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VOLUME CLXVII

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER XXIII

Changes from Cows to Sheep

But this Master Farmer Feels Much Indebted to the Cow for His Success

By B. Wermuth

SHEEP require comparatively little of the farmer's time. The most attention is needed during lambing season. While this may interfere with farm work, it is possible to so regulate the lambing season, or to so manage the farm, that the interference becomes negligible. Shearing also comes when the farmer is busy in the fields, but since this work is usually done by professionals from outside the farm, it furnishes no reason for shying at the sheep business because it disturbs the field program of a farmer.

Sheep raising interferes with farm work so much less than dairying does, that Frank Kinch, of Grindstone City, turned from dairying to sheep raising back in 1917. In this connection, he was particular to state, however, that he has nothing against dairying. "I am largely indebted to dairying for my success in farming," he explained during a recent interview.

"The reason for quitting the milking business was that we could not secure help in 1917. We had eighty-five cows and none other than our own hands with which to milk them. At that time it was simply impossible to get and keep farm help here in Huron county." Mr. Kinch was one of the eleven men awarded Master Farmer medals by the Michigan Farmer at the Michigan State College last September.

"We carried on the dairy business somewhat differently than does the average dairyman. We had ordinary cows on which we used a pure-bred Hereford bull. This gave us calves of feeding quality through which we were able to dispose of all roughage grown on the farm, together with additional hay and grain purchased from outside the farm. Naturally, these cows were not high producers. But they brought us a satisfactory income through the sale of both the milk and the finished calves."

Although this farm is now in a high

state of fertility, it has not always been so. Previous to his father's death, which occurred when Mr. Kinch was but twelve years old, one field on this farm had grown wheat continuously for eleven years, and for five years thereafter the land was rented, so when it came under the management of its present owner and his mother, it was in a badly run con-

and keeps in a high state of fertility. So, when the labor situation made it impossible to keep cows, he shifted to sheep.

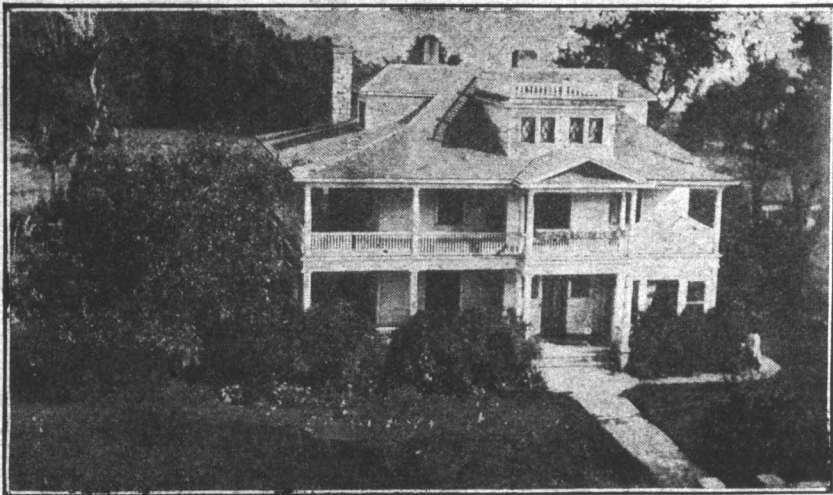
He now keeps a thousand of them on his 970 acres of land. Much of this land is in excellent permanent pasture. The farm touches the shores of Lake Huron, where ample moisture keeps the grass growing from early spring

of Huron shore acreage until now 970 acres of farm land remains. Mrs. Kinch, who is known over the state for her services as a speaker, also possesses 320 acres adjoining the farm of her husband. She has an excellent herd of Hereford cattle and some fine Oxford sheep.

While Mr. Kinch did not have the benefit of much schooling, "I have," he says, "been a life-long reader of my own home state farm weekly, and from there I early learned the value of legumes." Now he practices a short rotation that not only gives him the bulk of the feed needed for his sheep, but one that goes far in keeping the soil highly productive. His rotation consists of spring grains and alfalfa or sweet clover. The legumes are seeded with oats or barley. He permits the alfalfa to stand as long as it produces well. The sweet clover is used for hay. He advises cattle men to be careful in the use of sweet clover hay, inasmuch as the large stems often contain a mold which destroys the coagulability of blood, and then when an animal is even slightly wounded, it is impossible to stop the flow of blood and the animal bleeds to death. But, thus far, he has found no such detrimental results in feeding it to sheep.

"The alfalfa plant," says Mr. Kinch, "is the real friend of the sheepman. Hay from this plant makes the finest of sheep feeds. Also, it is not expensive to make the necessary feed supplements to keep the animals in the best of condition and health."

Spring crops and legumes occupy about 300 acres of the farm, the remainder being in permanent pasture. This permanent pasture consists of some low land along the lake and 400 acres of high land. About 100 acres are plowed each season for spring grains. This leaves two-thirds of the plow land in legumes constantly, and (Continued on page 581).



The Home of the Kinches was Designed for Convenience; Yet its Architecture and Surrounding Landscape Are Most Pleasing, as this Picture Shows.

dition. "But for the fact that we each season added a little new ground to the cultivated area, we certainly would have failed to make ends meet," he declared.

"It was the dairy business that aided us to overcome the inertia of poor soil," was his comment; and it is the sheep business today which enables this Master Farmer to keep his farm in a high state of production. His success at farming is founded on rich, healthy soil—not soil that was naturally rich, but soil that he made rich

till fall, with scarcely a break. Grazing is the simplest method of turning vegetation into animal products. In the management of this farm, full advantage is taken of this method of manufacturing wool and meat.

The farm originally contained 240 acres. But as soon as improved methods of handling the land began to yield profits, farm after farm was added, until at one time it contained over a thousand acres. But lately the demand for summer resort property has become so urgent that he has disposed

The Kingdom of St. James

The First Installment of Our New Serial Story

By Ben East

Author of "Michigan Mystery"

DAWN saw a spring gale, cold and gray and pitiless, sweeping across the lake. Mountains of gray water heaped and rolled under dull gray skies. Wet flakes of a late snowfall fled with the wind, lost as they touched the sullen leaden waves.

Four hours out of the Straits, the two-masted schooner Kathleen Briggs beat her slow way down the lee shore of Hog Island, her canvas close reefed. She pitched and rolled heavily to each passing wave, but with plenty of sea room under her keel, and two helmsmen at her wheel, she sturdily righted herself each time and lurched staunchly down into the trough of the sea, plunged boldly at the next crest.

One of the ancient fleet was the Briggs. A sort of vessel whose day was now passing. On the Great Lakes, as well as on salt water, schooner was giving place to steamer, bellying white sails were being exchanged for streaky plumes of smoke. Not the

black smoke of the coal burner, however. This was in the early day of steam-driven craft. The taking out of wood for fuel for their boilers was yet a principle industry along these shores, outranking lumbering as a commercial project. Not an island with a harbor but was a port of call for wood-burning craft in need of fuel.

The fur trade was little more than a half century past its prime. This was still raw wilderness. The vast resources of lumber, later to constitute the greatest riches of the region and to be squandered accordingly, were not yet realized, let alone touched. Logs or boards to build houses, ah, yes! Fish from the lakes, and still a dribble of furs from the forest. Farm products for one's table, with mayhap a little to ship now and then to Chi-

cago, then a city to which the railroad had run less than a decade. But lumber, lumber to sell, from this northern wilderness, while yet countless thousands of square miles of timber-making forests lay to the south—why bother?

Wood now, that was a different matter. The steamers were coming and they needed wood, stood ready to pay for it when it was loaded. Wood, then, they must have, and the cry for wood meant the going of the ax into a country that had known only the paddle and the sail. And swift on the heels of the ax, in a repetition of that most ancient pageant of history, would come the plow, and with the plow, settlers who stayed in one place, never bothering to follow the beaver back up the rivers, into the forests. Ah, yes, by

1856 that northern wilderness was doomed. Its place was to be taken by a new order, even as the place of the Kathleen Briggs was to be taken by ships of another sort.

Not easily nor soon would the wilderness yield to final subjugation. Not for nearly half a century would sailing vessels yield supremacy on those waters to steam. That would be long after the day of the wood burner. Not till three-quarters of a century had passed would the last valiant survivors of the sailing fleets be seen in these harbors. Yet already their day had struck. Carriers of an ancient commerce, they were soon to no longer fulfill man's demand for speed and comfort.

The Kathleen Briggs was on the inside course, between the Beavers and the mainland that morning for two reasons. First, she sought in the lee of the chain of islands for some shel-

(Continued on page 584).

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DETROIT, DEC. 4, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

The Flattened Cycle

FOR decades our farmers have contributed to ups-and-downs of the hog market. A careful study of the records of supplies and prices over many generations show a general tendency to restrict production when prices are low, and increase the number of litters when prices are above the average. The same tendency obtains in other lines of production.

This is a natural human tendency, and it serves a very useful economic purpose. It tends to balance supplies against demand. But for it we would find business in a chaotic state. It is the safety valve for adjusting economic pressures.

While in the past we have been unconsciously following these trends, we now have a somewhat better understanding of the practical workings of price cycles. Marketing experiences of the past five years have impressively demonstrated to the farmer how supply influences prices. Now, he is exceedingly anxious whenever an over-production is reported in some line of agricultural activity in which he is interested.

Better understanding these matters, he is ready to make adjustments in his production earlier to avoid the extremes of prices, as examples will illustrate. Early surveys made by government agents last spring indicated farmers' intentions to plant heavily of potatoes, presumably because of the high prices paid for the preceding crop. But, confronted with these reports of intentions to plant heavily, crop programs were revised, with the result that less than three per cent increase over the acreage for 1925 was planted. This is largely responsible for another good business year for potato growers.

Another illustration is seen in the production of hogs. For the past two

years the federal government has been taking surveys on the prospective breeding of sows. Following the release of these surveys, producers have, in a general way, acted upon the facts presented, thereby helping to prolong the period of high prices for hogs.

These examples show that farmers can act to flatten out price cycles the same as is being done in other organized lines of business. This tendency should be further encouraged. Through the substitution of other crops or animals for those being excessively produced, it is possible to do for agriculture some of the things asked of congress. Such a coordination of crop programs would prove valuable to both producer and consumer, and tend to stabilize general business conditions.

What Will Congress Do?

AGAIN, as our national legislature meets, senators, congressmen, and friends of farm relief are back in Washington preparing for another fight on relief legislation. What will be done?

A number of bills are certain to be considered. A measure embracing the provisions indorsed by former Governor Lowden, of Illinois, carrying the essential features of the McNary-Haugen bill, will be introduced in both houses early in the session. The McKinley-Adkins proposal embracing the National Grange export debenture plan will also have an early introduction to both houses. Then, too, the cotton growers want power to establish the price on their cash crop, and the Curtis-Aswell bill is still pending in the house.

The multiplicity of ideas on farm relief was the stumbling block to farm leaders in the last session of congress, and it is likely to prove fatal to this brand of legislation at the present session. Some think, however, that a fair chance exists for some relief legislation being enacted.

Senator Capper believes that the forces of the west and south will be stronger than ever for the McNary-Haugen bill, or some similar plan that will enable farmers to control and manage excess supplies of crops at their own expense so as to secure cost of production and a reasonable profit. He thinks more good solid thinking is being given to the economic problems of the middle west this fall than in any former year.

So, again, the subject is a real live one and should have the careful consideration of farmers generally, and organized farmers in particular. The action of congressmen on this legislation will depend, to no small degree, upon the attitude of their constituencies back home.

A Practical Thanksgiving

THIS is written immediately after Thanksgiving; we are still in the spirit of it, or may we say, we are still full of Thanksgiving? A friend told us of a fellow who put his Thanksgiving to practical use. As we all know, Thanksgiving is for the purpose of giving thanks for the bounty of the year with which nature has blessed us. This man, instead of over-feeding himself as an expression of Thanksgiving, fed the soil by an application of manure. He felt that the soil had been good to him, so in turn he would be good to the soil. He expressed his appreciation practically by giving it food. We venture to say that his kindness will come back to him a hundred fold.

Perhaps if more of us were appreciative of what the soil did for us under the conditions it has to contend with, and would show that appreciation by kindnesses, we would become more successful farmers.

Perhaps appreciative farming is one of the main essentials of successful farming. At least we believe that our friend has given a thought worth pondering over.

Local and State Taxation

ONE of the most serious questions which confronts agriculture is that of state and local taxation, according to Dr. F. C. Atkeson, of the National Grange.

In some cases, the tax equals a fair rental on the land, thus really making the owner a tenant of the state on his own land.

In most cases taxes have doubled, and in some they have quadrupled. This has put such a strain on the farmers that attention should be given to the matter.

This is vital. Our law-makers should go to Lansing this January thoroughly sold on the idea of making retrenchments in the cost of conducting state affairs. In this matter the united action of farmers is needed.

Milky Way to Happiness

ACCORDING to C. W. Larsen, of the United States Department of Agriculture, the farm value, in dollars and cents, of milk produced on our farms was greater than the combined value of the cotton, wheat and potato crops last year. Dairy products even exceed in value the entire motor industry or the steel industry. The value of all the buildings erected in all the cities over the country last year is barely equal to the dairy products on the farm.

In correlation with these statements, prominent nutrition specialists tell us that milk is the most valuable of foods in the human diet. Of all foods, it is the one richest in lime, an essential bone and teeth building material. They advise that milk should be used liberally in order to replace a part of the meat in the average dietary. It is the cheapest of animal foods, and since some animal food is necessary, milk should be the first to be considered.

Japanese anthropologists, who have long sought a means of enlarging the stature of the people of Nippon, believe they have found an answer to their problem, by the introduction of milk as a staple food. Health authorities, which they recently sent to America, have reported that the lack in their diet of the bone and teeth building minerals is a primary contributing cause for the smallness in stature of Japanese.

Tennyson said, "It is not the census or the size of cities or of crops, but the kind of men a country produces that counts." And more milk incorporated in the average diet is certain to result in healthier boys and girls, men and women, and a happier life in the home.

It would be a fine thing for the health of American people if we could peek into the lunch basket of every one of our school-going children and find there a bottle of milk. The use of an increased amount of milk in the rural diet would have a tendency to cut down the grocery bill and make a healthier and therefore happier rural family.

Successful Farmers' Attitude

IN recent months representatives of this journal have visited many farms. The majority of these farms were being operated by successful farmers. In interviews with these men, a characteristic quite common to them was observed. And this quality, which takes the form of an unsatiated appetite for practical information, we believe, has been an important factor in their success.

Because of it, good farmers, as a class, are hard to interview. They are not so much interested in what they know, as in the things they do not know, or about which they have some question. They are everlastingly after information. From every source, high and low, they have acquired their practical education. The hired man is quizzed as earnestly as the professor,

and not infrequently from the former they get worth-while lessons. These farmers impressed us as the embodiment of that sentence in the greatest of sermons, "The meek shall inherit the earth."

And they welcome criticism. You need not hesitate to criticize these successful farmers, whether your criticism is well founded or not. As a class, they will not get angry at your finding fault with their work. They are too big for that. It is the unsuccessful man who takes one to task for even suggesting that his work is not perfect. But the good farmer, the successful man, will not only get from you every word of criticism that you may have in mind, but he will crave more. And too often before you are done, he unconsciously or consciously has proven to you that you were all wrong, or, in the same spirit of fairness, he has gotten from you some new angle upon his problems.

Not only in farming, but in every walk of life, successful men are those who have this ability of gleaning from every corner material which they utilize in improving their work and themselves. They are broad-gauged fellows. They are immune to petty things. They carry no chips upon sensitive shoulders.

Exposure

LAST week I wrote about exposure, so this week I'm goin' ta write about her sister—exposure. They ain't at all alike, 'cause exposure is kinda quiet and modest, but exposure is one o' these darin', reckless, or wreckin' kind.

Well, it's kinda hard ta write about exposure, 'cause you expose all you don't know about it. But nowadays we've got lots better chances ta study exposures than they used ta have some years ago, so that a fellow what has studied it oughta know somethin' about it, and that means most every fellow I know about.

Now, doctors say exposures is bad fer the health. They say that we should keep ourselves protected, but the womin

nowadays don't pay no attenshun ta doctors, but just keep on exposin' themselves, ta expose men ta a intoxicashun o' feminine beauty. And all this exposure is hard fer the composure o' some people.

Anyhow, when I study the subject in what the perffessor says is a incom-pashunate way, I know the world ain't goin' ta run short o' its supply o' veal fer some time, 'cause there's plenty o' calves in evidunce.

In the past them calves was one o' the hidden resources o' the nashun, but they was brought to public attenshun by the use o' short skirts and white stockin's.

Now, I ain't sayin' this exposure o' the veal supply is a thing o' public benefit, and I'm hopin' the process don't keep up, 'cause it's good fer a nashun ta always have some hidden resources.

Now, exposures ain't useful, 'cept in takin' pictures. And there a exposure of less than a second gives a good picture. If it is exposed more than that the picture is spoilt. That's the trouble nowadays, the exposure is too long. Just a few seconds would be lots better.

Now, I suppose I'm exposin' myself ta what is called public ridicule, but this subject has been claimin' lots o' public attenshun, so I'm willin' ta suffer at the hands o' the public ta give 'em the benefits o' my sentiments on this matter. I don't think the matter needs any more investigashun, 'cause there's too much o' that now, but I think it's high time ta expose this matter o' exposure.

HY SYCKLE.



The Potato Outlook

Conditions Favor Good Prices

By Gilbert Gusler

THE potato market is already reflecting the strong situation brought about by another crop almost as small as that harvested in 1925. Prices began to strengthen early in August, and the advancing trend has continued, with occasional setbacks. The high points in the situation are summarized as follows:

1. On a per capita basis, the crop is one of the smallest on record and is below normal consumptive needs.

2. Competition from other sources, such as the sweet potato and Canadian white potato crops, is not expected to be any more serious than a year ago.

3. Consumptive demand shows no indication of a decrease as a result of

varies. Many consumers undoubtedly curtail their purchases of potatoes when prices are high, but others need to buy more because their home gardens failed along with the general crop.

Carlot shipments for the season to date of 105,197 cars are more than in the same period last year by under 3,000 cars. Shipments from the late crop states have been nearly 4,000 cars smaller than from the same sections last year, but the early states, which are practically through now, shipped 6,687 cars more than a year ago.

Shipments of potatoes usually reach their peak during late October or early November. Once the bulk of the late



Elmira Farmers Found it Entirely Practical to Haul Marl From Swamp to Fields in Winter Time.

any decline in the buying capacity of the general public.

4. Market action in other years of short crops justifies the belief in a strong winter market for potatoes.

5. Growers are bullish on the situation and will not sell except at satisfactory prices.

Warnings against excessive plantings of potatoes last spring, following the high prices of the previous season were effective. The acreage planted to potatoes this year was the smallest in twenty years, with the exception of last year, and the increase over 1925 was only 2.1 per cent.

The latest estimate based on conditions on October 1, indicates a crop of 350,821,000 bushels, compared with 326,000,000 bushels harvested last year, and an average crop for the past five years of 396,000,000 bushels. More than half of the increase of 25,000,000 bushels was raised in the early, or intermediate states from which carlot shipments are already well completed. The states which furnish the bulk of the market supplies from now on have only about 12,000,000 bushels more than last year.

The average yield per acre for the entire country is estimated to be 109.6 bushels, compared with 103.9 bushels last year. This yield has been exceeded only five times since 1900, so that any change in the final returns is more likely to be down than up.

Based on the production per capita, the crop is below the normal requirements. Our estimated population is 117,000,000, so that a crop of 350,000,000 bushels of potatoes allows a per capita consumption of only three bushels. This is another factor of strength in the outlook, for without exception, winter and spring markets have been high when the per capita production was below 3.3 bushels.

Consumption of potatoes is fairly uniform from year to year, although the consumption per capita probably

crop has been marketed, particularly in seasons of short crops, prices have a better chance to ascend. It is scarcely expected that the spectacular advances of last season, when the crop was twenty per cent below normal, will be repeated, but higher prices than those reached thus far this season appear quite probable.

Growers have increased their storage capacity in many states, and with most of the farmers bullish on the price prospects, they will be strong holders. Sound potatoes free from frost and disease, stored at present price levels, which average around \$2.00 per hundred pounds at shipping points, promise to bring enough more later in the season to cover cost of storage and a profit beside.

DEVELOP COMMUNITY SPIRIT IN KALAMAZOO.

THE retail division of the Chamber of Commerce of Kalamazoo, the Business Men's Bureau, and the County Farm Bureau, cooperated in holding a five-day Harvest Festival in Kalamazoo. John C. Ketchum, member of congress, and M. P. McPherson, member of the State Board of Agriculture, were two of the speakers who addressed meetings at the festival. The Harvest Festival is the first step toward an annual program to be held with the idea of promoting community spirit and good will in the county.

Four carloads of limestone have been delivered to Crawford county farmers since October 1.

One hundred forty-one girls have enrolled in the thirteen garment clubs organized in Gogebic county.

The recently organized marl digging association is selling marl from stock piles at eighty cents a cubic yard.



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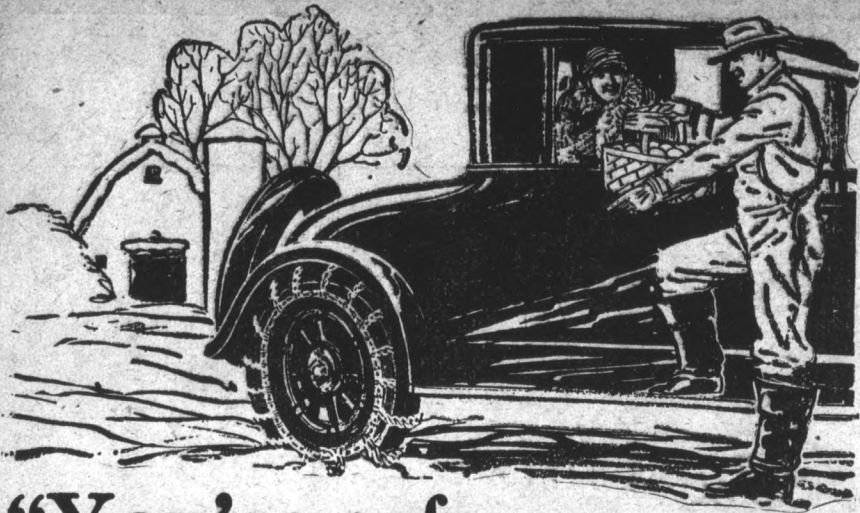
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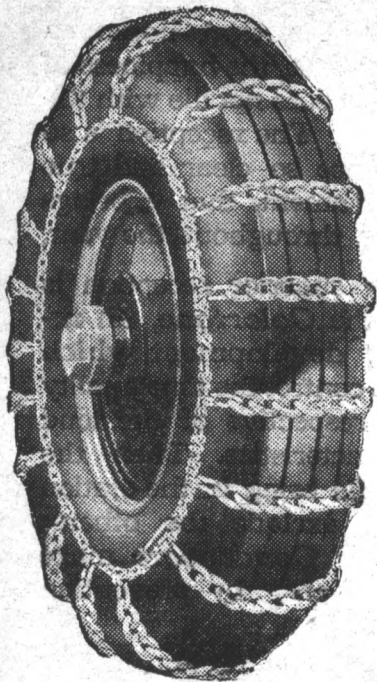
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Butler, Pa.
Van Matre Bros.
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Alice M. Montgomery
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A Worth-While Christmas Gift

Here is a gift that will gladden the hearts of your family or friends every hour of the day, for many years to come. Give them the greatest of all treasures—comfort, health and happiness—with a Sani-Tabl-Tub.



It combines in one unit, a full sized bathtub that drains through the bottom, but needs no extra piping or fixtures; a hand-some porcelain topped kitchen table; a laundry rinse tub; and a play or study table for the children. It is beautifully finished in grey DUCO-Enamel and white porcelain enamel and sells at a price anyone can afford to pay.

The Sani-Tabl-Tub is displayed and sold by the dealers whose names appear at the left and right. If there is none near you write us direct for full information.

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ADVISES BETTER USE OF MACHINERY.

FARM profits can be increased by the use of modern machinery. This is the conclusion of the advisory council appointed by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine to study the machinery problems. The council finds that too little attention has been given to research on the farm mechanical equipment by state and federal experiment stations. More than \$4,000,000,000 is now invested in farm machinery, and over \$330,000,000 was expended in 1925. On the average, power and labor costs of farm crop production make up about sixty per cent of the total costs. These facts indicate that even minor improvements in farm machinery will result in large savings.

