could have milk customers in Berlin or Rome. Or try and imagine the United States navy as an ice fleet. There isn't a gunner living who could hit a ship that didn't have no more hull than an ice boat and, besides, after it once got under way, an ice boat could beat a shell.

Come up some winter and we'll give you a good dusting off.
That's all.

Utah poultry producers, consisting of 1,600 members, are marketing eggs in New York City. The annual movement of eggs out of that state since the association was organized, has increased from seventeen to 365 cars.

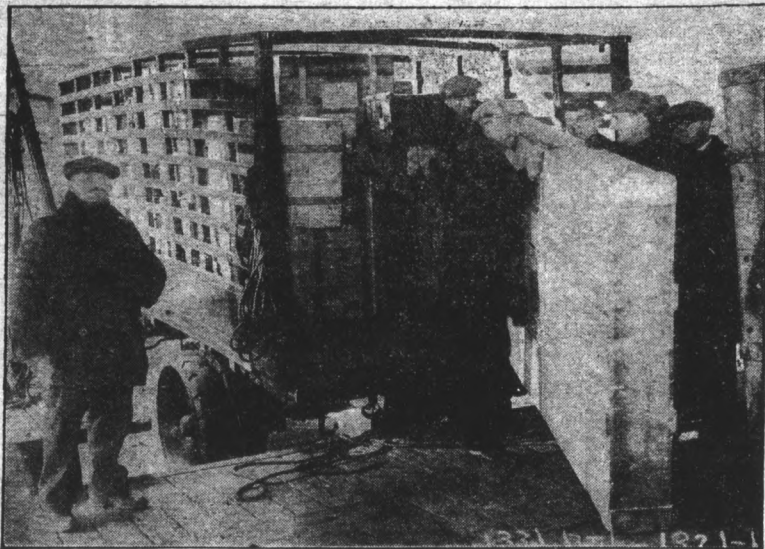
Of the 143 communities in Michigan which once served electricity to their people, seventy-five have abandoned their plants, sixty-two have changed to private service, while thirteen retain municipal plants.

Although the Ionia county board of supervisors failed to support the county agent movement, an endeavor is being made to finance otherwise, the retaining of R. L. Helm, the present agent.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



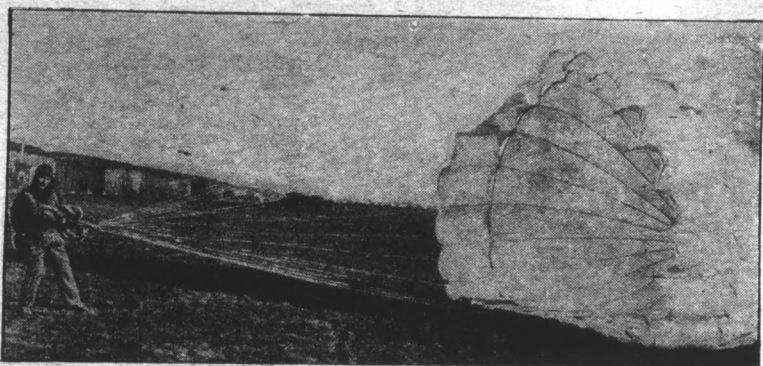
Lieut.-Commander Huntington impersonates his famous ancestor, Benjamin Franklin.



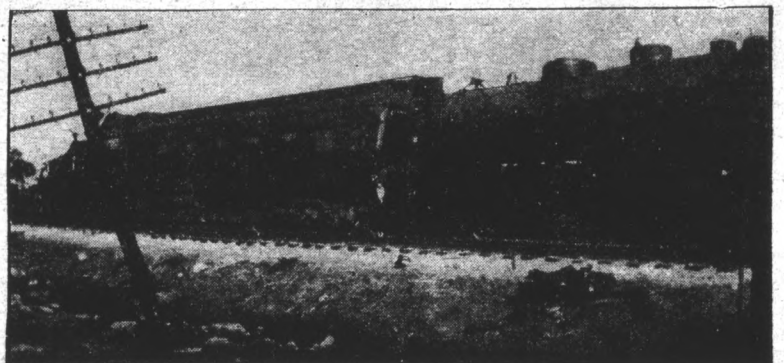
By permission of Mussolini, nearly a million dollars in Italian art treasures was removed from the warehouse for exhibition in the Grand Central Art Galleries, New York.



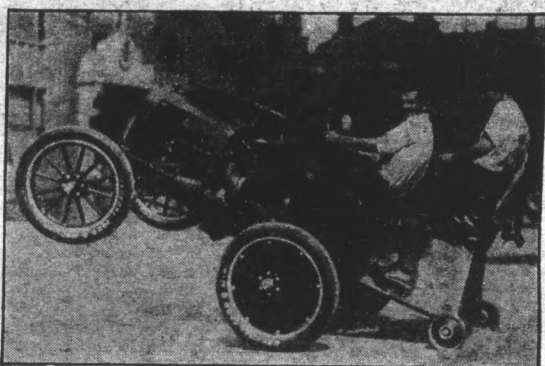
This contraption of an automobile was entered in an auto parade in Philadelphia in 1900.



Private Stephen Boudreau established an unofficial record at Selridge Field when he dropped 3,500 feet before opening a parachute. He jumped from an altitude of 4,500 feet.



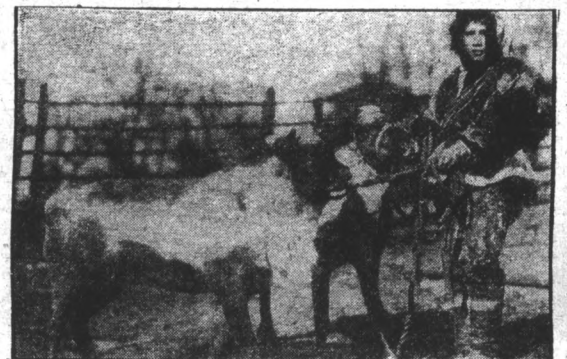
Three railroad employees were killed, and W. C. Durant, automotive industry leader, was injured when Durant's private car telescoped with a limited train near Palm Beach, Florida.



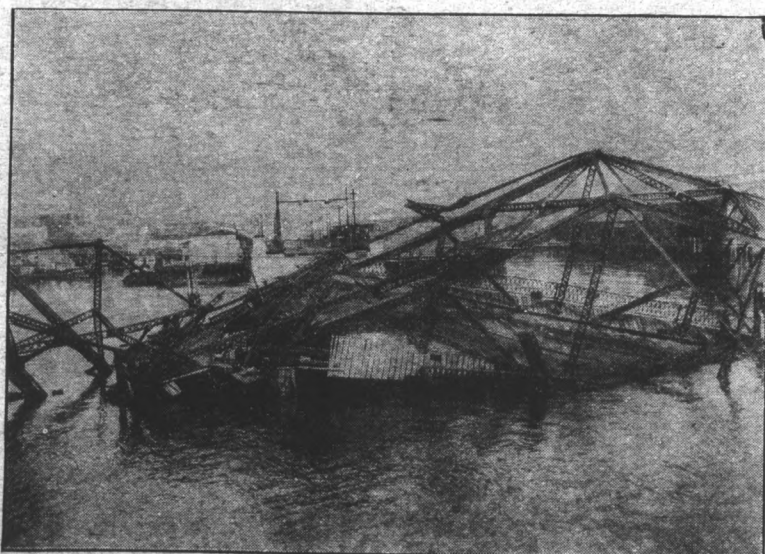
Alfred Palzel, inventor of this iron horse, which rears and plunges worse than a bucking bronco, claims no one can ride it.



J. Pierpont Moffat is the officer in charge of state functions at the White House.



Oomalaka Nagegulak, Eskimo reindeer herdsman from Alaska, brought a herd of animals to game preserves in the United States.



When the freighter, Lancaster, struck the Webster street bridge at Oakland, California, it collapsed and three men were injured. Four separate investigations are under way.



The extreme cold in the forest near Tegernsee, Bavaria, makes it necessary to provide feeding racks with hay for the wild game, which are starving to death.

I'm on the trail of that peacock. It's the jinx of this family," Harriet Pillsbury exploded, flinging the dustcloth out of the window of the whimsical old house, to which each owner had added a postscript. They moved into it reluctantly when her husband, Henry Pillsbury, became assistant cashier of the Citizens' Bank of Urandale. They could not be too choosy on an assistant cashier's salary. The merciless sunshine of the June afternoon streamed in and showed up every fleck of dust on walls and furniture, and advertised every threadbare spot on the carpet.

"You're a designing woman," Clover Hamilton, Harriet's younger sister, declared, glancing up from her geometry, as she sat on one silk-stockinged foot and dangled the other, disclosing a very shapely ankle. Being a senior, Clover was rising fast in her own estimation.

"If I dared burn that bird and split that piano into kindling, I'd consider this day well spent," Harriet continued, shaking a small, smudgy fist at a grubby stuffed peacock in the corner of the narrow hall. She vigorously applied the dustcloth to the stocky legs of the lumbering piano, a Pillsbury heritage of an uncertain period, occupying one-third of the living-room.

"If you lay hands on either, the Pillsburys for seven generations will appear to you," Clover remonstrated in pretended panic.

"Down in his heart Henry hates these dead echoes of a Pillsbury past, but we can't discard them for we haven't the money to invest in new furniture. Anyway, that peacock is headed for disaster," and on Harriet's face there was a look of grim determination.

"Watch Harriet, the Valiant, smash the Pillsbury idols to smithereens," Clover laughed, catching up the dustless mop and applying it to the wood-grain border around the shabby rug.

"The peacock really belongs to Uncle John, he being next in line of descent after Father Pillsbury's death. However, he went west and never returned, so this bird, which is the Pillsbury emblem, should really perch above Aunt Sophronia's door. Henry and Aunt Sophronia are the last leaves on the Pillsbury tree and she adores everything that pertains to the family, but has never called for the peacock. Will the day ever come when I need not rest my eyes on that frazzled old thing?"

"Quoth the peacock, Nevermore," Clover parodied.

"You know it is proverbial that a peacock brings bad luck, and it certainly has to the Pillsburys. The claw of calamity has clutched them time and time again. Grandfather Pillsbury had a giant tin peacock over the high arch of the front gate, it's long tail painted in the gaudiest of peacock colors. Within a year after it was placed there, Grandmother Pillsbury was carrying a kerosene lamp which exploded and burned her so frightfully that she died. The following winter Grandfather was accidentally shot by hunters while inspecting his timbered land in northern Michigan."

"Worse than breaking the mirror or walking under the ladder," Clover exclaimed, in awe-struck tones.

"And what with Father Pillsbury killed in an auto accident, and Mother Pillsbury walking off into an open elevator shaft at the hospital to a miserable death, I'm scared pink. I know that if that bird remains in this house, Henry will be the next victim," and her face was tense and white.

"So, because it is the family emblem, that old bird must stay on until the last Pillsbury has tottered to an untimely fall," Clover demanded, making a threatening pass at the placid peafowl.

"Well, not exactly," Harriet contradicted. "My reason or that bird is surely going," and she laid irreverent

and un-Pillsbury-like hands upon the unresisting peacock and bore it in malignant triumph to the kitchen. Clover followed in half-concealed trepidation. Too well she knew that the grim Harriet would be in a state of terror, as soon as the excitement of burning was over and she realized that she must face the outraged Pillsburys.

With a vicious slash, Harriet laid open the breast of the bird, revealing the hard-packed cotton beneath. She tried to cut off the head, but the wires resisted the shears.

"The poor thing looks as if it had committed hari-kari, and I can close my eyes and see the sod heaving as all the departed Pillsburys turn over in their graves. What will Henry and Aunt Sophronia say?" Clover exclaimed, as with an involuntary shudder she watched Harriet lay the peacock in

thing is indestructible," she muttered. "The house smells like Araby the blest and we'll have a good time explaining to Henry."

Harriet came down in a gown of becoming blue, and dainty white apron. "It won't burn, and it must come out or we can't get a fire to cook the steak." She lifted the soggy mass of oil-soaked, half burned cotton and ran into the back yard. There she stood in troubled perplexity. Her sin was determined to find her out. In desperation she turned the empty garbage can over it and returned to the kitchen where Clover was pounding the steak.

There was a smirch of black across Harriet's forehead and some cindery spots on her white apron, as she kissed Henry at the door of the front hall. "The Oldridges are coming to take

take to the mountains. I observe the peacock has flown already," and he swung out of the door, turning half-hesitatingly to wave a good-bye from the lower steps.

"Heavens, I'm lurching on the brink of madness," Harriet wailed. "Henry went off without kissing me. He never did that before."

"I'm scared pink," Clover stormed. "Can't you hear my heart? Sounds like a baby pounding on a pumpkin with a wooden spoon. If it hadn't been for me, I believe you would have told him then and there."

Clover caught up her school books. "Poor old peacock-pecked sister," she bantered, caressing the two incorrigible curls in the back of Harriet's pretty neck, as she passed her in the hall. The school bell was ringing thin and clear on the morning air.

If Henry Pillsbury guessed the fate of the peacock, he was too considerate to mention it, and it was about a month after the cremation that he was sent by the bank on a business trip to a neighboring city, to be gone over night. Harriet and Clover were alone in the house. The telephone clanged raucously at the grisly hour of five in the morning. Clover was beside it in an instant.

"Ye gods!" she muttered.

"What is it? Oh, Clover, tell me?" and Harriet sat up in bed in trembling expectancy.

"The worst ever," she declared. "Aunt Sophronia is coming on the 10:45 train. Is there nothing we can lay on the track?" and Clover made a wry face at the telephone.

"Coming? Is she coming? She'll ask for it right away. What shall I ever tell her?" and Harriet slumped in a sobbing heap among the bed clothes.

"Tell her the truth and let her spout. It will make a real snappy kick-off. We knew she would call for it some time when we burned the thing. Might as well be now as later," and Clover hurried down stairs to dust the living-rooms before starting for school.

"I never dreamed it would be so terrifying. The Pillsburys have awful tempers and lose all control sometimes on the most trivial occurrences," Harriet wailed.

When Clover was gone and Harriet was alone in the kitchen, she could see nothing but Henry's rather pale and slightly reproachful face, and Aunt Sophronia's outraged visage when the fearful truth should become known. She was trying pitifully hard to make her scanty allowance stretch to cover the added expense of a guest. She chopped the remnant of yesterday's roast, and through the magic of eggs and bread crumbs, evolved sufficient croquettes for the luncheon. She hulled the strawberries and hurried to the depot as the 10:45 rounded the curve on the outskirts of the town.

A small, florid-faced, white-haired woman, wearing a black straw hat, a few white daisies perched precariously, hit or miss around the crown, with black silk coat and gown, catapulted from the Pullman. Aunt Sophronia was swift and active. Harriet gave her an energetic hug, for she really loved her husband's aunt, in spite of her worship of Pillsbury ancestors, peacocks and family traditions.

Arrived at the house, Aunt Sophronia hung her hat and coat on the rack in the hall and smoothed her hair before the mirror. "Isn't this a grand old chair?" she purred, sinking into one of the lumbering, claw-footed Pillsbury come-downs.

"Yes, it is quite out of the ordinary—real period furniture," Harriet hastened to assent.

"Harmonizes with the massiveness of the piano," Aunt Sophronia continued.

"In perfect keeping," Harriet replied and groaned in spirit at her own perfidy. She excused herself to put luncheon on the table with hands that were

The Pillsbury Peacock

By Mary L. Dann

"Tune in" With Opportunity

By James E. Hungerford

Sometimes it pays to "listen in"

To topics folks discuss,

For "hints" are dropped, that help us win—

Are meant, my friends, for us!

Some people say that "talk is cheap,"

But sometimes it comes high,

And we can often learn a heap

From "talk" that we pass by!

For words are golden, now and then,

And most of us who win

In this old world—the wisest men—

Hear most, and "cash it in!"

If we'll be wide-awake, and hark

To what some "pass up cold,"

Mayhap we'll hear a wise remark

That's worth its weight in gold!

From mouths of fools oft wisdom

drips,

'Twas said by some wise sage,

As well as from the lisping lips

Of babes of tender age!

And if we'll wisely "listen in"

To what is said—and here,

We'll hear a heap to help us win

The things we want and need!

the kitchen range and bring the kerosene can from the back storeroom.

"We must keep it from them as long as we can and perhaps we shall be divinely guided when the time really comes," she dropped in a lighted match and retreated as the oil ignited and the flames roared up the chimney.

"I hope this offering is acceptable to the gods," Harriet muttered between tightly closed teeth, as she poked the burning cotton under the raised stove cover. She was almost hysterical in her elation at ridding herself of the bird which she had long held in superstitious horror.

"You tidy up a bit while I perform the rest of the ceremonies. It's near five o'clock and you should look your prettiest at dinner tonight. You must be as enchanting as the Sorceress of the Nile so Henry's thoughts will not turn peacockward," and Clover gave Harriet a playful push toward the archway of the dining room. Clover lived with Henry and Harriet while attending school, and both were lost without her when she returned to her home over the week ends.

Harriet glanced at the peacock's corner as she passed through the hall on her way up stairs. It's emptiness fairly shrieked at her. "Henry will miss that bird as he would a front tooth," she called quaveringly to Clover, for the reaction of terror at the consequences of her rash act had set in.

Clover raised the covers and loosened the cotton so it would burn faster, but the wires held it tight and there it smoldered. "The diabolical

us for a ride this evening," she said, planting her slender self between him and the deserted corner.

"That's fine," Henry replied, with an effort at enthusiasm. "Is there anything burning, dear?"

"Clover is browning the pan gravy. You know you like your gravies real brown," Harriet fibbed glibly.

Henry sniffed a bit incredulously, but Clover erupted conversation like Vesuvius. The Oldridges drove up in their car, and things moved on smoothly until the next morning at breakfast.

"What has Johnson's terrier unearthed?" Henry inquired, looking up from his coffee and newspaper.

Clover's grapefruit nearly choked her, and Harriet turned deadly pale. In his frolics, the dog had overturned the garbage can and was dragging a queer, blackened object around the yard.

"Probably something left by the Alward's, who are moving out," Clover ventured, spearing desperately the first idea that came wandering through her brain.

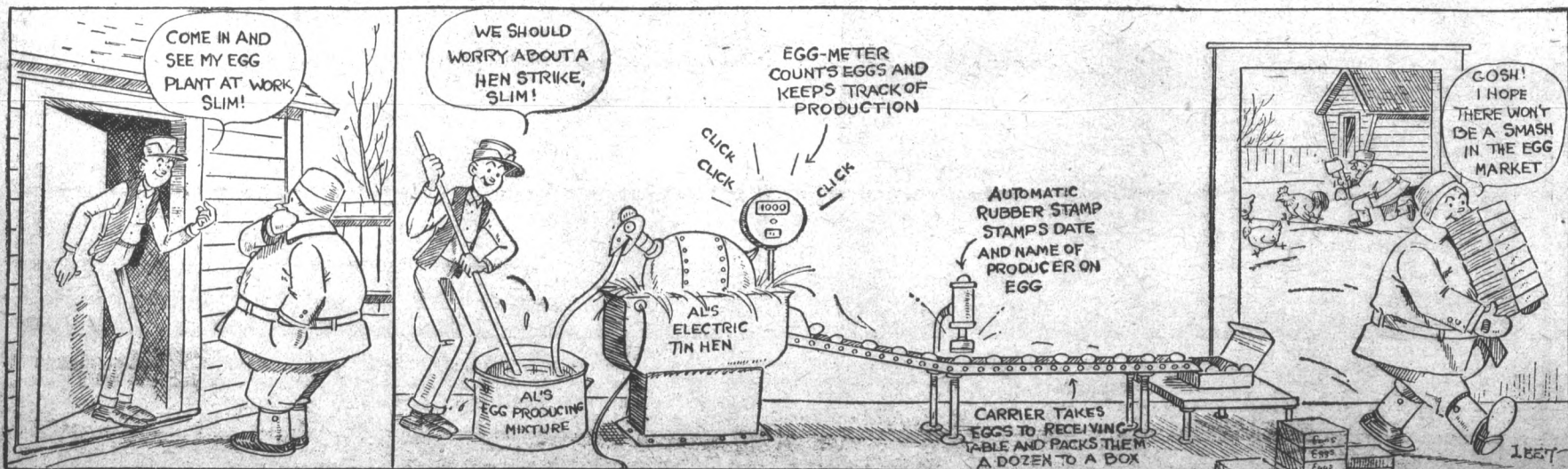
Henry made no comment, but watched the dog as it tossed the thing about the yard. Abstractedly he arose and put on his overcoat, and his eye wandered to the corner vacated by the peacock. Harriet turned to ice.

Clover scented the fray and appeared on the red rim of battle. "We are cleaning-house," she declared sternly. "Everything is disarranged."

"Housecleaning!" Henry moaned in mock dismay. "In that event, I shall

Activities of Al Acre—Al Can Make Synthetic Eggs, But How About a Synthetic Drumstick?

Frank R. Leet



cold and quaking. Her voice even was unsteady when she announced the meal.

"You are greatly favored in having the Pillsbury furniture, which is aristocratic in any environment," Aunt Sophronia exulted as she buttered the roll.

"We certainly are," Harriet assented feebly.

"However, I have decided to take the peacock home with me and add it to the Pillsbury collection. Brother John will never call for it after these years," and Aunt Sophronia helped herself to the nicely browned croquettes, before attacking the dessert.

Clover's face was blazing and her hat was in the ring. Only quick work would save Harriet from messing everything. "Aunt Sophronia, that peacock is a kill-joy and a trouble-bringer, besides being an untidy, stringy old thing. I can't see why anybody should want it around, but if you must—"

Clover stopped abruptly, for Aunt Sophronia was on her feet, her eyes straining until the white of the eyeball was exposed. Her lips were parted in horrified amazement. She pointed a threatening forefinger at Harriet:

"You viper, warmed in the Pillsbury nest. You scoff at the Pillsbury emblems and permit this vixen to do so," she lampooned in a high-pitched voice. She paced back and forth, hands clenched, lips working, breath coming fast. "Henry Pillsbury allows this in his home. I noticed the bird was gone from the hall. I have made my will leaving the Pillsbury estate to Henry, but today I change it. This change shall be made in your own house, where the Pillsbury's have been flouted. I shall telephone for Judge Brackett to come at once." Her words came chokingly.

Harriet sat marble white, but Clover fidgeted angrily. "I knew we'd get a

Mystery Solved Next Week

THE last installment of the Michigan Mystery will be published next week, together with a short biography of the author. The winners of the story contest will be announced February 20.

wiggling. If she is too mad I'm ready for her." Then in alarm—"Oh, Harriet, look at her face." The girl sprang to Aunt Sophronia's side as she crumpled to the floor.

Dumb with terror, Harriet slipped a pillow under Aunt Sophronia's head. "First aid says heads low," and Clover pulled the pillow aside and sprang to the telephone to call their family physician, Doctor Burton.

