

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

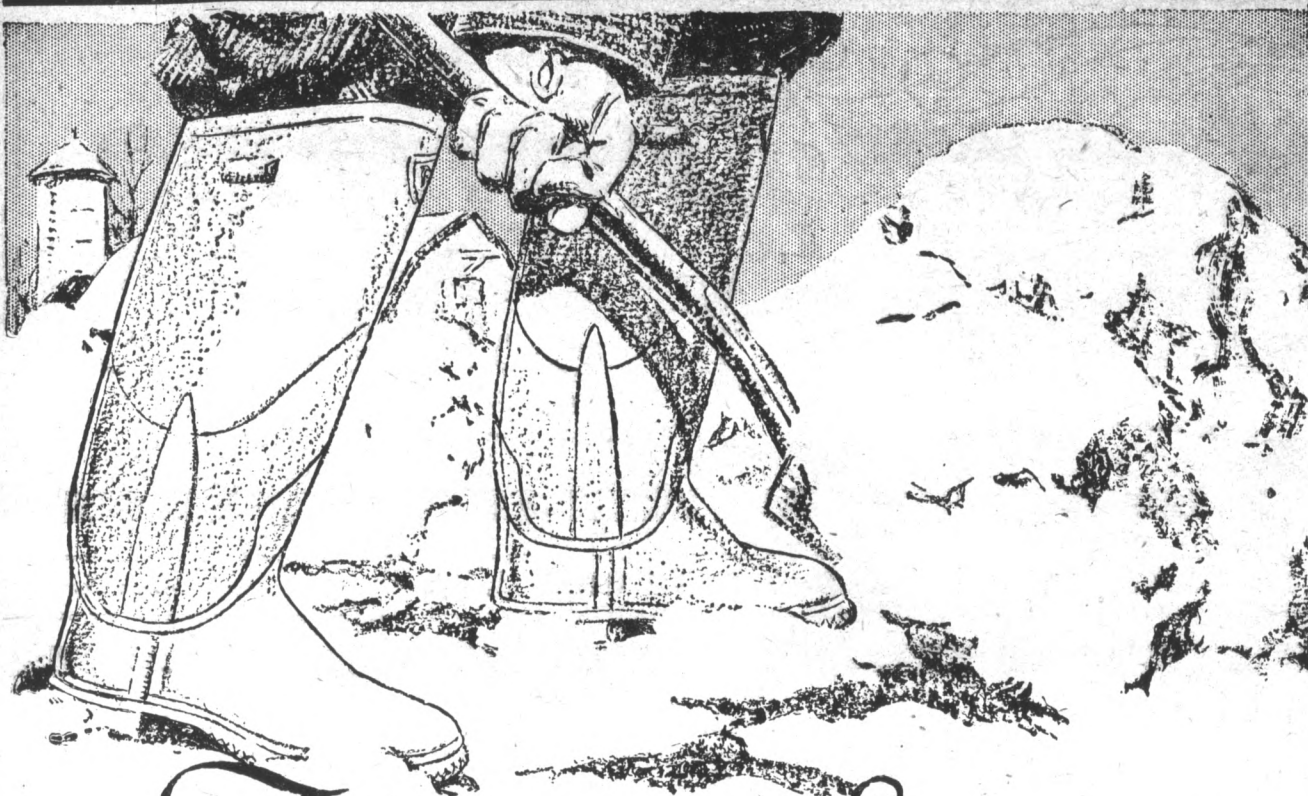
CLXVII
Vol. CXLVII No. 24

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 11, 1926

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THE CALK IN THE YELLOW BOX

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

CONGRESS is facing an unusually busy short session of three months. Its work will be hindered by violent outbreaks of partisan politics, and the Congressional Record will be padded with "leave-to-print" political speeches, for a presidential campaign is in the offing.

It is now felt certain that the record of Arthur R. Gould, newly elected senator from Maine, will be given a critical investigation before his credentials are accepted by the Senate. This will consume some of the Senate's valuable time. The rivers and harbors bill is slated for consideration beginning December 14. Little more is expected of the Senate until after the holidays. The House passed the rivers and harbors bill last session.