CLUB WORK BOOMS.

THE total membership in the 4-H clubs at the beginning of the present year was 656,000, according to the department of agriculture. More demonstrations in corn and potato growing, gardening, food preparation, clothing, beef, swine, and poultry raising were given by the boys' and girls' clubs than by the similar adult organizations. The country club agent giving his or her time to club work enrolled more than four times as many members in 1925 as the county agricultural agent.

Two boys and two girls from each state, representing the farm boys' and girls' clubs, will be eligible to attend a national encampment in Washington on June 16-22, 1927. Each delegation will be accompanied by one or more members of the state extension service who are in charge of club work.

WANT PROCESS CHEESE CONTROLLED.

LEGISLATION to control the manufacture and sale of process cheese is one of the subjects being considered by the American Dairy Federation. Reports from cheese manufacturers indicate the need of new laws covering process cheese, similar to the law regulating renovated butter. Process cheese is considered as much a menace to the cheese industry as was renovated butter to the butter industry several years ago.

GRANGE FAVORS TARIFF ON ALL DAIRY PRODUCTS.

RECOGNIZING the dairy industry as one of the most important branches of American agriculture, the National Grange, in session at Portland, Maine, went on record in favor of a tariff on all dairy products sufficient to protect the dairy industry from foreign competition; also legislation to prohibit importations of adulterated or impure dairy products, and for sufficient appropriations from the federal treasury to eradicate animal diseases, provided the states grant similar appropriations. The dairymen have been receiving the full twelve-cent a pound tariff benefit on butter during the present season, when low prices abroad have made the American market especially attractive.

REORGANIZE AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT.

PLANS are under way for a new reorganization in the department of agriculture. They have to do largely with the bureau of chemistry. It is understood that the regulatory work, including enforcement of the foods and drug act, will be taken to another bureau. A new foods and drugs administration may be created. The remainder of the bureau of chemistry, and soil chemistry, fertilizer and the present work on soils, excepting the soil survey, and the section in plant industry devoted to crop adaption to soils,

are to be consolidated into a new bureau under the name of soils and soil chemistry. There is a strong feeling in favor of dropping the soil survey work.

Service Department

COLLECTING A LOAN.

Two years ago, I loaned money to my wife's daughter, who was of age. The only record I have of it is the joint bank book. Now my wife declares that her daughter doesn't have to pay the debt. Can I collect?—A. R.

If the borrower was of age it is merely a matter of proof. She is liable if the fact can be established, and for this purpose writing is not necessary. —Rood.

TO ASSURE CHILDREN'S PROPERTY.

A widow with three children and twenty acres of land marries a man who has nothing at all. After thirty years they now have a home worth \$15,000. If the wife should die first, what share would her children receive? Husband and wife hold a joint deed to property. In what way could this matter be adjusted so that the wife's children would receive the property if both husband and wife died? —A. R.

Property being held by entirety at the death of either spouse passes entirely to the survivor free from any claim of the children of either. An agreement made between the husband and wife and a third person for a consideration named, that upon the death of the survivor the children should have the property, and duly acknowledged and witnessed so as to enable it to be recorded as a deed, would be effective for this purpose. It would have the disadvantage of tying the hands of the owners so as to disable them to dispose of the property should they wish to do so. Wills made by either would have the disadvantage of being subject to revocation. —Rood.

News of the Week

The widow of Houdini, the famous magician, and exposé of the tactics of spiritualists, is still waiting for his spirit message which was to be given in code if spirit messages could possibly be sent.

There is still some anxiety over the condition of King Ferdinand, of Rumania. His illness is the reason of Queen Marie cancelling part of her trip, including intended visits at Detroit and Cleveland.

Eugene Guzzo saw a deer lying in the snow near the Canadian Soo and, thinking it dead, leaped on its back. He had a two-mile ride before he could get off.

The National University of Ireland, at Dublin, has offered Henry Ford an honorary degree because of his Irish descent, and for having established a branch at Cork.

Prof. Clarence H. Kennedy, entomologist of the Ohio State University, says that ants, bees and other socialized insects, may in due time succeed man as lords of the universe.

The Camp Custer farms will be available for lease, according to an announcement from the U. S. War Department.

Gustav Egloff, of the Universal Oil Products Company, of Chicago, says that the coal available in the United States will supply the world for eight hundred years. Liquefying the coal will greatly increase its efficiency.

According to the National Industrial Conference Board, rents in Bay City are lower than they were in 1914, while in Lansing they are only twenty per cent higher than the 1914 level. In Ann Arbor, however, they are about 140 per cent higher.

The world's greatest Masonic Temple was dedicated in Detroit by a large parade and elaborate exercises on Thanksgiving Day. The Temple cost seven million dollars to build.

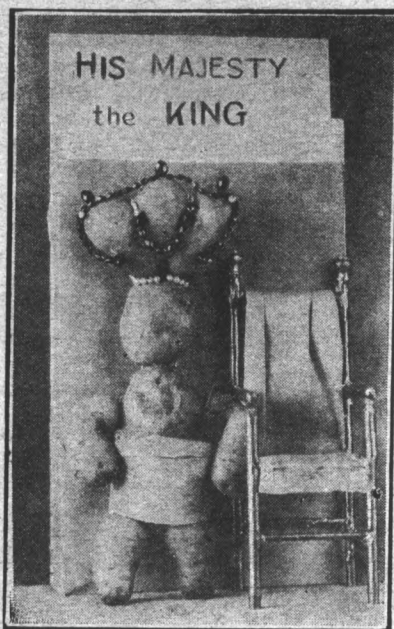
Competition between rival motor bus lines between Detroit and Toledo has brought the fare between the two cities down to twenty cents.

SEEK TO IMPROVE BEAUTY OF FARMS.

FOUR farm homes, one city park, and one village school yard were visited by David Woodman, county agricultural agent of Huron county, and O. I. Gregg, specialist in landscape gardening, who made plans for the landscaping of the places visited. Mr. Gregg's appointment by the Michigan State College as a specialist in landscaping work, was made necessary by the continuous call throughout the state for competent leadership in this work.

KIWANIAN GIVE FARM BOYS GOOD TIME.

THE Ypsilanti Kiwanis Club sponsored corn club work in Washtenaw county during the past summer. The results of this work were shown at a corn club frolic held in the Ma-



King Spud Was Crowned at Gaylord Potato Show.

sonic Temple at Ypsilanti. Two classes of exhibits were held. The first class was for ten ear samples of corn grown by the boys themselves, and the second class was for similar samples of corn grown by the boy's father and selected by the boy.

BARRY PROMOTES COMMUNITY FESTIVALS.

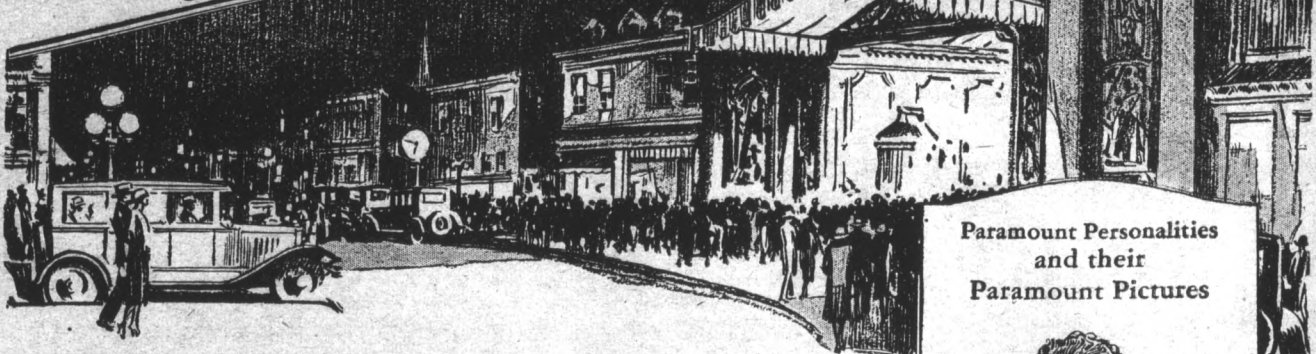
SEVENTY-SIX rural schools of Barry county will cooperate in the promotion of fifteen community festivals. The county school commissioner, the county Y. M. C. A. secretary, the teachers of agriculture, home economics teachers, Parent-Teachers' Associations, officials of the farm bureau, and the county agricultural agent, work together for the successful arrangement of exhibits of grains, fruit, vegetables, clothing, canned goods, home-baked pastry, and fancy work. These festivals have been held for the past two years in Barry county, and it is found that they develop group interests and better understanding, which results in closer cooperation of individuals in the community. There is also an influence in promoting the use of better seeds and better methods of culture in order to produce farm products which will win prizes at the community exhibits.

The county agricultural agent of Huron county has assisted in the installation of twelve septic tanks in that county this year.

Twenty community groups in Jackson county are studying nutrition under the direction of Miss Martha Mae Hunter, specialist in home economics.

The Michigan State College marl digging demonstration outfit has gotten out 1,000 yards of marl on the farm of C. H. Bostick, at Manton.

A Theatre is Known by the Pictures it Shows



The Best Theatres Everywhere Show Paramount Pictures...

In every large city in the United States the best theatres show Paramount Pictures regularly—many of them nothing else. The same thing is true in every small town where there's a live theatre and a manager who is alert to what his people want.

There may have been a time when motion pictures were so new that the mere announcement of a picture, regardless of who made it, was enough to bring out a crowd. Those days are gone forever.

Farm people today are moving picture wise and the crowds go where the best pictures are, as every live theatre manager knows. You can't keep people away from such Paramount Pictures as Harold Lloyd in "For Heaven's Sake," "The Vanishing American," "The Blind Goddess," "The Palm Beach Girl," "Born to the West," and many others.

It doesn't make any difference whether the picture is six weeks old or six months. If you haven't seen it, it's new, and if it's Paramount it's good.

Ask the theatre you patronize to let you know when they show Paramount Pictures, or call up before you go. If they don't show them, it's easy enough to find one that does, and it's certainly worth it because Paramount guarantees a good time.

Paramount Personalities and their Paramount Pictures



THOMAS MEIGHAN

who stars in
Tin Gods
Irish Luck
The New Klondike
The Man who Found Himself



POLA NEGRI

who stars in
Good and Naughty
The Crown of Lies
A Woman of the World



DOUGLAS MACLEAN

who stars in
That's My Baby
Hold that Lion
Seven Keys to Baldpate



LOUISE BROOKS

who appears in
The Show Off
A Social Celebrity
It's the Old Army Game



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Produced by FAMOUS PLAYERS-LASKY CORP., Adolph Zukor, Pres., New York City

"If it's a Paramount Picture it's the best show in town!"

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Make your home bright and cheerful, saving one-half on oil. Government and leading University tests prove this wonderful new Aladdin nearly five times as efficient as best round wick open-flame lamps. Burns 50 hours on one gallon common kerosene (coal oil). No odor, smoke or noise, no pumping up, easy to operate, won't explode. WON GOLD MEDAL. GUARANTEED. Prove for yourself, without risk, by

Ten Nights Free Trial

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL 8 ALADDIN.

GET YOURS FREE We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for 10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER and learn how to get one FREE.

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LARGEST KEROSENE (coal oil) MANTLE LAMP HOUSE IN THE WORLD. Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and GIVEN FREE when you become a distributor.

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

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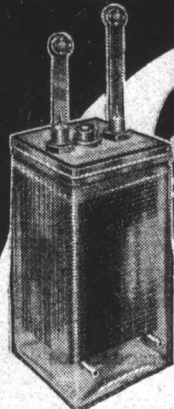
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'Saved 12% a rod,' says T. H. Boyer, Allegan, Michigan. You, too, can save by buying direct at Lowest Factory Prices. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Write today for Free Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Steel Posts and Barbed Wire. KITSELMAN BROS., Dept. 278 MUNCIE, IND.

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We'll take your old batteries in trade on a set of Universal Nu-Seals—the original sealed-glass cell now recognized as the standard replacement for any make of plant.

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Universals need fewer fillings, require less attention, are built to give an abundance of sure, steady power and light current.

Replacements for ANY make of plant

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Big free book that tells you how to care for all batteries. We make farm light, radio and auto batteries for every purpose—this book gives you our expert advice. Send for it. And remember there's a good trade-in allowance on your worn-out batteries. Ask for it—today!

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"left-overs"
really tasty

GULDEN'S Mustard

You will like the mellow, appetite-arousing flavor of Gulden's better than any mustard you ever tasted.

New recipe book, "Seasoning Secrets," sent free on request
Charles Gulden, Inc., Dept. B 56
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STERILIZE SOIL NOW FOR HOT-BEDS.

HOT-BEDS can be ready for seeding several weeks earlier in the spring if the soil is sterilized when not frozen.

It is known that plants will grow more vigorously in any soil that has been sterilized. Science has been unable to tell what happens in some of the sterilization processes that make plants grow faster, according to E. B. Tussing, vegetable specialist at the Ohio State University.

In preparing for large amounts of soil, thoroughly mix one gallon of formaldehyde with 100 gallons of water. Use one gallon of the prepared mixture to each cubic foot of soil in the hot-bed. The soil should contain about the right amount of moisture for planting at the time it is treated. If the soil is heavy, it is well to mix the solution by turning the soil and applying part on each side.

The formaldehyde solution generates a gas in the soil that acts as the sterilizer. Cover the soil with paper, canvas, burlap, or some similar material that will prevent the gas escaping. Leave the covers on for several days so that the gas will have time to permeate through the entire soil mass. Plants cannot grow in treated soil until it has been aired for about two weeks.

Complete control has been obtained over the hot-bed disease "damping off." This disease rots the seedling plants off at the surface of the ground.

A pot of soil for house plants may be effectively sterilized by baking it in an oven until it has become thoroughly hot.

PRUNING AND COLOR ON GRAPES.

I HAVE just received my copy of your paper for November 20. You have an item on the effect of pruning on color of grapes on page 526-12. In view of the fact that you mention my name in this item, I wish to call your attention to two half-truths mentioned in it.

In the first place, the work at the Barrett vineyard is a fertilizer field trial and is neither a pruning experiment nor demonstration—this is a matter of little importance. The last sentence is the one that is truly a sad one. Where did you get this idea? Who wants to pick grapes for market before fully matured?

You are probably in blissful ignorance of the fact that Michigan grapes

bring from \$5.00 to \$10 less a ton (on out-of-state, and sometimes even in the Detroit market), than Concord grapes grown elsewhere. This is because of an illusion that Michigan grapes are reputed to carry less sugar—in other words, are more immature. The State Department of Agriculture, and some of the cooperatives handling grapes, put on a small fight to try and combat this mistaken idea that Michigan does sell immature grapes.

One of the chief battlegrounds was Detroit. Michigan grapes cannot be sold without a violation of the state grading law while they are immature. And now you indirectly tell the world that "the early coloration is an important factor when grapes have to be picked for market before fully matured," and the crow seems to roost on my tree. I object to the use of my name in such a manner that anybody would suppose that I recommend or suggested that immature grapes should ever be marketed. The idea brought out at that meeting, and which was clearly presented in the original material which you condensed so clumsily, was that grapes on properly pruned vines mature before grapes on poorly pruned vines.—Newton L. Partridge, Assistant Professor of Horticulture, Michigan State College.

PROPAGATING PINE AND BASSWOOD TREES.

SEED-BEDS (4x12 feet) for both pine and basswood, should be well-prepared. They should be spaded up, preferably in the fall, and in the spring the ground should be put into a mellow condition, such as you would do for either lettuce or pansies.

Pine seed can be planted in the spring as soon as the frost is out of the ground, the seed being broadcasted and pressed into the soil by means of a flat board. The bed should then be sprinkled with a quarter to one-half inch of clean sand. This is to prevent damping off. After the seeds germinate, they will need to be protected from the glare of the sun by lath screens. These screens are prepared by nailing lath onto frames, leaving the width of a lath between laths. This lath shade should be about six inches above the level of the seed-bed. On cloudy days it is best to remove the lath screens. The seedlings should be watered whenever the season becomes excessively dry. The lath screens should be removed towards the end of the summer so as to harden the seedlings before winter. The second year they will need no shade. At the end of two years they may be taken from the seed-bed and set out permanently.

Basswood seed is handled somewhat differently. This seed is one of the most difficult to germinate. It is best to sow the seeds in the fall, to a depth of from one-quarter to one-half inch. The cold weather, together with frost and thawing, will assist in the germination. The seeds should germinate the following spring, but very often they will hold over for two or more years. These seedlings will not require shade, but will require water when necessary. They may be transplanted after one or two years' time.—R. F. Kroodsmas.

Goldenrod was once prescribed to stop the bleeding of wounds.

The Swedish government has appropriated \$287,500 to build its seventeenth, and most powerful broadcasting station.



Nature left that air space

DO you know why there is a hollow space at one end of an egg? Nature has provided that air space so that the baby chick may have air to breathe from the time it comes to life within the egg until it is strong enough to break through the shell.

Eggs hatched in an incubator absorb the air from the incubator. If fumes from poor oil are present they will penetrate the egg shell, which is porous, and the little chick dies in the process of incubation.

The scientific refining process by which National Light Kerosene is refined eliminates all possibility of these poisonous fumes. It provides clean, uniform heat, producing a healthy chick from every fertile egg.

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Better Than Ordinary Coal Oil
Best for Incubators, Brooders, Lamps, Stoves, Tractors and Lighting Plants.
Buy it the economical way—Buy a barrel. If your dealer cannot supply you—write us.



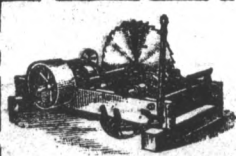
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MOTOR OIL

Low-grade oils cost as much as En-ar-co yet the highest priced oils cannot excel it in quality.

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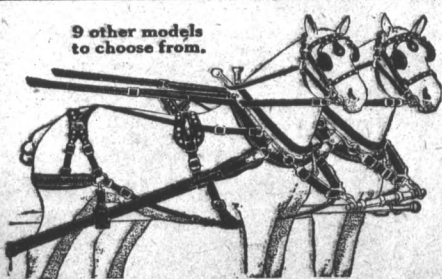
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R. R. HOWELL & CO., Mfrs. Minneapolis, Minn.



NEW Old Tan Harness Models

New Low Prices!

Write today for our catalog showing new models at new low prices. Old Tan is the famous harness with the "Buckleless Buckle" and Metal-to-Metal at every point of the greatest friction—making it the strongest, longest-lived, most economical harness to be had.

Don't Pay for 4 Months

We will send you any model of Old Tan Harness and you don't pay us one cent for four months! We also give 30 days' FREE TRIAL.

Write! Send for free book, together with our special "Don't Pay for 4 Months" offer. Don't wait until your old harness breaks down! Write.

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ALLIGATOR STEEL BELT LACING

Makes a smooth hinged joint no thicker than the belt. The strongest lacing on earth—easiest to put on.

Used and approved by implement manufacturers and by agricultural colleges.

In "Handy Packages" of two 6 in. joints or larger standard boxes. Sold by hardware stores and implement dealers.

For Every Size and Kind of Farm Belt

CHANGES FROM COWS TO SHEEP.

(Continued from page 575).

every year in the rotation legumes occupy the land, since the year he sows oats or barley the new seeding starts.

His yields of small grains run much above the average for Huron county. Oat yields range from forty-five to seventy-five bushels per acre, with now and then a crop averaging as high as eighty-five bushels. Barley harvests run from twenty-five to forty bushels to the acre. Two crops of alfalfa are regularly harvested, with the annual yields averaging between three and four tons to the acre.

Besides feeding all the hay and grain grown upon his farm, Mr. Kinch also purchases additional hay, grain and concentrates to maintain his flocks. This provides sufficient manure to cover eighty acres of land each year.

We asked how he would proceed to improve a piece of poor soil. To this question he replied that he would apply manure to the poorer sections of the field, and then grow a crop of sweet clover. The manure would promote a good growth of the plant on the poorer spots. Then the crop would be plowed down, which, with the manure, would go a long way in putting the average field into profitable production. This process could be repeated where necessary.

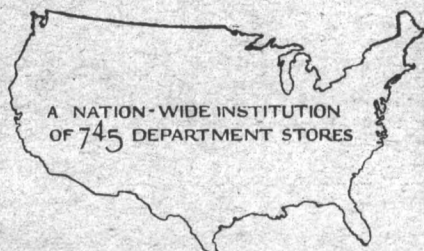
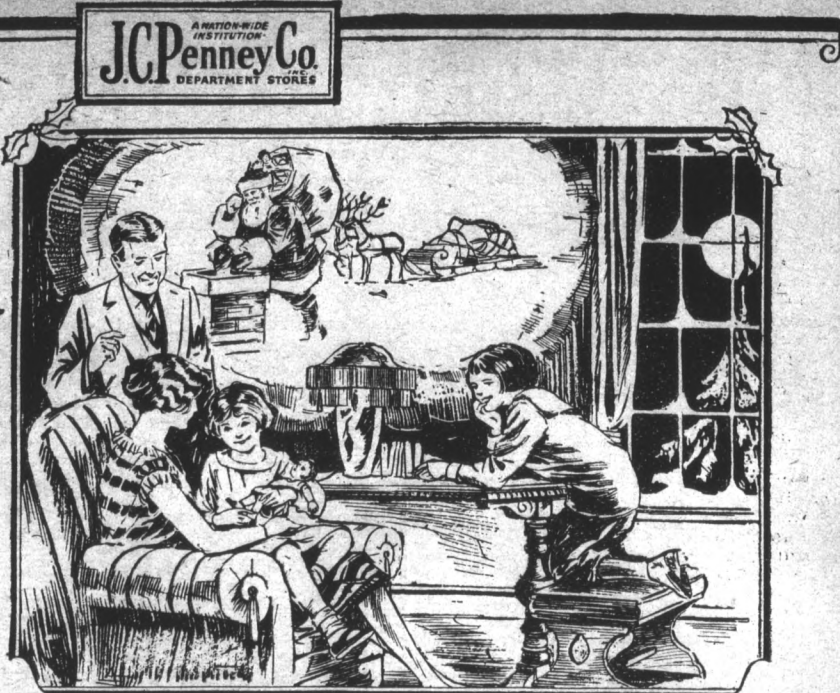
When the reader understands that the ten-hour day is practiced on this farm, and that it is managed and worked by Mr. Kinch and one man, except during haying and lambing time, he will appreciate the managerial ability of the owner. A tractor and three teams of horses furnish the farm power. "We would not keep all three teams, except that we need them when it comes to haying. The tractor is employed for every job that we can use it, even to cutting the hay. The teams are needed when the hay is ready to go to the barn.

"With the help available we could not handle the amount of hay grown upon the farm," said he, "were it not for the fact that we operate on a larger unit than does the average farmer. I cut down twenty acres and more of hay at a time. I use the tractor for power and a mower with a long cut-bar. It takes hay longer to cure here than in most sections of the state on account of the nearness to Lake Huron and Saginaw Bay. But by cutting down larger amounts, we can rush the hauling once it is cured. My help will put in twice as much hay this way as by the piecemeal system, and I doubt if we have any more, if as much, weathered as we would by the ordinary method.

"We keep about a thousand sheep," he continued. "There are both fine and coarse wool breeds. Among the pure-breds we have Merinos, Rambouillets, Oxfords, Shropshires, South-downs and Romneys. We dispose of the surplus fine wools in Texas. The others are sold nearer home. Three years ago the Japanese government purchased a carload of breeding ewes from this farm to be used in their country for breeding purposes. We also feed about three carloads of lambs each year. These lambs are from our own flock, being those from the grade ewes, and the culls from the pure-bred flocks.

"These lambs," he continued, "are fed legume hay with a grain ration consisting of mixed barley, oats, and cull beans, equal portions. As the feeding season progresses, we gradually reduce the quantity of oats. Just before the lambs are ready to ship, we put them on corn so they will be accustomed to stock-yard feeding, thus avoiding heavy shrinkage in marketing. Each lamb received about a pound of grain per day. We feed in the open. It makes healthier stock."

Breeding ewes on this farm are fed about a half pound of cull beans, with oat straw in the morning, and alfalfa in the evening. Before the

A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION
OF 745 DEPARTMENT STORES

Gifts for the Entire Family

An old friend is coming—bewhiskered, gift-laden, his flowing white locks glistening with crystal snowflakes from the icy North. Children, young and old—for Christmas makes children of us all—await his coming with joy.