With the assistance of Harriet and Clover, Doctor Burton placed the unconscious Aunt Sophronia on the couch. With his ear to her chest, looking up into Harriet's agonized face, he said, "Heart seizure but coming all right."

A terrible silence pervaded the room. The clock pounded off the seconds while sledge-hammer blows. Aunt Sophronia moved uneasily, raised herself on her elbow and stared about her dazedly, as the door opened and Henry entered. "What's the big idea? Everybody looking as solemn as an owl convention. Thought you'd be glad to see me," he bantered. "Instead you look about as cheerful as though you were on your way to the electric chair."

Harriet threw herself into Henry's arms, sobbing hysterically. "It's dreadful. Aunt Sophronia will tell you all about it," she wailed.

Clover was trembling and white, but true to the eternally feminine, her eyes were fastened on the tall, well-groomed man accompanying Henry. He stood, hat in hand, in the hall, trying to appear that he was not seeing this bit of melodrama obviously not intended for him. There was a puzzled expression on his good-looking face, and Clover wondered whether he was a book agent, a chiropodist, or the English ambassador.

Aunt Sophronia's face relaxed into a welcoming smile. She loved Henry, for wasn't he the last of the Pillsburys? Furthermore, he was the only man who had kissed her since she could remember, and he kissed her now. She looked pleadingly at Harriet and Clover, "Don't tell him how cross I've been." Turning to Henry. "We were not expecting you."

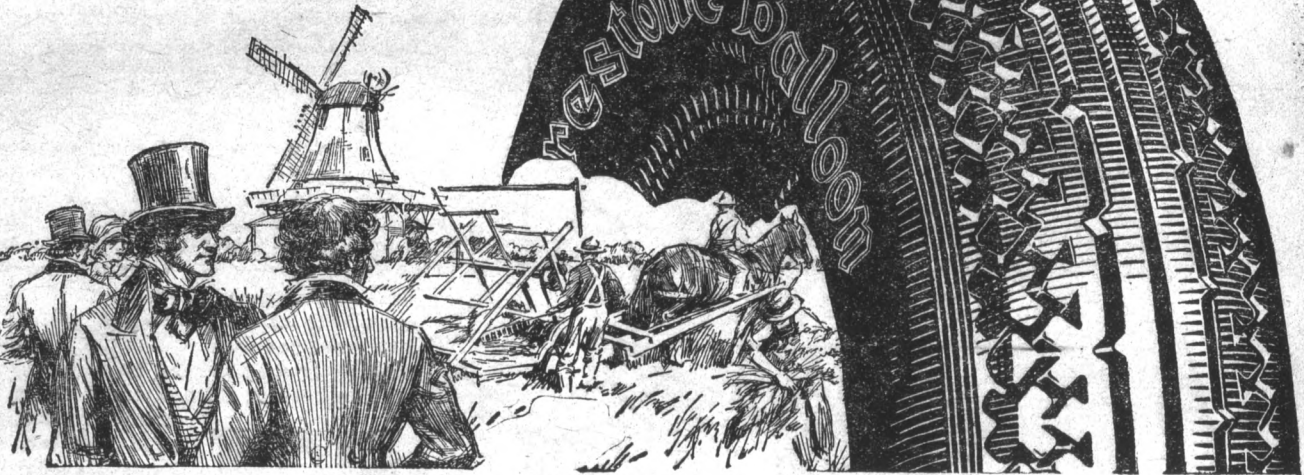
"So it seems, but permit me to present Mr. Richmond, an attorney from the west, who wishes to talk over a matter of business with us."

Mr. Richmond sat down and drew from his pocket an appallingly legal looking document, at sight of which Clover slipped out of sight, but within hearing distance. She simply couldn't leave Harriet at the mercy of Aunt Sophronia and the peacock. Harriet

(Continued on page 171).

AMERICANS SHOULD PRODUCE THEIR OWN RUBBER.. H.B. Sinton

It was in 1831 that Cyrus H. McCormick found the "better way" to feed the world by the invention of the Reaper. In him were combined three outstanding abilities—he invented, made and sold his product; the builder who was also the leader.



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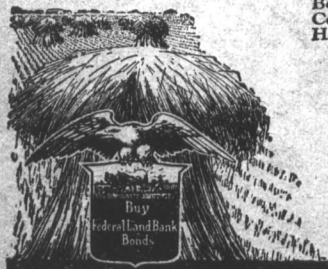
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A Blind Man

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THERE has always been much blindness in the Holy Land. I have heard it said by those who have spent considerable time there that flies are frequently the cause of blindness. They settle in large numbers on babies, cause irritation and inflammation of the eyelids, and this goes on, getting worse and worse. Blindness is frequently referred to in the gospels, and it seems to be no better in Palestine now, or not much.

It is a tragic affliction. Let those say so who have been brought close to one who has been deprived of his sight. And yet withal, it is, in many instances, a cheerful disease. The brightest optimism is maintained by many blind people. A man living in this state who had been unfortunate enough to have an accident when he was three years old, which blinded him for life, is a successful business man. He has been in Europe, and delivers a



lecture, "What a blind man saw in Europe." One of the best-loved hymns of the church is, "O love that will not let me go," written by Dr. George Matheson, the blind preacher of great power. He wrote many books, which have appeared in many editions, and which speak out of the depths of a rich religious experience. Those looking for something of the purest religion, written in a simple but trenchant style, should get one or two of Matheson's books, such as, "Rests by the River," "Studies of the Portrait of Christ," "Representative Men of the Bible," "Voices of the Spirit." He was a great soul. Even in his university days he had to take his work second-hand, by having his sister read him the lessons. Yet he won high marks. Think of that sister, giving herself to the brother!

A HANDICAP may be a blessing, though it may not appear so at first. Matheson unquestionably owed much of his written style to the fact that he could not grab up a paper at every turn as the rest of us do, but had to learn to think and to meditate.

But to have darkened vision is nothing to a darkened mind. Think of those who would gladly exchange such a mind for two blind eyes. And while we cannot always heal the eye, we can often do much to heal the mind and heart.

"Who did sin, this man or his parents?" They were face to face with a case of the most pathetic need, yet they were proposing to discuss a theological question about it. Jesus cut them short. He was not minded to go into philosophical questions just then. "Neither this man nor his parents." It reminds us of Beecher's famous illustration of the cargo of food for the starving Irish. When the ship entered the harbor, says Beecher, suppose someone had asked how this was to be regarded from the standpoint of international law. What would be the possible result if the Irish accepted a gift from a foreign government? Another man coming up inquired what was the proportion of carbohydrates to proteins, in the cargo. Still another wanted to know whether the boat had come by the northern or the southern route, and which way was the more economical to navigate. Meanwhile, hungry women and children had congregated on the shore and were crying, "Unload! Unload!"

Many ugly facts of life confront us almost constantly. It is often vital to discuss their whys and wherefores, in order to correct these evils in the fu-

ture. But the first thing is always to relieve the person before us.

YOU cannot always say of a man, "He suffers because he brought it on himself." If he is a drunkard or a dope fiend, you may say so. But there are a thousand ills of humanity that were not brought on by those who suffer them. The Book of Job is a study of this question, and its answer is, that suffering is not always a matter of chickens coming home to roost. Christ settled it, too, in a few short sentences when referring to the tower of Siloam, which fell on a number of good people, (Luke 13:4,5). Who did sin, this man or his parents, that he was born black, or crippled, or stupid, or idiotic, or deformed? "Beware how you cast stones at a man's ancestors; we have all come from savages; and we may be proud of our ancestors chiefly because we do not know them."

But the man was cured. That is the main fact. And he had to do all he possibly could, to assist in the cure. He did not rebel as Naaman had, long before, (II Kings, 5). He went, and was healed. It not this a parable of life? An acted parable? With what repeated teachings has the Divine attempted to get humanity to see that? We are expected to act wisely and energetically and at the right time. There is no substitute for personal endeavor. Many of the people whom Jesus healed had a part in their own cure. They had to cooperate. Their healing was in their own hands. And that is true now. The command is heard, "Go, wash!" Do your part!

THE question naturally comes up, of what use, then, is prayer? Have you never noticed that the best prayers are men and women of action? They do not pray as a substitute for work, but they pray that they may work the better. Prayer is electricity. (Some people pray as if the current were turned off). It energizes and galvanizes the soul. It enables us to do what we could not have done otherwise. It affects the higher reaches of the soul. It seems to get at the subconscious part of us. Thoughts, feelings, inspirations come when there is real prayer that come at no other time. And such feelings are often the most valuable inner suggestions that we get. "For thou wilt light my candle; the Lord will enlighten my darkness. For by thee have I run through a troop; and by my God have I leaped over a wall." Prayer does that!

But note. Remarkable cures of blindness are wrought today, which attract but little attention. Surgery has advanced far beyond what it was once. And if it had not been for favoring conditions, conditions that were receptive to new ideas and new methods, such surgery would be impossible now. This last summer two mountain girls in West Virginia who had congenital cataracts on their eyes, were taken to the hospital at the state university, and operated upon. Friends raised the necessary money to get them to the hospital, and the rest of it was free. They were cured. For the first time in their lives they could see their native hills, the changing sky, the green grass, the rippling mountain streams, the grazing sheep. Was not this wonderful? The blind man of the lesson was also healed in soul. He became a follower of Christ. The second healing was more needful than the first, and that is a healing that all may have.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR
FEBRUARY 7.

SUBJECT:—Jesus heals and saves a blind man. John, ninth chapter.
GOLDEN TEXT:—I am the light of the world. He that followeth Me shall not walk in darkness, but shall have the light of life. John 8:12.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

PASS THE SUGAR.

So far you have shown up mighty well," said the examining doctor. "But we must not forget that at fifty, though not so old, a person is at least past the flush of early youth—say middle-aged. It is in middle age that we generally get the aches and pains that used to be thrown into one big mystery box under the name of rheumatism. Now we know that most of these mysterious aches come from some source of infection that is constantly feeding just a little pollution into the bloodstream—say, diseased tonsils or abscessed teeth. How about such rheumatic pains? Let's take a look at your teeth."

I had to admit that several months ago, after a swimming party in which my eldest daughter had been teaching me a new overhand stroke, I experienced a "neuritis" in my left shoulder and arm. At first I ascribed it to the strain on little-used muscles, but since it persisted I secured an X-Ray picture of my teeth. This disclosed one "dead" tooth with an abscess at its base, which was promptly extracted. The neuritis did not go away completely for two months. Otherwise the teeth showed no trouble, though the gums had a tendency to "recede" and to bleed easily.

"That recession of the gums often means the beginning of pyorrhea," observed the examiner. "I'll recommend a toothpaste that gives wonderful results in such cases."

I haven't used it yet, but expect to begin at once.

"The analysis of urine was excellent in most respects," reported the doctor. "I made not only the usual chemical test, but also a microscopical test, which I think a necessity in anyone above forty. There were a few epithelial cells, but no tube casts, no granular cells, no pus, nothing at all to indicate that the kidneys are in any but excellent condition. The urine showed a trace of sugar. If I remember rightly, the specimen was taken just after luncheon, was it not?"

"Yes, after a rather hearty luncheon in which I may have used quite a little sugar-making food."

"We should have taken a twenty-four-hour specimen, which is much the better method. We'll examine it again in ninety days. Meantime, I suggest that you let the sugar bowl go by without dipping in. I don't think this means diabetes. But there's enough of a warning about it to say 'cut out sugar.' You don't need it, anyway. Few men of fifty do. What do you do to keep down your waistline? Play golf?"

"No, sir. Setting-up exercises just like we did in the army. Ten minutes each morning in a cool, spare room next to the bathroom does the trick better than three hours of golf twice a week."

The doctor changed the subject. He is thirty pounds overweight in spite of his golf.

TO PREVENT BITING FINGERS.

Some time ago I saw in your paper a recipe of a liquid to put on a child's fingers to keep them from biting them. It is a liquid that hardens after putting on. Will you please print it again?—Mrs. M. A. S.

A very young child may be restrained by applying a pasteboard splint from shoulder to wrist so that he cannot bend the elbow. Older children and adults receive help from the application of a bitter varnish which serves to remind them of the habit, and prevent them from carrying it on unconsciously. Here are directions for making such a nail varnish:

Alcohol, 1 1/4 ounces; quinine, 1/4

ounce; gum mastic, 1/4 ounce; gum myrrh, 1 1/2 ounces.

Mix. Let stand for 48 hours, shaking bottle occasionally. Apply with a camel's hair brush. This can be removed with alcohol or hot water.

DIAGNOSING TAPEWORM.

Z. G.—It is always possible to diagnose tapeworm definitely, by a microscopical examination of the feces. Most tapeworm medicine is poisonous, and should never be taken without a positive diagnosis.

FALLING HAIR.

Can anyone tell me what to do for falling hair. I have tried several things, but they were no good.—D. W.

Much depends upon age and upon family tendencies. Persons with a family tendency to baldness, especially males, can do little more than put off the evil day a little longer. The great thing is to invigorate blood circulation in the scalp. This is best accomplished by faithful and vigorous brushing of the hair night and morning, and by systematic massage of the scalp. Remember that hair that falls out following an acute disease, such as typhoid fever or influenza, grows in readily as the patient recovers strength.

THE PILLSBURY PEACOCK.

(Continued from page 169).

and Aunt Sophronia looked as if waiting for their death sentence.

"It has taken me a number of months to locate the Pillsbury's, but at last I am successful," and the attorney looked almost affectionately at Aunt Sophronia. "Your brother, John Pillsbury, died some time ago leaving a will, in which he disposed of his property, consisting of valuable holdings in the oil fields of Big Muddy, Wyoming. I will read this will, of which I have a copy."

From the document in his hand he read:

"After the payment of my just debts and funeral expenses, I give, devise and bequeath all of my property, both real and personal, to that member of our family who shall have in his or her possession the Pillsbury peacock, a stuffed bird which is the emblem of the clan and has been in the family for generations."

"And sneering at the Pillsbury insignia," Aunt Sophronia commented acidly, looking straight at Harriet.

Harriet was deadly white, but Clover darted away, to reappear in the doorway a moment later bearing a senile, patriarchal looking stuffed peacock, so like the Pillsbury bird that only the mother peafowl could have told the difference.

Aunt Sophronia swelled with pride. "This is the stately bird by which the patrician Pillsburys are known. Rightfully, it is now in my possession, for I was taking it home with me this afternoon. It was only left here temporarily."

"We shall not dispute your possession of it, only do take it away," Harriet exclaimed shudderingly, with an agonized questioning look at Clover.

"It didn't come from above, you rummy," Clover whispered in Harriet's ear as the rest were engrossed in inspecting the bird. "Uncle Andy let me have this from his taxidermic emporium, for the forty-seven dollars I had in my savings account. I bought it on my way to school this morning and Uncle Andy put it in the woodshed. So lucky we did not tell anyone the other was burned. Isn't it the spitting image of the late lamented?" and Clover blew a kiss at Aunt Sophronia's unconscious back.

Clover listened to Aunt Sophronia's declaration that she would settle Henry in a home of his own as soon as the John Pillsbury estate was closed, and under her breath she muttered: "Clover Hamilton, thank your stars that the Hamiltons don't know a coat of arms from a can-opener. If Aunt Sophronia will take that peacock from above our door before Henry, the old dear, chokes to death on a chicken bone, I shall count it one of our mercies."

WHY Stand the COLD

WHICH IS COSTING YOU GOLD

GO SOUTH and PROSPER

Look at the weather report and see the ideal climatic conditions which are existing today in the Southland. No snow, no ice, no forced idleness from work. Crops are growing, and the live stock is feeding out of doors.

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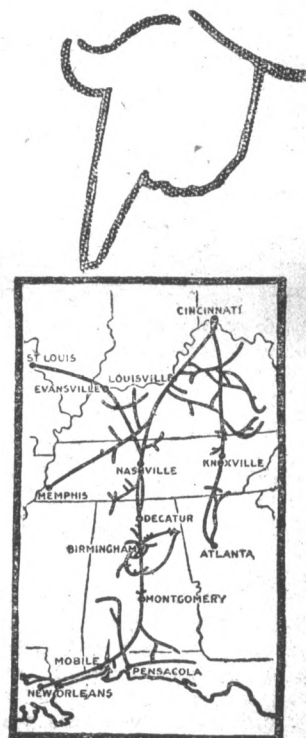
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G. A. PARK
General Immigration & Industrial Agent
Louisville & Nashville Railroad
Dept. MF-6 Louisville, Ky.



LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE R.R.



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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



How One Farmwife Took a Vacation

Enjoyed Change of Scenery at Home Instead of in Foreign States

By Mrs. Gene Martin

MY husband and I had been saving for several years, intending to take a really worth while vacation. We did take one, but not in the way we had planned. For two years I had practiced the most rigid economy in the house, going without some of the simplest conveniences which most people consider a necessity, to save for this much-talked-of vacation.

As the time drew near I began to loathe the inside of the house as never before. I could scarcely wait for the day to come when I could have a vacation from the familiar walls and furnishings where I had lived and worked for so many years.

In my kitchen the walls were dingy, the woodwork was scarred, the dishes of enamel cracked and battered, but I had tried to "make it do." The rest of the house was in no better shape, and it seemed to me that nothing looked right. I was tired out in body and mind, and a vacation seemed to be the one and only answer.

Just at this moment fate stepped in, in the form of an unpaid note which my husband had endorsed for a friend, said friend having suddenly disappeared. Nearly all of our vacation money

dark grey, which we find is very satisfactory. The paint is easily washed and the color does not show smoke.

For the floor we would have liked a blue and grey linoleum in squares to put down, but found that we could not afford it. Instead, we gave the floor three coats of paint and one of waterproof varnish. If anyone objects to so much paint, the floor could be left unpainted, and rag rugs in grey and blue used.

We bought some kitchen chairs at an auction, which we enameled grey. An old Boston rocker which we first



Cretone Bedspreads Are Especially Effective in a Girl's Room.

thought we could fix up for the living-room, but decided that it was too comfortable to take from the kitchen, was given a coat of paint and a new cushion cover. This chair, placed by a kitchen window, near the table, which had also been painted and enameled grey, makes an inviting place to drop down and rest a minute.

In looking through the attic, I came across an old lawn dress with blue flowers, which made good-looking curtains for the windows.

Makes Attractive Buffet.

The next room to receive attention was the dining-room. The paper was tan, and I decided to clean it myself with wall paper cleaner. The woodwork was given two coats of white paint, and one of cream white enamel.

As the dining-room is on the north side of the house, tan and cream white seemed just the thing to give the room a summer look.

The old white marquisette curtains at the windows must be made to do further service. Keeping in mind the blue rug which we hoped to buy in the near future, I added a touch of blue to the curtains for the sake of harmony. A flock of blue birds was stenciled across each curtain.

Everything was removed from the room except what was absolutely needed in a dining-room; old chromos from the walls, calendars, pictures of dead fish and fowls, not a thing left on the walls. I had no buffet, but there was an old-fashioned black walnut dresser upstairs which was not needed. First we removed the mirror. The finish was in poor condition so it was removed by using a solution of lye and water—one can of lye crystals to two quarts of water. The solution must not remain on the wood longer than necessary, or it will make a dark stain. After the finish was removed it was washed several times in clear water, and allowed to dry. A heavy coating of linseed oil, thinned with benzine, was then applied and left on for twenty-four hours. Any remaining oil was then wiped off, and a waxed finish applied. It required a great deal of rubbing, but the satiny look which resulted amply repaid all of our effort.

The bureau now makes a buffet of which we are proud. An old blue willow ware sugar bowl and teapot which originally belonged to my grandmother, grace this improvised buffet, and add a lovely spot of color, together with two glass candlesticks holding blue candles, which stand like sentinels at either end.

Living-room is Made Livable.

The living-room, which is on the sunny side of the house, was saved for our final effort of the year. Living-room! What a misnomer. It was the deadest, dreariest, most uninviting room in the whole house, and it never

had been really lived in. The pictures hung high on the wall, and tipped at an angle of about thirty-five degrees. The windows were filled with plants, obscuring the light. The chairs were (Continued on page 174).

TEMPTING RECIPES FOR CANNED BEEF.

NOW is the time of year to pack meat for the summer's use. Beef is one of the best; cold-packed it is fine, but so many make the remark that the family gets so tired of it prepared that one way. These recipes are for canned beef and vegetables, and are special favorites with my family.

2 cups bread crumbs 1 qt. beef, ground
1/2 lb. fresh or 1-3 lbs. Pepper and sage if desired
salt pork, ground
2 eggs

Mix well and place in greased pan, bake or steam slowly for one hour.

Tomato and Beef Loaf.

1 qt. beef 3 eggs
2 small onions 2 cups thick tomato pulp
2 cups cracked crumbs Pepper

Heat beef, pour off liquid, and grind with onions and mix well. Place in oiled pan, bake slowly until thoroughly set and browned.

Corn Mould.

1 qt. beef, chopped 1 cup bread crumbs
1 pt. sweet corn, drained Pepper and salt
2 eggs

Mix into greased pan and steam one hour.

This loaf is fine made with macaroni instead of the corn. Cook the macaroni before mixing.

Combination Pie.

1 qt. beef 1 cup cooked macaroni
1 cup corn 1 cup diced carrot
1 cup Lima beans 1 onion

Mix in baking dish, seasoning with salt and pepper.

Cover with crust made of:

1 cup cream 1 tsp. baking powder
1/2 cup milk Flour to roll
Salt

Beef Relish.

1 can beef Or 1/2 cup of pepper
2 sweet peppers (red and relish
green) 1 package lemon gelatine

Chop the meat, set in oven so liquid will separate from meat. Heat this to boiling, adding water to make two-thirds of a pint. Dissolve gelatine in this. When cool add meat and chopped peppers, and then set in cold place to harden.

One cup of diced cheese added to this is fine.—Mrs. J. P.

MOTHER.

Whose hands are ever busy,
Whose feet are ever going,
From sun-up 'til sun-down?
Ah, we know without the knowing—
No one but Mother's.

Whose heart often aches and breaks.
For some poor misguided soul?
Whose welcome is ever true
'Tho we hit or miss the goal?
No one's but Mother's.

Whose prayers are for our sake,
As unworthy as we are?
Whose efforts soothe our ills,
Whose spirit is our guiding star?
No one's but Mother's.

—J. Roy Zelss.

would be required to meet it, and it had to be met.

After spending a sleepless night over the disappointment, an inspiration came to me in the early morning light. If I could not get away from these surroundings, why not change them?

Even if I could and did go on a vacation I would be obliged to come back and live in the same surroundings.

The small amount of money left after paying the note would work wonders in the house, if I did the work myself, with the help of my husband. Then, too, we could eat out-of-door-picnic fashion, which would make a welcome change and reduce the labor of getting meals.