Chairman Snell, of the House committee on rules, predicts that two or three appropriation bills will get through the House by Christmas. The next matter to be taken up by the House will be legislation for increasing the number and the salaries of federal judges. Evidently this salary increase for judges is considered of greater importance than farm relief.

Chairman Snell says it is very important that radio regulation legislation be enacted. He considers the alien property legislation very important, but does not give much hope of any farm relief legislation, or for the settlement of the Muscle Shoals dispute.

An effort will be made to put through the administration plan for a fifteen per cent refund on this year's income taxes, but it will fail in Congress, according to Senator James E. Watson, of Indiana, who says that the majority of the Senate members seem to favor applying the \$350,000,000 in the treasury to outstanding obligations and reducing the public debt.

One proposed measure on which the farm organization representatives will need to keep their watchful eye, is a bill to be introduced in Congress, changing the federal farm loan act. It is backed by Secretary of the Treasury Mellon, who says that certain phases of the law needs clarification. But back of it is believed to be a scheme to scrap the Federal Farm Loan Board, as now constituted, and transfer its functions over to a division in the treasury department under the supervision of the secretary of the treasury.

If this can be accomplished it is thought that the present effectiveness of the present farm loan system in giving the farmers long time credit at low rates of interest, will be largely curtailed.

It is well known that for years the interests that formerly made large profits on farm mortgages at high interest rates, have been trying to wreck the federal farm loan system. They have failed in their attempt to secure legislation taxing farm loan board securities. This treasury department scheme is said to be their next move.

Leaders of the group demanding farm relief legislation are hopeful, but not optimistic. Representative Dickinson, of Iowa, says that farm relief legislation will again ask its day in court, but will not ask for any special favors in regard to its place on the calendar. He says that the farm bloc leaders have decided first, to agree on a bill, then work for its favorable consideration by Senate and House committees. "Appropriation measures should have the right-of-way, but farm leaders will resist efforts to bring up inconsequential bills so that farm relief is side-tracked."

The action of the National Grange in indorsing the export debenture plan, which is known in Congress as the McKinley-Adkins bill, was a surprise to the promoters of the McNary-Haugen bill. This action binds the grange to the support of the export debenture plan for one year, or until the 1927 session next November. It is (Continued on page 606).

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
—
VOLUME CLXVII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
—
NUMBER XXIV

Grow Strawflowers in Michigan

Florists Prefer Them to the California Product

By H. A. Rather

MICHIGAN is noted as being a state of unusually diversified agriculture. Not only do her farmers grow all the northern staple crops, such as corn, wheat, oats, barley and hay, and special crops, such as potatoes, beans and sugar beets, which add to the diversity of large areas, but there are also many unusual crops and unusual farms scattered throughout the state. There are state-owned game farms and fish hatcheries, privately owned carp farms, muskrat farms, skunk farms and fox farms, all of which, I suppose, might be called a part of the live stock industry. Then, in crops, we have our flax industry, celery industry and mint business, hardly known except in one or two other states. It has remained for A. W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, to go into competition with the state of California for the strawflower business of the country, and add a new one to Michigan's long list of crops extraordinary.

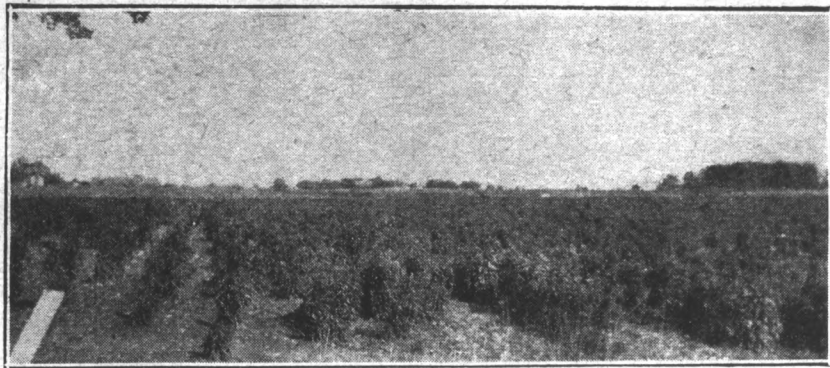
Art Jewett, Jr., is hardly a stranger to readers of The Michigan Farmer. For five or six years, they have heard and read of him in connection with repeated crops winnings at the State Fair and the International Grain and Hay Show. They know him particularly as the man who, more than any other, seems to know how to cure and fix up alfalfa hay to the satisfaction of International judges, so that he has been crowned champion in making hay, about as often as Babe Ruth has in making home runs; sort of a Sultan of the Swath or Rajah of the Rake, if you please.