Let us help you make Santa Claus' annual visit an inexpensive occasion as well as a happy one. It will be all the merrier because less costly.

And you can be justly proud of your gifts. The quality of material, timeliness of style and high standard of workmanship, embodied in all our merchandise, will render each of your gifts a worthy reflection of your esteem and affection.

Our wide assortments will enable you to do all your Christmas shopping quickly, conveniently and under one roof. Toys, notions, wearing apparel from hat to shoe, for the man, woman and child. You will find our store a veritable storehouse of attractive holiday gifts—and our economy prices a boon to your pocketbook.

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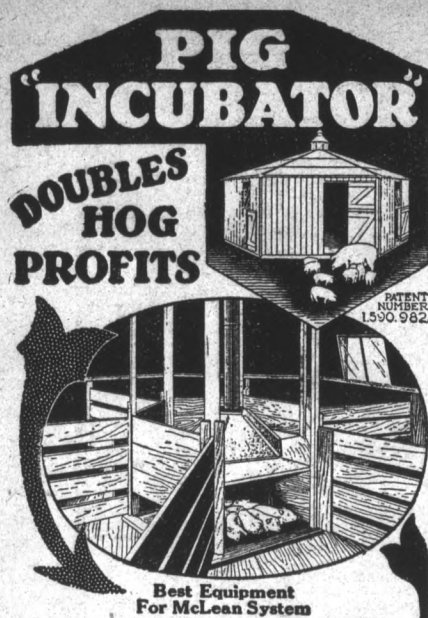
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YOU can farrow pigs in zero weather with 100% safety—get two litters yearly from each sow—and make the early markets when hog prices are highest with the

ECONOMY HOG HOUSE

—a perfect farrowing house which ten minutes work changes into a year 'round hog house. This house has separate pens for six sows and their pigs; has brooder stove in center with six separate little pig pens under it where pigs can keep snug and warm and away from sow. Keeps them warm in coldest weather. Five cornered pens and brooder gate protect pigs from being laid on. Makes early farrowing profitable.

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Rests on skids. Easily moved. Good for owners or renters. Sanitary. Well ventilated. Two men can put up in two hours, by bolting sections together. Painted. Has weather proof roof and cello-glass, top ventilating windows. Built of clear fir and No. 1 dimension lumber.

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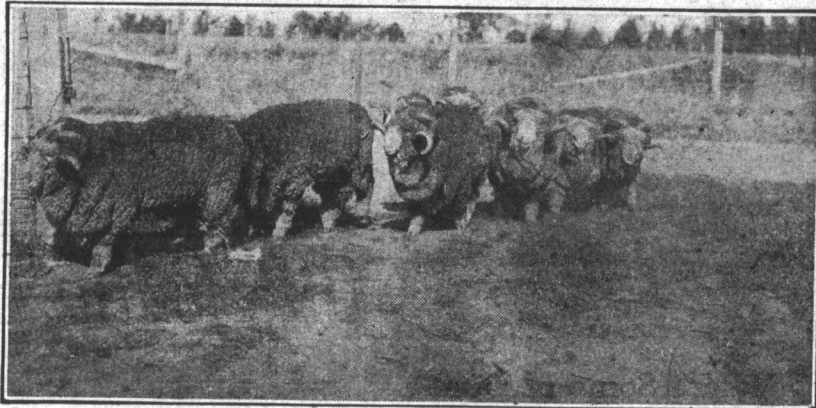
lambing season arrives, hay is fed both morning and evening and the bean ration is increased. Mr. Kinch also feeds a pound of cottonseed meal daily to each ten sheep. He plans to have the pure-bred lambs come in March and the grades in April. This distributes labor and enables him to get along with but one extra man.

"During the winter I feed straw in the field. I spread a load where I want it for manure. The sheep will follow this scattered straw across the field and eat the chaff. The next day another load is spread beside the first. This plan gets the animals in the open, gives them exercise, and enables them to produce strong lambs which come

trouble. This made possible the installation of running water. There are two bath rooms, kitchen sink with hot and cold water, and steam heat. Music is provided by a grand piano, phonograph, and an excellent radio.

Eight girls were born to the Kinches. All have had high school training and either normal, college, or nurses' training, except the two youngest daughters who are still at home. They, however, contemplate attending Michigan State College. That home life has been most pleasant here is shown by the desire of the children always to get back to the paternal roof on every possible occasion.

Mrs. Kinch, who has contributed her



A Few of the Scores of Rams Developed on the Kinch Farm.

straight at lambing season. They also consume the chaff without getting it in their wool."

On the main farm there are two barns. One is 70x200 feet, and the other is 36x136 feet. The larger barn is really a covered barnyard. Bays are arranged in each end, with the center clear. In these bays the grain is mowed and when threshed the straw is piled in the center. Later hay is stored in the bays across the ends. The barn is sided with corrugated steel which has been in place twenty-seven years, being painted about every five years.

Mr. Kinch has provided his family with a modern home. As one approaches the farmstead, he is impressed with its setting. The design is dignified and well-balanced, and trees and shrubbery enhance its beauty and hominess. Large porches add attractiveness. Inside there is every convenience. Over twenty years ago, Mr. Kinch installed a septic tank of his own design, which has been working constantly without

full share to this successful farming enterprise is known throughout Michigan. She has spoken to a wide variety of audiences on many practical subjects. She has given special emphasis to the matter of citizenship and has urged upon women, through the Women's Citizenship League, of which she is a vice-president and leader, the necessity of making the highest possible use of the ballot. She also has plans for extending the benefits of the Master Farmer idea to Huron county.

The Kinches have always been active in every local organization that promised to improve farming and the community.

Note.—This is the first story in our Master Farmer series. The editors wish to make these stories of the greatest possible help to readers. To this end, we have attempted to choose from the experiences and practices of these men, things which opportunity contributed to their success. Your comments on the stories will be welcome. Also, we should like to know whether or not your experiences tally with theirs.—Eds.

A Love Story

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

OF the book of Ruth, Goethe said it is "the loveliest little idyll that tradition has transmitted to us." It is like a tiny mountain lake, calm and deep, between two towering, wind-swept peaks. It is like the moment of sunshine between storms. For before it goes Judges, full of wars and feuds. After it comes the historical books, with their record of strife and the rise and fall of kings. When Benjamin Franklin read Ruth to the skeptical literary folks of Paris they would not at first believe that so beautiful a story as this could be found in such a book as the Bible.

It is a story of friendship. Daughters-in-law do not always adore their mothers-in-law. But this one does, and it is the pivot on which the story swings. We cannot help thinking of Moses' admiration for his good old father-in-law, Jethro, and his respect for the older man's judgment. We think,



also, of the friendship between David and Jonathan, Elisha and Elijah, Paul and Timothy, Barnabas and Mark. Jesus and Mary, Martha and Lazarus.

Many years ago, Henry Clay Trumbull, editor of the Sunday School Times, wrote a book entitled, "Friendship the Master Passion." There is also the friendship between Elizabeth and Mary. Friendships make or mar life.

When Ruth made her now famous declaration to Naomi, it meant more to her than it does to us when we hear it sung or repeated. She was going into a foreign country, where the people spoke a different language and worshipped a different God. She would be homesick and homesickness is real sickness. One November day in 1860, Christina Mackintosh set sail on the good ship John Williams for South Africa, to become the bride of a young French missionary, Francois Coillard. She herself said she was going to an unknown country, and an almost unknown husband. The surroundings of her tiny cabin in the jungle she found to be beautiful. But oh! how homesick she was. She would sit by the hour, reading and re-reading old home letters and crying quietly. One day she realized that that was not the way to be a helper to her brave missionary husband. She put the letters in the fire, and said to him, "You shall never see me fretting any more. I have

(Continued on page 595).



THERE is a smartness in fit and style of WIGWAM fancy wool hose that pleases well dressed men.

The fine quality that means long wear and the snug fit that reflects classy appearance are combined with unusual advantages in low price.

Make it a point to always ask for and get WIGWAM Hose. You will benefit in both appearance and pocketbook.

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WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

State Accredited, blood tested, from a high production flock, chicks that will make good on your farm. Prices on request. L. D. HASKELL, Avoca, Mich.

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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Frank L. Curley weighs only four hundred pounds and is six feet four inches tall.



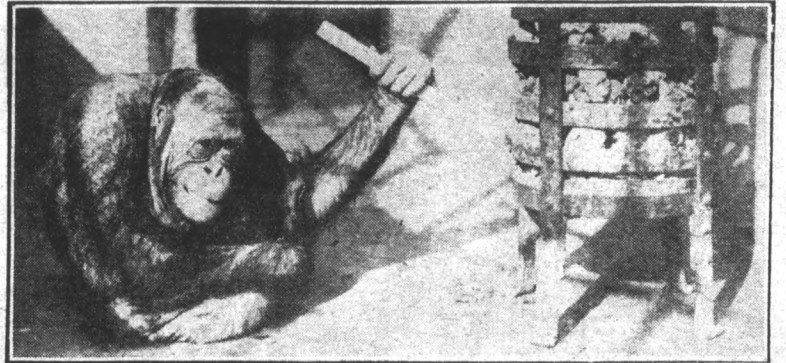
When a tornado struck this little two-room school at La Plata, Maryland, eleven children were killed outright, and over a score were injured.



Carl Upton, champion apple picker, picked 435 barrels of apples in sixteen days.



Queen Marie of Rumania, was presented with this war bonnet by Chief Red Tomahawk when she was made an honorary member of the Sioux tribe.



When cold weather arrived at the London Zoo, "Spud Murphy" displayed almost human intelligence by acting as stoker for the coke fire kept in his cage.



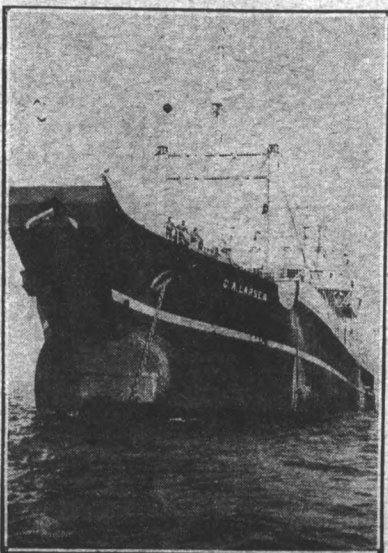
Seventy-five-year-old Chief Bear Hat, Kootenai Indian, thoroughly enjoys telling legends of his tribe to white folks.



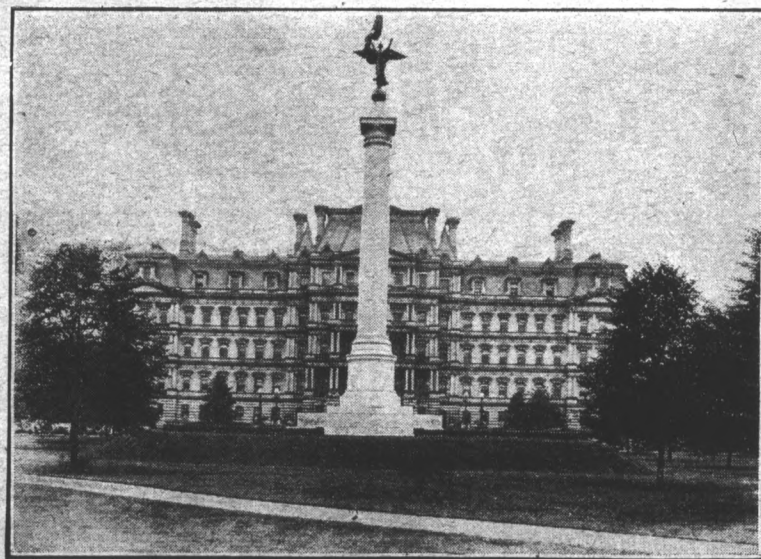
Herschel Cobb, son of Ty Cobb, hopes to become a famous ball player like his dad.



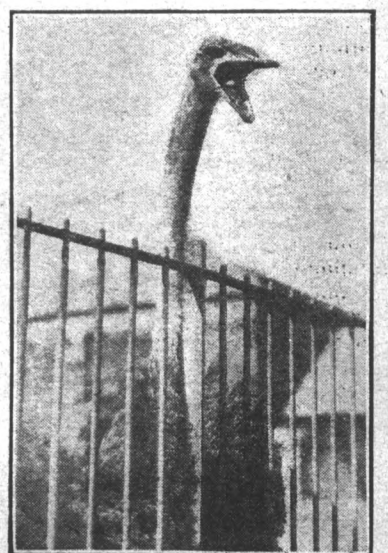
Horses made of paper and wood similar to this one, used for displaying harness, are becoming antiques.



After capture, whales are drawn through this gigantic door in bow of this whaling vessel.



The new First Division Memorial in Washington, D. C., forms a striking picture, with the State, War, and Navy building in the background.



When Mr. Ostrich has a laugh on someone, he laughs long and loud.

(Continued from page 575).
 ter from the relentless savagery of the gale. Second, she had passengers, an even dozen of them, to unload at the dock of St. James. Bound up from Buffalo they were, and heartily tired of their journey by water, glad enough to be so near its ending. The Briggs was a freighting schooner, never designed for the comfort of passengers. This was April. Late spring storms had harrassed the ship all the way. She had sailed out of Buffalo on the heels of the retreating ice floes, and fifty miles out a Lake Erie sou-wester had pounced upon her, shaking her, rigging and hull, as a terrier shakes a rat. Nothing for it but to strip off canvas and run with the wind under bare poles, while hummocks of blackened ice from the storm-pounded floes scraped and bumped alongside. They had added thus two hundred miles of storm-harrassed water to the already overlong course. Had run half that distance before the gale, and had sailed the other half back into the head-seas of an ugly dying swell, while the dozen passengers, not yet on their sea-legs, and many of them indeed on their first journey off dry land, lay in bunks below the freighting schooner's deck and expected and even prayed to die.

Then again, in Lake Huron, thirty-six hours of such wind and water as only an autumn voyage should have brought them out of the northeast, and after that a day of fog so thick that the bowsprit was scarce visible from the foremast, while the schooner felt her slow way through the murk and the three hoarse blasts of her fog horn at regular intervals served to remind of the imminence of danger and death.

Now, on the last lap of the journey, as they cleared the shelter of the Straits, too far out to turn and put back into the lee of the harbor of St. Ignace, this daybreak gale, cold and vicious, with the murky haze of wet snow to add to their trouble and danger.

They would be glad enough to reach land, these voyagers. Cheerless and forbidding as the island harbor of St. James might look, under the sullen skies, dreary a vision as it might offer for a future home, at least it would be land, that did not rock and heave and pitch under foot, that did not threaten to sink while one tried to sleep, dropping one to an unmarked grave in the hold of a wrecked schooner.

They were pilgrims, these twelve. Recruits in the army that was coming up out of the wilderness to a land overflowing with milk and honey. So at least they believed. Of the twelve, eleven were converts, or their families. The remaining member was the Elder David Page, sent east from the temple of St. James the autumn before to plant a stake of Zion in the neighborhood of Buffalo.

Early converts these, too, else they would not have been making the journey at this untimely season. Two bands would follow them, later in the summer, one in May, another in June or July, but these, early in conversion, had been impatient to see the new land to which their Elder promised to lead them, where none was rich and none was poor, where one-tenth of the possessions of every man went into the coffers of the church, together with the firstling of every flock and the first fruits of each harvest, but where in return a man received a home and food, and need never want for anything so long as he worked with reasonable industry.

So, impatient to reach their promised Utopia, this band had chosen the freighting schooner because she was the best opportunity that might offer. Navigation was barely open and they were unwilling to wait upon the regular schedules of passenger ships.

A great year, that year brought to

The Kingdom of St James

By Ben East

Author of "Michigan Mystery"

an end by the winter of 1855 and 1856, for the Mormon colony of the Beaver Islands. A colony of more than two thousand people, bound together by a common faith, undaunted by enemies or hardships, already reaching out, spreading to neighboring lands, putting forth the feelers, the tentacles of empire, dreaming dreams of possession, of control, of government, never to be realized. Already settlements were established on High Island, on Patmos and Paros, northern and southern of the Fox group. Already the Mormons, from woodcutter to King, dreamed finished dreams of an island empire, rich and prosperous, safe from molestation and invasion. Yet underneath ran a current counterwise. Dissension was all but open in the colony

ed eyes of the sailor saw first, and he extended a finger, pointing.

"There," he cried, "just off the head of Beaver. See her looming there."

A hundred yards away, faintly discernible through the snow, a boat was coming. Up out of the west, flying before the gale with bare poles. A Mackinaw boat of the mainland fisher fleet. No more than thirty feet long over all, and scarce a fourth of that from beam end to beam end, open of deck and tiller steered. Yet built by seamen who had sailed the storm-ridden waters off the rocky coast of north Ireland, and built to weather any storm that blew.

Just before the boat, off the head of the island, the seas were meeting in a mighty cross rip. Gray mountains

Read the First Chapter

ON page 575, begins this gripping serial, written especially for the Michigan Farmer. A story of a tyrant who built his kingdom and plotted its downfall on Michigan soil, it bids fair to be most interesting to Michigan folks.

itself. More determined, more concerted day by day grew the efforts of the fishermen on the mainland, from Pine River to Green Bay, to dislodge and destroy the colony. Already the federal government stood ready on slight provocation, to lay hold with a stern hand.

The island kingdom of the Mormons had that summer blazed past its zenith, begun the early arc of its decline. The throne was crumbling now, the star of the Mormon King already turning toward its setting.

Of the twelve who waited that stormy morning for the Kathleen Briggs to round the point into the landlocked harbor of St. James and find secure anchorage, only one was indifferent to the storm, watched without anxiety the shores of Hog Island crawling astern, when from time they were visible through the murk of snow.

Barbara Loar had enjoyed the voyage, save for the first five horrible hours out of Buffalo, when she had been sick with the wretched sickness of those uninitiated to the motions of a gale-lashed sailing ship. When storms kept the other passengers below, she had stayed on deck. When the pitching of the schooner required two men at the wheel, the girl was in the wheelhouse with them, watching while they held the complaining boat up to her course. When the fog was thick, shrouding the boat, shutting it in with a loneliness so tangible it could be felt, Barbara alone of the passengers reveled in it, enjoying the isolation it brought to the schooner.

She stood this morning at the rail, just forward of the mainmast, beside the captain. Yellow oilskins, borrowed from a ship's officer, draped her from head to foot. From under the downturned brim of the sou-wester that matched the oilskins, the edges of her coppery hair peeped, tightly curled from the damp.

The voice of the lookout trailed suddenly back from the bowsprit.

"Ship ahead—on the starboard bow!"

A minute Captain Chambers and the girl stared into the storm. The train-

ed water, rolling with the wind, met other gray mountains of the perverse cross current that followed along the lee shore. A sullen shock, a thunderous upheaval of the seas and a smother of spray, time after time, ceaselessly, regularly, as the waters met. What boat of any sort could live to cross through such a gateway as that!

The watchers on the schooner's deck say now the helmsman stand erect for a moment, as though studying his course. The Mackinaw boat swerved ever so slightly, checked, lifted dizzily on a wave crest, spun and slid sickeningly down. Behind her the turmoil of gray-green water seethed and boiled, as though in futile rage that the quarry had escaped.

The fishing craft rode then, rise and pitch, sink and climb, as jauntily as before. Her course seemed laid to run the schooner down. She did not change it, came steadily on, while twice the hail of the schooner's lookout went unanswered. Scant fifty yards away, the captain himself hailed her through cupped hands.

The helmsman stood erect again then, to answer him.

"Hold your course," the hail reached them, clear and strong on the gale. "We'll cross your bow."

Cross it they did, by a scant margin of half the fishing craft's own length. So near, indeed, that as the schooner pitched down into a trough while the Mackinaw boat rode the adjacent crest Barbara Loar, leaning over the rail, looked down into the boat, into the eyes of the helmsman and thought she could have reached out and touched his two hands where they lay locked on the broken bar of the tiller.

The helmsman was young. More than that the girl did not see in the fleeting instant their eyes met and held, yet there was something electrifying in the swift contact. Words could not have carried between them, had they shouted a greeting, but that brief instant of seeing into each other's eyes was as though their hands had brushed together, all hidden, unobserved, but oh, so warm, in the white smother of snow.

The other member of the fishing

crew sat forward on the bags that held clean gravel for ballast. His oilskins were drawn about him, and he sat hunched over with his back to the storm, giving scant heed as the boat slid under the thrusting prow of the schooner. Implicit faith he must have in the skill of the sailor astern, else he would have at least looked up, have stood ready for the splintering crash of wood if it came.

The little fishing boat held her course. The Kathleen Briggs veered to a new tack, swinging out for the harbor entrance of St. James.

The captain had left the rail. The girl, gazing into the storm where the young helmsman and his boat were swallowed up, was aware that someone else stood beside her. She looked up.

It was Page, the Elder, tall, cadaverous and stooped.

"We are home, my child," he said, his flat voice showing neither rejoicing nor regret.

The girl did no answer. Instead she pointed in the direction the fishing craft had taken.

"Did you see them?" she asked, and when he nodded, "Why do they not come about and try for the shelter of the harbor? Is a change of course more dangerous than such a race?"

The tall Mormon shook his head.

"It is not that," he said. "They are Gentiles. They would not be welcome in our harbor."

For a moment the girl studied him, incredulous.

"But in a storm like this," she challenged. "Surely our King is not so inhuman as that?"

The Elder smiled coldly. "In no storm," he told her, "are the Gentiles welcome to seek refuge among the chosen people. And you will find," he added dryly, "that you do well not to criticize our King."

For a moment scorn was unveiled in the girl's clear eyes. Then she passed his remark by and said quietly, "Where will they anchor?"

"On the mainland, if their craft lives that far. At Pine River, likely."

"It is how far?" she questioned.

"Thirty-three miles," he answered.

The girl turned away and went below without comment.

So the Kathleen Briggs sailed through the harbor entrance, out of the spring gale, bearing the first of the converts for that year, tied up at the dock that fronted the village of St. James, and unloaded her sea-weary passengers. And so Shane McCraggen's Mackinaw boat continued on, flying bare of canvas, before the gale. And is it strange if, to the young sailor's eyes, a certain face rode the gray crests of the waves ahead of him, smiling and beckoning him on to the haven of a sailor's good fortune?

The boat made haven finally, too, tying up at the fishermen's dock at Pine River, where today lake-going craft, steam driven, find secure anchorage in land-locked Charlevoix harbor.

CHAPTER II.

The Scotchman.

OLD Aleck McCray stood on the dock at St. James, staring out through the snowstorm at the Kathleen Briggs, creeping down the harbor. His ancient and battered felt hat was removed, exposing his bald and ruddy head to the white flakes that melted as fast as they settled on it, and ran unnoticed in rivulets down his weather-bronzed face, into the wrinkles of his leathery neck.

His rotund old frame, mis-shapen after the fashion of an old orchard tree that has gone too long unpruned, was slouched carelessly forward. He leaned his weight on the long-barreled squirrel rifle that he grasped, muzzle-up, in his right hand. In his left he held the hat, crumpled indifferently.

(Continued on page 589).

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—At Least Al is Prepared For the Worst



Tried, Tested and Perfected — A Radiola for Christmas

*with all the latest improvements insured
by RCA leadership—plus public approval*

CHRISTMAS and an RCA Radiola—one suggests the other. A real Christmas and a real Radiola—one of the sets containing all the new improvements that have set the world talking—but tried and tested and perfected.

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There is Radiola 25—the six tube super-heterodyne. It gets distance with only its loop. It tunes in with a single finger—gets clear, rich volume with its power tube. And its fine tone quality is sealed in.

Radiola 28 is the eight tube super-heterodyne. The eight



RADIOLA 20—single controlled—with power Radiotron for finer tone at bigger volume. It is so devised that its five tubes do the work of many more. With Radiotrons, \$115

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tubes mean bigger distances and finer selectivity. And the music it brings in with a single turn of the hand is *real!*

Radiola 30 is the eight tube super-heterodyne with power loudspeaker and *no batteries*. Just plug it in on the house current—tune in—and turn up the volume. It is not mere power—but *clear, natural volume*. It gets the actual tone and the actual volume of the original music—unaltered. This is the radio set of the future—the Christmas offering for the man who has an old radio set of an earlier day.

The super-heterodynes are built with thousandth-of-an-inch preciseness—yet they are built so sturdily and sealed so well that years cannot affect their most delicate adjustments. They are sealed—as no other type of radio set is sealed—in a catacomb that neither dust nor air can penetrate.