Rare is the person who is not influenced by harmony of line and color, or discord in rooms in which we work and spend so large a portion of our waking hours. It really costs no more to have a beautiful, restful home, than an ugly, inharmonious one, and I am glad I found out that it is never too late to make a beginning.

Kitchen Gets First Attention.

The kitchen being the most depressing room in the house, as well as the one where I spend the most time, was made our first point of attack.

We began by moving out everything possible and then painting the walls a light grey. The doors, and all the rest of the woodwork, were painted a

Taking Self Out of Selfishness

THESE days, the child of pre-school age is much the center of attention. In the past this study has been very much neglected. We wonder how only a few years ago, his domain did not seem to be a no-man's land of education. But wise are the leaders of such an educational movement, for there is no more logical time for the fountain of school training to bubble forth than before he begins school. Experience has taught us that we can adjust ourselves with more ease and appreciativeness to a change in our life's program if we are trained for such a change.

Every mother has it in her power to make the path of her children more smooth if she but trains them in the simple, but all-important duty of living together, which, after all, is one of the greatest problems of life.

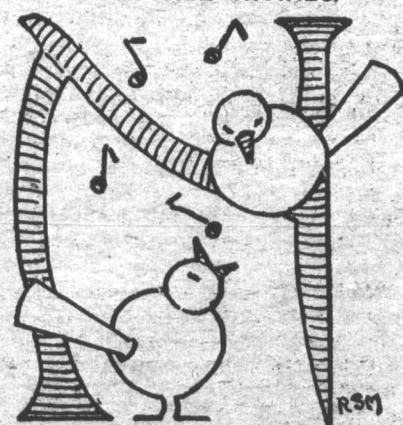
Of course, no one likes to see a child deprived of a plaything or a pleasure that will add happiness to his little childish sphere. But the "Ain't he cute? He's only six" attitude toward his carelessness with clothes, furniture, or playthings, does more than keep the house in a Bedlam. On it depends how he will later expect his little school friends to look upon his selfish, careless actions.

An amusing incident happened the other day. Little Jimmy had a bag of candy and kept urging his Aunt Jenny to take some. When his mother inquired why he urged only Aunt Jenny to take some candy, and not the others in the room, he replied, "Well, when I pass it to Aunt Jenny, she nesser takes any. She just thanks me and gives it back!"

Such little happenings, and many, many more, handicap the youngster by not teaching him that in fair play "thine" is as sacred as "mine," and that "thine" and "mine" together make "ours," in which we are all jointly concerned.

It will be years before a child can appreciate his lessons of selfishness, but when he does appreciate them, they will be to him a most valuable community life insurance policy.

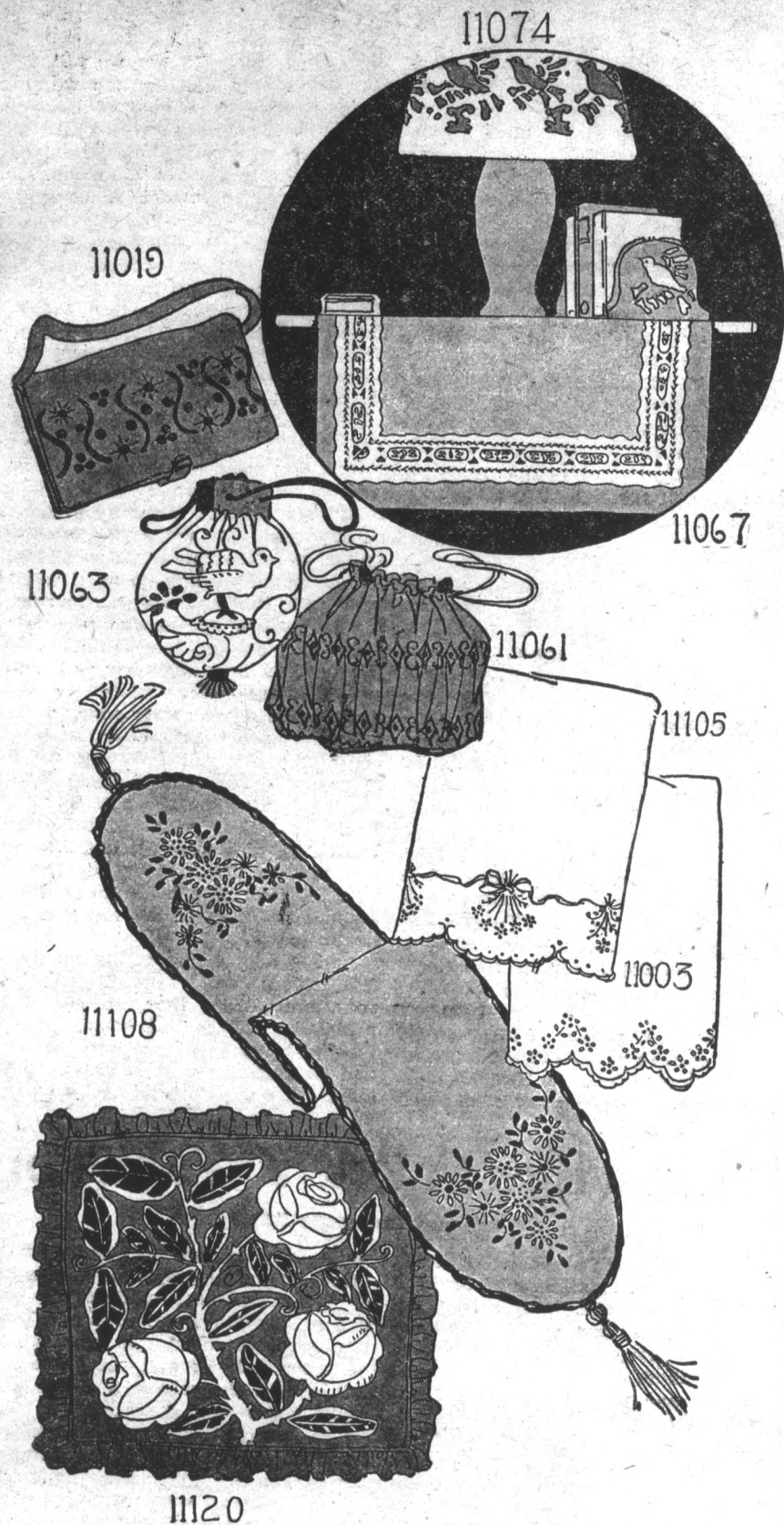
TELL-TALE INITIALS.



N folks warble up the scale,
Something like a nightingale.
Parceled out with letter N,
Talent is, enough for ten;

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.

The Charm of the Needle



TO the woman who does fancy work a new design is like a sunny morning after a week of cloudy weather. It gives her an inspiration, immediately she wants to try it—she has a desire to create something.

It is doubtful if there is a more effective way for a home-maker to express individuality, distinction, and her own personality in her home than by needle work. This art permits her to add just the right color note she wishes, and to express the charm of her originality in the accessories of her home.

Simplicity is the keynote to all true charm of needle work. All the patterns illustrated above you will find very simple and easy to work. Design 11019 is very effective on this folder purse, but it is also appropriate for kiddies' clothes, blouses, table runners, scarfs, and curtains. It is one and one-half yards long and five inches wide.

Design 11074 may be attractively used for various purposes. It is especially suited for ornamentation in the nursery and for children's dresses, aprons, and rompers. The pattern is sixty-six inches long and five and one-half inches wide. It may be separated in fourteen separate motifs.

The Chinese border, 11007, is very

unusual and looks well on misses' and children's dresses, hats, scarfs, bags, curtains, pillows, and novelties. The pattern is one and seven-eighths of a yard long, and five inches wide. It can be separated so as to make fourteen motifs, four inches long and three inches wide.

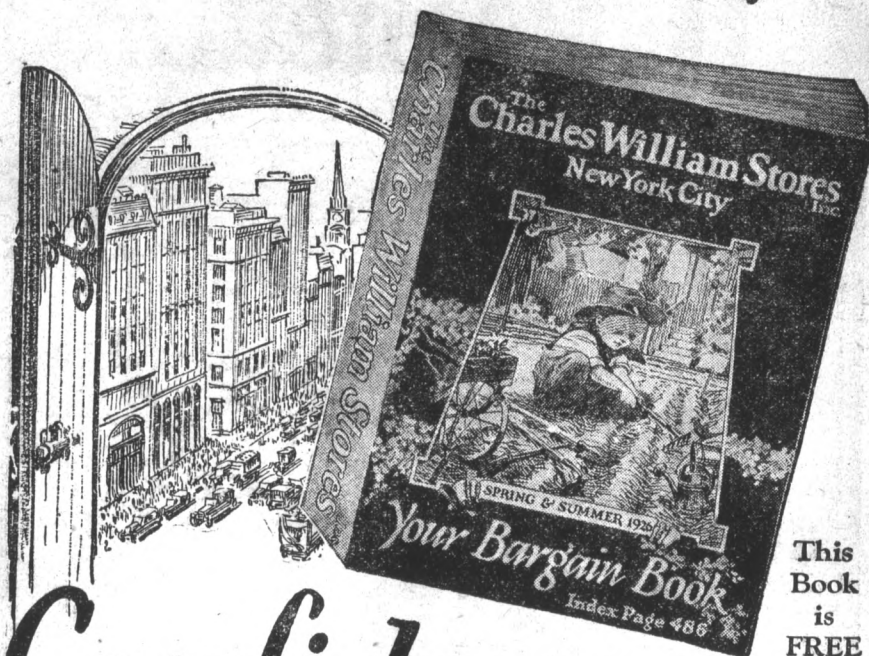
Design 11063 is adaptable to dresses for women and children, and also for bags, scarfs, cushions, and novelties. The pattern contains six motifs five and a quarter inches square, eleven motifs two and one-half inches square, and thirty-four inches of border five-eighths of an inch wide.

If you fancy conventional borders, you will find design 11061 suitable for suits, blouses, dresses, and kiddies' clothes. There are two borders two inches wide, with one and seven-eighth yards of each. The third border is three-fourths of an inch wide, with two and three-fourths yards in the pattern.

Designs 11105 and 11003 are particularly suited for pillow cases, sheets, towels, tea and luncheon cloths, scarfs and curtains. The former contains two each of two designs, one twenty-three inches long and two inches wide, the other twenty-three inches long by five inches wide. The latter contains three yards of the pattern two and

(Continued on page 175).

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Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

Dame Fashion Offers Straight Lines and Flares for Spring

No. 300—Charming Style. Cut in and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 sizes 14, 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 requires 3½ yards 40-inch material.



inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3½ yards 40-inch material with 5¼ yards of ribbon.

No. 387—Costume Slip. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 46 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. The Emb. Pattern No. 11119 costs 15c extra.

No. 236—Becoming design. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material with ¾ yard of 36-inch contrasting and 3¼ yards of binding.



No. 282—Dress with New Epaulet Shoulder. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Size 36 requires 3½ yards of 40-inch material with ¼ yard 32-inch contrasting.

No. 362—Dress for Party or Dance. Cut in sizes 16, 18 and 20 years. Size 16 requires 3¼ yards 36-inch material.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Be sure to state size, and write address clearly. If you do not find the pattern you want, send 15c for our Winter Fashion Catalog. Send all orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

No. 355—Dress with Slenderizing Lines. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44

February's Whims

By Hazel B. Girard

FEBRUARY is the month of the traditional groundhog, of good St. Valentine, of great birthdays, of indifferent sunsets and dubious atmosphere. The broad fields stretch their whiteness to the rim of the uncertain skies, the snow-capped hills stand as alabaster altars to God.

Someone has said that February is like a woman: "She's ever changeable." However that may be, it can be depended upon for one thing—to always bring the inevitable. We have become very suspicious of this particular month. Many is the time it has brought brilliant sunshine that almost coaxed the maple sap to ebb forth, called for volunteers among the wild geese, and invited the ice to loosen its frozen pack. Then pell mell! in the next consecutive breath, intermingled its cordiality with sleet, slush, and general cold wave.

Somehow, you have to hang on with your teeth, your fingernails, toenails, and even your eyebrows at times. You have to penetrate through the whole month without any possible assistance from the weather—march into the arena of the outdoors with your courage in your hands, your marching regalia on, and manage February by sheer will-power.

All in all, it's a season that reminds one of life itself, with its paths so steep and rugged. But, like everything, it has an answer. For a minute let us focus our vision on the easy livers. Verily, "lilies of the field"—able-bodied men and women who refuse to climb if the way is rough; who spend their time seeking the sunny spots, the flowery beds of ease.

It does not require a microscopic search of their souls to note how singularly self-indulgent, selfish are they. Like a veneer on the top surface—it

lies open to view. Then, we will turn our course and hunt out the workers of the world. The field of labor is filled with untiring work-a-bodies—brave men who work like galley slaves down in the innards of the earth, and send up coal to warm a country's shins; brave women who bear children that others may be relieved of the sacrifice; brave men and women who are not afraid to roll up their sleeves in the process of tilling the soil, "that a nation might live." Those, combined with the million other bread-winning toilers for the unconquerable army of "brother's keepers."

I never focus my eyes on an easy liver that I do not thank my virgin stars I was not a family darling, but a member of a large family, where all contributed toward the daily bread. I realize that life was good when it taught me the virtue of a few blisters. As the passing years go on, I realize more fully the inexhaustible fervor of my dear father and mother who, forty years ago, erected their humble domicile mid the vast wilderness of northern Michigan—back when the wild bears dared to rear their young within a few feet of the back door; when the stalwart pines and towering maples monopolized the light of day.

I am sorry from the bottom of my heart that they suffered the ardent hardships, dire poverty, and inestimable sacrifices that consequently went with the adventure, but I am glad they planted the song of the toil gladiator in our hearts.

And February, the trying month of slipperiness and false pretenses, is very much like that. It has good points as well as bad. It is a good time to bring your soul into the open and feed it on courage and forbearance.

Farmwife Takes a Vacation

(Continued from page 172).

an accumulation of years, wedding presents, Christmas presents, anniversary presents, gifts from loving, but not discriminating neighbors. In color and shape, they ranged from pressed golden oak to copies of Roman chairs in black and walnut atrocities upholstered in red plush.

Here, again, we removed everything from the room. I made up my mind that not one thing should be brought back which was not either useful or ornamental. Even the family portraits, with their ugly frames, were banished to the attic. Nothing should be kept for sentimental reasons if it could not qualify. The living-room wall had been covered with dull brown paper, large-figured, which must come off. The woodwork had been painted brown to match. This had begun to scale off.

After removing the paper from the walls, book shelves were built on each side of a window, which we think we can afford to sacrifice and use the space for a fireplace, to be built as soon as we can afford to do so. The book shelves and woodwork were painted cream white, and the walls covered with a rather dark grey.

The rug in this room was a good domestic-made rug, as good as new, but with floral designs in brilliant reds and greens. It would never do in this made-over room. We had it dyed a soft grey blue. The figures appeared darker than the rest of the rug, but it has added to its beauty, and it looks lovely with the grey walls and cream white woodwork.

To dress up the windows, plain net was hung next to the glass, and some lovely cretonne having a light background on which was printed bird of paradise figures in blues with splashes of red made the overdrapes.

Just two pictures were hung on the

walls—one picture is called "The Birches," and its greys and greens add a harmonious note against the grey paper. The other picture is of a Venetian scene in color; this gives a note of warm yellows and red. There is left much wall space in a rather large room, but we find it restful.

The mirror, which was removed from the walnut dresser, was rectangular in shape. This was hung flat against the wall with two wires above a small, old-fashioned walnut table, and hung so it functioned. I could now get a full length view of myself for the first time from any mirror in the house, without standing on a chair.

For several years an old stand with one drawer had stood on the back porch to serve as a wash stand. One rainy afternoon my husband added to it two pine board drop leaves just the size of the top. This was painted a Chinese red, a few lines of black and gold were added, then a coat of varnish. This now serves as a desk. One of the old splint-bottomed chairs taken from the kitchen was painted to match this table, and makes a comfortable desk chair. The drawer is large enough to hold writing materials and my house-keeping accounts. The red of the table serves to accent the splashes of red in the window draperies, besides adding a bit of color.

The days were too short to do all we planned, and much remains to be done. The cost of material thus far has been under thirty-four dollars. We found this unusual vacation not only a joy to us, but our neighbors became so interested that we are looking forward to many social evenings this winter, in gathering together to plan and make lamp shades, pillow covers, and the thousand and one things to add to the beauty of the home.



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

ATTENTION GOOD COFFEE MAKERS.

Will some readers who are good coffee makers tell how they make coffee so it retains its flavor until served; also, how to make and bake good apple pies?—Mrs. J. F.

Can some of the readers help Mrs. J. F. by telling of their experience with these two home problems?—M. C.

WAYS OF PACKING SAUSAGE.

Please tell me how to pack sausage so it will keep.—Mrs. F. U.

Sausage may be packed in large stone jars in bulk, stuffed in "casings," or narrow muslin cases, or dried and cold-smoked for summer sausage. Bulk sausage probably takes the least amount of time. Pack in large stone jars, and cover with a thin coating of lard to keep it air-tight, and keep in very cold place—even frozen. Another popular method is to mold the sausage into patties, fry them, pack in crocks, and seal by pouring enough hot lard over them to cover.

If hog or sheep casings are used for the sausage, a special stuffer attachment which may be purchased at a reasonable price is required. Narrow muslin bags are a good substitute, and they are made eighteen to twenty

inches long, and two to three inches wide. After filling, seal surface with a coating of melted lard.

For further directions for canning and packing meat, send five cents for our bulletin on "Preserving Meat at Home."

TO PREVENT "MOTHER" FORMING.

I have a very pretty vinegar cruet, but "mother" forms in the vinegar if it stands very long. Is there any way to prevent this?—Mrs. R. V.

If you will add one-half teaspoon of salt each time you refill the cruet, it will prevent "mother" forming.

THE CHARM OF THE NEEDLE.

(Continued from page 173). seven-eighth inches in width.

If you need a new scarf for your table, design 11108 is very effective. It can also be stamped for cushions and curtains. The pattern contains eight complete motifs in two sizes, four that are eleven by three and one-half inches, and four that are thirteen by four inches.

Design 11120 is most attractive on pillows and scarfs. The pattern provides two motifs, each seventeen and one-fourth inches by eighteen and one-fourth inches.

Any of these needle work stamping designs can be obtained through the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, for thirteen cents.



Adventures of Tilly and Billy

How King Bear Lost His Tail

It was a big surprise to Tilly and Billy to learn why Bunny Long Ears' ears happened to grow so long.

"What a real adventure we are having!" said Tilly to Billy, when Bunny had finished his story.

"What did you say you were having?" asked Bunny Long Ears.

"An adventure," answered Billy.

"Then would you like to have me take you to see Sir Brown Bear?" said Bunny Long Ears.

"Yes, yes," chorused Billy and Tilly.

Bear curled up, sound asleep, in the farthest corner of the house. Bunny went over and tickled his ears, his nose, and even his big toe, but Sir Bear only wiggled a bit, grunted, turned over on his other side, and kept right on snoring.

"Such a sleepy fellow," said Billy. "Don't he even wake up to eat?"

"No," said Bunny Long Ears. "He eats so much in the fall, and gets so fat that he don't need to eat until spring."

"But he has such a short tail," said Tilly.

"Yes," said Bunny Long Ears. "It happened this way:

"In the days when all the animal folks frisked about in the big woods and were happy, bears did have tails. But one day in the late fall, King Bear, the biggest and strongest bear in the Big Woods, crawled into an old hollow tree and went to sleep.

"In the winter when he was sound asleep, a woodchopper came along and decided this fallen tree would make good wood.

"Chop, chop, chop, chop," went his axe into the fallen tree, but King Bear never woke up.

"At length with one bound the tree split in two, but the wood-chopper had cut King Bear's tail off. The wood-chopper was very frightened at this, and ran away, but King Bear was so sound asleep that he never knew what had happened.

"In the spring when he woke up and found that his tail had been chopped off, he was very angry. 'I will not be laughed at,' thought King Bear.

"Then King Bear ordered that all the bears in the Big Woods should have their tails cut off, and since that time bears have had very short tails.



King Bear Never Even Woke Up.

So off they skipped to see Sir Brown Bear.

Now, Sir Brown Bear's house was not at all like Bunny Long Ears' house. It was ever so much larger.

Bunny led Tilly and Billy down between two big rocks and through a long passageway. Then they came to the real part of Sir Bear's house, but Sir Brown Bear did not come to the door to greet them.

Bunny Long Ears knocked and knocked, and finally led the way in.

"Sir Bear is not very sociable in the winter time," apologized Bunny Long Ears. "He just sleeps and sleeps."

Right then they spied Sir Brown



Modern Farm Equipment Includes Heating Comfort in the Home

Equip your home with IDEAL-AMERICAN Radiator Heating in place of old-time heaters. Enjoy the healthful, cleanly, cozy warmth of this modern way of heating—at a big fuel saving. You are proud of your farm equipment; your wife will take just as much pleasure in showing visitors the IDEAL-AMERICAN Heating Outfit's many advantages. A great work saver for the women folks. Automatic fire controller maintains the temperature you want without watching—without bother. Connecting AMERICAN Radiators warm all rooms alike.

At low cost, within the reach of everybody, the compact Ideal-ARCOLA (see illustration) gives you all the heating advantages for the farm cottage, with or without cellar. For the larger farm houses, schools, churches, etc., we offer the larger, world-famous IDEAL Boilers, at new

and attractive prices, due to enormous output. Burn hard or soft coal, coke, oil, wood—at surprising saving. Phone nearest heating and plumbing merchant today. TEN MONTHS TO PAY. New low price. Write Dept. T. today for illustrated (free) book.

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Peach, Apple, Pear, Cherry, Plum & Quince

Small fruit plants, grape vines, roses, shrubs, and ornamental trees of all kinds.

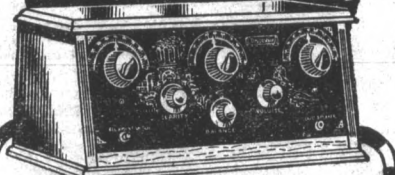
Established a third of a century. Catalog on application.

T. B. WEST & SONS, Lock Box 142, Maple Bend Nursery, PERRY, OHIO.

BOTTLE ONION SEED 50c oz., \$7 lb. Clover, timothy, field and sweet corn, garden seeds, etc. Catalog free. J. W. GREENFIELD, WELLINGTON, OHIO

30 Days FREE TRIAL

New and Better Radio Set



JUST OUT! New Wonder Radio! At Lowest Factory Prices.

Why be satisfied with any but the NEWEST radio set? Why pay high prices? Why take chances, when you can put this NEWEST 5-Tube Westinghouse Model in your home for 30 Days Trial on the absolute guarantee that if you don't find it the most beautiful in appearance—the most reasonable in price and the best radio set you have ever seen or heard—You Don't Have To Keep It! Built in the new style brown walnut cabinet with sloping front panel, gold embossed in Renaissance design. Will receive concerts from coast to coast. Buy a Westinghouse set direct from manufacturer and save money.