With the moderate terms that an RCA Dealer will arrange, you can easily greet Christmas morning with a Radiola! And it is a *permanent* investment, for it never grows old, but becomes a greater treasure as broadcasting grows and the great artists and singers of the world turn more and more to radio.

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where you see this sign*



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(Continued from page 575).
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They would be glad enough to reach land, these voyagers. Cheerless and forbidding as the island harbor of St. James might look, under the sullen skies, dreary a vision as it might offer for a future home, at least it would be land, that did not rock and heave and pitch under foot, that did not threaten to sink while one tried to sleep, dropping one to an unmarked grave in the hold of a wrecked schooner.

They were pilgrims, these twelve. Recruits in the army that was coming up out of the wilderness to a land overflowing with milk and honey. So at least they believed. Of the twelve, eleven were converts, or their families. The remaining member was the Elder David Page, sent east from the temple of St. James the autumn before to plant a stake of Zion in the neighborhood of Buffalo.

Early converts these, too, else they would not have been making the journey at this untimely season. Two hands would follow them, later in the summer, one in May, another in June or July, but these, early in conversion, had been impatient to see the new land to which their Elder promised to lead them, where none was rich and none was poor, where one tenth of the possessions of every man went into the coffers of the church, together with the tithing of every flock and the first fruits of each harvest, but where in return a man received a home and food, and need never want for anything so long as he worked with reasonable industry.

So, impatient to reach their promised Utopia, the boat had chosen the freighting schooner because she was the best opportunity that might offer. Navigation was barely open and they were unwilling to wait upon the regular schedules of passenger ships.

A great year, that year brought to

an end by the winter of 1855 and 1856, for the Mormon colony of the Beaver Islands. A colony of more than two thousand people, bound together by a common faith, undaunted by enemies or hardships, already reaching out, spreading to neighboring lands, putting forth the feelers, the tentacles of empire, dreaming dreams of possession, of control, of government, never to be realized. Already settlements were established on High Island, on Patmos and Paros, northern and southern of the Fox group. Already the Mormons, from woodcutter to King, dreamed finished dreams of an island empire, rich and prosperous, safe from molestation and invasion. Yet underneath ran a current counterwise. Dissension was all but open in the colony

ed eyes of the sailor saw first, and he extended a finger, pointing.

"There," he cried, "just off the head of Beaver. See her looming there."

A hundred yards away, faintly discernible through the snow, a boat was coming. Up out of the west, flying before the gale with bare poles. A Mackinaw boat of the mainland fisher fleet. No more than thirty feet long over all, and scarce a fourth of that from beam end to beam end, open of deck and tiller steered. Yet built by seamen who had sailed the storm-ridden waters off the rocky coast of north Ireland, and built to weather any storm that blew.

Just before the boat, off the head of the island, the seas were meeting in a mighty cross rip. Gray mountains

crew sat forward on the bags that held clean gravel for ballast. His oilskins were drawn about him, and he sat hunched over with his back to the storm, giving scant heed as the boat slid under the thrusting prow of the schooner. Implicit faith he must have in the skill of the sailor astern, else he would have at least looked up, have stood ready for the splintering crash of wood if it came.

The little fishing boat held her course. The Kathleen Briggs veered to a new tack, swinging out for the harbor entrance of St. James.

The captain had left the rail. The girl, gazing into the storm where the young helmsman and his boat were swallowed up, was aware that someone else stood beside her. She looked up.

It was Page, the Elder, tall, cadaverous and stooped.

"We are home, my child," he said, his flat voice showing neither rejoicing nor regret.

The girl did no answer. Instead she pointed in the direction the fishing craft had taken.

"Did you see them?" she asked, and when he nodded, "Why do they not come about and try for the shelter of the harbor? Is a change of course more dangerous than such a race?"

The tall Mormon shook his head. "It is not that," he said. "They are Gentiles. They would not be welcome in our harbor."

For a moment the girl studied him, incredulous.

"But in a storm like this," she challenged, "Surely our King is not so inhuman as that?"

The Elder smiled coldly. "In no storm," he told her, "are the Gentiles welcome to seek refuge among the chosen people. And you will find," he added dryly, "that you do well not to criticize our King."

For a moment scorn was unveiled in the girl's clear eyes. Then she passed his remark by and said quietly, "Where will they anchor?"

"On the mainland, if their craft lives that far. At Pine River, likely."

"It is how far?" she questioned.

"Thirty-three miles," he answered.

The girl turned away and went below without comment.

So the Kathleen Briggs sailed through the harbor entrance, out of the spring gale, bearing the first of the converts for that year, tied up at the dock that fronted the village of St. James, and unloaded her sea-weary passengers. And so Shane McCraggen's Mackinaw boat continued on, flying bare of canvas, before the gale. And is it strange if, to the young sailor's eyes, a certain face rode the gray crests of the waves ahead of him, smiling and beckoning him on to the haven of a sailor's good fortune?

The boat made haven finally, too, tying up at the fishermen's dock at Pine River, where today lake-going craft, steam driven, find secure anchorage in land-locked Charlevoix harbor.

CHAPTER II. The Scotchman.

OLD Aleck McCray stood on the dock at St. James, staring out through the snowstorm at the Kathleen Briggs, creeping down the harbor. His ancient and battered felt hat was removed, exposing his bald and ruddy head to the white flakes that melted as fast as they settled on it, and ran unnoticed in rivulets down his weather-bronzed face, into the wrinkles of his leathery neck.

His rotund old frame, mis-shapen after the fashion of an old orchard tree that has gone too long unpruned, was slouched carelessly forward. He leaned his weight on the long-barreled squirrel rifle that he grasped, muzzle up, in his right hand. In his left he held the hat, crumpled indifferently.

(Continued on page 589).

Frank R. Leet

The Kingdom of St James

By Ben East

Author of "Michigan Mystery"

Read the First Chapter

ON page 575, begins this gripping serial, written especially for the Michigan Farmer. A story of a tyrant who built his kingdom and plotted its downfall on Michigan soil, it bids fair to be most interesting to Michigan folks.

itself. More determined, more concerted day by day grew the efforts of the fishermen on the mainland, from Pine River to Green Bay, to dislodge and destroy the colony. Already the federal government stood ready on slight provocation, to lay hold with a stern hand.

The island kingdom of the Mormons had that summer blazed past its zenith, begun the early arc of its decline. The throne was crumbling now, the star of the Mormon King already turning toward its setting.

Of the twelve who waited that stormy morning for the Kathleen Briggs to round the point into the land-locked harbor of St. James and find secure anchorage, only one was indifferent to the storm, watched without anxiety the shores of Hog Island crawling astern, when from time they were visible through the murk of snow.

Barbara Loar had enjoyed the voyage, save for the first five horrible hours out of Buffalo, when she had been sick with the wretched sickness of those uninitiated to the motions of a gale-lashed sailing ship. When storms kept the other passengers below, she had stayed on deck. When the pitching of the schooner required two men at the wheel, the girl was in the wheelhouse with them, watching while they held the complaining boat up to her course. When the fog was thick, shrouding the boat, shutting it in with a loneliness so tangible it could be felt, Barbara alone of the passengers reveled in it, enjoying the isolation it brought to the schooner.

She stood this morning at the rail, just forward of the mainmast, beside the captain. Yellow oilskins, borrowed from a ship's officer, draped her from head to foot. From under the down-turned brim of the sou-wester that matched the oilskins, the edges of her coppery hair peeped, tightly curled from the damp.

The voice of the lookout trailed suddenly back from the bowsprit.

"Ship ahead on the starboard bow!"

A minute Captain Chambers and the girl stared into the storm. The train-

ed water, rolling with the wind, met other gray mountains of the perverse cross current that followed along the lee shore. A sudden shock, a thunderous upheaval of the seas and a smother of spray, time after time, ceaselessly, regularly, as the waters met. What boat of any sort could live to cross through such a gateway as that!

The watchers on the schooner's deck say now the helmsman stand erect for a moment, as though studying his course. The Mackinaw boat swerved ever so slightly, checked, lifted dizzily on a wave crest, spun and slid sickeningly down. Behind her the turmoil of gray-green water seethed and boiled, as though in futile rage that the quarry had escaped.

The fishing craft rode then, rise and pitch, sink and climb, as jauntily as before. Her course seemed laid to run the schooner down. She did not change it, came steadily on, while twice the hail of the schooner's lookout went unanswered. Scant fifty yards away, the captain himself hailed her through cupped hands.

The helmsman stood erect again then, to answer him.

"Hold your course," the hail reached them, clear and strong on the gale. "We'll cross your bow."

Cross it they did, by a scant margin of half the fishing craft's own length. So near, indeed, that as the schooner pitched down into a trough while the Mackinaw boat rode the adjacent crest Barbara Loar, leaning over the rail, looked down into the boat, into the eyes of the helmsman and thought she could have reached out and touched his two hands where they lay locked on the broken bar of the tiller.

The helmsman was young. More than that the girl did not see in the fleeting instant their eyes met and held, yet there was something electrifying in the swift contact. Words could not have carried between them, had they shouted a greeting, but that brief instant of seeing into each other's eyes was as though their hands had brushed together, all hidden, unobserved, but oh, so warm, in the white smother of snow.

The other member of the fishing

Activities of Al Acres At Least Al is Prepared For the Worst



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*with all the latest improvements insured
by RCA leadership—plus public approval*

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tubes mean bigger distances and finer selectivity. And the music it brings in with a single turn of the hand is *real!*

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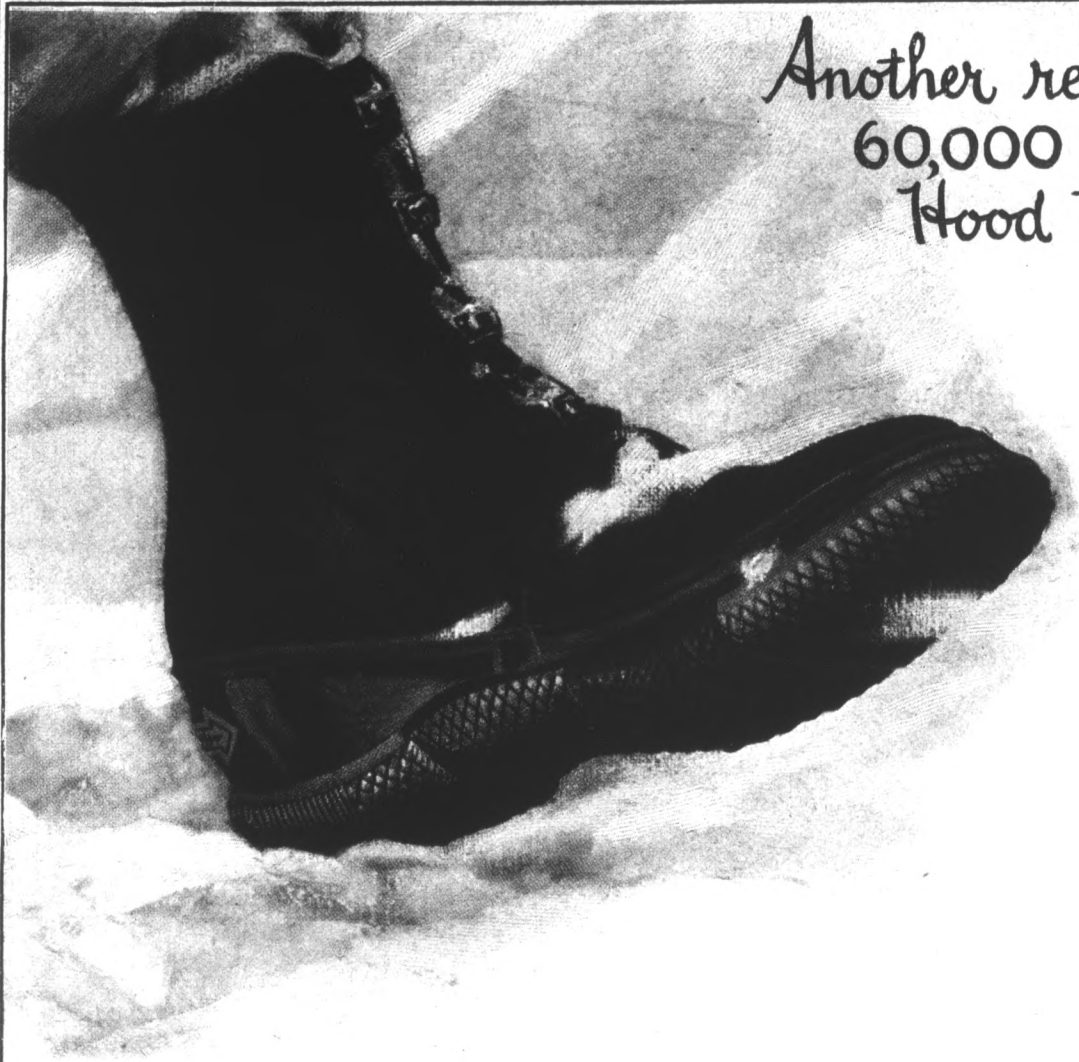
With the moderate terms that an RCA Dealer will arrange, you can easily greet Christmas morning with a Radiola! And it is a *permanent* investment, for it never grows old, but becomes a greater treasure as broadcasting grows and the great artists and singers of the world turn more and more to radio.

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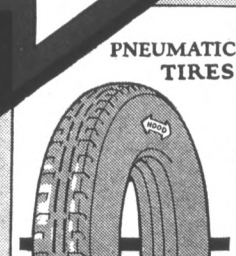
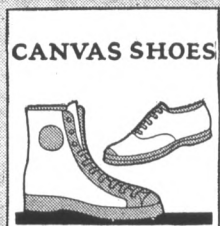
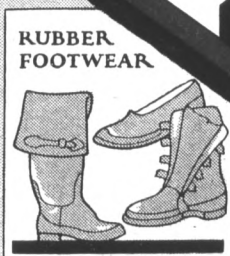
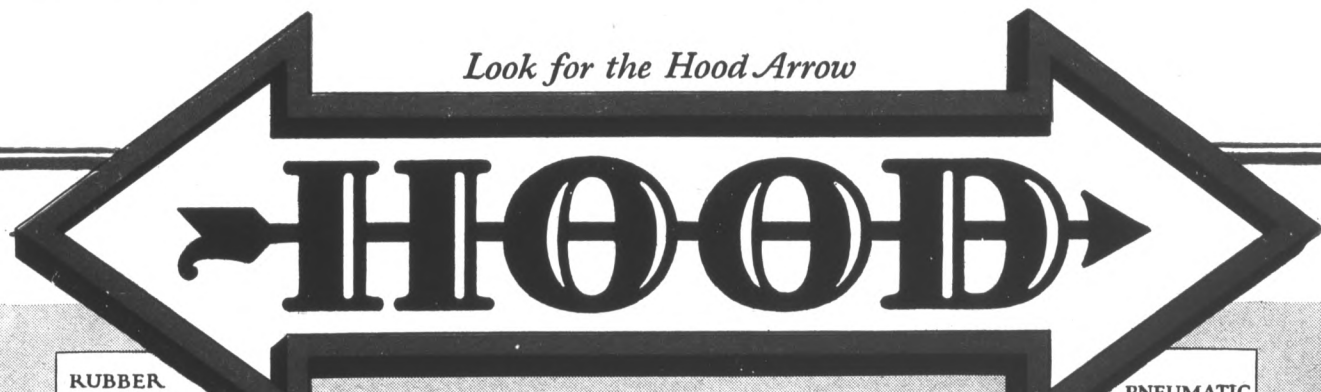
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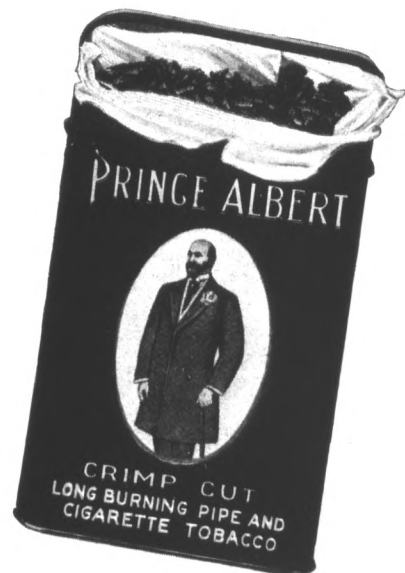
MY JIMMY-PIPE is as much a part of my daily existence as the food I eat or the clothes I wear. Nothing could ruin my day more completely than an indifferent tobacco. So I smoke Prince Albert . . . that and nothing else. It satisfies my smoke-taste right down to the ground.

The day I discovered the tidy red tin was a red-letter day for me. I knew then and there that I had been missing the *complete* joy my pipe could bring me. But I'm making up for lost time now. I load up with P. A. right after breakfast and stay with it till "lights out."

That first cool, consoling puff tells you that no other tobacco is like Prince Albert—or *can* be. You *expect* a wonderful smoke the instant you throw back the hinged lid on the tidy red tin and breathe that rich fragrance of real tobacco. P. A. is equally fragrant as you smoke it in your pipe.

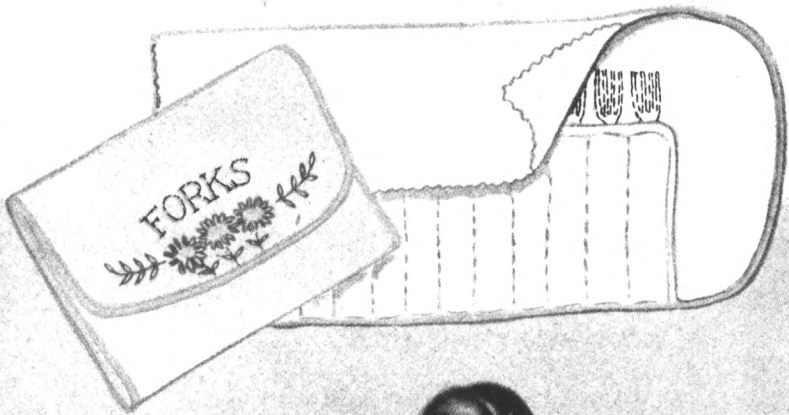
You'll like the mildness of Prince Albert . . . its friendliness to tongue and throat. Mild, yet with a body that satisfies completely. You may think you're all set on the matter of smokes. Never mind. Buy a tidy red tin of P. A. today. I'll guarantee it will be a revelation.

P. A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with sponge-moistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



PRINCE ALBERT

—no other tobacco is like it!



The silver case above is attractively embroidered in rose, yellow, green and black. It comes made up

Gifts

Stamped for Embroidering

by Leonore Dunnigan

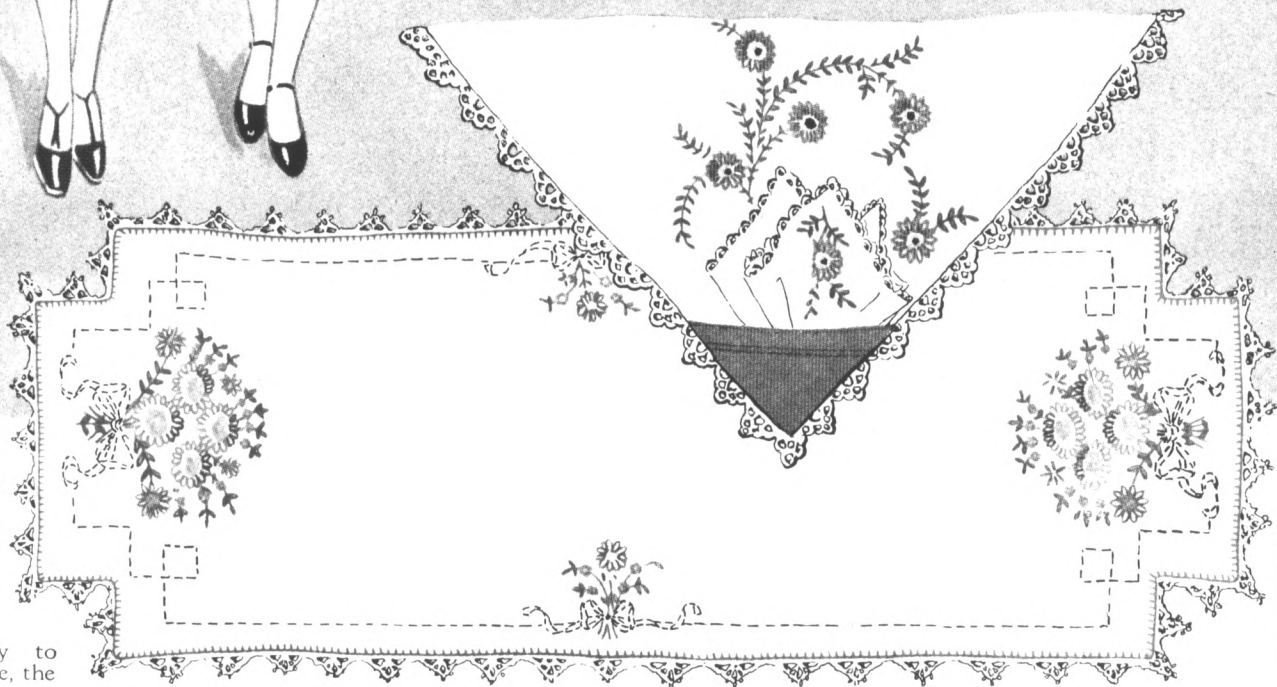
The apron to the right, is charming worked in black, white and orange. The laundry bag below, comes made up of tan crash



The glass towels illustrated with their gay red borders and embroidery touches make appropriate and inexpensive gifts

It takes little time to embroider Miss Twelve-Year-Old's apron which comes stamped and made up of maize suiting

Dainty napkins are tucked away in the corner pockets of the unique luncheon cloth illustrated. Runner is in lazy daisy design



THE FRIENDLY little touches of hand embroidery in bright colors and interesting designs transform these thoroughly practical articles into delightfully attractive gifts. They come stamped ready to embroider. The designs are so simple, the work goes rapidly.

The silver case, No. 1162, comes stamped with flower design, made up of tan crash, lined with canton flannel with edges bound.

Misses' apron, No. 1795, makes a popular gift. It is decorated with embroidery design of lazy daisies in white, black, orange and yellow.

Miss Twelve-Year-Old will be delighted to protect her school dress with a charming little apron like No. 1191. It comes made up of maize suiting with white bindings. Flowers are

in two shades of blue with yellow centers; leaves and stems in green lazy daisy and outline stitches; French knots in black.

The laundry bag, No. 1101, comes made up of tan crash with draw strings. The letters are in black outline; running stitches in black; flowers in two shades of blue outline stitches; centers in yellow French knots.

Glass towels come stamped with the designs illustrated above on red bordered toweling.

Luncheon set, No. 1533, is quite unique with a cunning pocket on each corner to hold a napkin. The set consists of a one-yard square luncheon cloth and four ten-inch napkins stamped with flower design on good quality white Indian head. Corners are of lavender gingham.

Nothing could be more effective than the charming runner, No. 1754, with flower bouquets in rose, blue, lavender, yellow and black.

See another page for prices of Gift articles.

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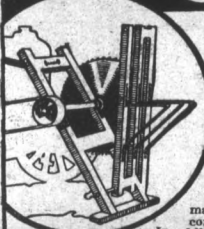
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Aleck McCray had never been a fat man. He had been a huge man and age had distorted his muscles into odd lumps and hummocks without order or symmetry.

His clay pipe, burned out to a stainless white each week's end in his forge, he held clamped between the four teeth that remained to him, two above and two below, protruding boldly from under his drooping mustache, the sandy hue of which had not yet succumbed to age.

A laughable old figure and no more than that, unless one chanced to note the straightforward gleam of the unfaded eyes under their shaggy brows, unless one gave heed to the alertness of his movements or measured the vast reserves of strength in the huge arms, the hunched shoulders, the heavy thighs.

A dozen feet behind Aleck, hunched on a dock timber, her blanket wrapped about her to fend off the storm that her lord and master faced so indifferently, sat Aleck's squaw, sadly misnamed Butterfly in her native Otawa, equally sadly misnamed Bobbie Burns, in Aleck's sparingly used vocabulary.

"I dinna ken why not," Aleck had once said to a friend who remonstrated against a name so inappropriate. "Was he no fond o' a drappie o' gude liquor? An' do ye ken he always stopped at the drappie? Aweel, nayther does she!"

Bobbie Burns was clasping her own clay pipe, as stainless as Aleck's, in gums that were innocent of any suggestion of teeth at all. It was her one solace against the coldness and wetness of the storm, and she drew at it diligently.

The inbound schooner drew nearer. Figures standing at her rail loomed hazily through the blanket of flying snow, grew gradually more distinct.

as if to rise. Danny laid a restraining hand on her shoulder.

"Be still Black Bonnie," he implored her. "Let's wait and see if they come."

This was an old quest of Orphan Danny's. He was forever roaming up and down the island, working and living a while with this family, a while with that, always asking, searching, for the family he believed he had lost. No one ever knew of what the family consisted, and Danny never enlightened them. Indeed, it seemed doubtful if he himself knew. They were just his folks that were coming some day, father or mother or sister or brother, as the case might be.

As for Danny himself, he had been at St. James so long that no one wondered any more about his own origin. He had come one summer on a boat, with a shipload of converts, when the colony was young. He had been under the care of some member of the party, no one now remembered even who it was. A sort of mental derelict whom some Mormon had taken on himself to guide to safety in St. James. People pitied him, gave him work and food, and beyond that no one cared.

The Kathleen Briggs turned, came warping to her place alongside the dock. Mormons on shore recognized Elder Page, and shouts of greeting went up. A voice took up old Aleck's cry, "Pilgrims. There are Pilgrims aboard!" and the words echoed from end to end of the long pier, where a crowd of the colony watched the landing of the schooner.

Aleck's gaze was fastened steadily on a little group of three, standing by the rail well forward on the ship's deck.

A man tall and thin, with a pale sandy mustache and beard, and big pale freckles, who still succeeded in

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JUST a few minutes' time will turn the stamped articles on opposite page into pretty Christmas gifts. We have a supply on hand at this office, so can give prompt service on all orders. Be sure to give the number of article wanted, and address your orders to the Art Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Here is the price list:

No. 1161—Silver knife case	50 cents
No. 1162—Silver fork case	50 cents
No. 1163—Silver tablespoon case	50 cents
No. 1101—Laundry bag	59 cents
No. 1164—Silver teaspoon case	50 cents
No. 1795—Misses' crash apron, in soft green	50 cents
No. 1191—Child's apron, 12-year size only	75 cents
No. 1171—Glass towel, knife and fork design	23 cents
No. 1172—Glass towel, pitcher design	23 cents
No. 1173—Glass towel, teapot design	23 cents
No. 1533—Five-piece luncheon set: 36x36-inch lunch cloth, four 10-inch napkins	75 cents
No. 1754—Runner, white Indian head	59 cents

Too many for the crew. Old Aleck's keen eyes made out finally women in the little knot, clustered there by the gang plank.

"It's the pilgrims," he cried. "The first o' the season. Noo they'll be stringin' in till fall, like crows to a roostin' place!"

"Do you suppose my folks'll be aboard, Aleck?" a thin, slow voice at his side inquired. This was Danny Dawson speaking. Orphan Danny, whose strangely blighted mind looked out, pitifully uncertain, through the open windows of his pale blue, crossed eyes.

Dull eyes, Danny's, yet somehow forever pleading in their dullness. A dull face, Danny's, almost to the point of hideousness. The blank face of a near-idiot. Yet Danny's brain was more nearly the brain of a child than of an imbecile.

Aleck had not noticed the boy before. He glanced down at him now, crouching there on his haunches like a clumsy ill-kept animal. Between his knees was sitting a big black collie, her back hunched to the storm, the wet snow driven deep into her glossy fur. One could not fail to notice, as she gazed soberly out at the approaching schooner, that her brown eyes put to shame with their earnestness and alertness, the dull blue eyes of her master. Nor could one fail to read the warm glow of affection in the dog's eyes when she turned them up to the dull face of the master at some slight movement of his. At such times she huddled closer to him, her tail beating a brief tattoo of contentment against the dock.

Danny's crossed eyes continued to look up at Aleck, uncertain, pleading as always.

"Do you reckon they will, Aleck?" he persisted in his flat voice.

The old Scotchman nodded. "I shouldn't be surprised, laddie," he said.

The dog stirred at his words, made

looking determined despite his handicaps, because of the square set of his long pointed chin and the steady gaze of his blue eyes. He was silent, studying the cheerless panorama of St. James under her sullen blanket of wet spring snow, the dark stretch of forest behind the village, the dreary crescent of the curving sand beach. Nor did he manifest any enthusiasm at the picture.

Beside him a stout, eager woman talked incessantly, delightedly, of everything, turned the gaze of her small brown eyes rapidly from this to that object about the dock and harbor, expressing with gestures as eloquent to Aleck on the dock as her words were to her hearers, her approval of it all.

Between them stood a girl of medium height, her rounded slenderness deformed but not hidden by the heavy oilskins that draped her from head to foot. From under the brim of her sou-wester peeped truant strands of hair, the color of new copper wire, tight curled from the wetness of melting snow. She was as silent as the man and her scarlet mouth was arched in an amused smile as though in tolerant scorn for the entire affair.

Old Aleck studied her longest of the odd trio. Then he queried soberly of Danny Dawson and Black Bonnie, "Do ye see the lass for'ard there? Ay, the ain wi' the ruddy curls. Aweel, the King weel be wantin' her right soon."

(Continued next week.)

The Busy Bee Canning Club from Waters, won first place on canning club exhibit at the Otsego fair. Canning club members of the county had over 400 jars of fruits and vegetables on exhibition at this show, and in addition displayed a great variety of pickles and jellies.



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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Kitchen Christmas Secrets Revealed

Many Gifts Can be Made on the Pantry Shelf

ABOUT this time of year, the hum and hustle of Christmastide begins. There are gifts to make and to buy, decorations and social duties to attend to, but undoubtedly the kitchen requires the lion's share of mother's attention. For, if mother so desires, she can make a goodly number of little gifts that will carry the true spirit of Christmas, right on her pantry shelf.

Glasses of jelly, jars of preserves, or even a can of spiced pickles carry a bit of homey feeling with their giving. Daintily wrapped in colored tissue and tied with a cocky little bow, they are most attractive.

A loaf of nut bread or fruit cake baked in a cylindrical tin are always acceptable and can be made attractive, if wrapped in waxed paper and then in colored tissue and tied at each end with silver ribbon, shaping the ends of the paper into a flower.

It's none too early to make your fruit cakes now. Try these tested recipes.

Tip-top Fruit Cake.

1 cup butter	1/2 cup preserves
1 cup sugar	Juice of one lemon
6 eggs	1 tsp. cinnamon, nutmeg,
1 lb. seeded raisins	salt
1 lb. currants	1/2 cup orange or grape
1 lb. candied orange peel	juice
1 lb. candied lemon peel	1 cup flour
3/4 cup citron	

Put raisins, orange and lemon peel through food chopper, cut citron in thin slices. Mix flour and spices and combine with all the fruits and juices. Cream butter and sugar. Beat egg yolks and add to this mixture and then add all to the fruit mixture. Beat whites and fold in. Bake in paper-lined pans for four and one-half hours in a slow oven. This makes three medium-sized loaves.

Raisin Nut Bread.

1 1/4 cups whole wheat	3/4 cup sugar
flour	1 1/2 cups milk
2 cups bread flour	1 egg
2 tsp. baking powder	1 cup raisins
1 1/2 tsp. salt	3/4 cup nuts

Mix dry ingredients, add milk, well-beaten egg, nuts and raisins. Put in a greased pan, allow fifteen minutes for bread to rise, bake in a hot oven forty-five minutes.

Fruit Carmels.

1 cup raisins	1 cup grated cocoanut
1 cup dates	Juice of half lemon
1 cup figs	Juice of half orange
1 cup nuts	

Put fruit and nuts through food chopper, add fruit juice and mix thoroughly. Cut into cubes and roll in powdered sugar, wrap individually in wax paper. These are easy to make and add variety to the list of Christmas candies.

Nut Butterscotch.

2 cups sugar	1/2 cup vinegar
1 cup butter	1 1/2 cups nut meats
3/4 cup molasses	

Cook all ingredients except nuts over a low flame until a brittle lump is formed when dropped in cold water. Spread chopped nuts over the bottom of a greased pan and pour the candy mixture over them. When cool mark into squares.

Lollypops.

To some kiddies, Christmas is not Christmas without lollypops. They are especially easy to make if you follow this recipe.

1 cup sugar	8 drops oil of cinnamon
3/4 cup light corn syrup	Red vegetable coloring
3/4 cup water	

Cook sugar, syrup, and water without stirring, until very brittle when dropped in cold water. Pour into greased molds, or drop by spoonfuls on oiled paper and insert the sticks when nearly cold.

Whispered Secrets From the Kitchen.
If you cannot buy colored sugar, you

can make your own and in any color desired. Dissolve a small amount of coloring in cold water and mix with a quarter-cup of white sugar with your finger tips.

The secret of the appearance of many fruit cakes is the glaze on them. To do this, spread a mixture of one part molasses and pour four parts water over the cake just before slipping it into the oven. If it is a white fruit cake, use one part beaten egg white and three parts water.

Run a lemon peel through the food chopper before grinding raisins or other fruit and they will not stick.

To make pies a golden brown, brush the tops with milk before slipping them into the oven.

To cut rich cheese so that it will not have rough edges, put the knife in boiling water for a minute.

Sweeten whipped cream by adding a teaspoon of strained honey. The cream will be more firm and the flavor is excellent.

Before melting chocolate, add a teaspoon of butter to the pan. It will not stick to the pan, neither will it burn.

CANNED MEAT HAS MANY POSSIBILITIES.

I USED to think there were only two ways to prepare canned beef for serving, but have experimented and found there are a variety of ways.

It makes a fine soup if more water and seasoning are added and the meat stewed for one-half to three-quarters of an hour. Remove meat and cook noodles in the stock, or add two or three cups of cooked rice and serve hot.

Sometimes I put the canned meat in the roaster, add water and necessary seasoning. Cook one-half hour, then add dressing prepared in the usual way, and let it remain in the oven another half hour. Remove meat and all but enough dressing to stir in the stock for thickening.

Also, place the desired amount of beef and fat in spider, brown slowly on one side. Turn, and while it is browning on the other side, brown a couple tablespoonfuls of flour beside the meat. Add sufficient water and seasoning to make a nice gravy over the meat.

Lastly, canned beef makes a fine meat loaf prepared in this way:

1 qt. beef	2 small onions minced
2 eggs	2 cups cracker crumbs
2 cups thick tomato pulp	Seasoning

Heat beef, pour off liquid, grind and mix with other ingredients. If preferred, the liquid in which the beef is canned may be used instead of the tomato pulp. Place in an oiled baking dish and bake one hour.

We can the greater part of our winter supply of meat. I find that it lessens the meat bill and provides a sure and easy way to prepare a delightful and hearty dinner for unexpected company, as well as for threshers and hired help on the farm.—Mrs. B. O. R.

WHEN KIDDIES DON'T LIKE MILK.

MOTHERS with children who do not like milk, listen well to this: A boy still under twenty-one is showing boxing enthusiasts what a fine body the dairy diet can build. He is W. L. Stribling, Georgia light heavyweight, of championship caliber in his class. Because he simply cannot like milk, he drinks a small daily quota and eats the balance in the form of ice cream. "I stick to simple dishes," he says, "and I particularly like the wind-up—ice cream." Among athletes, present-day dietary rules call for milk rather than moonshine; training on dairy products has marked advantages over the old "raw meat" diet of Sullivan's heyday. The public which once regarded pugilists as dissipated rowdies now acknowledge them as among the cleanest of men in living habits, and the most intelligent in selecting their diets. Judging from Stribling's well proportioned body, hard muscles and poise, any would-be athlete from five to fifty might profitably follow this man's dietary hint.

DID YOU KNOW?

Did you know that a fireless cooker is excellent for cooking puddings?

Did you know that when making milk drinks the acid juices should be poured into the milk, rather than milk into acid juices?

Did you know that the ingredients of all milk drinks should be cold in order that they may be most refreshing?

Did you know that pumpkin pie will not have a "skin" if it is baked for the first fifteen or twenty minutes at 450 degrees F. and at 250 degrees F. for the remainder of the baking period?

Did you know that nuts may be added to pumpkin pie filling for a pleasing variation?

Conveniences on Wheels

Simple Water Systems and Kitchen Conveniences Attract Attention in Ten Upper Peninsula Counties



Inexpensive Home Conveniences Held the Interest of Many Groups.

IT looked like a real old-fashioned medicine show as the truck drove into some of the villages, and, followed by a crowd of small boys, parked in the vacant lot. "How much is the show, mister?" was the eager question, and then young faces fell when the canvas curtains were rolled up, disclosing only kitchens on either side of the partition which divided the truck lengthwise.

The crowd of men and women who gathered, however, were not disappointed, for many of them had driven miles to see this demonstration of methods of installing simple, inexpensive water systems and other conveniences in their homes, which would mean more comfort for the entire family.

A large percentage of Cloverland rural homes are in their infancy and still lack many of the conveniences which farm homes in older sections of the state take as a matter of course. It is not unusual for all water for household purposes to be carried quite a distance—in some instances as far as a quarter of a mile. Hence, this Home Convenience Truck tour planned and conducted by the Home Demonstration and Agricultural Engineering Departments of the Extension Service of the Michigan State College.

A platform ten feet long and six feet wide was built on the truck body and enclosed by a roof and ends. Canvas curtains which could be rolled up, formed the sides. A lengthwise partition divided it into two rooms, one two feet wide, and the other four feet wide.

The narrow side showed the simplest, most inexpensive means of getting water in and out of the house, i. e., a pitcher pump and sink without a back. The other side showed a slightly more elaborate system, with the pitcher pump replaced by a force pump and connected to a range boiler so that either hot or cold water might be had at the sink. A back was also added to the sink and cupboards, and broad work-shelf built to show the convenience to the housewife of such a working center.

"It is not necessary," said Mr. George Amundson, Agricultural Engineering Specialist for the Upper Peninsula District, who drove the truck and otherwise acted as director of the tour, "to wait until one can afford a complete running water system before enjoying some of the benefits of water in the house. One can begin with the simplest of equipment as shown on the truck, and with very little waste, gradually add to it as finances permit, until a complete system is installed. The force pump can later replace the pitcher pump, a separate back can be added to the sink, a range boiler installed to supply hot water, and if a storage tank can be put in the attic and the water pumped into it, running water can be had any place in the house." He explained how it could be connected to the bath tub when this comfort could be afforded.

With water in the house, there always comes the problem of disposal of the waste water, and while this is often simply allowed to drain out from

(Continued on opposite page.)

CONVENIENCES ON WHEELS.

(Continued from opposite page).
the sink, Mr. Amundson showed, by a small model and diagrams, how it might be cared for in a much more cleanly, sanitary manner by the use of a barrel grease trap, so simple that any man could build one in a few hours.

Mr. Amundson urged, however, that if possible the septic tank be built to care for the waste. This tank is also simple of construction, relatively inexpensive, can be built by the man of the place, and takes care of the sewage as well as any city system. "The operation is automatic and so 'fool proof,'" Mr. Amundson assured his audiences.

Men and women who had dreamed of these conveniences, but had not hoped for them for a number of years, studied models, charts and bulletins, and left with a determination to have water in the house before another summer ended. One man whose plans were complete for water in the barn, decided to put it in the house as well.

"Statistics gathered in a government survey showed that the average family without water in the house had to carry in about twenty tons during the year, and carry out as waste, ten tons," said Mrs. Bernice Wells, Assistant State Home Demonstration Leader, who also accompanied the truck.

"Water in and out of the house," she continued, "means more, not only in the way of comfort and convenience, but also in the conservation of family health, than any other one convenience. She also urged good floor coverings as the next step toward a convenient workshop for rural wives.

Printed linoleums, she said, give good satisfaction but should be laid so there are no cracks nor loose edges exposed where dirt can collect and water seep in, for these are the enemies of linoleum, causing them to rot

quickly. The problem of having the pattern of the printed linoleum wear off may be met by giving the linoleum two coats of good floor varnish and then using a small amount of floor wax on it after each weekly cleaning. This protects the pattern and the linoleum itself. "Too many women," said Mrs. Wells, "scrub up their linoleum and throw it in the kitchen sink or out of doors."

That the energy required to accomplish the necessary household duties might be lessened considerably if attention was given to the arrangement of the kitchen furniture and equipment, was also demonstrated by Mrs. Wells. The routing of work, the convenience of drain boards at the sink, and built-in cupboards in the kitchen and the kitchen stool were shown in the truck exhibit. The greater ease with which work could be accomplished when working surfaces were of the proper height of the worker, was also demonstrated. "Women have thought their backs ached because they were women, when in a large percentage of cases, it has been because their tables and sinks were too low," said Mrs. Wells, in discussing this point.

A total of 1966 people saw the exhibit and listened to the lectures. County agricultural agents arranged the thirty-nine stops in the Upper Peninsula counties. Rural people everywhere, both men and women, by their presence at the demonstration and their part in the discussions, showed keen interest in these conveniences, proving that in Cloverland, as elsewhere, the goal of all effort is the home.

Young Son—"Pa, what makes the world go 'round?"

Dad—"Son, I've told you many times to keep out of the basement."

It's only when we do our best that we get any joy out of work.



The Story of Jesus

By Alice Jackson

THE coming of December means Christmas. Reminders of this anniversary of the birthday of Jesus are everywhere. One name that comes to us as we think of this great event is the name of Mary. Does your name happen to be Mary, or have you friends by that name? It is a name made dear to us all, because Mary was the mother of Jesus.

It is not hard to imagine Mary as a girl, and many of the Madonnas painted by famous artists show her as young and girlish. We are sure her face had the glow of health, that her eyes had a sweetly serious look, that she had a sunny smile and a happy expression. Her dress was a

ring of brass, while across her forehead was a row of coins that gleamed or shook as she turned her head.

Mary lived with her father and mother, whose names have come down to us as Joachim and Anna. She helped her mother make the goats' milk into various dishes and pounded the grain into coarse meal. She mixed this meal with salt and water to make little cakes which had to be baked before an open fire on hot stones. The wool from the sheep had to be carded, then woven into cloth and dyed bright colors before it was made up into clothing.

They were very busy days. At evening when it was cooler, she would go to the village well with a brown earthenware jar to draw water for her mother to use in their little home. For in those days each family did not have a well of their own, or have water piped into the house as some of us have, but there was a large public well or spring where all the women went for water. When they were not too busy, the girls and women would stand a long time at the well talking together.

A number of years before this the Jewish people had been conquered by the Romans, a powerful warlike nation who at this time called themselves the rulers of the world. They were not unkind to the Jews and allowed them to worship in their own way. But the Jews were a freedom-loving people, proud of their race and religion, so they hated the Romans bitterly.

They believed that some day a king of their own people, like David of old, would come, rule over them, and crush the hated Romans. So when they gathered together, they would talk eagerly of this expected Messiah, as they called him, and each maiden would wonder if perhaps she might not be chosen to be the mother of the expected one.

Next time you will hear about Nazareth, the home of Mary.



At Evening, Mary Would go to the Village Well.

loose robe of red or of striped colors, tied in at the waist with a scarf or sash spreading out with long fringed ends, and wide hanging sleeves showed her bare arms.

Her hair was hidden by a scarlet or white headdress bound upon her head and hanging down her back. Upon her feet were loose slippers or sandals of yellow leather. She wore many ornaments. On her arms were narrow bracelets, at her neck a string of glass beads, around her ankles were

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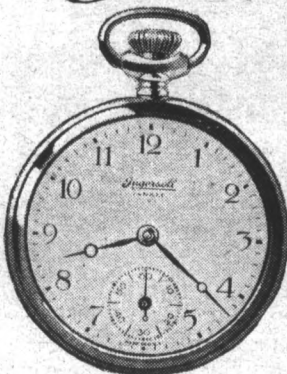
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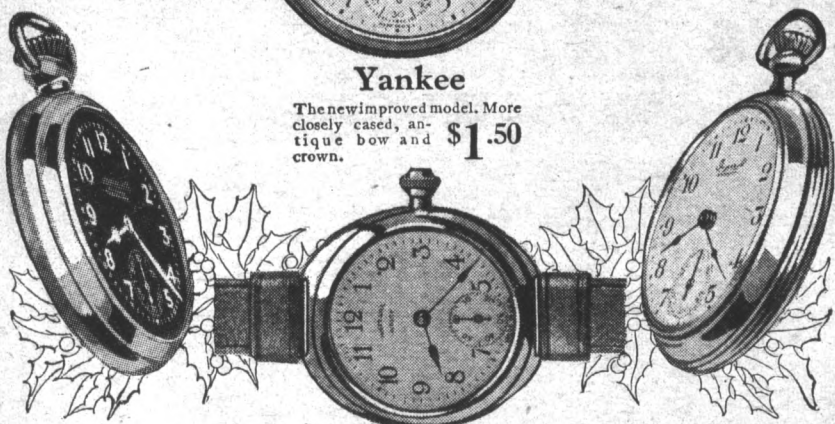
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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Farm Boys Are Fortunate

Says Ty Cobb of the Tigers

FARM boys should be proud of the privilege of being farm boys, for it is on the farm that one gets attune to the wonders of nature, and also lays the foundation for future health and character. I have always felt sorry for the city boy who never gets the chance to commune with nature. The farm boys are the foundation of our future greatness as a nation. Be industrious, overcome obstacles, and work. A great many of our greatest men had the farm background as training.—TY COBB.



TY Cobb, like Walter Johnson, has been a successful and popular baseball player, more than twice as long as the average "big league" player can play the game. "The Georgia Peach," as Ty is often called, has been an idol of baseball fans for a score of years. Our readers will be interested in knowing that he was farm-reared, and we are told he owns a farm in his native state and expects to retire to it, having retired as manager of the Detroit Tigers.

(Standard Farm Paper Editorial Service. Copyright 1926, by Clarence Poe.)

Our Letter Box

Lo Everybody:

I have been a silent reader of "Our Page" for quite a number of years, and thought I'd better speak soon if I expect to write before I am beyond the age limit placed for the Merry Circle to write. No, I'm not a "Merry Circle," but would like to be.

How about each of us discussing our "hobbies?" Surely that would be very interesting, and indeed, quite a change. My hobby is ransacking old trunks and giving an attic a thorough "once over." Such antiques as are usually found on such an expedition can rarely be reproduced elsewhere—mother's wedding dress, grandmother's spinning wheel, baby's shoes and clothing you are sure you never could have fitted into. Old, faded letters—yes, I found one I had written to the Michigan Farmer when I was in the sixth grade, and now I've graduated from high school. That's what gave me the idea of writing and suggesting that for a new topic of general discussion.—S'long, "Saralee."

Your hobby is an interesting one. When I was a youngster, I liked to go through my mother's doll trunk and read her pre-marriage letters and look over the valentines she had received. I hope you'll become an M. C. before quitting time.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

If what Alphonso La-Vaul says is true, some women must necessarily

Your correspondence with those in foreign countries must be interesting. Are you doing this through International Correspondence? Why should marriage make women homely?

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

We have not taken the Michigan Farmer very long, but we like it fine, and I have made two new friends through "Our Page."

I see that most of the boys are talking very mean about girls wearing knickers. I think they are all right, and I do not know how I could get along without them.

The girl that said she could not say anything nice about boys does not know boys very well. I have two brothers, and I can still say nice things about boys. There, the worst is over, so I will run before you boys start in on me.—With love to all, your niece and cousin, L. Clara Cole, East Port, Michigan.

I must congratulate your brothers for the impression they have given you of boys. It is fine that you have already met two nice new friends through the M. C.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The new headline has certainly improved our page. It shows we are not old-fashioned or behind times (anyone would not have to read far to find that out).

Uncle Frank, why don't you print your picture, or tell us about yourself? We are interested in you as much, or maybe more, as you are interested in us.

Parents' Week

THE First Annual Parents' Week, last year, proved to be one of the most interesting and instructive features of this department. The comments received at that time held the interest of this department for nearly two months.

Parents' comments on the activities of this department are always welcomed, but once each year I urge the parents to tell what they think of us and our activities. Parents should be interested in this department, even as they should take interest in all the activities of their children. By nature, the parent is the guide and counsellor of the young until they themselves are capable to take on the full responsibilities of life.

So, at this time, I ask parents to take a little of their time to criticize, or make any other comments, on the activities of this department. Suggestions and messages of inspiration to the young folks will be welcomed.

Please send these parent letters by December 27, so that I can get them ready for our issue of January 8.—Uncle Frank.

become homely after they are married, or perhaps every man has a different view of beauty.