5-TUBE RADIO Retail Price \$45.00

3-TUBE RADIO Retail Price \$26.00

Don't buy any radio until you get our FREE Folder, which describes this newest of all radio sets and gives our

Special Introductory Discount

Also our 30 Day Trial Offer. Write today. AGENTS AND DEALERS WANTED

WESTINGHOUSE ELECTRIC CO. Dept. 111 1751 Belmont Ave., Chicago

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 1/4c; Headless, dressed, pickled, 10 1/4c; like Pike, 8c; Bayfish or Sucker, 5c; Bullheads, skinned, 18c; 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. GREEN BAY FISH CO., Box 617, Green Bay, Wis.

Color Your Butter

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



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

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

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington Vt.

HICKSVILLE HATCHERY

"YOU CAN DO BETTER AT HICKSVILLE." 250,000 Choice Quality Chicks for 1926. Hatched from selected and carefully culled flocks of heavy laying, pure-bred hens on farm range, housed and fed to insure the utmost vigor in the chicks. 100% Live Delivery Guaranteed. Varieties Postpaid prices on 50 100 500 1000

White, Brown & Buff Leghorns, Anconas.....	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$62.00	\$118.00
Barred & White Rocks, S. C. & R. C. Reds.....	8.00	15.00	72.00	130.00
White & Silver Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	8.50	16.00	75.00	140.00

Assorted Chicks, \$10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, \$13 per 100. We are offering you these Real Quality Chicks at these prices and they would cost you several dollars more per one hundred if ordered from this ad. and save time. 25% remittance will book your order. Ref. Order right from this ad. and save time. 25% remittance will book your order. Ref. Farmers State Bank. HICKSVILLE HATCHERY, Dept. B, HICKSVILLE, OHIO.

One of our 200 Egg Strain Layers. Downy Strain White Leghorns have been bred for egg production for nineteen years. They are great winter layers. Many of Michigan's largest egg farms purchase their chicks from us each year. One reports 64% production in November from 775 pullets. Our flocks, hatchery and chicks are all accredited by Mich. State Poultry Improvement Assn., and Mich. State College. Write for our free catalog today. Prices reasonable.

W. A. Downs Poultry Farm, R. F. D. 1, Washington, Mich

UNUSUAL WHITE LEGHORNS

THEY BEAR INSPECTION

Reliable Chicks

Make Reliable Layers. All Flocks Michigan State Accredited. We hatch Barron White Leghorns, Anconas, White Wyandottes—producing chicks that live and lay—and give Egg Profits. Free Catalog gives particulars about the finest pens we have ever had. Write for copy.

RELIABLE POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Route 1, Box 42, Zeeland, Michigan.

BUY INSURED CHICKS

BARRED ROCKS WHITE ROCKS RHODE ISLAND REDS WHITE WYANDOTTES ORPINGTONS MINORCAS ANCONAS WHITE, BROWN, BUFF LEGHORNS

THESE LIVE—GROW—PRODUCE

Each breed on separate farm under special breeder. Egg records actually made on customers' own grounds. Advantage to new customers so that you may become acquainted with this stock.

Chicks Delivered to You Guaranteed 100 per cent Perfect. Hatching Eggs—All Breeds; also Turkeys, Geese, Ducks.

Let us send you these Chicks or Eggs this year. Full descriptive Circular with reports from customer's own farms.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION, Kalamazoo, Michigan

Michigan State Accredited Chicks

Dundee Pure Bred Chicks

State Accredited. Blood tested for White Diarrhea for the past two years. Three Leading Breeds, B.P. Rocks, R.I. Reds and English White Leghorns. Write for catalogue and price list. 100% live delivery guaranteed.

DUNDEE HATCHERY BOX A., DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.

HOLLAND HATCHERY

It will pay you to investigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Eighteen years' experience. Every chick hatched from selected, rugged free-range breeders. Officially, passed by inspectors from Michigan State College. Absolute satisfaction in the hands of old customers necessitating increasing our capacity. White Leghorns, Large Type English, Special Mated American; Barred Rocks; Anconas; S. C. R. I. Reds. Buy your Michigan State Accredited chicks of an old, reliable concern, with an established reputation for square dealing. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Get our valuable Free Catalog before placing your order. **VAN APPELDORN BROS., HOLLAND HATCHERY & POULTRY FARM, R. 7-C, HOLLAND, MICH.**

SUPERIOR BRED CHICKS

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.**

Town Line POULTRY FARM

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

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

OHIO ACCREDITED CHICKS

They Cost No More and You Can Feel Safe

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

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

WOLF HATCHING & BREEDING CO., BOX 43, Gibsonburg, Ohio.

SEND NO MONEY FOR SILVER CHICKS

We ship C. O. D. and guarantee 100% live delivery of sturdy, pure-bred chicks. Wh., Br., & Buff Leghorns, 13c; Bd. Rocks, Wh. Rocks, S. C. Reds, Anconas, 14c; Buff Rocks, Buff Orps., Wh. Wyan., 15c; Black Minor., 15c; Mixed, 10c. Less than 100 chicks, 1c each more. **SILVER LAKE HATCHERY, Box M, Silver Lake, Ind.**

LOOK!

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

Leading Varieties

Michigan State Accredited Chicks and Pullets, pure-bred, circular free. Liberal discount on early orders. Member of the I. B. C. A. **FAIRVIEW HATCHERY & FARMS, Dept. M, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.**

BABY CHIX

from blood-tested flocks. R. I. Reds, B. P. Rocks and White Leghorns. Also White Leghorns from Hollywood and Ferris Strains. Write for prices. 100% live delivery guaranteed. **CARLETON HATCHERY, Carleton, Mich.**

FERRIS WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

From trapnested, pedigreed blood lines. Egg COCKEREELS guaranteed to live. Shipped C. O. D. **PULLETS** Write for Special Sale Bulletin and Free Catalog. **HENS** GEO. B. FERRIS, 924 Union, GRAND RAPIDS, MICH. EGGS

Barred Rocks and Reds

Chicks from blood tested flocks. Pure standard, bred to lay choice flocks. Second year of test for White Diarrhea. Buy blood tested chicks, as they are better chicks. Write for prices. **KRUEPER POULTRY FARM & HATCHERY, Milan, Mich.**

64 BREEDS

Chickens, ducks, geese and turkeys. Pure-bred, high quality, hardy and most profitable. Fowls, eggs, incubators, brooders; lowest prices. **America's great plant, Atit 33 yrs. Fine new 100 page book and catalog free. R.F. Neubert Co., Box 814, Mankato, Minn.**

CHICKS THAT LIVE

from Heavy laying strains of White Leghorns, Br. Rocks & Reds. Quality not quantity. Prices for 25 50 100 500 1000

S. C. White Leghorns.....	3.50	\$0.75	\$13	\$63	\$190
English, Hollywood & Tanager.....	4.00	7.75	15	71	135
Br. Rocks.....	4.00	7.75	15	71	135
S. C. R. I. Reds.....	4.00	7.75	15	71	135

100 per cent live delivery guaranteed, postpaid to your door. Order direct from this ad. Only Thogene can produce Thogene quality.

THOGENE POULTRY FARM - COLDWATER, MICH.

BABY CHIX

S. C. W. Leghorns Only

Blood tested, accredited. Chicks hatched only from our own flocks and flocks produced by us, but now owned by our neighbors, mated with our best pedigreed males. As good as the best and better than the rest. Better than 200-egg average at Michigan State last year. Send for catalogue before buying.

S. Harkema and Son, Holland, Mich.

POULTRY

WHY EGGS FALL IN PRICE.

A LONG in January there seems to come a period that is more or less discouraging to many poultry keepers. Eggs have been close to sixty cents in price, when suddenly, without much apparent warning, the wholesale buyers begin paying thirty-five cents. Why do the eggs drop from fifteen to twenty-five cents per dozen in value almost over night? That is the question which many are asking.

Some of the reasons are easy to understand. The pullets on many farms begin to lay soon after January first. Even if they have not started to lay, the egg-buyers know that the volume will soon increase and they do not wish to stock up beyond immediate needs, and then suffer losses. Eggs cannot be profitably stored at this sea-

usual in the late winter reduces the cost of filling the incubators and setting hens. At the same time it does not usually reduce the scarcity of fall and early winter eggs. It seems as if one remedy for low egg prices at this time may be the production of good early-hatched chicks which will be old enough to lay eggs next fall, when the farm flocks are beginning to moult, and the chilly days of fall are stimulating the consumer's appetite for fresh breakfast eggs.

RULES FOR RAISING CHICKS.

HATCH early. March 1 to April 15 for heavy breeds; March 15 to May 1 for the light breeds, will give best results.

Put young chicks in clean house on fresh ground.

Have brooder house ready before the chicks arrive.

Rest chicks in boxes for a few hours before putting into brooder.

More chickens are killed by feeding too soon than by starving.

Feed five times a day for first two weeks.

Don't feed too much at a time.

Chicks must have greens, grit, grubs, grain, gumption ground, and direct sunlight.

Follow some good method of feeding. Don't change your method after starting, at your neighbor's whim.

There are several good methods. Use one.

Teach birds to roost early—prevents crowding.

Keep rats, skunks, etc., away from chicks.

Treat for lice if necessary, with powder on young chicks. Dipping is too severe.

Segregate cockerels from pullets as soon as possible. Keep forcing pullets along with mash, even when on range.

Get into laying quarters a couple of weeks before they commence to lay.

Always use common sense.—J. P. Hockyana.

ISOLATE SICK TURKEYS.

About Thanksgiving, I purchased a lovely young tom turkey to keep for next spring's breeding. After we had him about a week, he contracted the cholera. If he should get well, would he be a fit bird to keep for breeding purposes?—Mrs. B. H.

If the turkey tom had some simple form of digestive disorder due to the feed, or sudden change of ration, and recovers rapidly, it may be all right for a breeder in the spring. All will depend on the apparent vigor of the bird. If the bowel trouble is the beginning of blackhead, it might end in the loss of the bird within a short time. Isolate the bird from the flock where it can be kept under observation. This may help in preventing further infection of the flock if the turkey dies of blackhead.

VENTILATING THE HENHOUSE IN COLD WEATHER.

I N cold, severe mid-winter weather the winter-egg man gives attention to keeping his poultryhouse properly ventilated, as he knows from past experience, that cold temperature and moist atmosphere do not go well with winter egg production. Too frequently, as cold weather comes, the poultryman begins to close the windows at night and pulls down the curtains, which all goes to make matters worse, and causes marked decrease in egg flow.

Our experience at Forest Grove Farm has been that laying hens will stand real severe winter weather without affecting egg-production, if the house is kept dry and well-ventilated.

A Prize-winning Light Brahma which Weighs Thirteen Pounds.

son for use next fall, so the cold storage buyers are not laying in large stocks, as is the case in April.

The egg requirements of the hatcheries and the farm incubators are not large in January. Possibly some buyers for home use are short of cash after the holidays and cut down their egg purchases during the first month of the new year. Consumers who have not been eating sixty-cent eggs may be slow to return to their diet of breakfast eggs when the prices begin to fall. After the stores receive plenty of fresh eggs and begin to use them as leaders, the consumption of fresh eggs rapidly increases.

The use of artificial lights has advanced the season of production, and there seems to be more fine quality fresh winter eggs on the market than ever before. If it was not for the prosperity in many manufacturing cities, I feel that the demand for fresh winter eggs would be much less than at present. The hatcheries are turning out fine quality Leghorns in larger numbers than ever, and many buyers have learned to feed their Leghorn pullets for heavy fall and winter production. When we have this supply of fresh eggs on the market, and then add on the eggs from the farm pullet flocks, it is easy to see why eggs take a big drop in January.

Possibly the drop in price has a good influence on prospective poultrymen. If eggs held up to sixty cents until the spring hatching season, nearly everyone on the farm would want to be a poultryman. In about a year or two it could hardly help but cause an over-production of eggs and poultry meat, and a lot of producers would have to cease operations the first year of unusually high grain prices.

The fact that eggs are lower than

The ORIGINAL Glass Substitute
VITREX
Better than Glass
 for Hotbeds, Cold frames, Poultry Houses, etc.

VITREX admits the health-giving, vitamin-producing Ultra-Violet rays which glass shuts out, and which all plant and animal life must have. Unbreakable, weather-proof, light in weight—ONE POUND does the work of SEVEN POUNDS of glass. Easy to fit in anywhere with a pair of shears, a hammer and a few tacks. Far superior to glass for hotbeds, coldframes, poultry houses, scratch sheds, plant protectors, enclosed porches, cellar windows, and all outbuildings. Used successfully throughout the world for many years. Not made of coated cloth. To convince yourself at small cost of the advantages of VITREX, send for

SPECIAL TRIAL OFFER
 containing 36 square feet, in roll 3 ft. wide, (enough for 2 coldframes). Sent prepaid upon receipt of money order, or check for \$5.00. Order today or send for sample and descriptive circular. Agents wanted. Write for details of our attractive special proposition.

J. D. HAGE & CO.
 Dept. Vitrex D-26, 80 Wall St., N.Y.C.

COD LIVER OIL WITH BUTTERMILK GIVES AMAZING POULTRY RESULTS

Do you want bigger hatches—stronger chicks—faster gains? Would you like to double your present poultry profit?

Thousands of poultrymen are getting just such amazing results as the above, through a simple, easy, new feeding method that is revolutionizing old fashioned feeding rations.

By mixing Genuine Semi-Solid Buttermilk and pure high vitamin content Cod Liver Oil, poultrymen from the largest to the smallest have broken all their former egg laying, hatching and raising records.

Today you can get this remarkable feed already mixed in any size container from gallon cans to fifty gallon barrels. And it all contains pure cod liver oil—lots of it. This process of feeding, its endorsement from egg laying contests, the statements of some of the users and full information on the remarkable results it guarantees are fully described in a circular. "Semi-Solid Buttermilk and Cod Liver Oil" one copy of which will be sent free to any reader of this paper raising poultry.

This is the biggest advance in poultry feeding methods of recent years. It can't help but increase your profits—don't fail to learn all about it. Simply send your name and address and the name and address of your feed dealer to Consolidated Products Co., 4750 Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois, Dept. 116.

--B-A-B-Y C-H-I-X--

HEAVIES AND LEGHORNS

Hatched from eggs of HENS on range

TWELVE BREEDS-SEPARATE FARMS

Write for Prices of the kind you want
 Booklet in Response

ALLEGAN HATCHERY On M-89 ALLEGAN, MICH.

Larger White Leghorns

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, Gobles, Mich.

Chicks Live and Grow

The ingredients that cause EGG a DAY to produce enormous egg yields are exactly the elements needed to give baby chicks a strong, healthy start. The cost is very little.

EGG a DAY



EGG a DAY tones the digestive system, stimulates growth and quick feathering. Fed to growing chicks it brings them to maturity and starts them laying a month earlier. It repays its small cost many times. Boosts profits.

Thousands of dealers carry EGG a DAY, but if yours doesn't, order from us. Use it for baby chicks, laying hens and during moult.

STANDARD CHEMICAL MFG. CO.
 Dept. 25 John W. Gamble, Pres. Omaha, Neb.
 Makers of Reliable Live-Stock and Poultry Preparations Since 1895

A few weeks ago I made the same mistake that a great many small poultrymen make today, and that is, to close the poultry house too tight during severe weather. In a few days my egg flow would become reduced over one-half. Today I practice the open-air method, leaving the windows down and substituting a thin muslin frame to prevent draft. This permits the air to circulate in the poultry house without a draft, and at the same time allows the temperature to drop gradually without an excessive amount of moisture accumulating in the hen house.

I find it a good plan to watch the poultry house very closely to prevent the accumulation of moisture during the cold months, and to gradually harden the pullets to colder weather.

Many of the diseases of poultry during winter, such as catarrh, roup, and distemper, which impairs egg production, may be avoided by keeping the hen house dry and well-ventilated. Fresh air is just as important for maximum egg production, as for milk flow or the health of the human family, and should be just as closely watched. Direct drafts should be carefully guarded against at all times, and especially during severe low temperatures.—L. R.

MICHIGAN EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

THE birds under test at the fourth Michigan Laying Contest have just completed twelve weeks of laying with an average production per hen of 37.9 eggs, and an average percentage production for the week of fifty-five per cent. The Rhode Island Reds, for the first time since the beginning of the contest, have led the other breeds. Their production of sixty per cent for the week is slightly better than the Rock performance during the same period, which reached 59.2. The White Leghorn group showed a substantial increase during the week, increasing from 49.1 per cent to 53.1 per cent.

The Oregon Leghorns owned by J. A. Hanson, of Corvallis, Oregon, continue to hold their remarkable lead over the other pens, their production to-date of 663 eggs is by far the best record established at this contest in twelve weeks. Mr. Fogle's Barred Rocks, of Okemos, Michigan, with 552 eggs, have a four-egg lead over Harry Burns' White Leghorns from Millington, Michigan. Northland Farms, from Grand Rapids, Michigan, have a pen of White Leghorns in fourth place with 535 eggs, while J. R. Ninniss, of Queens College, North Carolina, with 523 eggs maintain a one-egg lead over W. S. Alexander's pen of Barred Rocks, of Owosso, Michigan, for fifth place. Two pens from Bristol, Indiana, one owned by A. E. Virgil, the other owned by P. B. Slack, tie for sixth place with 513 eggs each. Last year Mr. Virgil and Mr. Slack entered a pen in partnership. We have never heard why they dissolved their partnership in the egg laying contest pens, but it would seem to-date, at least, that they had not been able to settle the argument as to who could pick the fastest team of ten White Leghorns.

OUTLOOK FOR POULTRYMAN.

(Continued from page 164).

the grocery bills will be given closer scrutiny, and demand for eggs and table poultry may be reduced. However, examination of the trend of egg prices in previous business depressions of moderate severity, such as in 1904, 1907 and 1914, does not suggest any reason why producers should be greatly alarmed. Most observers do not look for the next business setback to be as severe as in 1921, or the nineties.

Mort Higgins, who went to town to get rich, has accumulated two bales of rent checks and some stomach trouble. The tenant who bought the Higgins farm hasn't made much money, but has accumulated six heifers, two sows, a hundred hens, and the huskiest appetite in the township.—Sunshine Hol-low.

Does your house look a bit worn and shabby?

IF your farm house is beginning to have a discouraged, weather-beaten appearance, paint it this spring. Put on it an all-lead paint made of Dutch Boy pure white-lead and pure linseed oil.

A weather-worn surface may hide the beginning of decay. This all-lead paint, which has the weather-resisting qualities of the metal, saves the covered surface from the ravages of the weather.



It gives farm buildings the necessary protection to preserve them for years to come. Use it to keep buildings fresh and clean and thereby increase the permanent value of your entire property.

You can get this complete protection at a remarkably reasonable cost. Only 100 pounds of Dutch Boy white-lead are required to make seven gallons of pure lead paint, giving a tough, durable, elastic, waterproof coating that does not crack or scale.

"Decorating the Home" is a new free booklet illustrated in color which suggests decorative treatments for exteriors and interiors. It will be sent you, along with a booklet which gives complete directions for painting wood, plaster, metal and masonry, if you write to our nearest branch.

NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

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

The Dutch Boy trademark on every keg of Dutch Boy white-lead guarantees your getting lead paint of the highest quality. In addition to white-lead, there are also made under this trademark red-lead, solder, babbitt metals, and flating oil for use with white-lead in painting interiors.

Dutch Boy White-Lead Makes an All-lead Paint

Buy Only Michigan State Accredited Chicks
An Accredited Chick Is A Better Chick

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.

A Michigan Accredited Chick Is The Best Chick

"Michigan State Accredited" in the advertising of Michigan Accredited Hatcheries is your guarantee of the truthfulness and reliability of the advertisers' statements. Such advertising has been approved by the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association, and by the Michigan State College. For a list of MICHIGAN STATE ACCREDITED HATCHERIES and further information, write: J. A. HANNAH, Secretary, Mich. State College, East Lansing, Michigan.

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

Pure Bred BABY CHICKS Michigan Accredited

We have not only selected our breeding stock and mated our birds for best results, but we have joined the Michigan Accredited Association. An inspector from the Agricultural College approves every bird. This work is for your protection and gives you the most up-to-date in baby chicks. Write for literature and price list. Our chicks cost no more and you can feel safe. 100% live delivery. Write today.

WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2501 Geddes Road, Ann Arbor, Michigan.

Chicks a Specialty!

Michigan accredited chicks from flocks which have stood careful inspection. Our White Leghorn Cock Bird won 1st at Eastern Michigan Poultry Show, 1926, in both production and exhibition classes. We won 1st in pullet class. Catalog free. Prices (Postpaid) on:

White Leghorns (Wyckoff strain)	25	50	100	500	1000
Barred Rocks, R. L. Reds	\$4.00	\$7.50	\$14	\$67.50	\$130
White & Buff Rocks, White Wyandottes	4.25	8.00	15	72.50	140
Assorted Chicks, \$12.00 per 100	4.50	8.50	16	77.50	150

DEAN EGG FARM & HATCHERY, BOX C, BIRMINGHAM, MICH.

Baby Chicks from Blood Tested Stock.

Parent stock all blood tested for past two years for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Write for catalogue and prices on Barred Plymouth Rocks and S.C. White Leghorns.

THE SILER HATCHERY
 DUNDEE, MICHIGAN.

Get My Special Low Price —

On This Wonderful Incubator

140 EGG SIZE
\$12.45

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

Temperature is automatically regulated by a Miller type burner that acts directly on the flame. Heat is held in and cold kept out by double walls having dead air spaces between them. Every part of the hatching

Big Combination Offer

Detroit-Alliance Incubators and Brooders

My record smashing combination offer is the talk of the country. Write for it today and learn what tremendous savings you can secure by ordering both machines at one time. Read my unconditional guarantee. Complete satisfaction or your money back is the only basis upon which I make a sale. Drop me a card tonight. I'll answer by return mail.

Bert Coleman, President
Detroit-Alliance Incubator Company
Dept. 192 Detroit, Mich.

Take No Risk 30 Days Trial

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

140 Egg—\$13.85; with Hot Water Brooder, \$19.60
260 Egg—\$23.50; with Hot Water Brooder, \$32.50
140 Egg—with 32 in. Canopy Brooder, \$25.85
260 Egg—with 32 in. Canopy Brooder, \$35.50
520 Egg—\$47.00; with 44 in. Canopy Brooder, \$60.75

140 Egg Incubator \$13.75 30 Days Trial

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

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

Order direct from this ad. 30 days trial—money back if not pleased. If not ready to order now, don't buy until you get our 1926 catalog which shows larger sizes up to 1000 eggs. Wisconsin Incubator Co., Box 114, Racine, Wis.