"Our Page" is very interesting. I think. I like the contests real well, but I'm not "in" on these correspondence scrambles. I have correspondents in France, Belgium, and the United States. I have seventeen letters from France and Belgium, most of which are written in French, a very few are in English.

Good-bye, folks. I'll try to write after school starts. Mine starts September 21. Wouldn't it be lovely if we all could go to college?—Dagmar Thomsen, Pentwater, Michigan.

I hope Mr. W. B. has the stomach-ache when this letter comes.—Your niece, Mary Jane, Fairgrove, Mich.

My picture has been used. I have some doubts as to your interest in me being greater than mine in you.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am not a good dancer, nor I don't believe I could make a very good show actor, because I don't go to dances or shows. So you can see I'm not one of those fancy flappers, but just a common one.

I go to the Church of the Brethren every Sunday I can get there, and I

would advise all to go to church on Sunday instead of going to shows and dances.—Well, so long—Minnie.

It is not necessary to be "fancy." Fanciness does not help much in the useful purposes of life. You will perhaps get more real good out of life than the frivolous kind.

Dear Uncle Frank:

In a recent Michigan Farmer someone mentioned Rex Ellis, and that makes me ask, what has become of him? He used to be such an active M. C., but I haven't seen any of his letters for a long time. Is he beyond the age limit, or what?

Say, Uncle Frank, do you like to receive snapshots of the M. C.'s, or do you just print pictures that are sent in answer to contests?—With best wishes to all, your niece, "Vic."

I, too, would like to know what has become of Rex. I am always pleased to get snapshots of M. C.'s. In fact, I wish I had some to use now.

AD CONTEST.

THIS time we have an ad. reading contest which is very similar to the Read-and-Win contests, except that you will find the answers to the questions in the advertising columns of this paper.

Please make your answers to the questions as brief as possible. Do not rewrite the questions, but number the answers the same as the questions. Also, kindly write your papers neatly and orderly, and put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper. If you are a Merry Circler put M. C. after your name.

In awarding the prizes in this contest we will select the neat, correct papers and place them in a pile. From this pile the prize winners will be drawn. The prizes will be given as follows: For the first two boys' papers drawn we will give completely equipped pencil boxes. For the two girls whose names are drawn first we will also give pencil boxes. The next two boys whose names are drawn will receive dandy large-barrelled clutch pencils, and the two girls whose names are drawn next will receive beads. The last boy and last girl whose names are drawn will be given handy

collapsible pocket knives. All who have correct and neat papers will be given Merry Circle buttons and membership cards if they are not now members.

Send your contest papers in before December 10, to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, to qualify in this contest.

1. What is the finest gift you could possibly select?
2. What gift is used more, consulted oftener, and carried longer than any other?
3. What company owns and operates stations WAHG and WBOQ?
4. What holds enough coal to maintain the same healthy temperature a whole day?
5. What tells facts and gives advice never universally known before?
6. What will enable you to do all your Christmas shopping under one roof?
7. What outlasts three ordinary roofs?
8. What will stay permanently on the market?
9. Who stars in "Seven Keys to Baldpate?"
10. What can you prove has no equal as a white light?

CHRISTMAS ESSAY WINNERS.

I WAS pleased to receive such a nice lot of essays on "What Christmas Means to Me," and especially because so many of the essays expressed true and worthy sentiments about Christmas. It was very difficult to pick the winners, especially among the boys. But several of us read the papers and finally agreed that Walter Burns' paper should have first place. On the whole, the boys sent in better papers than the girls, and I wish to congratulate the boys for doing so. The prize winners are:

Boys—\$1.00 Winner.
Walter Burns, Blaney, Mich.
Clutch Pencil.
Guilford Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.
Albert Peterson, Isabella, Mich.
Pocket Knives.
Albert Faber, Hudsonville, Mich.
Herbert Estes, Webberville, Mich.
Girls—\$1.00 Winner.
Bernice Ball, Charlotte, Mich.
Beads or Bracelets.
June Nelson, Filion, Mich.
Frances Cosand, White Cloud, Mich.
Pocket Knives.
Helen Piper, Spruce, Mich.
Fannie Wesanen, Mass, Mich.



CAUSES OF RHEUMATIC PAINS.

I have rheumatic pains. I have heard a lot about such troubles-being caused by bad teeth, but mine are all good ones—bought of the dentist. Can anything else be done for rheumatism?—D. F. S.

There are many other points of focal infection besides the teeth. Often old, decaying scraps of tonsil material make trouble. Purulent sinuses of the nose and other parts often produce infection. The principle is exactly the same as with the diseased teeth. In old, chronic cases that have existed for several years, there may be many pains persisting after all points of infection are removed. These pains can be greatly relieved by treatment directed to improving the circulation through the joints. Many doctors have baking machines which are used quite effectively in the chronic cases.

IODINE FOR GOITRE.

What about goiter? What does lack of iodine have to do with it?—B. B.

We believe that goitre of the simple kind is due to a failure to supply sufficient iodine to allow the thyroid gland to function in a normal manner. When goitre is sufficiently developed to be noticeable, it requires specific treatment to check the ailment, but this may generally be done by the administration of iodine. A good remedy for internal administration is sodium

iodid. When a goitre is fully developed the best method of removal is by surgery.

BEING BURIED ALIVE.

My aunt—an old lady—is very much disturbed about being buried alive. What shall I tell her? Is catalepsy at all common?—N. W.

No. The modern undertaker is well informed as to anatomy and physiology and it would be quite out of the question that anybody given to an undertaker to prepare for burial would be interred if there were the faintest signs of life.

TUMOR ON LIP.

I have a sore on my lip which a surgeon called a tumor. He says it will have to be cut out and I shall also have to have all my lower teeth and part of my upper ones pulled out, and he will have to take some kernels out of my throat on each side. He thinks it a very serious operation and does not give me much hope.—F. D. X.

Your surgeon could give such advice only on the theory that the tumor is really a cancer. He is proposing very radical treatment. It may be very necessary, but offered with such a gloomy prognosis I do not think very much of it. If you have cancer he is doing you no favor in hesitating to say so; and if this is the case it seems to me that a case so far advanced would be likely to find its best hope in some plan of radium treatment.



They Move Factories— Why Not Move Your Farm?

The whole map is changing for farmers.

Same economic forces that are choking some farm localities to death are making others rich at farming.

Move to the locality where you can cut your costs way down and push your profits way up by the earliest marketing.

Your advantages will be greatest in the 6,000 sq. mile "Eastern Shore" Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic Ocean.

We can't begin to tell it in this space

but will gladly mail you a big, interesting Booklet free of charge.

Our association has nothing to sell. Our farmer members believe all farmers should know this locality's advantages.

Briefly: Farming profits here are exceptional. Crops earlier than in many places much farther South. Marketing associations. Fine roads. Nearby are biggest cities of the East. Large Farms being parceled make land available at low prices. Send for Booklet.

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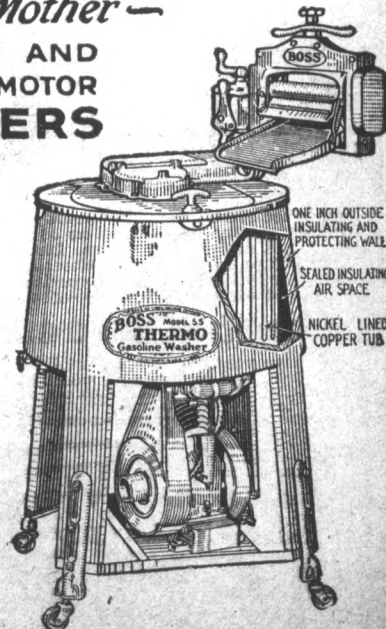
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Guaranteed by Cincinnati's pioneer Washer manufacturers—makers since 1889 of the time-tried BOSS WASHERS (gasoline motor, electric, hand, water and belt power models). More than 1,000,000 in use. Can be bought from your Dealer at present low prices—\$7.75 up. If he does not have them, we will ship to you direct. Free booklet. Use the coupon today.



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85 Hens Lay \$20.70 Extra Eggs a Month



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

Mrs. Paul Murdock

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

EGG a DAY MAKES Hens Lay

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

STANDARD CHEMICAL Mfg. Co.
Dept. 25 John W. Gamble, Pres. Omaha, Nebr.
Makers of Reliable Live Stock and Poultry Preparations Since 1895

10 Hens Lay 10 Eggs a Day

Winter doesn't stop Mr. Henry's hens

Readers whose hens are not laying well during these days of high egg prices will find much of interest in the following letter from C. D. Henry, Alverton, Pa. He says:

"I placed 10 pullets by themselves, and fed them Don Sung. The third day my eggs increased from 3 to 9 a day. They have had Don Sung ever since and have laid continuously. Yesterday I got 10 eggs from them and am willing to make affidavit to it. Don Sung certainly gets the eggs. It has paid for itself many times over."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets which Mr. Henry used, are opening the eyes of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger Co., 131 Allen St., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding three times as much). Don Sung is positively guaranteed to do the work or money promptly refunded, so it costs nothing to try. Right now is the time to start giving Don Sung to your hens, so you will have a good supply of fresh eggs all winter.

DON SUNG
Chinese for Egg-Laying

ALL READY FOR YOU

The Christmas issue of Everybody's Poultry Magazine is yours for the asking. No obligation, just send in your name. A MAGAZINE OF FACTS. Why not send us 25c (can be stamps or coin) and we will send you Everybody's for 5 mos. on trial. If you like it, subscribe. 5 MONTHS TRIAL 25c. 2 YRS. \$1.00 5 YRS. \$2.00. Everybody's has a tight thousands how to make poultry pay real profits.

Everybody's Poultry Magazine
Box 286S Hanover, Pa.



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Darling & Company
U. S. Yards - Dept. E
Chicago, Illinois



Feeding For Egg Production

By James Hoekzema

WHY is it that when eggs are the highest, so many farmers have so few to sell? Why is it that during the winter many people, supporting hens, have to buy eggs? Oftentimes this is due to improper feeding. Sometimes it is due to poor housing, and sometimes to poor breeding, but very often the cause is "Improper Feeding."

We know that no man can do a good day's work unless he is well fed, and the amount of feed reminds one of the Dutchman and his horse. The Dutchman had an idea he could train his horse to get along without any feed if he worked it right, so he cut the horse down to one feeding a day, and then he kept decreasing the amount of feed each day. The results are best told in the experimenter's own words. "I got the horse so he could go along on just one stalk of hay a day, and then the darn horse went and died."

Some people have somewhat the same idea about poultry feeding. At least, they do not feed properly—sometimes not at all—if they don't get home in time, etc.—and is it any wonder that they say, "Poultry raising doesn't pay."

Essentials of Good Feeding.

One might ask, what are the essentials of a good poultry ration? They are: palatable—something the chickens like, for then they will eat more; nourishing, for the body must be built up and maintained, as well as producing eggs; concentrative, not too much bulk or fiber, for the chickens' capacity is limited; and variety, so that the birds will not have just one thing and tire of it.

Here in Michigan, especially in some parts, there is a tendency to feed too much corn. Corn is cheap. There is plenty of it, so why not feed it? In other sections, there are large quantities of wheat fed, for often there is low grade wheat that will not bring a very good price.

Let us compare the composition of wheat with an egg. Let us say that we feed the hen four ounces of wheat per day, and she uses three of these to maintain her body, so she has one ounce left for egg production. In this ounce, there will be enough protein to make an egg every two or three days. There will be enough carbohydrates and fats to make three eggs a day, but only enough lime to make an egg every twelve days. What would the hen do in such a case? She never makes an imperfect article, so she might absorb some of the surplus fat in her body, and very likely she would lay an egg every three or four days—every two out of three soft shells unless she could get her lime from some other source. Later on, there very likely would be a loss of appetite and health.

Grain Mixture.

Some grain must be fed, and either a mixture of sixty per cent corn and forty per cent wheat, or one of five parts of corn and three parts of wheat and two parts of oats is recommended. A very light grain feeding should be given in the morning so that the chickens will be forced to eat more mash, while at night a heavy grain ration should be given so the chickens should go to the roosts with their crops full. All grain should be fed in a deep litter of straw so the birds will have to exercise. Some hens are naturally active, but some have to be forced to it. Plenty of exercise promotes a good appetite and induces a large food consumption so as to make egg production possible.

Mash should also be fed, as it is much more available to the chicken than grain, and does not take so long to digest, nor so much energy, so more feed can be converted into eggs. Of course, there is a certain amount of feed that is required for body main-

tenance, but all over that goes to make up either fat or eggs, depending upon the kind of feed given. It has been said, and it is very true, that the more mash chickens eat, the more eggs they will produce, and the smaller the amount of mash the fewer the eggs produced. In some cases the feeding of mash has doubled the egg production.

The mash that is recommended by Michigan State College, and by the University of Illinois, is composed of twenty per cent bran, twenty per cent middlings, twenty per cent of ground oats, twenty per cent ground corn, and twenty per cent meat scraps, and one per cent salt. This should be fed in a self-feeder so that the chickens may have access to it at all times.

Moist Mash a Treat.

Hens appreciate a treat in the form of moist mash, and it also has a tendency to increase egg production slightly. If possible, mix the mash with skim-milk or buttermilk, but do not get it too sloppy, as a crumbly condition is preferred. One should give only enough so that the chickens can clean it up in about twenty minutes, for if too much is fed, they are apt to go off feed and lose their appetites.

Green or succulent feeds are greatly relished by poultry of all ages, and should also be included in the ration. Usually they have a laxative effect and keep the chickens in better condition. They also increase the per cent of eggs that will hatch. Cabbage, mangels and sprouted oats are good. Cutting the mangels in half and putting them on nails about a foot from the floor is a very good practice. Cabbage is usually fed whole, and a good practice is to hang it up so the birds have to jump a little to get it. Sprouted oats are often fed at noon, and are very well liked by the hens.

Grit Necessary.

Grit is also very necessary, as it is used in the gizzard for crushing and grinding the food. Oyster shells should be provided so as to furnish the lime for the shells. Without it there will be fewer eggs and these may be soft-shelled. Salt is required by all animals, and the hens are no exception. A good practice is to mix about a half pound with each 100 pounds of mash.

Water is also very important, for a very large percentage of the eggs is made up of water. A flock will cease laying quicker if kept without water than if kept without food.

Hens will either lay fully formed eggs or none at all, so they should be provided with foods to form yolks—grains are usually high in yolk-producing foods, mash that is high in protein to furnish the white, green food to keep the body in good condition, grit to grind and crush the food, lime of some kind to form the shells, water which is necessary in forming the egg, and ambition or exercise which will make them produce.

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COMPLETE outfits, everything you need when you go into timber. No extras to buy. Saws 15 to 25 cords a day. Cheapest to operate—runs all day at cost of 2c an hour per H-P. Burns any fuel with big surplus of power for any work. USE IT FOR OTHER WORK. Completely equipped with WICO magneto, speed and power regulator, throttling governor and 2 fly-wheels so can be used for any other jobs—pumping water, grinding grain, etc.—an all-purpose outfit that will work every day in the year. Only 3 minutes to change from log saw to tree saw—10 seconds to clamp to tree. Fastest felling ever known. Fells trees from any position.

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EST. 1916—PATD

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Now it is easy to get lots of eggs all winter. Just build this GLASS CLOTH shed onto your hen house to admit the vitalizing ultra-violet rays of the sun. Plain glass stops them. These rays bring amazing winter egg yields. The shed is cheap and easy to make. Gives twice the room. Allows hens to scratch and work up vitality. High winter egg prices repay its cost many times. Try it. GLASS CLOTH makes fine, winter-tight storm doors, windows and porch enclosures. Just tack it over your screens. Ideal for poultry houses, hot beds, barns, repairs, etc.

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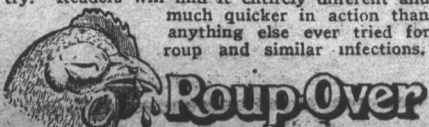
Roup Epidemic Killing Poultry

Birds sneeze, wheeze and choke. Throat rattles. Nose runs. Spreads rapidly. Act at once!

Readers who find colds or roup starting in their flocks will be interested in a letter written by C. S. Byers, Hazelrigg, Ind. He says:

"Some weeks ago, one of my valuable exhibition Orpingtons caught a severe cold. Both eyes were swollen almost shut, and a profuse mucous discharge was apparent in both nostrils. I administered Roup-Over, and this bird was completely well the next morning. Every case I have treated since has resulted in a well bird within 48 hours."

It is amazing how quickly and easily colds and roup can be ended by this method. If the trouble is already started, a few drops of Roup-Over, applied in the nostrils, will usually banish every symptom in one day. And better still, a few drops used in the drinking water guards the whole flock against roup, colds, and other epidemics. A liberal supply of Roup-Over can be obtained by sending fifty cents to The Burrell-Dugger Co., 506 Nelson St., Indianapolis, Ind. As Roup-Over is positively guaranteed to do the work or money refunded, it costs nothing to try. Readers will find it entirely different and much quicker in action than anything else ever tried for roup and similar infections.



A LOVE STORY.

(Continued from page 582).

burnt them all." I wouldn't wonder if Ruth read and re-read some of the letters from home.

She was a foreigner, in Bethlehem. The rule was, that no foreigner was to be admitted into the congregation. But this was in the early days when each community was more or less a law unto itself. Foreigner has none too pleasant associations. We lay much to the door of the foreigner. It is a convenient alibi for all of us native-borners. When things go wrong in politics, in the administration of the Eighteenth Amendment, in our local communities, we lay it all on the foreigners. But note, that this woman Ruth, this quiet, beautiful female immigrant, became the grandmother of David, and David was an ancestor of Jesus. Jesus was not of pure Hebrew blood. There was a bit of an alien race in Him, though to Him there were no alien races. Perhaps that was one reason why He made so little of distinctions between races.

Says Edward A. Steiner, "Washington and Lincoln stir the foreign-born like a tonic, and our national calendar needs more saints to stimulate emulation. It was a long time from Lincoln to Roosevelt. We have printed many books to teach the foreigner civics, but we lack in living epistles."

When the two women got to Bethlehem, there was a stir. Who was this prematurely old, wrinkled and bent woman? And who the foreign young woman beside her? Yes, it's Naomi. She who took her two sons and went away to give them a chance to make their fortune. Things had not gone well with them. The sons are buried on foreign soil, and here she is, trailing back, a Moabite daughter-in-law with her. No wonder that Naomi is a bit cynical and says her name is Mara, "Bitter." We do not always come back with colors flying. They may be at half mast—and that may be exactly what we need. Out of the misfortune and the tears of Naomi came love, romance, beauty, goodness. God's arrangement of things is not always as bad as it looks.

Ruth has qualities that the American sums up in one word, "stuff." She has the stuff. She is willing to work, she is not puffed up or lazy or too timid. Modesty and timidity are not the same. The romance comes on fast, now. A husband awaits her at the other end of the barley field, though she does not know it, when she begins to glean. And he's rich! He belongs to one of the leading families and lives in a fine house. If he had lived a bit later, he would have driven a super-six. And then, the baby, and such a round, rosy little fellow. The folk who had made mean remarks when Naomi came back, come forward now and bow and scrape and remark what a beautiful baby he is, and how good God has been to the two homeless women. And they are right, for once. God has been good. He always is.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 5.

SUBJECT:—Ruth and Naomi. The Book of Ruth.

GOLDEN TEXT:—"Thy people shall be my people, and thy God my God." Ruth 1-16.

DOES AIR FREIGHT BUSINESS.

GERMANY is taking an advanced position in commercial air navigation, according to reports received by the department of commerce from its representative in Berlin. From April to August, this year, one line of airplanes carried the equivalent of fifty trainloads of passengers and fifty carloads of freight. Air freight rates in Germany are four times as much as railroad freight rates. An all-freight air line between Berlin and London is to be established the coming year.

38th Year

The savings which thousands of thrifty folks have placed with us during the past 37 years, have enabled us, through co-operation, to assist thousands of other thrifty folks to own 17, 960 homes, thus aiding in the housing of approximately 75,000 people—a city in itself.

During the same period we have paid out millions of dollars in dividends to the thrifty folks who have had their savings here, paying them an average return of 5% per annum on their savings, and at the same time paying all withdrawals promptly on demand—without loss or delay to a single investor.

We are now paying more than \$500,000 a year in dividends, and you, too, can share a part of it by opening an account and making your money earn

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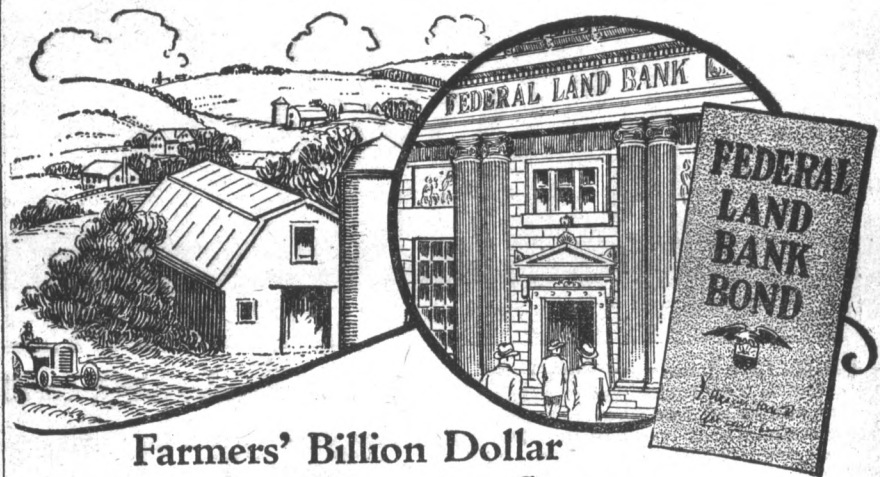
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Every Bond is secured by first mortgages and guaranteed by all of the twelve Federal Land Banks. This guarantee, backed by combined capital and reserves of more than \$65,000,000, makes every one of these Bonds equally safe. When there are savings to invest, remember Federal Land Bank Bonds.

These Bonds are always available at any Federal Land Bank. When you need a loan, see the Secretary-Treasurer of your local National Farm Loan Association or write your Federal Land Bank.

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NEWS



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— to stay permanently on the market

THE plant and equipment of the Vermont Farm Machine Corp., former manufacturers of the United States Cream Separators have been purchased by the VERMONT MACHINE CO. INC. who will continue to make and market this machine.

United States Cream Separators are sturdy, close skimming, exceptionally easy to operate and clean. They are the product of skilled construction and honest workmanship. In selecting permanent equipment of this kind, can you afford other than the best — yet the United States Cream Separators cost no more.

Some desirable territories are open — perhaps yours. Ask us for terms to agents

Vermont Machine Co. Inc.

Bellows Falls, Vermont, U.S.A.

Prompt shipment can be made of complete separators or repair parts for any style

WAREHOUSES:

Toledo, Ohio	Minneapolis, Minn.
Joliet, Ill.	Kansas City, Mo.
Salt Lake City, Utah	
Portland, Oregon	
Oakland, Calif.	



Mention the Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers



Stop!

That Back-Breaking Drudgery

INSTALL a Jamesway "Big Boy" Litter Carrier in your barn and be relieved forever of the tedious back-breaking job of cleaning the barn. The "Big Boy" Litter Carrier will save you many, many hours of hard work and soon pay for itself in the manure it saves.

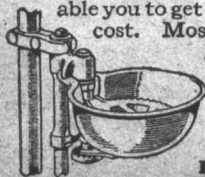
You can dump your manure right onto your spreader with one handling—no heavy lifting—one slight pull of the chain and the carrier drops down almost level with the floor—fill it up and then by simply pulling the chain raise it and send it on its way to your manure spreader or manure pit.



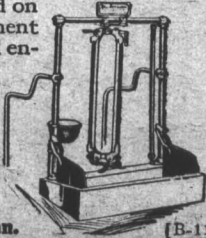
Jamesway

"Big Boy" Makes Hard Work Easy

Don't put off installing a Jamesway Litter Carrier—every day you are without it means extra work and less profit. There is no other litter carrier that can compare with the Jamesway—it has many exclusive features not found on any other carrier. Write today for our complete Barn Equipment Catalog and see how Jamesway Direct-From-Factory prices will enable you to get this BETTER Barn Equipment at very low cost. Most modern equipped barns use Jamesway Equipment—you'll understand why when you get our free catalog and see the splendid quality and low prices. Write today—mail your letter to office nearest you.



JAMES MAN'G CO., Dept. 1411
Ft. Atkinson, Wis., Elmira, N. Y., Minneapolis, Minn.



(B-11)

Live stock AND DAIRYING

CATTLE ON FEED VARIES.

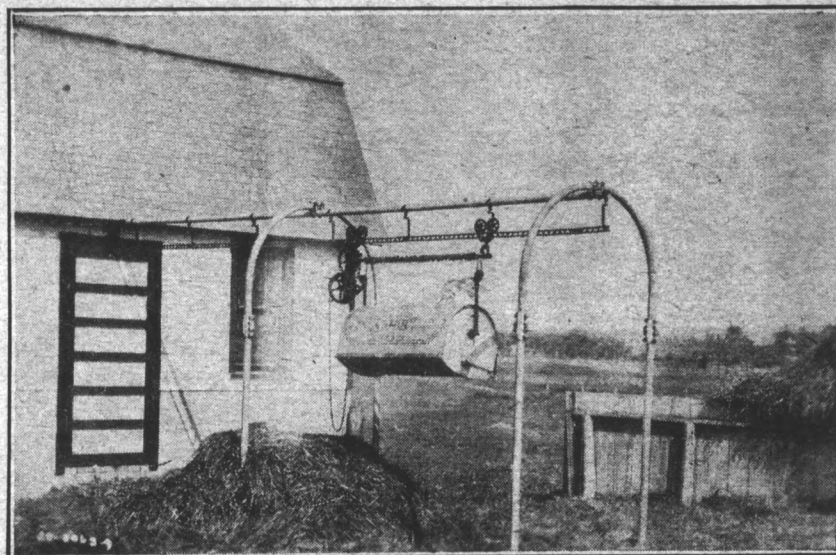
SHIPMENTS of stocker and feeder cattle from markets into the corn belt states during October were somewhat less than in October, 1925. Shipments of such cattle for four months, July to October, continued below last year, and the smallest since 1921. The big decreases in shipments during these four months were in the states west of the Missouri River. All states east of the Mississippi River showed small increases except Wisconsin. Iowa had a large increase, about twenty per cent.

Decreased cattle feeding in the corn belt this winter is still indicated. The continuing decline in corn prices during October, and indications of corn

west of the Missouri, a small increase in the Rocky Mountain states, and a considerable decrease in the area west of the Continental Divide, and a considerable increase in Texas and other southwestern states.

MICHIGAN SCORES HEAVY AT ROYAL WINTER FAIR.

MORE awards came to Balmoral Farms, Ithaca, Michigan, than went to any other Ayrshire exhibitor at the Royal Winter Fair at Toronto, which closed November 20. James E. Davidson informs us that he received eight first and seven seconds, notwithstanding such Ayrshire breeders as Alta Crest Farms, of Massachusetts; L. S. Clough, of Pennsylvania; Massa-



The Litter Carrier Deposits the Manure Away From the Walls of the Barn, Thus Improving Sanitary Conditions.

prices this winter below those of last, however, have tended to stimulate the demand for unfinished cattle, especially in the states with fairly normal corn production. The low quality of corn in some states, due to the September freeze and subsequent wet weather, has increased the demand for heavy feeders for a short feed. Shipments of heavy feeders (over 1,000 pounds) from four principal markets in October, were forty per cent larger than in October, 1925, and for the four months, July to October, were about eight per cent larger. For the same four markets shipments of medium weight steers, 700 to 1,000 pounds, in October continued below last year, while shipments of steers under 700 pounds, and of calves and female cattle continued above last year.

Cattle feeding in areas outside the corn belt states may be considerably increased this winter. Low priced cottonseed and abundant supplies of forage and sorghum grains in Texas are encouraging feeding in many sections of that state. The supply of cake-finished cattle from Texas this year was the largest in recent years, but present indications are for even larger supplies next year. In Colorado some increase in cattle feeding is expected to offset decreased lamb feeding as feed supplies there are abundant. Some increase in cattle feeding in Wyoming and Montana seems probable, as beet feeds are in larger supply. In most states west of the Continental Divide, cattle feeding is reported as likely to be on a smaller scale than last year.

Summarizing the present situation, indications are for a small increase over last year in feeding in the corn belt area east of the Mississippi, not much change in the area between Missouri and Mississippi, a very considerable decrease in the corn belt area

Massachusetts—Agricultural College, and many other nationally recognized breeders were exhibiting, some having a larger number of entries than did this Michigan breeder.

Strathglass Roamer, winner at the National Dairy Show at Detroit, and everywhere he has been shown, again took first, senior and grand champion awards. Mr. Davidson also received junior grand champion on female; first on dairy herd; first on graded or exhibitor's herd; second on junior herd; first on produce of dam; and a number of seconds. He exhibited twenty-six animals. We not only want to congratulate Mr. Davidson, but also to thank him for the attention he is bringing to Michigan as a place for the production of the best live stock, and further to Gratiot county, where our farmers are just beginning to take hold of the pure-bred dairy breeding business.

BUYERS SEEK GOGEBIC DAIRY STOCK.

OUTSIDE buyers are coming to Gogebic county for foundation dairy stock, it is reported from Ironwood. Gogebic county is favored because it has been tuberculosis-tested several times over and there are satisfactory production records shown by the cow-testing association there. Gogebic county is a modified accredited area, having had four successive annual tests for bovine tuberculosis. Menominee county has shipped eight carloads of reactors for slaughtering.

Mr. E. E. Twing, county agricultural agent of Osceola county, was one member of a committee appointed to go to Ohio and purchase a carload of pure-bred Guernseys. Thirty-four animals were purchased and delivered to farmers in Osceola county.



STUFFY barns, no exercise, no pasture, heavy feeding! No wonder your cows don't fill the milk pail—just when added quarts would mean most. Their vitality goes down because of the sudden shift from summer to winter feeding conditions.

They need help. Kow-Kare gives it—simply, naturally, surely. Kow-Kare is a concentrated tonic that acts directly on the digestion and assimilation. It prevents feed loss by turning more of the ration into quarts of milk.

Kow-Kare really costs nothing to use. Its slight cost more than comes back in added milk. A single can of Kow-Kare will ration a cow one to two months—just follow simple directions on the can. Its disease-prevention saves hundreds of dollars yearly in an average dairy.

FREE BOOK on Cow Diseases

Our valuable book, "The Home Cow Doctor" tells all about the disorders that sap dairy profits. Tells also the part Kow-Kare plays in bringing back to vigorous health cows afflicted with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc. Send for a copy of the book today.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c sizes (six large cans, \$6.25). Full directions on the can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied.

Dairy Asso. Co., Inc., Lyndonville, Vt.
Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garret Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

KOW-KARE
Famous Conditioner
of Milch Cows



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

One Registered Angus Bull For Sale

9 years old. Frank Rager, R. 1, Box 9, Montague, Mich.



The Best is the Most Economical

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

WILD WOOD FARMS
ORION, MICHIGAN
W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Sup.

ST. CLAIR COUNTY TO TEST COWS.

MILK locals in St. Clair county believe that the milk which is marketed in Detroit from these locals, should be produced by cows free from tuberculosis. In order to make this possible, the St. Clair board of supervisors made an initial appropriation of \$9,000 to finance the work of bovine tuberculosis eradication.

SELECT HEAVY SHEARING EWES.

MUCH interest was aroused among Jackson county sheep breeders by the shearing demonstrations given during the fair. Four breeders brought sheep to be sheared in the demonstration. The work was supervised by Vern Freeman, animal husbandry specialist. The shearing demonstrations are given to show the wide variation in the weights of fleeces carried by sheep, and to arouse interest in selecting heavy shearing individuals to be used as breeding stock. A Register of Merit has been started for sheep that produce certain specified amounts of wool.

MANY GO ON HONOR LIST.

DAIRY specialist of the Upper Peninsula, J. G. Wells, has announced that seventy-three Upper Peninsula farmers have been listed by the National Dairy Association on the national honor roll of dairy farmers. Diplomas will be received by all dairymen who own dairy herds that have produced an average of 300 pounds of butter-fat in the year in a regularly organized cow-testing association.

An appropriation was made by the board of supervisors of Hillsdale county for the purpose of testing the poultry and swine in Camden township for tuberculosis. The testing work began November 3.

VETERINARY.

Distemper.—My cat eats but little, and he sneezes continually. His eyes run. He is a nice cat, and I wish you would tell me what to do for him. B. B.—Keep the cat in a dry, warm place, away from drafts. Give two teaspoonfuls of castor oil. Wash eyes twice daily with a warm four per cent solution of boracic acid.

Growth in Teats.—What causes the small pea-size growths near end of a cow's teats that hinder milking, and sometimes stops milk flow entirely? I have a few cows that have these growths in one or two teats. Can they be cured by operation? Would an operation be always successful to remove growth, or would there be some other remedy? E. P.—These are usually the result of bruising in some form or other, whereby the duct becomes inflamed. They can generally be removed by an operation, cutting down and removing them through the wall of the teat, or removed through the teat canal without any incision. One must not overlook the danger of infection of the quarter, which cannot always be avoided. It is a good plan not to interfere with the teats, only when absolutely necessary.

Growth in Cow's Teat.—Six-year-old cow has always had good health, but there is a grizzle formed in one of her teats a half-inch from the end and we cannot get the milk to come out unless we use a tube. At first the milk is thick like garget. After it runs a minute it is as clear as any cow's milk. She hasn't any fever and she eats well. H. S.—When using the milk tube, always sterilize by boiling, and wash the teat before using. The use of the milk tube is advisable in a case of this kind. Your veterinarian can no doubt remove the growth, though operations on teats are occasionally followed by mastitis, even when all precautions have been taken.

Minerals.—What is the cause and cure for cattle picking up and eating chicken droppings? Under what conditions would you advise prepared minerals for live stock? A. D.—This habit is no doubt due to a desire for minerals. Give them a tablespoonful twice daily of equal parts of finely ground limestone, steamed bone meal and common salt. Or 60 pounds can be added to each ton of feed. Minerals can be fed to advantage at any time.

QUESTION~ ANSWER~

"What is it that makes the difference between profit and loss to the Dairyman?"

"The Extra Cream that either Goes into the Cream can or into the skimmilk."

THERE is a question whether or not you are getting all the cream from your milk. You can answer it easily and without cost. Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run your skim-milk through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that it will recover any butter-fat you have been losing. Then you can tell exactly whether you are losing or making money from your separator.

You may be surprised at the cream recovered. Hundreds have tried this plan and have found they were losing from \$25 to \$200 per year.

The new De Laval is the best separator ever made, since Dr. De Laval invented the first centrifugal separator 48 years ago. It has the wonderful "floating bowl"—the greatest separator improvement in 25 years. It is guaranteed to skim cleaner. It also runs easier with milk going through the bowl, and lasts longer.

SEE and TRY the New
De Laval
TRADE in your old Separator



Send coupon for FREE catalogs

THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 4537
New York, 165 Broadway Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Send catalog checked—Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____

Quick, Sure Treatment for LUMP JAW



Why let that lump develop, ruin a valuable cow, spread from animal to animal, scatter infection dangerous to man and beast over your premises? Not to treat at all is disastrous; improper treatment is long-drawn out, tedious, painful to the animal, uncertain and costly. Use Actinoform, the sure treatment, and get quick results.

Money Back if it Fails

Cases new and old, mild and severe, yield to this remarkable preparation. Brings average case to sudden end, healing often without scar—over 98% successful. In use over 30 years—now more popular than ever. 10,000 cases successfully treated last year. Users must be satisfied. If Actinoform ever fails you get your money back.

COSTS LITTLE—EASY TO USE

But gets big results. One \$2.50 bottle enough in average case—often enough for several cases. No treatment so sure and successful. Actinoform stops lump jaw short with little cost. No experience necessary. Anyone can get results. Our directions are complete, simple and easy to follow. No tedious treatment or complicated operations.

ACTINOFORM The Quick Sure Treatment for LUMP JAW

Fleming's Guaranteed Remedies

ACTINOFORM—Lump Jaw \$2.50
FISTOFORM—Fistula, Poll Evil \$2.50
SPAVIN AND RINGBONE PASTE—Bone Spavin, Ringbone, Sidebone, Curb, Splints \$2.00
SPAVIN LIQUID—Bog Spavin, Curb, Splints \$2.00
LINIMENT—Sprains, Strains, Soreness \$1.00
TONIC HEAVE POWDERS—Heaves, Blood Disorders, etc. \$1.00
SWENY BLISTER—Hip Sweney, Shoulder Sweney \$1.00
COLIC MIXTURE—Spasmodic and Flatulent Colic \$1.00
WART REMOVER—Flat, Blood & Seed Warts \$1.00
EYE LOTION—All Eye Inflammations50
HORNSTOP—Stops Horn Growth in Calves and Kids50
GALLOFORM—Galls, Ulcers, Sores50
HEALING OIL—Abrasions, Wire Cuts, Wounds50
HOG WORM CAPSULES—Sure, Safe—per 100 \$4.00
CHICKEN LICE POWDER—2 1/2 Lbs. \$5.00
5 Lbs. \$14.00

ASK YOUR NEIGHBOR OR YOUR BANKER about us. Men in your neighborhood know FLEMING'S—and can tell you how good Fleming preparations are.

Free Book & Veterinary Advice

198 pages on livestock disease treatments. Easy to understand. Nearly million mailed. Save money, get one—mailed FREE on request. Fleming's veterinarians are at your service. Write us details. Full treatment outlined on any case. We ship promptly and prepay postage. Order NOW, or write for advice and FREE book.

FLEMING BROS. 106 Union Stock

Yards, CHICAGO

FOR SALE Registered yearling Guernsey Bull, FRANK E. ROBSON, Room 303, M. C. R. Terminal, Detroit, Mich.

FOR practically pure-bred GUERNSEY or HOLSTEIN calves, from heavy, rich milkers, write EDGEWOOD DAIRY FARMS, Whitewater, Wis.

Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, practically pure bred \$25.00 each. We ship C. O. D. Write L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

For Sale 10 Registered Guernsey Bulls, almost ready for service, May Rose breeding. Cheap. Write JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, Mich.

Ready for Service

A son of Echo Sylvia King Model, born December 4, 1925.

Sire: Echo Sylvia King Model who now has 79 tested daughters, including four above 30 lbs. and twenty-two others from 25 to 29.9 lbs. in 7 days.

Dam: A 22.99-lb. Jr. 4-year-old daughter of a 35.5-lb. cow with a 305-day record of 950.75 lbs. butter and 21,146 lbs. milk.

Send for pedigree of Tag No. 633.

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS,"
Bureau of
Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

AT THE TOP

A Colantha cow from our herd was high butter-fat cow in Cow Testing Association work in Michigan in 1925. This herd of cows averaged 11,988 lbs. milk and 588 lbs. butter in 1925.

Typey Colantha Bulls from cows standing high in Official and Cow Testing work insure unusual production. Ask us about them.

MCPHERSON FARM CO.,
Howell, Michigan

\$175.00 buys dandy nine-months-old Holstein bull, sired by a 36-lb. son of Echo Sylvia King Model. His dam is a 22.88-lb. 4-yr.-old with C. T. A. record of 12,189 lbs. milk, 514 lbs. butter as a 3-yr.-old. BEN L. SMITH, Rives Junction, Mich., R. No. 1.

New Milch registered Holstein cow with heifer or calf at her side, \$200. COREY FARMS, New Haven, Mich.

HEREFORD STEERS

22 Wt. around 1100 lbs. 69 Wt. around 1000 lbs.
74 Wt. around 725 lbs. 81 Wt. around 625 lbs.
45 Wt. around 550 lbs. 50 Wt. around 500 lbs.
Good quality, dark reds, dehorned, well marked Hereford Steers. Good grass flesh. The beef type are usually market toppers when finished. Will sell your choice of one car load from any bunch. Can also show you Shorthorn Steers, yr. or 2 yr. old.

Van D. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

Choice Jersey Bulls ready for service, and bull calves, for sale from R. of M. dams accredited herd. SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich.

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

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

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 599



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Tuesday, November 30.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.38; No. 2 white \$1.39; No. 2 mixed \$1.37.
Chicago.—December at \$1.31½; May \$1.37; July \$1.31½.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.38 @1.39.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 76c; No. 3 yellow 75c.
Chicago.—December 70¼c; May at 79½c; July 82½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 48c; No. 3, 46c.
Chicago.—December at 40½c; May 45½c; July 45½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 92c.
Chicago.—December at 87c; May at 95½c; July 95½c.
Toledo.—Rye 97c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.20@5.30.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.50@6.25; red kidney \$8.25@9.

Chicago.—Spot Navy Michigan fancy hand-picked at \$5.60@5.65; per cwt; red kidneys \$8.50.

Barley.

Malting 73c; feeding 62c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22.25; cash alsike \$19.75; timothy, old \$2.65; new \$2.75.

Hay.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$19.50@20.50; standard \$18.50@19.50; No. 1 light clover mixed \$18.50@19.50; No. 2 timothy \$16.50@17.50; No. 1 clover \$17@18; wheat and oat straw \$14@15; rye straw \$13@16.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$33; spring wheat bran at \$32; standard middlings at \$34; fancy middlings at \$39; cracked corn \$34; coarse corn meal \$32; chop \$32 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT

Wheat prices had a fair rally in the past week. Reports of rains in Argentina, where harvest is in progress, strength at Liverpool due to the small stocks abroad, and speculative short covering caused the upturn. Basic conditions have not strengthened materially, however, as wheat appears to be backing up in Canada, and increased competition from the southern hemisphere will be felt in another month. Barring some influence, such as continued wet weather in Argentina, it is doubtful if the downward tendency of prices has been wholly checked. But no drastic decline is indicated, owing to small European supplies of wheat.

RYE

In the last two weeks, 583,000 bushels of rye have been exported and some additional sales reported. The rye market remains rather weak, however, as there is still an exportable surplus of probably 20,000,000 bushels, and enough of it is piled up at terminals in the form of a visible supply of 13,485,000 bushels to have a rather depressing effect.

CORN

Corn prices have shown a steady tone in the past week. Receipts at primary markets have been only one-fourth as large as three or four weeks ago, and demand from the east has shown a little improvement. Increases in stocks at terminals have been small in the last ten days. Besides the more favorable cash situation, speculative buying has increased as a result of reports of poor husking returns, and probable delay in the movement of the new crop to market owing to the bad weather. Someone must be willing to assume and maintain ownership of the stocks at terminals, which now total 31,661,000 bushels, until consuming buyers appears.

OATS

The demand for oats still lacks real breadth, so that prices are draggy in spite of moderate primary receipts. Both corn and oats prices are due to advance substantially by spring, but the time when the advance will really start is hard to fathom.

SEEDS

Red clover and alsike seed have both followed an upward trend recently and higher prices are expected. Many growers are inclined to hold on to their red clover seed in anticipation of increased returns, but the movement is free on the whole. Alsike clover seed prices are the highest in years, and the crop is being moved faster than the average for the past five years.

FEEDS

The feed market has strengthened in response to the heavier demand following the colder weather. Wheat feeds are working higher and gluten feed and alfalfa meal are steady. The increased estimate of the cotton crop indicates large supplies of cotton seed meal, but farmers are said to be slow in delivering seed to the crushers.

BUTTER

The butter market has continued on its upward march and prices are now higher than at this time a year ago. Supplies of fancy grades of fresh butter are still scarce, storage butter is being distributed rapidly, so that the surplus over a year ago is disappearing, and consumptive demand remains good in spite of the higher prices, so that, statistically, the market continues in a strong position. Production is believed to be at the turning point for the season, however, and receipts of fresh butter are expected to be more plentiful before December. Unsettled prices for butter in foreign markets have made imports possible, and some Danish has arrived at New York, with some New Zealand due soon. Such shipments will tend to check advances in our market.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 51½c; New York 52½c; Detroit, fresh creamery in tubs 42@45c per pound.

EGGS

New high prices for the season on strictly fresh eggs were reached last week as offerings were insufficient to take care of the demand. Production is at low ebb for the season, and quality of the current receipts is poor, as many producers have held eggs in anticipation of higher prices. Supplies of fresh laid eggs should soon reflect the increase which normally appears as pullets begin to lay, when the trend

in prices will reverse. The descent from the high point is usually faster than the advance, and lower prices are certain before the end of the year.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 52@56c; extras 63@64c; ordinary firsts 42@50c; miscellaneous 54c; dirties 29@32c; checks 27@30c. Live poultry, hens 20¼c; springers 20c; roosters 18c; ducks 21c; geese 17c; turkeys 27c pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded at 50@56c; storage 30@34½c; Live poultry, heavy springers at 25c; light springers 21c; heavy hens 23@24c; light hens 16c; geese 20c; ducks 21@26c; turkeys 30@38c.

APPLES

The apple market is still dominated by heavy supplies which are far in excess of the slow demand. Good firm apples are strong, but poor stock does not sell for enough, in many cases, to pay for handling. Michigan and New York A-2½-inch Baldwins are quoted at \$3.25@3.50 per barrel at Chicago, with Illinois Jonathans at \$4@4.50.

WOOL

The wool market has not emerged from the period of dullness which set in early in November, although trading is slightly more active than a week ago. Ohio delaines at Boston are held at 46c, grease basis, but the sales are small. Clean cost figures \$1.12@1.15, which is slightly higher than best lines of fine territory, which have been favored in consequence. The market on foreign merino wools remains firm, so that domestic handlers are not inclined to reduce their asking prices.

POTATOES

Demand for potatoes has been quiet during the past week and with arrivals fairly liberal, prices have held barely steady. Growers have shut down on shipments, again, however, and the market is expected to strengthen. Dealers have been buying on a very limited scale, supplying only immediate needs, so that their stocks are not large, and buying from this source probably would increase at any sign of higher prices. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are unchanged at \$2.25@2.50 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Apples 60c@83 bu; beets 75c@1 bu; cauliflower \$1@1.75 bu; cabbage 50@

90c bu; red \$1@1.25 bu; local celery 50@60c dozen; carrots 75c@1 a bu; mustard 50c@1 bu; dry onions \$1.25 @1.50 bu; endive \$1@2 bu; root parsley 40@60c dozen bunches; curly parsley 40@60c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1@1.65 bu; turnips \$1@1.50 bu; Hubbard squash 75@90c bu; pears 75c@1.50 bu; parsnips \$1.25@1.75 per bu; pumpkins 50@75c bu; vegetable oysters 75c@1 dozen bunches; root celery \$1.50@2 bu; celery cabbage \$1.50 dozen; eggs, retail 70@80c; hens, wholesale 25@27c; retail 28@30c lb; springers, wholesale 25@27c; retail 28@30c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 20@22c; ducks, wholesale 26@28c; retail 30c; veal 20@21c; dressed hens 32@35c; springers 32@35c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Prices in Grand Rapids this week were: Potatoes \$1.20@1.30 bu; onions 70@80c bu; celery \$1.25 per square; squash 65c@1 bu; cabbage, red \$1.25 @1.50 bu; white 65@80c bu; parsnips \$1 bu; turnips \$1@1.25 bu; apples, Spies and Delicious, best \$2 bu; various other varieties \$1 bu; beans \$4.75 @4.80 cwt; wheat \$1.19 bu; rye 74c bu; buckwheat \$1.35 cwt; chickens 16 @22c; hens 15@20c; ducks and geese 17@18c; turkeys 35c; butter-fat 51c; eggs 55@60c.

LAMB MARKET STAGES COME BACK.

After dropping to new lows for the season, with the Chicago top at \$13, the lamb market has had a swift comeback in the past week. Top-fed westerns sold up to \$14.25, closing at \$14. Receipts declined 15 per cent and are not much larger than a year ago. They are smaller than the five-year average at this season, whereas, heretofore, they have been running considerably ahead of normal. The previous decline in fat lamb prices checked the demand for feeders, so that shipments to the country from leading markets in November have dropped off even more rapidly from the September and October volume than they usually do.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, November 30.

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 35,000. Early market active; generally 15@25c higher than Monday's average; big packers are inactive; tops \$12.15 bid for several loads of 250-310-lb. weight; most desirable hogs all weights up to 300 lbs. \$11.90@12.10; most packing sows at \$10.50@11; few light weights, \$11.25; several butchers at \$11.50 and better; bulk of supply pigs mostly \$11.75@12.

Cattle.