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3 Months' Trial 15c
Monthly \$0 to 120 pages. Practical articles by foremost poultrymen.
1 yr. \$1; 2 yrs. \$1.50; 3 yrs. \$2.
Poultry Tribune, Dept. 211 Mt. Morris, Ill.

\$13.95 Champion Belle City 140-Egg Incubator \$21.95

80 Egg Size \$11.95; Copper Hot-Water Tanks—Self-Regulating Safety Lamps—Egg Tester—Thermometer and Holder. My Double-Walled Hot-Water Belle City Brooders are Guaranteed to raise chicks. Save \$1.95—Order Incubator and Brooder Both. Send only for 80 Egg and 80 Chick Size \$15.95
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Freight Prepaid
East of Rockies and allowed West. Orders shipped day received. If in a hurry, add only 45c for each machine and I will ship Express Prepaid. Saves Valuable Time—Gets machines to you in 2 to 5 days.

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Will raise all your chicks.
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Champion Belle City Mammoth Incubators
460 Egg Capacity \$43.00
690 Egg Capacity \$64.50
920 Egg Capacity \$86.00
In sets of 2-3-4. Built both Right and Left Hand. Floor space 4 ft. x 6 ft. Order the full capacity, or Add A Machine as your business grows. The safe, practical way to build up your poultry business. And you get the Champion Belle City at lowest factory prices—fully Guaranteed and backed by my 25 yrs. experience.

Save Time—Order Now—direct from this ad, or write me today for Free book "Hatching Facts." It also gives low price on Coal and Oil Canopy Brooders. Jim Rohrer, Pres. Belle City Incubator Co. Box 14 Racine, Wis.

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Two Letters and a Poem

M. C. Girls Discuss a Vital Subject in Different Ways

HERE are two letters which were received from M. C. girls. These letters touch upon the vital subject of conduct of life. Life, to a great extent, is what we make it, and we make it mostly by our attitude toward it. The two letters discuss the same subject in different ways. I would like your comments on them and on the poem. Parents' comments will also be appreciated.—Uncle Frank.

I have used cosmetics of every sort and description—even beauty clay, and I am only seventeen years old. Rolled stockings find no favor with me—I have not pretty knees. Smoking holds no comfort or joy for me, yet it has been a common occurrence that I smoke a proffered cigarette. Petting parties hold no thrill for me—"I am past that state," as we say.

At twelve years of age, I entered a high school away from home. I was



Hornbaker's Conception of a Happy Farmer. That's a Michigan Farmer in His Hand.

indeed glad to shake off the shackles of family ties. It did not take me long to become fashion's devotee. There soon was no girl as popular as I in town. I gloried in my popularity. Quite soon the novelty wore off, and I looked for new devices aside from daring and make-up. Psychologically, I went about a different way to hold my much-coveted position—flattery, sympathy, praise, and much-studied generosity were my new tools.

Meanwhile, lines began to trace a pattern around my eyes, (which were my most expressive asset). So much excitement, the irregular routine, and the "gilding" of my own skin caused a siege of physical disorders.

Naturally, one would suspect that my career as "most popular girl" ended. It didn't. I returned to my home in the country and began establishing honest habits before the plastic mind of childhood had formed unbreakable neurone connections.

These are the basic rules I set up for myself:

1. Thank God for making you realize the purpose of life.
2. Work with nature—not against it.
3. Cultivate the higher emotions, such as music, art, and literature appreciation.
4. Moderate the lower emotions, such as envy, hate, and anger; bring out joy, love, sympathy, and the like.
5. Be individual—not "one of the crowd."
6. Keep clean mentally and physically.
7. Find Christ in every face.

I cannot live up to my rules as I ought, but "practice makes perfect." I do not hope for perfection, but why not outdo my former self and come near to it?

During the Thanksgiving holidays I

went back to the town of my high school years. Jack and I were sitting out a dance at the Thanksgiving party. We were talking of the striking similarity of the passing dancers. "Do you know, Peter," he said, "You have changed considerably in the five years that I have known you. We used to chase you because we wanted to step with the classiest girl in town. Now we want you for what you are. Makes me think of 'All is not gold that glitters'."

I said I have petted, smoked, posed, and used cosmetics, (I still use "pure" powder). There is no return—I have learned by my experience. I can only resolve to do better in the future.—"Peter."

I read in the Michigan Farmer, quite a long time ago, a letter about "T-S." A girl said she learned a lot from them. It's my opinion if a girl reads them she believes they are true, but if a girl really thinks her's will come out like a story, she is usually disappointed. I am inclosing a poem, "The Outcast," and I think there is a truer lesson in it for girls, than in "T-S." Don't you?

The girls—some of today—just say to their mothers, "Oh, ma, you're so old-fashioned!" They pay no heed to their mothers' words. They constantly think all there is, is beauty and a good time. There are many pretty girls who have good "reps." But a girl who smokes, drinks, swears, and says anything to a boy—her career, a very sad one, is yet to come—may God forgive her.

I do not mean to boast, but I'm proud to say I and my three sisters have good "reps," and we were left motherless, the oldest eleven years old, the next ten years old, me eight years old, and the youngest six. The youngest is not yet fifteen. We didn't have any step-mother, but just learned as best we could by the help of our aunts, etc.

Beauty, money, liquor, tobacco, and disobedience are the curses of a young girl's life—unless she respects her name. Beauty is often excused, as some pretty girls are often just as happy as anyone not so pretty.

Petting parties often lead girls to disgrace, but they won't lead me, for I won't!!! follow.—Bonnie Blue Eyes.

THE OUTCAST.

And this is New Year's Eve, mother?
O, mother, can it be?
Oh, what a sad, sad change, mother,
this has wrought in me.
Last year there was no lighter step,
there was no brighter eye,
There was no merrier heart than mine.
Now, mother, what am I?

A theme for every idle jest, sunk lower than the slave,
With blighted name and broken heart,

and very near my grave;
For I feel my days are numbered, my life is waning fast,
And the thought is strong within me,
that this night will be my last.

'Tis just two years ago today, since Mary Ann was laid,
Amid the tears of young and old, with in the churchyard shade;
How sad we thought fate was, for one so young and gay,
To die thus in the morn of life, upon her marriage-day.

But now I envy her the doom; what joy for you and me
If I had died then, mother, when innocent and free,
'Ere I became what I am now, the saddest thing in life—
Fallen, deserted, and betrayed—a mother, not a wife!

Of a group of lads and lassies, me-thinks I caught a glance.
My old companions are they all hieing to the dance?
And they will pass the night away in noisy mirth and glee,
While the shelter of a prison house alone remains for me.

I remember last year's sleigh ride, over the frozen snow,
And how we danced 'till daylight, and the skies were in a glow;
I was the lightest-hearted of all the merry throng,
And he was by my side that night, whom I had loved so long.

Yes, I was very fond of him, he seemed so far above
The other youths, and all the girls were envious of his love;
And I was young and guileless, and how could I believe,
That when he spoke of love to me, he meant but to deceive?

I think I was bewitched, mother, by the light of those dark eyes,
By the murmured vows of tenderness, and all those flattering lies;
I had scorn enough for others who sought to win my love,
And he seemed to my unpracticed eye, as guileless as a dove.

And even now I cannot think so ill of him as you,
I cannot think his heart was bad, as many others do;
I know he done me cruel wrong, and bowed my head with shame,
And yet the fault was not all his—I might have been to blame.

I know how oft you warned me, mother, you told me off the truth,
That village girls were seldom wed by high and wealthy youth;
But I thought of many tales I'd read, and of the songs I'd sung,
How noble men loved noble maids if beautiful and young.

But judge him not too harshly, mother, though I so sad beguiled,
Though now he strives to blight my name, and will not own his child,
But time may come when he may feel his need to be forgiven,
And you'll forgive him for my sake, when I am gone to heaven.

Some there may be who'll not regret that I am brought so low,
And I was proud and haughty then, but I am humbled now.
I prized too much my beauty, which so fully proved my bane,
As I scorned the honest and the true that offered me their name.

And now they will not speak to me, they think I am so vile,

Push, Not Pull

Secret of Success Says Senator Hiram Johnson

HERE is the inspiration which Hiram Johnson, senator from California, a nationally-known student of politics, gives the boys on the farms of America. He gives a real thought when he says that it is push, not pull, which brings success. Next week's message will be from Albert E. Smith, governor of New York.—Uncle Frank.

It takes push to succeed. Push onward always, with a definite, fine, worthy goal in view. Pull will get you nowhere. Enter politics if you have a

worthy purpose, for America needs men in politics, in community, state, and nation, with high ideals. Work, no matter how humble, is divine; sloth is decay. Be true to yourself in all things. The future of American agriculture, like the future of our national life, depends upon what the boys of today do in their tomorrows. The American farm, peopled by American farmers, is the real backbone of our national progress.

And pass me with a scornful look, or
with a meaning smile.
'Tis very hard, perhaps 'tis right, but
still I think I know
If they had borne what I had borne,
I could not treat them so.

But you have been so kind, mother,
though I've disgraced your
name;
You soothed me in my sorrow, nor
spoke a word of blame.
I should have been a solace, mother,
in your declining years;
I should have brought you comfort—
I have only brought you tears.

I never can repay you, mother, for
your patience and your love,
But your kindness and your tenderness
are registered above;
And He will surely reward you, who
said to one of yore,
"Neither do I condemn thee, daughter;
go and sin no more!"

Oh, how we mourned when father
died; but now 'tis well 'tis so;
He never could have borne with me,
as you have done, I know.
He was so just, so good himself, he
could not understand,
The temptations that beset the weak,
the snares on every hand.

But now he sees more clearly, in that
blest home above,
And he will judge mildly and welcome
me with love,
When I leave this weary world to find
a heavenly home
Where sinful souls are purified, and
sorrows cannot come.

But you will keep my babe, mother,
and rear her as your own;
May she repay you better, mother,
than ever I have done.
Poor babe, she has her father's smile,
his bright and beaming eye;
Had she a right to bear his name, how
peaceful I could die.

If she is mild and gentle, and easily
controlled—
Unlike her hapless mother—O, let her
not be told;
Oh, let her never hear her wretched
mother's name,
To sadden her young spirit, and flush
her cheek with shame.

But if she's like her mother, as way-
ward and as wild,
Though 'tis a painful legacy to leave a
guiltless child,
Then tell her all my story, though she
thinks of me with hate,
Better scorn her mother's name, than
share her mother's fate.

And now, good night, dear mother; I
hope that 'ere the sun
Sheds its first ray tomorrow morn, my
troubles will be done.
And do not weep for me, mother,
when I have left you here,
Within a peaceful dwelling place, will
dawn my next New Year.

These pitiful lines were written
some years ago by a poor, unfortunate
girl, about twenty years of age, who
had been picked up on the street in-
toxicated, and nearly frozen to death,
early in the evening on New Year's
eve. After being brought to her
senses, she addressed these lines to
her mother, as she sat in the guard-
room of the police station.

READ-AND-WIN.

THIS is one of the first types of con-
test. It is probably original with
our department. It is still a popular
form of contest, and is a very helpful
one, I think.

You can find the answers to the ques-
tions below, in the reading columns of
this issue. When you find the answer
to a question, put it down in as short
form as possible, and give it the same
number as the question. Do not write
out the question, as that is not nec-
essary, but be sure to give the number

of the page on which you found the
answer.

All the papers which have the ten
answers right, will be mixed together
and ten lucky ones pulled out. The
first two will win completely equipped
pencil boxes; the next three, dictio-
naries; the next five, handy clutch
pencils.

Please put your name in the upper
left-hand corner of your paper, and put
M. C. after your name, if you are a
Merry Circle. This contest closes on
February 11. Send your papers to
Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, De-
troit, Michigan.

1. What were the two pictures
hung on the walls?
2. In what article do you find,
"You have to penetrate through the
whole month without possible assist-
ance from the weather?"
3. What does live stock club work
do for boys and girls?
4. How does the future of the
horse dealer or breeder look?
5. How many unprofitable cows
were sold out of Michigan dairy herds
in the past year?
6. What was the percentage of in-
crease in sweet clover acreage last
year among cow testing association
members?
7. How long did Sall handle fer-
ries?
8. What makes a good fly dope?
9. What does it cost to produce
eggs from the Leghorn hens at the
Egg Laying Contest?
10. What does the future of Amer-
ican agriculture rest upon?

THE LAST CONTEST.

WE had another contest which was
too hard. Not one got the cor-
rect answer, but we put all the contest
papers together and pulled out ten
papers, which were awarded the prizes
announced.

Some of our others have been so
easy that most everybody got them
right, so we thought we would make
them a little harder, and I guess we
did.

The correct answer to the contest is:
It's the rain of the morning that gives
us the grass,
And the night and the darkness the
dew.

Oh, there isn't a thing ever coming to
pass
But it brings us a blessing or two.
The names on the ten papers picked
are:

Pencil Boxes.

Elaine Black, R. 2, Fostoria, Mich.
Frances G. Moldover, R. 4, Hesperia,
Mich.

Dictionaries.

Mercedes Plomberg, R. 3, Mt. Clem-
ens, Mich.
Joanna Glupker, R. 1, East Sauga-
tuck, Mich.

Pencils.

Nellie C. Jocket, R. 2, Hart, Mich.
Lehman G. Huber, R. 3, Sturgis,
Mich.
Carl Blomberg, R. 3, Mt. Clemens,
Mich.
Marion Bearse, Williamston, Mich.
Theodore Waisanen, Aura, Mich.

BLOOD TESTED BABY CHICKS

that have been carefully culled and selected for qual-
ity and heavy laying. Flocks mated with high-class
male birds. B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds and White Leg-
horns. Write for prices. 100% live delivery guaran-
teed.

CARLETON HATCHERY

CARLETON, MICHIGAN.

GOLDEN RULE CHICKS

20,000 weekly. 100% Live Delivery.
Guaranteed. Postpaid prices on 50 100 500
White, Buff & Brown Leghorns.....\$7.00 \$12.00 \$55.00
Barred Rocks, Bl. Minorcas, Anconas... 7.50 14 65
White & Buff Rocks, R. I. Reds..... 8.00 15 70
White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons... 8.00 15 70
Mixed, \$10 per 100. Heavy mixed... 7.00 12 60
Order from this ad. Save time. Fine Free Catalog.
GOLDEN RULE HATCHERY, Box 8, Bucyrus, Ohio.

UNDERMAN CHICKS

Chicks that are hatched from free range breeders carefully selected. Our
flocks and hatchery inspected and passed by representative of Michigan State
College. Refer you to State Commercial Savings Bank. Order from this ad.

Prepaid prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White & Brown Leghorns.....	\$4.00	\$7.00	\$13	\$62.50	\$120
Barred Rocks & S. C. R. I. Reds.....	4.75	8.00	15	72.50	140

Mixed Chicks—\$10 per hundred. Free catalog. 100% Live Delivery prepaid.
10% down books your order.

HUNDERMAN BROS., R. R. No. 3, Box F, ZEELAND, MICHIGAN.

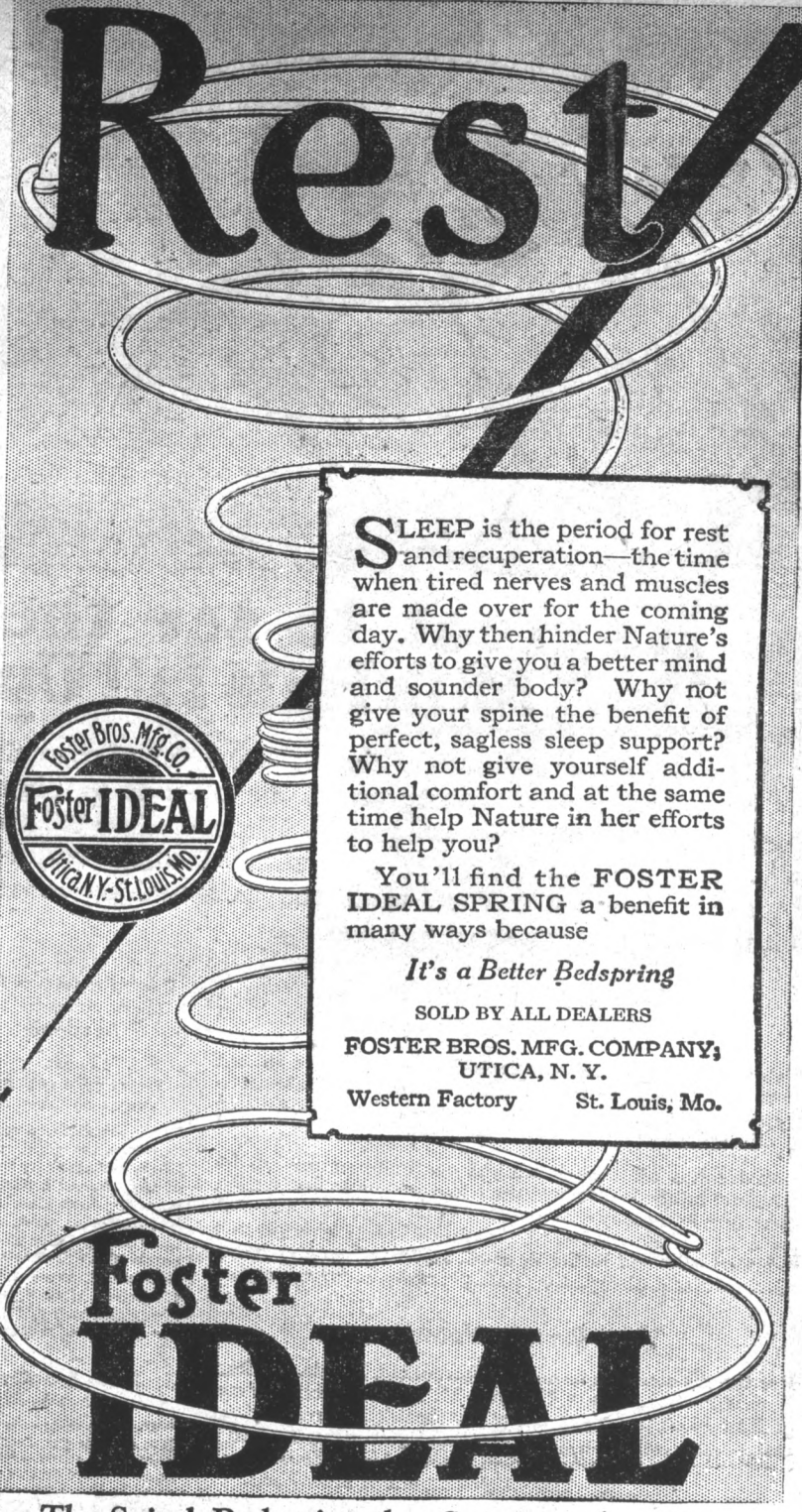


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From one of the founders of the chick industry 24 years in the business.
An old reliable hatchery, which has been putting out guaranteed chicks for
years. Our flocks are the result of careful breeding and culling over a
period of years. All our flocks have been state accredited and our Male
Birds have been leg-banded by the state. When seen, our chicks recom-
mend themselves. S. C. White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, Rhode Island Reds,
Dr. L. E. Hensley Egg Basket Strain Buff Leghorns. Write for free catalog.

Meadow Brook Hatchery & Farms, Box K, R.R. No. 1, Holland, Mich.
H. De Pree Sons

Rest



SLEEP is the period for rest
and recuperation—the time
when tired nerves and muscles
are made over for the coming
day. Why then hinder Nature's
efforts to give you a better mind
and sounder body? Why not
give your spine the benefit of
perfect, sagless sleep support?
Why not give yourself addi-
tional comfort and at the same
time help Nature in her efforts
to help you?

You'll find the **FOSTER
IDEAL SPRING** a benefit in
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ONE MILLION CERTIFIED

Pedigree Male, Exhibition and Trapnest Exhibition Chicks. 40 Popular and Rare Breeds, including Jersey
Black Giants, Hamburgs, Polish Lakenfelders, Buttercups, Houdans, Campines, Sussex, Spanish, Dark Cornish,
Ducklings, Baby Turkeys, Goslings. Eggs for Hatching and Breeding Stock. Mem. International B. C. A.
Reference, Peoples Bank, Gambier, Ohio. Chicks in Quality Matings as follows:

100% Live Arrival Guaranteed.	Postpaid Prices on	25	50	100	500	1000
S. C. White, Buff, Brown, Black and R. C. Brown Leghorns.....	\$3.75	\$7.00	\$13.00	\$60.00	\$120.00	
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Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, S. C. Anconas.....	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00	
S. C. Black Minorcas, White Wyandottes, Buff Orpingtons.....	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00	
Black Langshans, Silver Wyandottes, R. I. Whites.....	4.75	8.50	16.00	77.00	144.00	
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00	
Golden and Columbian Wyandottes, S. C. White Minorcas.....	6.00	11.00	20.00	98.00	195.00	
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Lt. Brahmas, Blue Andalusians, Partridge Rocks, R. C. Anconas 6.00 11.00 20.00 98.00 195.00
Mixed Assorted, \$10 per 100. Heavy Assorted, \$13 per 100. All other breeds priced reasonable.
Splendid, Big, Illustrated, Color Plate, Fifty-six Page Catalog Free. Stamps appreciated. Don't fail to get
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KEYSTONE HATCHERY

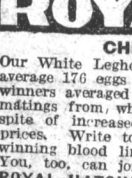
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That is what you get in KEYSTONE CHICKS. FOREMAN STRAIN BARRED
PLYMOUTH ROCKS—RHODE ISLAND REDS, WHITE WYANDOTTES—SINGLE
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CONTEST WINNERS.

Bred for heavy egg production, vigor
and health, which insures you
bigger profits, and that is what our Chicks will bring you, plus the best of Satisfac-
tion. Write for Catalog, full details and Prepaid Prices.

CAPITAL KEYSTONE HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS, Dept. 50, LANSING, MICHIGAN.

ROYAL EGG BRED LEGHORNS

CHICKS FROM CONTEST WINNING BLOOD LINES

Our White Leghorns won the 1925 Michigan Egg Contest. 1000 birds entered. Contest
average 176 eggs per bird. Our pen averaged 241 per bird. Fifty sisters of these contest
winners averaged 200 eggs per bird at home. Brothers and sons of these birds head the
matings from which I will hatch this year. They are Michigan State Accredited. In
spite of increased demands for our chicks we have neither increased our capacity or
winning blood lines at moderate prices. "75% of our business is from old customers."
You, too, can join the list of satisfied users of this Royal strain.

ROYAL HATCHERY & FARMS, S. P. Wiersma, Prop., R. 2, Box M, Zeeland, Mich.




Ha! Ha! Look!

Buy Our State Accred-
ited CHICKS. Big Dis-
count on Early Orders

Inspector left only big profitable breeders in our flocks. 15 best varieties over
produced, 3c and up. We have some pedigreed cockerels in our flocks. Some win-
ning 1st and 2nd prize in production class. Also trapnesting the Tanager pullets.
So our chicks should be as good as money can buy. Hatching eggs. Get from
circular with big discount before buying elsewhere.

BECKMANN HATCHERY, 26 E. Lyon, Grand Rapids, Mich.



"It's great to see the Milk Pails Fill Up"

WHAT a real pleasure to board a stable full of cows that month in and month out fill the pails as you know they should! Good cows and good feed, alone, often fall short of what you expect simply because winter feeding conditions impose a heavier burden than the milk-making organs, without aid, are equipped to meet.

Kow-Kare Takes the Slump Out of Winter Milkings

This wonderful all-medicine tonic offsets the sudden change from green foods to dry, course winter diet. It builds into your cows the power to convert their food into rich yields of milk—does away with the "boarder cow."

Kow-Kare is all medicine. Used sparingly at very slight outlay it brings back your small investment in cow health quickly—and many times over. As little as a tablespoonful twice a day, one week each month, will pay big dividends in added milk and healthier cows. Don't fail to give Kow-Kare a careful test; you'll never get along without it again.

Your Private Veterinary

For the ills common to cows—Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever, etc., your can of Kow-Kare is always the ready remedy. Its re-building, invigorating action on the genital and digestive organs assure a quick return to health and productivity. Thousands of dairymen would not think of getting out of Kow-Kare.

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

Valuable FREE Book

Nearly a million dairymen each year use our reliable treatise on cow diseases—"The Home Cow Doctor." We will gladly mail you a copy on request. It contains much general information on the care of cows.]

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KOW-KARE
wakes up sluggish milkers
BAG BALM
keeps little hurts from getting big



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Classified Ads. pay well.
Try one.

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

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Odorless, Steamed, Sterilized 3 times. Recommended by Agricultural Colleges. Latest scientific discovery for dairy cows. One pound added to each 100 pounds of your ration will insure healthier cows and stronger calves at freshenings. If your dealer cannot supply **RIVERDALE** brand, send us \$3.00 per 100 lb. sack, f. o. b. Chicago. Ask also for our Meat and Bone Meal for poultry.

RIVERDALE PRODUCTS CO., 208A S. La Salle St., Chicago

MICHIGAN MILKMAKER DAIRY FEED



Insist Upon
This
Trademark

The local co-op or farm bureau agent can supply you. If you want to know about the success others have with it, write

Dept. C

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



Cows Are Getting Better

Here is Some First-Hand Evidence

By A.C. Baltzer

MICHIGAN dairydom is making strides for its self-betterment. Cow Testing Association figures just released by the Dairy Department, Michigan State College, show that 25,000 cows under test during 1925 made an average production of 7,559.9 pounds of milk, and 292.6 pounds of butter-fat. The census figures for 1920 of the U. S. Department of Agriculture show that the average Michigan cow produces about 160 pounds of butter-fat, and 3,700 pounds of milk per year.

Definite results are accomplished through continued testing. A study of the average milk and butter-fat production in the following table will show that Michigan cows have prob-

ably never before produced more efficiently than they have during the year just closed:

es beyond the farm to his neighbor's farm, and even into neighboring communities. New associations have been formed through this process of passing on the good results found in cow testing association work from neighbor to neighbor.

Other benefits and improvements have been brought to Michigan dairymen through these organizations. Seventy-five and four-tenths per cent of the cow testing association members are growing alfalfa on their farms. The average acreage seeded to alfalfa among these dairymen was 14.4 acres each, or a total of more than 22,000 acres of alfalfa seeded on cow testing association members' farms. There are



This Herd Has Averaged 375 Pounds of Butter-fat. Property of Dr. T. G. Tiedebohl, of the Van Buren Association.

Year	No. Cows.	Average Milk Lbs.	Av. Fat Lbs.
1921-22	3,128	7,147.4	274.8
1922-23	13,006	7,047.2	281.9
1923-24	22,514	7,201.2	277.3
1924-25	24,962	7,559.9	292.6

Michigan has approximately 3.5 per cent of her cows under test in the 108 cow testing associations. This work has grown like wildfire throughout Michigan. Cow testing associations bring definite facts to the dairyman. Definite facts regarding the dairy business are always good facts for a dairyman to have. The following table will give the reader some idea regarding the rate of growth of cow testing associations in Michigan during the past five years:

	1921.	1923.	1924.	1925.
Number	11	70	105	108
Herds	242	1,483	2,641	2,716
Cows	1,967	16,162	30,506	29,223

A survey shows that more than 4,600 different herds were tested in cow testing associations during these five years. All cow testing association members agree that the influence of the cow testing work does not stop at a member's farm. This influence reach-

.96 acres of alfalfa per cow among the entire membership of Michigan Cow Testing Association members. The gain in alfalfa acreage among the association members for 1925, compared to 1924, was twenty-four per cent. Sweet clover was also given a large share of attention by Michigan cow testing members. The gain in acreage in this crop was 82.8 per cent.

Ninety-seven per cent of the 2,716 cow testing association members use pure-bred sires. During 1925 there were 342 pure-bred sires purchased by cow testing association members. Thirty-three per cent of the cows under test in the 108 cow testing associations in Michigan were pure-bred dairy cattle. This is, indeed, a demonstration of faith in cow testing associations by the pure-bred cattle owners.

Another item of great importance is that 2,225 unprofitable cows were sold out of Michigan dairy herds during the year just ended. These cows were sold for beef and represent 105 carloads. Removal of such unprofitable animals is, indeed, an outstanding saving to Michigan dairymen. Figures from the U. S. Bureau of Dairying, indicate that the feed cost for a cow for one year is approximately \$60. The



George Bradley Hits it up for Testing Work, and is a Strong Exponent of Alfalfa and Lime, as One May See From this Picture.

Does the Work of 10 Men!

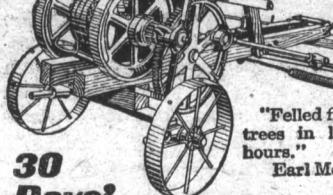


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This one-profit WITE Log Saw uses Kerosene, Gas-Oil, Distillate or Gasoline and will cut from 10 to 25 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. New device makes easy starting in any temperature. Trouble-proof. Fells trees and saws them into blocks—runs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

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Mr. Phillips wants every household to try his wonderful healing ointment. He wishes to send a liberal FREE TRIAL package of CORONA WOOL FAT to you. Write today for your FREE sample and booklet telling all about it. Address Mr. C. G. Phillips, CORONA MFG. CO., 255 Corona Bldg. KENTON, OHIO.

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easy monthly payments
after 30 DAYS TRIAL

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SEPARATOR FREIGHT PAID BOTH WAYS IF RETURNED

You don't have to take our word. For 30 days, try any size—from the small, 1-cow separator, to large 850 lb. capacity. Test it. Compare it. When you find it the best separator, for the least money, you ever saw or used, you may pay balance in cash or easy monthly payments. The American is sold only direct at

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writer estimates that the feed cost in Michigan is approximately \$70. Using either of these figures as a basis of computation will show that a vast saving has been made in feed bills for Michigan dairymen by the removal of this large number of unprofitable cows. Of even greater importance and value, however, is the fact that these cows are permanently removed from dairy herds, so that their future off-spring will not influence the efficiency of dairy production of other dairymen's herds.

Further improvement is in store for the dairyman who continues to belong to cow testing associations. Eight hundred and thirteen herds averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat production during the year 1925. These men were awarded diplomas by the National Dairy Association for their efforts.

Constantly good production, year in and year out, is the aim of all dairymen. Probably no other means is a greater stimulant to dairymen than to watch his production under cow testing association methods. The great volume of good accomplished in these associations must be credited to the 108 Michigan cow testers who conduct the work. The Dairy Department at Michigan State College feels that even greater accomplishments will be made, and higher dairy standards set through the continuation of cow testing association activities. Knowledge obtained through these associations will continue to return greater profits to the dairymen.

IS BUCKWHEAT HARMFUL?

Is buckwheat grain harmful in any way if fed right in proportions to dairy cows? Will you please give me a good grain ration? I am feeding alfalfa hay twice a day, and corn stover once a day.—W. D.

No, there is nothing in the idea that buckwheat is harmful. In the proper amount it can be fed as safely as corn or oats.

With plenty of alfalfa, the following ration is suggested:

Twelve pounds of alfalfa, furnishing 1.40 lbs. protein; 8 lbs. cornstalks, furnishing .11 lbs. protein; 5 lbs. oat and buckwheat mixture, furnishing .47 lbs. protein; 2 lbs. oil meal, furnishing .63 lbs. protein, making a total of 2.61 lbs. protein, an amount sufficient for a 1,000-pound cow.

HOW ARE VEAL CALVES RAISED PROFITABLY?

How can one raise veal calves profitably?—A. W.

Many farmers think that at the present price of milk and veal, it does not pay to produce veal, therefore, many calves are "deaconed." On the average it will take ten pounds of milk to produce one pound of gain in a calf. If milk is \$2.00 per cwt., then every pound of gain costs twenty cents. If it were not for realizing on the original weight of the calf, every pound of veal would be produced at a loss. Suppose a calf weighs seventy-five pounds when it is born, and by feeding it to marketable age you increase its weight to 150 pounds. You have increased its weight seventy-five pounds, and it has taken at least 750 pounds of milk, worth \$15. You sell the calf for fourteen cents per pound, or \$21. You have realized \$6.00 for the original weight of the calf, less the expense of feeding and the cost of marketing, for had you "deaconed" the calf you would have received nothing for the carcass, except, possibly, fifty cents for the hide.

The best quality of veal can be made only when the calf is fed entirely on whole milk. There is no substitute food for producing first-class veal. You can skim the milk—take out the expensive butter-fat—and use corn meal, oil meal, ground oats, or other grain and, by feeding it longer, get a second quality veal that will not bring the highest price; but it is a question if you make as much profit as you do by crowding the calves with all the whole milk they will consume.—L.

FEEDING LINSEED MEAL MUST BE PROFITABLE

When It Is Used In Quantities Varying up to 50% of Grain Rations Used by Successful Feeders Everywhere

Pabst Holstein Farms Sometimes Use 50 Per Cent

Mr. B. L. Cramton, Mgr. Pabst Holstein Farms, Oconomowoc, Wis., writes:

"My opinion of linseed meal in test ration and fitting ration can be expressed in a very few words: 'We cannot get along without it.'"

"When we were strong after 7-day records, we fed linseed meal, increasing the amount in the ration gradually daily up to a point at times when they would be getting 50% linseed meal in a grain ration."

Swift's Head Cattle Buyer Recommends 3 to 5 Pounds Per Head Daily

Mr. Fred Stemm, head cattle buyer of Swift & Co., says:

"From actual experience I have found linseed meal to be a profitable investment in feeding all kinds of cattle from poor quality cows to best grade of steers. I also found that it pays to feed over the entire period starting with a pound or two and gradually increasing to a full feed of 3 to 5 pounds, according to age and weight, during the last sixty or ninety days."

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This ration, they say, makes a rich slop. They state further:

"We give yearlings one pound per day at the beginning of the feed and the last 60 days increase the amount to three pounds per day."

They estimated that last year linseed meal was worth \$75.00 per ton in feeding hogs.

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Feeding linseed meal to both beef and dairy cattle has often shown a profit of 100%.



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Buy Michigan State Accredited chicks from Lakeview. Breeders for years, of high-quality strains. At Egg Laying Contests they have made good. Every breeder has been inspected and passed by representatives of the Michigan State College. We guarantee 100% live delivery prepaid. Order from this ad.

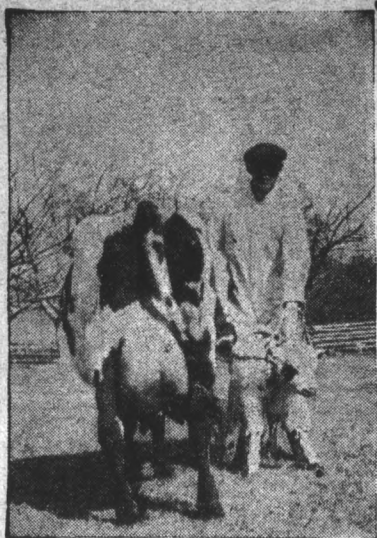
Varieties	25	50	100	500	1000
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Our careful selection and breeding has made our stock especially early in maturing. Egg production bred right into our birds. Official records. Egg production at an early age means more money for you. Every bird that produces hatching eggs for us is BLOOD TESTED FOR WHITE DIARRHEA. This is our second year of blood testing. Our chicks are safe chicks and you can feel sure when you buy that you are getting your money's worth. Let us send our circular with photos of official high record birds. Fair prices—White Leghorns, Barred Rocks, R. I. Reds, White Wyandottes.

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Lem Patnode

is the man

Miss Kelly, Gr. H.

is the cow



UNICORN MAKES MILK AT LOWEST GRAIN COST

But what Lem Patnode wants to show by this picture is this:

1. Unicorn-fed cows keep healthy.
2. Freshen normally.
3. Drop healthy calves.
4. Keep free from udder troubles.
5. Start lactation period in good flesh.
6. Produce to limit of natural capacity.
7. Maintain milk-flow for longer lactation period.



How about the health of your cows? Can they pass the above 7-point test?

If not—feed Unicorn Dairy Ration. Keep your cows healthy and at the same time cut from 20 to 50 cents from your present cost of making 100 pounds of milk.

CHAPIN & COMPANY, Chicago

Lem Patnode, of Clinton Co., N. Y., is one of those dairymen who put cow-health first.

He says he feeds Unicorn because he can keep his cows in good condition the year around and at the same time get the milk at the lowest grain cost.

Save the Foundation

(Continued from page 151).

land is used to produce forage crops, ten per cent for tobacco and textile plants, such as cotton and flax, and only twenty per cent for the production of human food. And no small percentage of the products from the thirty per cent of the land used for producing textile and human food products is used for feeding animals and fowls. The by-products from packing houses, mills, and cereal plants find their way back to the farm and are used in feeding live stock.

Why Not New Lines of Farming?

Our general agricultural system, which includes the growing of food crops for animals, has proved to be the best method in the long run for sustaining human life. With such a system there is no grave danger of our farming conditions becoming worse so long as a proper balance is maintained. This can be maintained best by the government fostering an agricultural policy of purchasing thousands of acres of unprofitable farm lands and converting it into forests; putting some of their experts at work helping to develop new lines of production that do not compete with those we are engaged in at the present time. These are remedies that can be relied upon to restore our agriculture to its former position, and work no hardship to the farmer or the industrial population. We can not afford to overlook the real-

champions challenge the whole spirit of agricultural education whose primary object is an increase of production through the use of more scientific methods, and holds it up to scorn as a deception and a snare. The popular quotation from Swift, that he who makes two blades of grass grow in place of one is a benefactor of the human race, is scoffed at as empty rhetoric, fit only for patient dupes. It is vehemently preached that the encouragement of farm production is a false policy that merely stimulates the farmer to greater exertions with the only increase in profit going to transportation companies and middlemen, and that the farmer is worse off financially when he produces sixty bushels of corn instead of forty. All these seditious sentiments have a baneful influence on the general attitude of the farmer toward production, as well as his business in general. That the United States Department of Agriculture has lent a receptive ear to such theories is not at all surprising when we consider the fact that it is dominated by politics.

Could Preservers Help?

As a concrete example of how the price of corn could be held up through developing the production of new products, let me suggest that prices could be maintained, and the surplus handled effectively during years of large crops by using the surplus in the manufacture of sugar and other corn products. This is no new idea; it is being done today, and should be encouraged. In a similar way some of our other farm crops could profitably be used in different forms. This country leads the world in the production and quality of its canned meats, fruits, and vegetables, and these may be transported safely to every civilized nation. Would it not pay for our agricultural and canning interests to go after this export business. Such sales methods would stabilize home markets for fruits and vegetables, and enable farmers to carry on their business at full capacity. Some efforts have been made along these lines, but more business could be developed.

Our big industrial concerns have found it profitable to sell to foreign buyers in large quantities at lower prices than they do at home. Is there any logical reason why the farmer, like the great manufacturing concerns, could not take care of his surplus in the same manner? Where would our meat producers be today were it not for the big packing houses and their efficient methods of handling and distributing our meat products? And still the farmers are prone to criticize the policy of these concerns who are doing for them the very things they should have been doing for themselves for the last fifty years. There is no reason for tearing down our present efficient systems of distribution unless we have something better to take their places.

Again, if the government really desires to do something for the fruit growers of the country, let us have a pure fruit juice law so that the farmers may be able to sell their pure juice, nourishing and rich in health producing acids and vitamins, to our people, instead of filling them up with synthetic drinks to undermine health and digestion. Such a law, properly enforced, would not advance the price of cool drinks, and it would make it possible for the fruit growers to dispose of their fruit at from fifty to one hundred per cent higher prices.

Efficient Production on Less Acreage.

It is, and always will be, the soundest of economic doctrines for the farmer to bend his energies towards increased production. It may pay him at times to withdraw a portion of his land from crop-growing purposes and use it for pasture, but maximum crops are the most benignant form of wealth



Weigh the Feed, if You Would Know Where You Are At.

ities of existence in working out plans for the betterment of the farmer. Our present system of feeding our people is the best ever devised by human ingenuity, and must not be destroyed by economic fanatics who are undermining the very foundation upon which it rests.

The United States Department of Agriculture could be made of great value in showing farmers how to develop these new ideas, and aiding them in inducing manufacturers to locate plants where they would be needed to handle such production. A program of this kind on the part of agricultural leaders, farm organizations and the farm press, would aid materially in restoring the farmer to a more dignified position among his fellowmen, and prove better for all parties concerned than any form of price-fixing on the part of the government or farm organizations.

Where Danger Lurks.

During the last ten years there has developed an economic fallacy among our farm leaders that is now casting its shadow far and wide. Old and influential publishers and editors of the farm press have succumbed to its subtleties, and preached it until they have lost much of their former influence among the real thinking farmers of the country. Now that the department of agriculture and the state agricultural colleges have given it official recognition, it is being fostered upon the farmer as the accepted and orthodox canon of rural economics.

Briefly, the basis of this sophism is the fact that the value of a large crop is often less than that of a smaller one, and also that the farmer receives less than one-half of the consumer's dollar. Building on these premises, its

It Decreases Costs and Increases Profits

NATCO HOLLOW BUILDING TILE

THE most expensive land on your farm is the land between the various farm buildings. It produces nothing. And it takes the time of all workers as they go to and fro from task to task. Cut down that space. Bring your buildings closer together and you will automatically do these two things—

FIRST—Release useless land to useful purposes.

SECOND—Increase the efficiency of operations by reducing unnecessary steps.

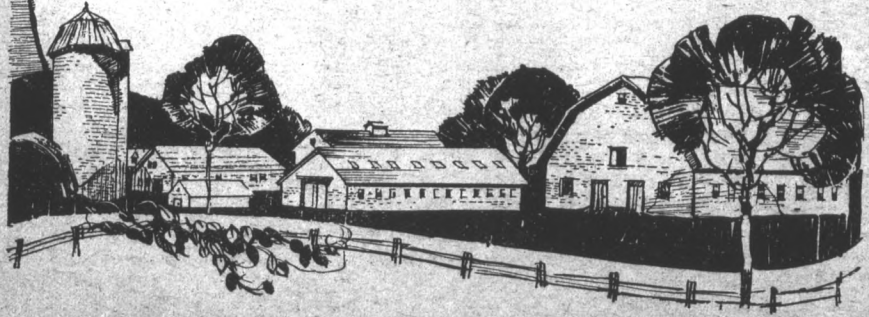
There is only one justification for space between farm buildings—the possibility of fire. Inflammable construction of any kind, thus, not only increases danger but also actually increases your cost of operating. Eliminate it. Fire-safe construction is not expensive to begin with. Actually it costs little, if any, more than wood. It reduces risk and, consequently, insurance costs. And—It increases profits by permitting intelligent arrangement of buildings.

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that can visit a nation. Abundant harvests bring rich blessings upon the whole population, producer, consumer, capitalist, and laborer, city born and country bred. Every farm has a surplus to sell for cash; transportation lines employ a full quota of men; the consumers can afford to buy more and better food, hence have better health and better strength, and do more and better work. When the farmer has money to spend, the factories are busy in getting out his orders, the worker finds employment, and his wages go out and buy more and better food from the fields, trees and feed-lots, and so goes on the reciprocal round of life.

When we accept the theory that there is no reward for greater production, we aim a stroke at the very vitals of American agriculture, paralyze its energies and rob it of that ambition which has lifted men through all ages to his present estate. The philosopher, the sociologist, has no difficulty in tracing the decadence of farm life in this country as concomitant with the acceptance of this theory. Once convince the farmer that there is no reward in better farming, and remove all incentive to progress, and the face of this nation is effectually turned back toward barbarism.

HERD SHOWS REMARKABLE PRODUCTION.

DURING the calendar year just closed the pure-bred Holstein herd at the Traverse City State Hospital made a remarkable showing in milk production for a herd of its size. Ninety-six cows and heifers of all ages produced a total of 1,271,167 pounds of

is certainly remarkable, and indicates not only a herd of high quality and great capacity, but also the best of care and feed, as well as excellent judgment on the part of those immediately in charge.

The average production of the cows of Michigan, according to the last federal census, is 3,918 pounds of milk per year, and on this basis the Traverse City State Hospital would require a herd of 324 cows of average producing ability to take the place of the present herd of ninety-six, which is supplying the institution with milk.

WHAT TO FEED WITH ENSILAGE AND BEAN STRAW.

I am now feeding good ensilage and bean straw to my cows. What would you advise me to feed with the ensilage and bean straw to make a balanced ration?—D. W.

It is not difficult to compound a good satisfactory ration if one has good ensilage as a base. This cheap, succulent food helps in getting results from other foods. Bean straw, while not as good as alfalfa or clover hay, can be utilized to great advantage where one has ensilage to feed with it.

The following ration is suggested: Thirty pounds of silage, containing .42 lbs. protein; 15 lbs. bean straw, containing .54 lbs. protein; 2 lbs. oil meal, containing .63 lbs. protein; 8 lbs. oats and wheat bran, containing .912 lbs. protein, or a total of 2.592 lbs. protein, giving a liberal flow of milk. If the cow weighs less than 1,000 pounds she will not require quite as much, and if she weighs more she will require more. If you find that your cows will eat



Map Showing Location of Michigan's 108 Cow Testing Associations. See Article on Page 180.

milk, an average of 13,246.6 pounds per cow. The highest individual production during the period was 22,918 pounds, and the next was 21,153. Six other cows made above 19,000 pounds, and these eight made a total of 160,016 pounds, or an average of 20,000 pounds each. Sixteen cows ranged between 15,000 and 19,000 pounds each. The combined production of the twenty-four highest producers, each above 15,000 pounds, was 426,390 pounds, or an average of 17,766.2 pounds each. Forty-eight others produced from 10,000 to 15,000 pounds each. Thus seventy-two cows and heifers in this herd produced above 10,000 pounds of milk during the year. The total production of these seventy-two cows and heifers was 1,038,666 pounds, an average of 14,425.9 pounds.