Receipts 14,000. Market on yearlings 25c higher; trade active and advancing; extreme tops \$13; several loads at \$12.50@12.85; weighty steers slow, comparatively few sold; liberal supply of short fat steers and run packers and feeders closing at \$6.50@7.50; others steady; most low cutters at \$4.10; vealers \$11@12; mostly \$11@11.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 20,000. Market slow; fat lambs opening 10@25c lower; top fat westerns to shippers at \$13.75; better lambs mostly at \$13@13.50; holding choice clipped lambs around \$12; sheep steady; bulk of fat ewes at \$5@6.50; best around \$7; feeding lambs about steady; medium good feeders at \$11.75@12.25; best around \$12.75.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 300. Market strong. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.50@11.75 Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.00@10.00 Handy weight butchers... 8.00@ 8.75 Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@ 7.75 Handy light butchers 5.50@ 6.25 Light butchers 4.50@ 4.75 Best cows 5.00@ 5.75

Butcher cows 4.25@ 4.75 Cutters 3.50@ 4.00 Canners 3.00@ 3.50 Choice light bulls 6.00@ 6.50 Bologna bulls 5.00@ 6.50 Stock bulls 4.00@ 4.50 Feeders 6.00@ 7.00 Stockers 5.50@ 6.50 Milkers and springers... \$55.00@ 90.00

Calves.

Receipts 601. Market 50c higher. Best \$ 15.50 Others 3.50@15.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,270. Market 25c lower. Best grades \$13.50@13.75 Fair lambs 11.90@12.00 Light to common lambs.. 5.50@ 9.75 Best lambs 5.00@12.50 Fair to good sheep 5.00@ 6.50 Culls and common 2.00@ 3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,602. Market is generally 15c higher. Mixed \$12.00@12.25 Pigs and lights 12.50 Yorkers 12.50 Roughs 10.50 Stags 8.50

BUFFALO

Hogs.

Receipts 800. Market mostly 10@15c higher; 180-220-lb. hogs \$12.60@12.65; few lights \$12.75; pigs generally \$12 down; few packing sows at \$10.50 @11.

Cattle.

Receipts 25. Mostly reactors; market steady at \$2.50@3.50.

Calves.

Receipts 100. Tops \$15.50. Receipts 900. Top fat lambs \$14.25; culls and common \$10@10.50.

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It is an Empire of Natural Wealth, where the land owns the water and the power. Abundance of water for irrigation and cheap electricity right on your farm. All year crops, diversified farming; close to good markets; a wonderful climate; paved roads; good schools; land priced very low. Write today for free booklet. Dept. B, STANISLAUS COUNTY DEVELOPMENT BOARD (COUNTY CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.)

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DRESSED CALVES and LIVE POULTRY

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Tags and Quotations and New Ship-Guide Free on Application.

25% TANNING HIDES

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In the Great Public Auditorium

250 Boys' and Girls' Steers from Ohio, Indiana and Michigan

Hog calling contest—Judging contests—Big auction sale—Last year's champion set world record price of \$3.05 per pound. Come and see what this year's champion brings. Meat cutting and preparation demonstrations—note speakers.

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Central States Livestock Association
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THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 2804, Cleveland, O.

FISH Choice latest catches. Silver round Herring per 100 pounds \$4.50; dressed Herring \$5.50; Perch, good size \$5.00; Sticks \$3.50; Pick-orel \$8.00; Pike \$14.00; Whitefish \$14.50; Salmon \$13.50; Salted flat lake Herring per 100 pounds \$6.00; Smoked fat Bluefish, ten-pound box \$1.00; Trout \$2.20; Salmon \$2.20; Whitefish \$1.80. Orders for less than 100 lbs. filled at same prices. Package charge 35c per 100 lbs.

INDEPENDENT FISH CO., Dept. J.
Green Bay, Wis.

CATTLE

SHORTHORNS For sale, several good cows with calves at foot, and bred again. Also bulls and heifers sired by Maxwellton Mook or Edglink Victor, two of the good bulls of the breed. Will make very attractive prices on all of these cattle. **GOTFREDSON FARMS**, Ypsilanti, Mich.

MILKING SHORTHORNS, 8 mos. Son of top U. S. Butter-fat Cow. Mo. March, 1924. Also females. **IRVIN DOAN & SONS**, Croswell, Mich.

RED POLLS for butter, beef and beauty. 3 young bulls from 6 to 7 months, and some nice yearling heifers for sale. Write or call on **JOHN DEYARMOND**, Mio, Mich.

HOGS

Duroc Spring Boars

Col. breeding, April farrow. Write for description and prices. **Norris Stock Farms**, Casnovia, Mich.

For Sale Duroc Jersey Gilts and Boars of March and April farrow. Colonel and Orion King breeding. Good type and size. Will send C. O. D. on approval. **W. E. Bartley**, Alma, Mich.

DUROCS

Boars and Gilts

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

FOR SALE Ten spring Duroc Jersey boars at bargain prices for the next fifteen days. Well-bred and in the finest condition. Write or call **GOTFREDSON FARMS**, Ypsilanti, Mich. Telephone 7100.

DUROC JERSEYS, Fall and Spring Boars from large prolific strains. Write or come and see them. **JESSE BLISS & SON**, Henderson, Mich.

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

O. I. C's. Registered Pigs For Sale **Edwin STILSON**, Williamsburg, Mich.

LARGE TYPE P. C.

boars all sold. Some large stretchy Wolverine and Grand Model gilts for sale. Fall pigs by the Grand Model and L's Redeemer, from large prolific sows. Come and see the real kind. **W. E. LIVINGSTONE**, Parma, Mich.

Thank You Boar pigs all sold. Thanks to all customers that have made possible our enormous fall trade on boar pigs. Write us about our gilts, litter mates to the boars. **GEO. W. NEEDHAM**, Saline, Mich.

L. T. P. C. SWINE FOR SALE Spring pigs, either sex, good ones. Cholera immune. Also Brown Swiss bulls. **A. A. FELDKAMP**, Manchester, Mich.

Michigan Premier Champion Poland China Herd, offering boars and gilts of spring farrow, also fall pigs at reasonable prices. **DORUS HOVER**, Akron, Mich.

For Sale Poland China Boars of March and April farrow. Immured for cholera and registered free. **WESLEY HILE**, Ionia, Mich.

COUNTY CROP NEWS.

St. Clair Co.—Unprecedented wet weather prevails. Live stock is in good condition. About 50 per cent of the normal supply of hogs will be fed. About half of the usual amount of fall plowing has been done. A considerable acreage of beans were not harvested on account of the wet weather. Hay brings \$15 per ton; potatoes \$1.50 per bushel.—J. L. S.

Ionia Co.—Less than the usual acreage of wheat was seeded this fall and not much fall plowing has been done because of wet weather. Too much moisture also did extensive damage to our bean crop. A large number of cattle have been purchased for winter feeding, at about 7c. Wheat brings \$1.25; beans \$4.60; potatoes \$1.20 per bushel; milk \$2.30; butter-fat 51c; eggs 50c.—J. W.

Allegan Co.—It has been too wet for fall plowing. Live stock is in good condition. Milk brings \$2.10; butter 50c; eggs 55c; hay \$12; wheat \$1.20; rye 72c; potatoes \$1.25; hogs \$11.50 @12.—R. W.

Shiawassee Co.—Little fall plowing has been done. The amount of stock feeding will be below normal, but the stock coming from pasture is in good condition. Potatoes are scarce and prices have advanced. There is plenty of roughage to carry feeding through. Eggs bring 55@58c; butter 51c; hay \$8@10 per ton; wheat \$1.25; poultry is plentiful. Beans are a poor crop, with moisture high and pick heavy. Not many are coming to market.—G.

Cheboygan Co.—Stock goes into winter in fair condition. Usual amount of stock is being wintered. There is a fair supply of hay and roughage for feeding, but not enough grain. Oats bring 52c; wheat \$1.10; rye 70c; beans \$4.74 per hundredweight; hay \$13; potatoes \$1. There is not a great deal of fall plowing being done on account of wet weather.—E. J. P.

Grand Traverse Co.—Farm work is pretty well done. There are a few potatoes still to dig, (November 23).

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 your ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 3 cents a word each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.30	\$1.20	35.....\$2.00	\$8.24
11......85	3.64	36.....2.16	8.48
12......90	3.88	37.....2.32	8.72
13......95	4.12	38.....2.48	8.96
14.....1.00	4.36	39.....2.64	9.20
15.....1.05	4.60	40.....2.80	9.44
16.....1.10	4.84	41.....2.96	9.68
17.....1.15	5.08	42.....3.12	9.92
18.....1.20	5.32	43.....3.28	10.16
19.....1.25	5.56	44.....3.44	10.40
20.....1.30	5.80	45.....3.60	10.64
21.....1.35	6.04	46.....3.76	10.88
22.....1.40	6.28	47.....3.92	11.12
23.....1.45	6.52	48.....4.08	11.36
24.....1.50	6.76	49.....4.24	11.60
25.....1.55	7.00	50.....4.40	11.84

REAL ESTATE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California, farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 612 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

\$125 SECURES GOOD FARM in the best section of Central Georgia. 50 acres at \$25 per acre, balance in ten years. Best type sandy loam soil, clay subsoil. All general crops do well. Small fruit and truck crops pay big returns. Dairying profitable. Nearby creamery pays big prices. One farmer cleared \$652 in nine months on four cows. One truck grower cleared \$2,000 first year on 40 acres. Good roads, schools and church. Mild, healthful climate. Near progressive town. This is the best chance to start farming on a small investment. Full information and Southern Field Magazine free. Write W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 603, Southern Railway Station, Washington, D. C.

FARM LAND—We own 830 acres of excellent farm land surrounding an Agricultural High School in Northwest Florida thirty miles from beautiful Pensacola. This land will produce several hundred dollars net per acre on one crop, and three crops per year are possible. Fine weather, summer and winter, accessible to good markets, an ideal place to live, raise chickens, fruit, pecans and garden truck. We are selling this land in five-acre tracts, 20% cash, balance payable monthly. We will cultivate it for the purchaser for three years, and divide the profits 50-50 with him. Write for our special contract and information. Allentown Gardens Company, 902 Hoffman Building, Detroit, Mich.

ATTRACTIVE FARM PROPERTY FOR SALE—500 acres in heart of rich and beautiful farm area, near Hartford, Wisconsin, Washington County. Thirteen substantial buildings in excellent condition, including grain elevator, cow barns equipped with eighty James stanchions, calf and bull pens, large hay barn, ice house, sheep and hog barns. Four concrete silos. Buildings wired for electric lights. Complete water system. For particulars and price, address E. L. Philipp Estate, Station "C," Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

A FARM THAT WILL PAY YOU BIG—Greatest farming advantages in America. Concrete roads have opened great Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and Ocean to intensive cultivation. Splitting up large farms. Fine land at low prices. Low taxes. Marketing associations. Astonishing crop profits. Address Room 144, Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

80 ACRES DAIRY FARM and milk business for sale or rent. "A money maker." If interested, write M. Tychsen, Gobles, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas with quality. We have them. **CLARK**, Breckenridge, Mich.

HAMPSHIRE bear pigs of spring and summer farrow for sale. 13th year in business. **JOHN W. SNYDER**, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas size and large litters our speciality. **JAS. G. TAYLOR**, Belding, Mich.

SHEEP

1000 CHOICE EWES

For sale in lots of 50 or more. We do sell better ewes for less money. Write for description and prices, or telegraph when you can come to inspect them. Telegraph: Rockwood, Post Office, So. Rockwood, Mich. **ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON**, So. Rockwood, Mich.

Registered Delaine Ewes

fine ones, bred. **F. H. RUSSELL**, Wakeman, Ohio.

SHEEP all recorded, sent on approval: Cotswolds, Leicesters, Tunis, Lincolns, Karakules and Hampshire. **L. R. KUNEY**, 648 Madison St., Adrian, Mich.

Shropshires—Oxfords

Yearling and ram lambs. Also a few McKerrow bred Oxford ewes for sale.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

FOR SALE—Oxford Rams and Ewes, bred from the best rams we could buy. **GEO. T. ABBOTT**, Palma, Mich. Tel. Deckerville, 78-3.

Breeding Ewes For Sale—Shropshire grades, also Lincoln Rambouillet cross breeds, in lots of 50 or more. Bred to lamb in April and May. **V. B. FURNESS**, Nashville, Mich.

10 Registered Shropshire Yearling Ewes also ram lambs. **C. LEMEN & SONS**, Dexter, Mich.

SHROPSHIRE 15 choice ewes, bred to Renk's 1799. **C. J. THOMPSON**, Rockford, Mich.

For Shropshires of the woolly type, ewes and ram lambs, call on **DAN BOOHER**, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

SHEEP 90 feeding lambs from fine wool ewes and Southdown rams. 60-lb. average. **CHILDSDALE STOCK FARMS**, P. O. Rockford, Mich.

PET STOCK

FERRETS—Over thirty years' experience. Yearling females, the mother ferret special rat catcher, \$5.00 each. Young stock for Dec. Females \$5.00, males \$4.75, one pair \$9.50, three pair \$24. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. **Levi Farnsworth**, New London, Ohio.

COON, SKUNK, RABBIT and Combination Hounds for sale. None better. Trial given. Sold on time. **Lakeland Fur Exchange**, Salem, Michigan.

COON, SKUNK, fox, wolf and rabbit hounds. Trained dogs sent on 10 days trial. Rabbit hounds cheap. "Oco" Kennels, Oconee, Ill.

A FEW EXTRA FINE pedigreed Flemish Giants from 14 to 17-lb. registered parents, for sale. Quality guaranteed. **Sa. North, Butternut, Mich.**

FERRETS—Choice females \$5.00. **Thos. Sellars**, New London, Ohio.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS—fur finders. Catalogue. **Kaskaskennels**, W-6, Herrick, Ill.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES \$5.00 PER 100 AND UP. Apple trees \$7.50 per 100 and up. In large or small lots, direct to planters by freight, parcel post, express. Plums, pears, cherries, grapes, nuts, berries, pecans, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. **Tennessee Nursery Co.**, Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

FREE—New Catalog hardy fruit trees, shrubs, roses, bulbs, seeds. America's largest departmental nursery. Established 72 years. **Stoors & Harrison Co.**, Box 103, Painesville, Ohio.

FOR SATISFACTION INSURANCE buy seed oats, beans, of **A. B. Cook**, Owosso, Mich.

TOBACCO

CIGAR SMOKERS—Buy direct. Postpaid. "No Names." Long Filler: \$3.00 hundred, \$1.75 fifty. "Hoffman House Bouquet." Long Filler, genuine Sumatra wrapper and banded: \$4.00 hundred, \$2.25 fifty. Trial order fifty each, \$3.50. Double value or money refunded. **Carney-Graham Co.**, Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. **Farmers' Union**, Paducah, Ky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Smoking or chewing, 4 lbs., \$1; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free. **United Farmers of Kentucky**, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEET LEAF. Fine flavor. Smoking, 15 lbs., \$1.50. Chewing, \$2.25. Pay when received. **Ernest Choate**, Wingo, Kentucky.

BABY CHICKS

STOUFFER CHICKS have a reputation. Parent Stock has been State Inspected and Accredited for the past three years. Twelve Varieties. Poultry Manual Free; explains the Accredited Plan, contains up-to-date information about raising chicks and pictures of chickens in natural colors. **Stouffer Egg Farms**, R-26, Mount Morris, Illinois.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293-egg males. Egg-bred 26 years. Winners 16 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin, free. Thousands of pullets, hens cockerels at low price. **George B. Ferris**, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

WHITTAKER'S RED COCKERELS, pedigreed from high-producing hens. Both Combs. Write for prices. **Interlakes Farm**, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

35 BUFF ROCK COCKERELS—large, vigorous, hen-hatched. April hatch. **Clover Leaf Stock Farm**, Monroe, Mich.

GOLDEN WYANDOTTES Specialty. Cockerels selected for beauty, color, type, \$3 and 5 each. **Earl Warner**, R. 1, Otego, Mich.

IF YOU WANT choice Hanson Cockerels, write **Klondyke Poultry Yards**, Millington, Mich.

TURKEYS

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS—Bird Bros.' famous strain of "Gold Banks." Excellent white edging and coloring, plenty of size. **Wesley Hile**, Ionia, Mich.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—sired by 30 and 31-lb. toms, hens \$6, toms \$8. Also rabbits, Flemish Giant bucks, price \$2 up. **Leonard Norton**, Three Rivers, Mich., R. 3.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Champion Strain, large and vigorous. **Mrs. B. Smatts**, R. 1, East Jordan, Mich.

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, vigorous strain, hens \$8; toms 12. **M. Love**, Bangor, Mich.

EDGEWOOD GIANT BRONZE—large, hardy northern turkeys. Best strains. **Mrs. Edgar Case**, Benzonia, Mich.

GIANT BRONZE TURKEYS—Hens \$7.00, Toms \$10. **G. W. Thacker**, LeRoy, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Very good ones, **Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell**, Hanover, Michigan.

TURKEYS—All breeds, strictly pure-bred. Special prices. **Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm**, Beallsville, Ohio.

TURKEYS—Bourbon Reds, hens \$8, toms \$12, until Christmas. **F. J. Chapman**, Northville, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank Strain. Unrelated stock. **Mrs. Perry Stebbins**, Saranac, Mich.

PURE-BRED Giant Mammoth Bronze Gobblers, \$9.00 each. **Ida Davy**, Ellsworth, Mich.

PURE-BRED BOURBON RED TOMS \$6.50. Good color. **Fred Fausnaugh**, Cheaning, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Farmer or farmer's son to sell staple line of household necessities to rural trade. Experience unnecessary. We furnish capital, you furnish labor. Good profits. If interested in business of your own, write for particulars. **McConnon & Company**, Dept. D, Winona, Minn.

DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future. Write us if interested. **Belle Isle Creamery**, 3600 Forest E., Detroit, Mich.

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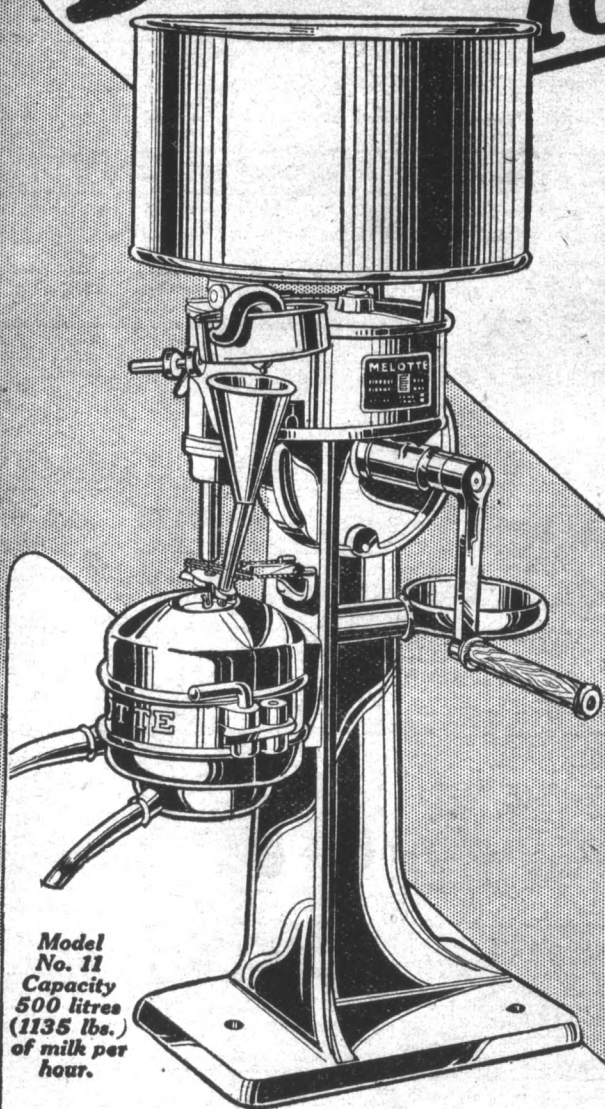
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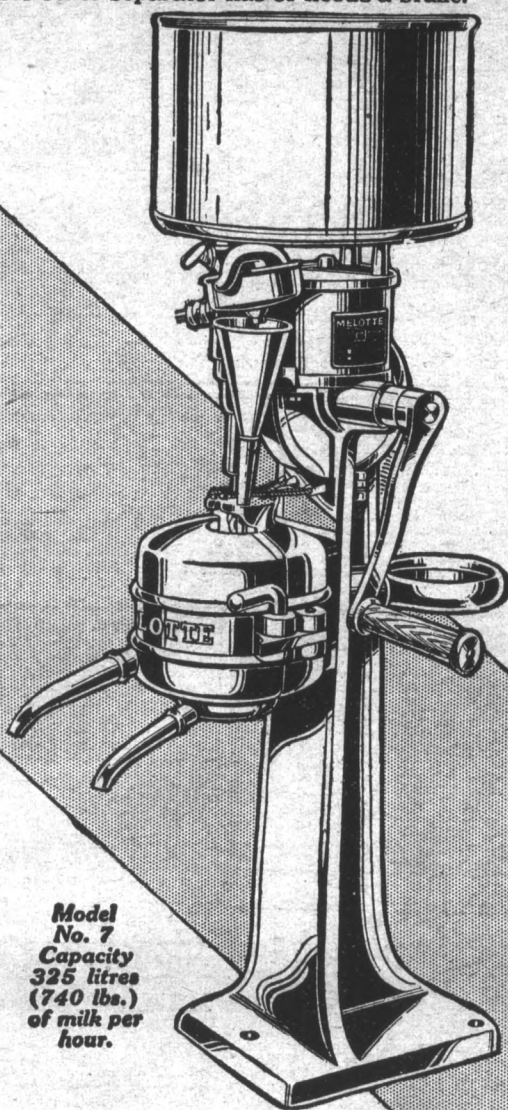
We will send an imported Belgian Melotte Cream Separator direct to your farm and you don't pay us a cent for 4 months. We make this offer because we know there is no other separator in the world equal to the Melotte and we want to prove it to you. Use it just as if it were your own machine. You may have 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. 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. Turns so easily that bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless brake is applied. No other separator has or needs a brake.

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The Belgian Melotte contains the famous single-bearing, suspended *self-balancing* bowl. The Melotte Bowl hangs from one frictionless ball bearing and spins like a top. Without any rebalancing it skims as perfectly after three, five or even twenty years of service as when new. Furthermore, neither wear nor usage can ever throw the Melotte Bowl out of balance—cannot vibrate and thus cause cross currents which waste cream by remixing with milk. Send coupon below today. Get the Free Book that tells about the great Melotte and this big offer.



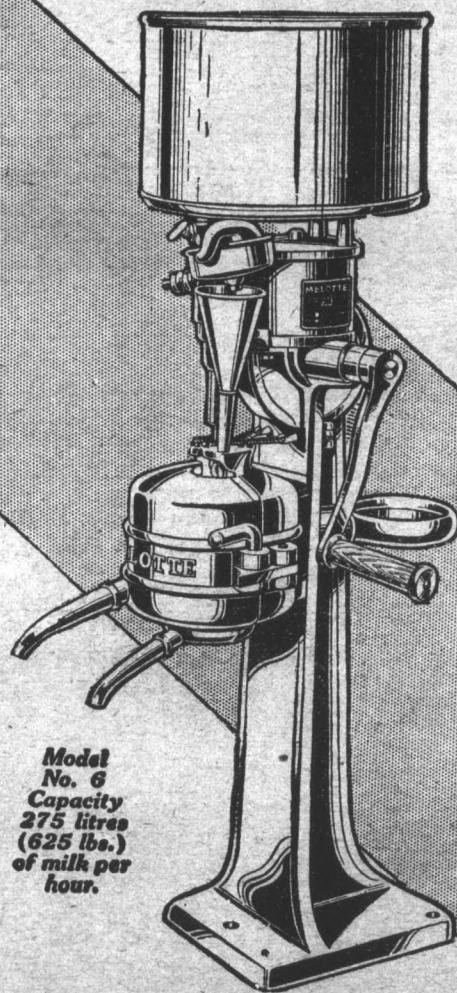
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500 litres
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hour.



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of milk per
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Your choice of any of these three models. NO MONEY DOWN—NOTHING TO PAY FOR 4 MONTHS—DUTY FREE. This wonderful Belgian Melotte Separator has been picked by a jury of thousands of farmers—picked by dairy experts throughout the world to be the "king" of all separators ever manufactured. It has won every important European contest for Efficiency of Skimming, Ease of Turning, Convenience of Operation and Durability. Send Coupon below for Big Free Book.



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