An average of over 13,000 pounds per cow, in a herd of nearly 100 head,

more roughage than this, give it to them, for this is the cheaper food and the chance to make the greater profit. In the practical application of the balanced ration, it is not necessary to weigh the food for each cow, but feed the foods in the proportion indicated. Give each cow all the silage and bean straw she will eat, but keep about the proportion indicated. Then give each cow two pounds of oil meal per day, and enough of the ground oats and wheat bran (mixed equal parts by weight) to make one pound of grain for every three pounds of milk produced, if the milk tests above four and one-half per cent, or one pound for every four pounds of milk produced if it tests less. In this way you feed each cow what she will consume, and you feed the protein and carbohydrates in proper proportion to get economical results from your ration.



You would fire him quick!

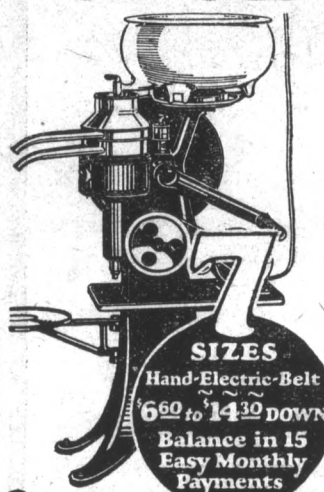
If you had a hired man who did this to your cream you would fire him quick. Yet your cream separator may be doing the same thing and you don't realize it. You can easily tell, without a cent of cost, whether your old separator is robbing you or not. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval and try this simple test:

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

Thousands have tried this plan and many have found a new De Laval would increase their cream money from \$25 to \$200 a year.

The new De Laval is the best separator made in 48 years of De Laval manufacture and leadership. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier and lasts longer.

Send coupon for name of De Laval Agent and FREE catalog.



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TRADE in your old Separator

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If you milk five or more cows, a De Laval Milker will soon pay for itself. More than 35,000 in use giving wonderful satisfaction. Send for complete information.



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THE MILD MELLOW CHEW

**Make your
Horses eager**

for PLOW TIME

ROUGHING through the winter means a soft, unready team for spring. When plow time comes, you cannot afford to harness up a rough-in-the-hair, run-down, worm-infested team.

You cannot afford to wait at every furrow end on trembly, panting horses. Remember, the season doesn't wait on you; and it's the early oats that's oats, the early corn that's corn.

Condition your workers right now with a course of

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic



Buy it by
the pail

It will give their systems a spring house-cleaning—loosens up the bowels, tones up the liver and kidneys, enriches the blood, drives out the worms. Will help them shed their winter's coat. Then you have a team that can go down one side of the field and up the other without a stop.

Then you get your crops out on time—in the ground, growing. That's what counts at harvest.

Get your pail of Dr. Hess Stock Tonic to-day. Also give it to the mare in foal.

25-lb. pail, \$2.25; 100-lb. drum, \$8.00
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AN EXCEPTIONAL YEARLING BULL FOR SALE

Sire—Brookmeads Secret King, whose dam and two full sisters average 668 lbs. fat. Whose ten sisters average 570 lbs. fat.
Dam—Bell of Richlands Missaukee Bessie, 11,611 lbs. milk, 513 lbs. fat, at two years. Half sister to cow sold in 1925 for \$51,000.

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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, 936.5 lbs. Fat. No females for sale. Write J. M. Williams, North Adams; Gilmore Brothers, Camden, Mich.

FOR SALE

Seven cows, three heifers, Registered Angus, before the first of March. FRANK RAGER, Montague, 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. NICKS, R. I, Battle Creek, Mich.

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

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

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

LAKEFIELD FARMS

Home of

Count Veeman Segis Piebe

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

Herd is Fully Accredited.

Lakefield Farms

Clarkston, Michigan

SHE LEADS THE LEADERS

The new list of Holstein-Friesian leaders in the 305-day division includes the name of Traverse Colantha Walker 5 times. No other cow appears more than twice among the first 10 in the different classes.
Traverse Colantha Walker stands—
First in the senior 2-yr.-old class
Fifth in the senior 3-yr.-old class
Eighth in the senior 4-yr.-old class
Second and sixth in the mature cow class.
Production and breeding of this sort has made the Traverse herd famous the world over. Improve your herd by using a herd sire from Traverse City State Hospital.



Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

"Macfarmco" Holsteins

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

McPHERSON FARM CO., Howell, Michigan



HORSES PICKING UP.

ALLEN RAMSEYER, whose farm lies up in the thumb section of Michigan, is a great admirer of good horses. As a special feature of his farming practice, he buys, feeds, and sells horses. During the winter season when there is time to be spared from the usual farm work, he may be found scouring the country in search of good farm horses that are capable of taking on increased value with a few weeks or months of good care and liberal feeding.

The early spring invariably brings a good demand and increased prices. The reputation for fair dealing that Mr.

that he could locate. He sowed lots of alfalfa, and the next season had a whole field full of green alfalfa and big black hogs. The herd now is one of the good ones in the state, and is making plenty of money for its owner.

About the same time, the little lady of the house bought a setting of eggs of her favorite breed of chickens. The chicks were given good care and, the following spring, their eggs were saved for hatching. Now there is a beautiful flock of around 200 fine, healthy chickens, all alike, the pride of the neighborhood, and from all around come orders for hatching eggs.

This is but an actual illustration of what a little money, a little time, and



Mr. Sheffer, of Delta County, is Preparing for the Day when Good Horses Will Bring Good Money.

Ramseyer has won through his operations, covering three or four years, brings numerous horse buyers to his farm in the rush season. The outstanding feature of this year's campaign is that the horse market is developing strength much earlier than usual. At the very beginning of the new year, the greatly increased prices at which good horses are held, as compared with the prices asked in the late fall, are very noticeable. It is plainly evident that the low period in the horse market has safely passed its greatest depression, and that the upward trend in prices is well on its way.

Economic history shows that the price range of horses is slow to change, due to the years required to eliminate a surplus, or to raise them to marketable age to supply a deficiency. The great majority of horses in the country today are showing their years, and will soon be passing out. There are few young ones coming on to take their places. The market has been slow in reflecting this condition, and naturally, it will also be slow in overcoming it. The future, for ten years or more, therefore, looks bright for the horse dealer, or the raiser of good horses, as a period of rising prices of any commodity is always accompanied by a corresponding period of prosperity.—Pope.

GETTING RESULTS QUICKLY.

JUST a few years ago a young man came up into Michigan from Indiana and bought one of those rich, level farms for which the central section of the state is so famous.

His young son joined the pig club and got a pure-bred gilt to raise. She grew out to win a prize. That fall the father was a quiet, unassuming bidder at a few of the pure-bred hog sales, and took home a few good gilts at conservative prices. His next move was to purchase the very best herd sire

loyalty to an ideal will accomplish. Who knows but that the ideal originated with the boy and his pet pig?—Pope.

GESTATION PERIOD FOR SWINE.

How long after breeding a sow should we expect her to farrow?—F. M.

The period during which the brood sow is carrying her litter, or, the period of gestation, is 116 days. Sows will not, as a usual thing, vary much from this time. Pigs come occasionally in 112 days from breeding time, and have been known to go 118 days. We always aim to be prepared for them to arrive in 112 days.

FEEDING UNTHRESHED BUCKWHEAT.

We have quite a quantity of buckwheat that we were unable to get threshed. We have been feeding it to horses, cows, and sheep. Some tell us it is not good to feed. We feed it once a day, and so far, can see no bad results. Please advise.—M. T. B.

The danger in feeding any unthreshed grain is due to the fact that it is difficult to tell how much grain is being fed, and sometimes animals are over-fed. There is no more danger in feeding unthreshed buckwheat than in feeding any other unthreshed grain. Buckwheat is a good food, and gives nothing but good results if properly fed.

It would be a good plan to thresh or shell the amount now being fed to an animal so you may know the actual amount of grain you are feeding. Then you will have a better idea as to the amount of the unthreshed product to feed with safety.

We gather from the inquiry that you are a careful feeder and will have no bad results.

The Northern Michigan Hardigan Alfalfa Seed Producers' Association has recently been organized to grow Hardigan alfalfa seed in this state.

CATTLE

AUCTION SALE

Tuesday, February 9th

Sale of Cattle, at 1 o'clock. 29 Head Purebred Holstein Cows. Full Line of Farm tools, Farm situated 1-2 mile North of Elm Station on Middle Belt Road.

Six miles East of Plymouth

WOLFRAM BROS., Props.

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.

FINANCIAL KING JERSEYS

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

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

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS 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.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE. Send for our latest circular. Ravine Farm, breeders of Pure-bred Jersey Cattle, Prairie View, Ill.

FOR SALE

Two Shorthorn Bulls, son and grandson of Imp. Newton Champion, aged 5 yrs. and 10 months. Red roans. Write Chas. Bowditch & Son, Osseo, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS—For immediate sale, cow, her heifer calf and yearling heifer. Outstanding individuals. The rest of the herd is of best breeding. F. E. SHEPARD & SON, Charlotte, 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.

13 Reg. Shorthorn cows, due in the spring, 1 bull by Imp. Rodney. Price 6c lb. SONLEY BROS., St. Louis, Mich.

FOR SALE One White Registered Milkstrain Polled Shorthorn Bull Calf. Paul Quack, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.

Polled Shorthorns Cows, heifers and bull calves. O. I. C.'s and C. W. sows, bred. Come or write. Frank Bartlett, Dryden, Mich.

HOGS

LAKEFIELD FARMS DUROGS

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.

CHESTER WHITES—Must sell entire herd of foundation stock. Some fine show prospects for next year. Boars, bred sows and gilts. JOHN C. WILK, St. Louis, 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.

O. I. C. HOGS FOR SALE Tried sows and gilts. James Leavens, Linwood, Mich.

FOR SALE O. I. C. GILTS, bred for April and May farrow. H. W. MANN, Danville, Mich.

L. T. Poland Chinas bred sows. Popular strains. JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Michigan.

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.

POLAND CHINA GILTS

bred to great grandson of Armistice, 12th year. Farmers' prices. F. L. MIARS, Berrien Center, Mich.

CELEBRATE BETTER SIRE CAMPAIGN.

THE principal speakers at the Development Bureau meeting held at the Soo, on January 14, were Professor O. E. Reed, of the Michigan State College, and C. F. Collisson, of Minneapolis. The occasion of this meeting was the wind-up of two years' work on a pure-bred sire campaign staged in the Upper Peninsula by the Development Bureau and the Michigan State College extension forces. Seven hundred and fifty dollars were distributed to the winning counties for the second year.

Professor Reed showed the value of the 363 pure-bred sires placed in the two-years' campaign by producing figures that proved that in three years' time these animals would add close to a quarter million dollars in added income to farms in the Upper Peninsula. This was arrived at by assuming that each bull sired ten heifer calves a year for three years, and each heifer produced fifty pounds of butter-fat more than their dams, and also assuming that this sold for forty cents per pound. Not a hard goal to reach, by any means. He also showed that this was only just the beginning.

Professor Reed also pointed out the value of cow testing associations. He congratulated the Upper Peninsula on its eleven cow testing associations, and told the audience that the Upper Peninsula had over five per cent of its cows of milking age on test, which is a higher per cent than any like area in the United States.

Mr. Collisson took as his subject, "The Cow Path." This was one of the best dairy talks ever given in the Upper Peninsula.

He proved conclusively that wherever the cow paths are found, there also was found prosperity. He contrasted the dairy districts of the Upper Peninsula to the one-crop grain districts, and presented statistics to uphold his arguments.

His facts and figures coupled with silver-tongued oratory and bubbling wit, held the crowd of 200 people for nearly two hours in rapt attention. He dressed the dairy cow up in entirely new clothes, and told it in an unforgettable way. So impressive was his talk that directly after the meeting a banker was heard to ask his county agent if he could work out a plan for his bank to finance buying more dairy cows for the farmers of the district in which the bank was located.

President Hamar, of the Development Bureau, presented the \$750 in prizes to the winning counties. These prizes were offered to the counties replacing the most scrub sires with pure-breds in the respective counties.

Chippewa county won first place, and \$300 by replacing thirty-three scrubs. Dickinson county won second, \$200, with twenty-four replacements; Ontonagon county, third, \$100, with nineteen replacements; Gogebic, fourth, \$75, with fourteen replacements, and Iron fifth, \$75, with thirteen replacements. Delta, Marquette, Luce, Houghton, Alger, and Menominee followed in the order named.—Amos.

The Thompson Institute for Plant Research has found that putting seed potatoes in a chemical compound hastens their sprouting.

Francisco Farm Stock Sale

FEBRUARY 17, 1926

Shorthorn Cattle, Belgian Horses, Poland China Hogs. Watch this space for display announcement. P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

FOR SALE A few large type Poland Gilts, bred for April and May; good ones. Price reasonable. Come or write. MEADOWBROOK FARM, Stockbridge, Mich.

B. T. P. C. FOR SALE One herd boar, fall boar and sow pigs. GEO. W. NEEDHAM, Saline, Mich.

PURE BRED B. T. P. C. Gilts, bred for March and April farrow. They are nice and registered. W. ESHERODER, Ida, Mich.

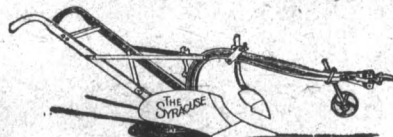
B. T. P. C. for sale, spring pigs, either sex. Cholera immune. Also Brown Swiss bulls. Write or see them. A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.

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

Hampshire Boars all sold. Bred gilts for May farrow. 12th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich.

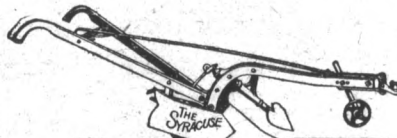
Don't Forget Better Farm Equipment Week, March 15 to 20. See the John Deere Quality Line on Display at Your Dealer's

They're Syracuse Chilled



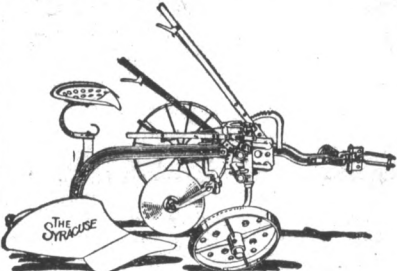
JOHN DEERE-SYRACUSE 1341-1441 SERIES

Penetrate, run steady, are durable. Take either chilled or steel parts—do better work in any soil anywhere. Left-hand and right-hand.



JOHN DEERE-SYRACUSE NO. 821 SERIES HILLSIDE

The last word in hillside plow design. White iron or tempered steel moldboard adapts them for any soil. Close-fitting joints—no clogging. Beam will not bend or break.



JOHN DEERE-SYRACUSE NO. 210 SULKY

Lightest draft plow of its type. Rolling landside. All weight carried on wheels.

John Deere-Syracuse Chilled Plows wear longer in hard, stony ground—in any soil where sand and grit are present. There's a Syracuse for every plowing need. Write for literature. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for Folder NO-522.

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

The Syracuse process of chilling makes the hardest plow metal known and leaves moldboard wearing surface smooth and regular.

The Syracuse share is chilled throughout its cutting edge and point, on the under side as well as top. One Syracuse chilled share will outlast two similar shares of other makes.

Landside is chilled on face and runner, with extra deep chill at heel—the plow runs steady and even for a longer time.

Moldboards intended for severe conditions have detachable shin piece which provides new cutting edge quickly and at small expense.

Die-dropped malleable standard insures a smooth, uniform base for the perfect fitting of all parts.

Syracuse double-beaded, high-carbon steel beams are guaranteed not to bend or break.

FRANCISCO FARM PUBLIC SALE

Wednesday, February 17, 1926.

16 Head Dual Purpose Shorthorn Cattle
12 Head Big Type Poland China Hogs
3 Head Belgian Horses, one great young Stallion coming three years old, weight nearly a ton.

Sale in the big barn, rain or shine

4 MILES SOUTHWEST OF MT. PLEASANT

P. P. POPE, MT. PLEASANT, MICH.

DISPERSION SALE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN CATTLE

At the farm, 5 miles N. W. of Howell, Michigan.

Wednesday, February 17, 1926 at 1:00 o'clock P.M.

HERD ESTABLISHED IN 1895

35 head, all females, but two, includes a 28-lb. 4-yr.-old cow and three of her daughters, also a son; 2 daughters of a 36-lb. cow by high record sires. Other cows with good records, and their daughters. Our 2-yr.-old Herd Sire, who is from a 30-lb. daughter of 30-lb. cow, is included in the sale.

One of the oldest and best herds in Livingston County. Entire County on Accredited List.

For Catalog's address

MUNSELL & SATTERLA, Howell, Michigan

SHEEP

For Sale 250 good sized, good shearing, close woolled breeding ewes. Bred to lamb in May, 1 to 4 years old. Priced reasonable. If interested, telegraph or write. CAL STONER, Clinton, Mich.

A FEW registered Hampshire ewes for sale, bred to our prize-winning rams, due to lamb after March 16th. A. M. WELCH & Son, R. No. 1, Ionia, Mich.

HIGH CLASS Registered Shropshire bred ewes, also ewe and ram lambs. C. LEMEN & SONS, Dexter, Mich.

Shropshires Am offering 8 bred ewes and 6 choice ewe lambs at reasonable prices. C. J. THOMPSON, Rockford, Mich.

FOR SALE Eighteen Choice Pure-bred Shropshire yearling ewe lambs, at reasonable price. F. F. Gobba, Holloway, Mich.

HORSES

FOR SALE—Black Percheron Stallion, coming two years, a real colt. Three Shorthorn bulls. Write H. B. PETERS & SON, Elsie, Mich.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, February 2.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.95; No. 2 red \$1.94; No. 2 white \$1.95; No. 2 mixed \$1.94.

Chicago.—May \$1.76@1.76½; July \$1.54@1.54½.

Toledo.—Wheat \$1.94@1.95.

Corn.

Detroit.—New, No. 3 yellow at 84c; No. 4 yellow 78c; No. 5 yellow 74c.

Chicago.—May at 83½c; July 86½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 white Michigan at 47c; No. 3, 46c.

Chicago.—May at 43½@44c; July at 44½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.06.

Chicago.—May \$1.08¼@1.08½c; July \$1.08¾@1.08¾c.

Toledo.—\$1.04.

Beans

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.40@4.55.

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

New York.—Pea, domestic \$5.25@5.65; red kidneys \$9@9.60.

Barley

Malting 75c; feeding 70c.

Seeds

Detroit.—Prime red clover at \$20; alsike \$16.50; timothy \$3.70.

Buckwheat.

Detroit.—\$1.75@1.80.

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 \$38; cracked corn \$39; coarse cornmeal at \$37; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

During the past week, the wheat market recovered a third of its recent losses, although the upturn was not fully maintained. A good-sized reduction in the visible supply, lower estimates on Canadian and Argentine supplies, a better tone in the Liverpool market were the chief developments. The domestic visible supply decreased over 3,000,000 bushels last week, and is only 46,000,000 bushels, as against 81,000,000 bushels a year ago.

CORN

Corn prices rallied with wheat during the last week. Receipts remain moderate for this season of the year. While offerings increase on advances, producers are holding for better prices or for an opportunity to convert the surplus into live stock, or live stock products. Industries are taking more corn than usual, and the southwest and the Pacific Coast are buying at Missouri river markets.

OATS

The oats market remains sluggish, with moderate receipts encountering only a fair demand. The visible sup-

ply is too large to permit any big advance.

SEEDS

The spring seed trade is beginning to open up in some sections. Demand for domestic red clover seed is good, in spite of the high prices. Foreign seed is attracting more interest, as imports are declining and are likely to be of poorer quality from now on. Both timothy and alsike seed were steady last week.

FEEDS

The feed market is quiet, with tendencies toward lower prices. Actual consumptive demand is very slow, although recent colder weather should stimulate sales. Supplies are liberal. Increased flour sales are giving mills more wheat feeds to dispose of.

HAY

The hay market has been well supplied during the past week, and buyers are buying only for their immediate needs. Prices averaged easier. Good hay was in best demand, of course, and the discounts on poor hay are steadily widening.

EGGS

The fresh egg market was firm at practically unchanged prices last week. Production has steadied as a result of colder weather, consumption has been stimulated by the lower retail prices, and demand from dealers is active. Fresh eggs are plentiful, however, and if February proves to be a month of favorable weather, egg production will be at a high rate. Poultry values fin-

ally reached a point where consumers refused to buy, and prices have declined recently. Receipts are not

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 33½@34c; ordinary firsts 32c; miscellaneous 33c; dirties 22@23c; checks 21c. Live poultry, hens 25@28c; springers 29c; roosters 20c; ducks 30@32c; geese at 20@23c; turkeys 30@35c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candied and graded 34@35½c. Live poultry, heavy springers 30@31c; light springers 25c; heavy hens 30@31c; light hens 25c; geese 22@23c; ducks 35@36c; turkeys 42c a pound.

BUTTER

The butter market steadied last week after a period of dull trading and irregular prices, and an advance of three cents a pound was made in the Chicago wholesale market, chiefly as a result of better consumptive demand. Trade is being changed from storage to fresh butter, thus increasing the outlet for the current production, but slowing down still more the reduction of storage stock. Feeds are relatively cheap, and dairymen are being urged to market their low-priced corn through their dairy cows. This means that production during the next few months may show even more than the usual seasonal increase. Prices on 92-score creamery:

Chicago 44½c; New 46½c.

BEANS

The bean market continued slow in all varieties, and the general tone was easy, with prices tending a little lower. Pea beans maintained their prices with difficulty, while red kidneys had to be shaded a little to bring sales.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, February 2.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 563. Market steady on canners and packers; all others 25c lower. Good to choice yearlings, dry-fed \$ 9.50@10.25
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 9.00@ 9.50
Handy weight butchers 7.25@ 8.25
Mixed steers and heifers 7.00@ 7.75
Handy light butchers 6.00@ 6.75
Light butchers 4.75@ 5.75
Best cows 5.50@ 6.25
Butcher cows 4.25@ 5.00
Common cows 3.75@ 4.00
Canners 3.00@ 3.75
Stock bulls 5.25@ 6.25
Choice bulls 5.00@ 6.25
Heavy bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.00
Feeders 6.00@ 7.00
Stockers 5.50@ 6.50
Milkers and springers \$45.00@80.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 522. Market steady. Best \$16.00@16.50
Others 7.50@15.50

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 1,713. Market steady. Best \$14.75@15.00
Fair lambs 11.50@13.00
Heavies 13.50@14.25
Bucks and common 8.00@10.75

Fair and good sheep 7.50@ 8.50
Culls and common 3.00@ 4.50

Hogs.

Receipts 1,695. Market steady to 10c lower. Mixed \$ 13.60
Roughs 10.50@10.75
Heavies 12.00@12.75
Pigs, yorkers and lights 13.75@14.00
Stags 7.50@ 8.00

CHICAGO

Hogs

Receipts 35,000. Market is irregular; medium and heavy weight butchers steady to strong; stots 10c higher; lighter weight slow; mostly 10@15c lower than Monday's best prices; shipping demand moderate; bulk 250-300-lb. butchers \$12.50@12.85; majority of desirable 200-225-lb. weight at \$12.90@13.30; bulk of better 130 lbs. down at \$13.35@13.55; top, all weights \$13.60; packing sows mostly at \$11.25@11.45; few choice killing pigs up to \$13.75.

Cattle.

Market on fat steer trade is down; about steady with Monday's average market; quality is very plain; most steers \$8.50@10; best yearlings \$11.25; heavies \$10.80; medium weight at \$11; fat steers weak, showing decline; largely steady on others; vealers are steady to strong; top higher on choice shipping kind; bulk vealers to packers \$11@12; outsiders \$13@14.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 14,000. Market fat lambs opening slow; few early sales to city butchers and shippers around 25c lower; choice handy weight \$14.75, a few early sales desirable yearlings steady at \$12.75@13.25; few loads fed lambs, early, weak to 25c lower at \$14.50@14.75; odd lot of fat aged sheep steady; fat ewes \$8.25@9; aged wethers \$10.50; medium weight two-year-olds \$11.75.

BUFFALO

Hogs

Receipts 4,800. Market is closing steady; heavy \$12.75@13.25; medium \$13.25@14; light weight at \$14@14.25; light lights and pigs \$14.25; packing sows \$10.50@10.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 175. The market is slow; steers 1,100 lbs. up at \$8.50@10.25; steers 1,100 lbs. down \$6@10; heifers \$5.50@8.50; culls \$2.50@7; bulls \$4@7.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,200. Best lambs \$15.25; culls \$14.25 down; best yearlings \$12@13.50; aged wethers at \$10.50@11; ewes \$8@9.50.

Calves.

Receipts 300. Top at \$16.50; culls \$12.50 down.

POTATOES

Potato prices averaged 10@25c per 100 pounds lower last week. Growers are confident that higher prices are to prevail later in the season, so that they refuse to sell on a decline, and periods of weakness are quickly corrected by reduced shipments. Carlot shipments from late potato sections this season have been heavy, and remaining marketable supplies are not large. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$3.70@4 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

WOOL

While wool prices at the London sale showed more of a decline than

MARKETS BY RADIO.

DAILY market reports and weather forecasts are broadcast each week day at 2:15, eastern standard time, by the Detroit Free Press, Station WCX, and at 10:25, 12:00, and 4:00 by the Detroit News, Station WWJ. You can also get daily weather reports at 12:00 M. o'clock over WKAR, Michigan State College, East Lansing, and at 10:00 a. m. over WREO, Lansing. Market and weather reports can also be obtained from WGHP, of Detroit, at 7:00 p. m. each week day.

expected, as compared with December values, a fairly broad demand has been uncovered, showing clearly that buyers are in need of wool. Prices in the domestic market remain much the same as in the last two weeks, with mills taking fair amounts right along. Reports from Australia indicate firm prices compared with those quoted early in January, and prices in South American markets seem to be tending upward. The peak of pressure from southern hemisphere wools on the world market has been passed so that prices may consistently show a more buoyant tone.

DETROIT

The break in the cold snap brought a revival in trading on the markets. Offerings were fairly liberal, and many buyers were stocking up. Leeks were fast sellers, but celery moved off slowly. There was a fair call for parsley, horseradish, and turnips. The movement of fancy apples was slow, but good sound, medium-sized ones were taken readily.

Apples \$1@2.75 bu; beets 75c@1.25 bu; carrots \$1.25@1.75 bu; cabbage at \$1.50@2 bu; dry onions \$1.50@1.75 bu; root parsley \$2@2.25 bu; curly parsley 50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$2.65@2.80 bu; topped turnips \$1@1.50 a bu; local celery 35@40c dozen; bagas 75c bu; pop corn \$2 bu; butter 55@65c lb; eggs, wholesale 40c; retail 45@60c; hens, wholesale 30@33c; retail 35@36c; colored springers, wholesale 30@33c; retail 35@36c; Leghorn hens, wholesale 26@27c; retail 30c; geese, wholesale 26c; veal 18c; dressed hogs 17@18c; dressed poultry, hens 38@40c; springers 38@40c.

GRAND RAPIDS

The egg market was slightly unsettled in Grand Rapids early this week. Competition from hatcheries, however, tended to hold prices in a range of 33@35c a dozen. Butter-fat was higher at 48c per pound, and poultry was easier. Heavy hens and springers 22@25c; light hens and springers 18@20c; pork 15@16c; beef 8@12c; lamb 25c; mutton 10@12c; potatoes \$2.50 bu; beans \$4.20 cwt; onions \$1.25 bu; parsnips \$1.25 bu; celery 30@45c; cabbage 75c@1 bu; carrots 75c bu; leaf lettuce 9@10c; radishes 40@50c per dozen bunches; wheat \$1.73 bu; rye 81c bushel.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Feb. 17—Francisco Farm, P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.
Holsteins.
Feb. 17—Munsell & Satterla, Howell, Mich.
Feb. 9—Wolfgram Bros., Plymouth, Mich.

FIRE INSURANCE

\$2.94 PER \$1,000

INSURE your Farm Buildings and Personal Property in Michigan's leading company, the Pioneer Reserve Mutual, Detroit. Fourth largest in the state. Established nine years ago. Borrowers no money, pays no interest. Maintains Reserve Fund. Collects assessments in advance, 3, 6 or 12 months as insured prefers. Issues members Blanket Policy, which brings members 25% more in case of loss. No bad debts of uncollectable assessments. All pay in advance.

Highest assessment ever collected \$3.30 per \$1,000. Only eight assessments in nine years, never a special in the Rodded Class. Average yearly cost \$2.30. Now assessing \$3.26 Rodded, and in our fire extinguisher class only \$2.94 per \$1,000. Rate in 1925 was \$3.26. Always lots of money to pay losses promptly. \$35,000 in the bank and one loss unpaid February 1st, 1926.

Conservative, splendid management, growing, and as solid as the Rock of Ages. We invite every good, responsible, careful and conservative farmer to join our company. Costs to join: Policy fee \$1.50, 10c per \$100 membership and assessment 3, 6 or 12 months in advance at rate of \$3.26 per thousand per year.

If you want time we will extend credit to any farm owner by taking his note for joining expense and assessment for one year for six months, six percent. No signer necessary.

We have just issued a 32-page magazine on "Farm Fire Insurance", containing information every farmer should know. Send for a copy. It's free. Tell us what you should know about fire insurance.

Will be glad to send you application blanks for insurance which you can fill out and send to us if you want to insure with us. Agents wanted everywhere. Liberal commissions paid.

Pioneer Reserve Mutual Fire Ins. Co.

2972 W. Grand Boulevard, Detroit.

JAMES SLOCUM, Secretary and Manager.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Sanilac Co., Jan. 25.—Farmers are doing chores and planning for this year's crops. On account of the low grain and bean prices, it appears that crops will be quite diversified, although the good potato market may lead to a greater acreage. There is very little snow. Live stock looks well; the feed supply is generally short, horses going through on rougher feed than usual, and very little good feed for sale. A few potatoes are being sold, but they are about cleaned up; they bring \$2.00 per bushel. Not much grain moving, with beans bringing \$4.10 per cwt.; oats, 37c; wheat, \$1.76; eggs, 32c; butter, 48c.—R. S.

St. Clair Co., Jan. 28.—There is very little snow. Little live stock is being fed. Some wheat is being marketed at \$1.85; hay, loose, \$14@16. Milk goes to Detroit at association prices.—R. P.

Newaygo Co., Jan. 28.—We have plenty of snow, which is badly drifted. Feed supply is holding out well. Cattle are in fair shape. Hay is selling at \$18 per ton; potatoes, \$2; eggs, 34c. Farmers are in better shape than last year. More taxes were paid on time. They all state they will go slow on potatoes next year, so we may get a fair price again.—C. J.

Sanilac Co., Jan. 26.—There is very little snow here. Farming outlook is favorable. Dairymen are generally satisfied. Young cattle are scarce. All surplus hay sold. Very few young cattle kept over. Beans bring \$5; wheat, \$1.78; barley, \$1.10 per cwt.; Grimm alfalfa, \$15@16. Very little grain being sold. Main trunk lines are being kept open this winter.—G. L.

Calhoun Co., Jan. 25.—Not much live stock being fed in this section. Hay crop was poor last year. A few hogs are being sold at \$11, and some wheat at \$1.75. A few farmers are selling milk at five cents a quart; others sell cream only. Butter-fat brings 44c; eggs 35c.—F. E. S.

Huron Co., Jan. 18.—We have plenty of snow, and roads are almost impassable for cars. Live stock wintering good. Feed is scarce with fifty per cent of the farmers. Not much being marketed on account of road conditions. Beans have been selling at \$4.20 per cwt. Farmers are having a quiet time, doing chores and reading papers.

Neuritis.—The nerves in the leg are, no doubt, somewhat irritated, as a result of 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.

Backed by
36
years
quality
reputation

Mona Motor Oil

To Enjoy Life—
Listen to Radio
Station K-O-I-L
at Council Bluffs

SPOHN'S
Best for 30 Years
for Distemper, Pink Eye,
Influenza, Laryngitis,
Catarrhal Fever, Epizootic,
Coughs or Colds.
For Horses,
Mules & Dogs.
SPOHN MEDICAL CO. DISTEMPER
GOSHEN, IND. COMPOUND

For up to date quotations and information on winter-caught fish send for our complete Price list.

Consumers Fish Co., Green Bay, Wis.

SCHOOL BOX GIVEN

Self filling fountain Pen, Pencils, Knife, Pen Holder, Eraser, for selling 36 pkgs. Chewing Gum at 5 cents a package. Blaine Mfg. Co., 803 Mill St., Concord Junction, Mass.

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 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

10.....	One	Four	26.....	One	Four
11.....	.80	\$2.40	27.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
12.....	.88	2.64	28.....	2.16	6.48
13.....	.96	2.88	29.....	2.24	6.72
14.....	1.04	3.12	30.....	2.32	6.96
15.....	1.12	3.36	31.....	2.40	7.20
16.....	1.20	3.60	32.....	2.48	7.44
17.....	1.28	3.84	33.....	2.56	7.68
18.....	1.36	4.08	34.....	2.64	7.92
19.....	1.44	4.32	35.....	2.72	8.16
20.....	1.52	4.56	36.....	2.80	8.40
21.....	1.60	4.80	37.....	2.88	8.64
22.....	1.68	5.04	38.....	2.96	8.88
23.....	1.76	5.28	39.....	3.04	9.12
24.....	1.84	5.52	40.....	3.12	9.36
25.....	1.92	5.76	41.....	3.20	9.60
26.....	2.00	6.00	42.....	3.28	9.84

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITY to buy on very favorable terms, improved irrigated farms owned by American Beet Sugar Company, at Lamar, Colorado. Only ten per cent cash and balance spread over 34½ years at 5½ per cent interest. Lands very productive, averaging per acre, 3 tons alfalfa, 10 tons beets, 50 bushels barley, 7½ bushels oats, and 47 bushels winter wheat. Ideal conditions for dairying and constant markets. Beet sugar factories contract with growers for beets at good prices. Feeding live stock profitable. Fine schools and churches. Good roads and wonderful climate. For detailed information write C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Ry., 993 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

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

FOR SALE—On account of losing my eyesight I am forced to sacrifice my highly improved farm, located in one of the best agricultural districts of Michigan. A card will bring you full details. In care of C. O. Squires, 602 North Ashland Ave., La Grange, Illinois.

FOR SALE—By Owner, 90 Acres, 5 miles from Lansing, near Holt, 9-room house, oak finish, steam heat, 3 P.C. bath, lighting plant, other necessary farm buildings. Rock well, windmill. Land level, soil rich, and ideal home on State Road. Quick sale, \$100 per acre. Terms. T. R. Graham, Jr., Y. M. C. A., Lansing, Mich.

REAL FARM—165 acres all cleared, good soil, level, separated from town by Muskegon River, with half mile frontage on river. Fine 10-room house with basement, furnace, lights, fireplace, bathroom oak finish, 2 big barns, one silo and one silo-barn. Short distance to High School and Normal School, assessed valuation \$9,000, price \$9,000, \$5,000 down. Must be sold to close estate. Write W. F. Umphrey, Evart, Michigan.

DOUBLE YOUR INCOME by farming on James Ranch, California. No winter there, no drought. Crops growing 395 days in every year, and the best markets offered anywhere. Land is state inspected and state approved. A going proposition for a successful farmer. Write me for details. Herman Janss, Dept. 1195, San Joaquin, Fresno County, Calif.

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

FARM NEAR ATLANTIC CITY. World's best market. 15 acres, Cal. bungalow. Poultry houses, 200 chickens. Tools. Furniture. Aged owner will sacrifice for \$1,800. Cash \$700. Details free catalog. American Farm Agency, 1005-NN Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia, Pa.

50-ACRE FARM—Modern Buildings, black clay loam, all tilled, all workable. Priced to sell. Send for particulars from owner. E. R. Vincent, St. Johns, Mich.

TO SETTLE ESTATE, will sell 100-acre farm in Cass County. Good buildings, 30-acre woodlot. Mrs. Wm. Vanness, Niles, Michigan.

FARMS FOR SALE in North Carolina. Write P. A. Reavis, Realtor, 2 West Martin Street, Raleigh, N. C.

120-ACRE FARM FOR SALE—Good buildings. Write the owner, Bert Pine, Almont, Mich.

FARMS FOR RENT

FOR RENT—Well stocked, well equipped dairy, general live stock and grain farm in Kalamazoo County. 160 acres of good sandy loam, carrying good acreage alfalfa, 60 acres of woodlot and pasture, 16-cow dairy could be increased to thirty. ½ mile from station, good roads, near good towns. Splendid opportunity for tenant with capital. When writing, state experience and ability to finance share lease. Address Box 597, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, 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.

HAY AND STRAW

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

MISCELLANEOUS

PEDIGREED SILVER BLACK FOXES. Let us supply your foundation stock, fifteen years in the business. Reasonable prices, time payments. Stamp for particulars. Valley Silver Fox Farm, St. Stephen, N. B., Canada.

BERRY BASKETS made up ready for use, \$7.50 per thousand. Berry Boxes, in flat, not made up, \$5.00 per thousand. Central Basket Co., Berrien Springs, Michigan.

PHONOGRAPH RECORDS—Lowest Prices. Edison Amberola 35 cents. Edison Disc and Others. Send name of machine for latest catalogs. William Ritt, Dept. ME, St. Peter, Minn.

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

CANDEE INCUBATOR—1,800 Egg, cheap. Mrs. Neil Cochran, Tekonsha, Mich.

CEDAR POSTS, direct from forest to user. Ask for delivered price. E. Doty, Atlanta, Mich.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED seed corn and oats. Clement's white cap yellow dent, and Duncan's yellow dent. Fire-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, Brighton, Michigan.

1000 WELL-ROOTED GRAPE PLANTS, \$22. Strawberry plants, \$2.50; Gibsons \$3.50; Premiers \$4.00; 100 Dunlaps 60c; 1000 Champion Everbearing \$7.50; 200, \$2.00. 50 Mastodon Everbearing \$5.00. 15 Concord Grape plants \$1.00. 100 Black or Raspberry plants \$2.00. 36 Flowering Gladioli Bulbs \$1.00. Catalog Free. Box 304, Westhauser's Nurseries, Sawyer, Michigan.

INSPECTED Cuthbert Raspberry plants, 100, \$2.25; 500, \$10 prepaid; 1,000, \$16. F. O. B. St. Johns. Order early if you want some of the finest red berries grown. Write for special prices on larger amounts. Tony Motz, R. No. 1, St. Johns, Mich.

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

GLADIOLAS—beautiful mixture of colors, 100 small bulbs (bulbils) postpaid for only 20c silver. Larger bulbs (blooming size) 100 for \$1.00. Ruth Field, Shenandoah, Iowa.

SEED BARLEY, Oderbrucker, one of the largest-yielding variety, highest in protein barley grown, at farmer's price. A. Bricker, St. Clair, Mich.

GOLDEN GLOW YELLOW DENT SEED CORN—Worthy oats and barley. All excellent quality. Samples free. E. R. Vincent, St. Johns, Mich.

FOR SALE—Seed Corn, Pride of the North, yellow, 90-day early maturity variety, tests nearly 100%. Address Marion Day, Georgetown, Ohio.

OVER \$2000 AN ACRE, with Biggest Fall Strawberry. Full information for 2c Stamp. Sumner Nursery, Bloomington, Mich.

CERTIFIED Wisconsin pedigree barley, improved robust beans. Fritz Mantey, Fairgrove, 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.

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS—Michigan's leading variety. C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

PET STOCK

PEDIGREED GERMAN POLICE PUPS, five and six months old, \$20 to \$35. One bred female, one year old, priced low. Homestead Kennels, Saranac, Mich.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred White Scotch Collie Puppies. Chas. Kepner, Carson 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.

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 trap-nesting 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 AND GESE—R. C. Red Cockerels; exceptionally fine birds; excellent brood type; production stock. Pair 2-year-old Toulouse Geese. Write for descriptions. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—Hogan tested, seven years for high egg production. Tompkins' strain eggs, \$9 per 100. Cockerels, \$4 to \$7. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don Bevan, Kankakee, Ill.

REGAL DORCAS White Wyandotte Cockerels and Hatching Eggs for Sale. Winners at State Fairs and Great State and National Shows. George B. Haskell, R. 3, Mason, Michigan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—From hens with official Records 207 to 293 back of them, \$5.00 and \$7.00 each on approval. Also chicks and eggs. G. Caball, Hudsonville, Mich.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS for hatching. From our heavy laying strain, \$2.00 per 15, \$5.00 per 50, \$9.00 per 100. F. E. Fogle, Okemos, 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.

S. C. RHODE ISLAND RED COCKERELS—Good supply. Exceptionally fine, dark red birds. Wesley S. Hawley, R. No. 3, Ludington, Mich.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, Regal Dorcas. Special matings direct, \$3.00 and \$5.00 each. W. H. Conboy, Cheboygan, Mich.

LARGE TOULOUSE GESE—hens, \$6.00; ganders, \$7.00. Satisfaction guaranteed. Don Bevan, Kankakee, Ill.

HOLTERMAN'S STRAIN Barred Rock Cockerels. Mrs. Neil Cochran, Tekonsha, Mich.

COCKERELS—White Wyandotte Cockerels. Frank Perkins, Oak Grove, Mich.

PURE-BRED Ringlet Barred Rock Cockerels, choice birds, \$5 to \$15. H. C. Christiansen, Clinton, Mich.

TOULOUSE GESE and Ganders, from heavy stock. S. Woodward, R. No. 1, Burt, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS from superior quality, heavy laying stock. We have one of the largest and oldest hatcheries in the Middle West. 25 years' experience in mating, breeding and hatching standard-bred poultry. 100% live arrival. Prepaid. Every chick guaranteed. Catalog free. Loup Valley Hatchery, Box 340, St. Paul, Nebr.

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

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.

WHITTAKER'S TRAPNESTED REDS—Both Combs. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Michigan State Accredited, Bloodtested. Chicks and Eggs. Catalog Free. A few Single-comb Cockerels Left. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

ENG. W. LEG. CHICKS—Guaranteed, pure-bred Eng. W. Leg. Chicks, direct from our M. A. C. Demonstration Farm flock at extremely low prices, only 11c each in lots of 500. Send for circular. Model Poultry Farm R. 4, Zeeland, Mich.

BABY CHICKS from stock all newly blood-tested for Bacillary White Diarrhea. Third year blood-testing. Eight popular breeds. Hatchery State Accredited. Catalog and price list ready. Pierce Hatchery, Jerome, 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.

BUY YOUR CHICKS from a poultry farm. 1500 Breeders bred for egg production. Barred and Buff Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes and Leghorns, \$15 per 100. Fairview Poultry Farm, Gallon, Ohio.

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, hatching eggs from our Ideal Barred Rocks from heavy laying strain, good healthy flocks. Farmrange Chick Hatchery, Charlotte, Michigan.

FOR EARLY LAYERS, order Mowen Rhode Island Red Baby Chicks. Shipped weekly. Arthur Blake, Battle Creek, Mich., 391 N. Kendall.

BABY CHICKS AND EGGS—Superior Ringlet Barred Rocks, Rose Comb Reds, White Leghorns. Catalog. Wyndham's Ideal Poultry Yards, Tiffin, Ohio.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN BABY CHICKS from State Accredited Stock. Send for circular. J. W. Webster, Bath, Mich.

LEGHORN CHICKS from State Accredited Stock. Catalog free. Shadylawn Hatchery, R. 2, Zeeland, Mich.

THOROUGHBRED BABY CHIX—White Wyandottes, Barred Rocks, R. 1 Reds, White Leghorns. Mrs. Grace Miliken, Fenton, Mich.

TURKEYS

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

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, Saline, Mich.

CONTROL THE CORN BORER with White Holland turkeys. I have the best. Also Toulouse Geese. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—choice young stock, weight 22 to 24 lbs., \$10; over 24 lbs., \$12. Mrs. Walter Dillman, Dowagiac, Mich.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, toms and hens. Earl and Merle Phelps, Dowagiac, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Goldbank Strain. Mrs. Perry Stebbins, Saranac, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Tenant for modern dairy farm, joins city. E. S. Yeomans, Ionia, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

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

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

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

A Day's Work in Two Hours

"I now do in a couple of hours with my Fordson the work it formerly took a day to perform," says Milton Zeter, whose farm is near California, Ohio.

"This is the third year I have had my Fordson and it has paid for itself several times. I can put the ground in much better condition and, as a result, there has been quite an improvement in both the quality and quantity of my crops. It has enabled me to overcome the handicap of time in the early spring.

"I've kept a record of the cost of operating my Fordson and find my average cost for plowing is 65c an acre.

"During the winter I use the Fordson for sawing wood and various odd jobs.

"I also have a Ford Touring car, purchased in 1919, a Ford Sedan bought in 1923, both of which are used almost daily and giving excellent service; as well as a Ford One-Ton Truck, bought in 1920, which I use for hauling my produce to market."

You can do more this year with a Fordson. Ask the nearest Ford dealer about the easy payment plan.

FORD MOTOR COMPANY, DETROIT, MICHIGAN

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\$495

f. o. b. Detroit
Fenders and
Pulley Extra

Drawn from photograph of Milton Zeter, plowing with his Fordson near California, Ohio.