Art started in his new industry, the strawflower business, about three years ago. He had developed a rather promising floral business, but was growing only a few of the strawflowers in the

garden when he noticed that plants bore unusually well on his soil, some as high as fifty flowers per season. Florist magazines told him they were worth a cent apiece, which looked like

pretty good returns from one plant, so he tried an acre of them.

The first year wasn't so good. He grew a good crop, but strawflowers need careful attention during the first



This Fifteen-Acre Field Grew Nearly a Million of Strawflower Blossoms.



The Greenhouse was an Ideal Place to Sort and Pack the Flowers.

month to six weeks after they are harvested. For most of the crop, the blossoms are picked off and stuck on small wire stems, the moisture from the blossoms rusting the end of the wire so the flower does about as good a job of hanging to the wire as though it grew there in the first place. If the flowers are picked too soon, they won't open up, and if they are not picked soon enough too much of the center shows and they become unattractive.

Part of the trade likes the blossoms on their natural stems rather than wires, but in both instances they must be picked at just the right time and very carefully dried. When that has been safely done, strawflowers will last a long time and they are used in great quantities all fall and winter.

With all the things that had to be done, and done just right, it wasn't much wonder that Jewett's first crop wasn't all that might be hoped for, and about all it brought him was experience. But experience enabled him to grow five acres successfully in 1925, and our first heavy frosts of this fall wound up his harvest of a fifteen-acre field of these flowers in the season just past.

If you go out to Jewett's farm now, you will see what is left of his crop, much of it still on the drying racks. Here is a greenhouse still nearly filled with the drying plants. In another place, an abandoned, well-ventilated hog stable furnished a convenient drying place; an old tenant house answered the same purpose. Almost every outbuilding on the farm had its ceiling hung full of strawflowers, and shipments were going out every day.

Apparently, Jewett had learned his picking and drying job well, for whole-

(Continued on page 611).

Make the Buildings Comfortable

Some Precaution That Will Do This and Also Save Fuel

By I. W. Dickerson

MANY home owners suffer more discomfort in winter than is necessary if they would take a little time and trouble to cut off some of the easily remedied heat wastes. In many cases no money at all will be required, or if a small outlay is necessary, it will be more than repaid in the fuel saved and in the greater comfort secured. Most of this work can be done by the farmer himself at odd times.

Keeping the Floors Warm.

One would think that any house owner would know enough to keep the cold winter wind from howling up under his floors, and yet many homes suffer under just such a handicap. No amount of fuel can keep such floors warm, and it is difficult to keep the lower rooms even comfortable. Ventilation under the floor is all right in summer, but neither necessary nor desirable in winter.

With open foundations a good layer of some kind of insulation, put on the under side of the floor joists, and all joints made tight so the wind cannot get in, will make a wonderful differ-

ence in the warmth of the floors, and will be well worth while. However, if the foundation is closed, grills and ventilators are closed up, heavy tarred paper, or half-ply roofing fastened with laths on the foundation and lower part of wall, and then banked up with earth, straw, fodder, or something of this sort, there will be little chance for the cold to get in, and insulation under the floors will hardly be needed. My experience has been that piling snow against the basement walls does very little good, because the snow melts back from the wall a little, and this open space seems to let the cold in almost as though the snow was not there.

Doors and Windows.

Windows, by all means should have good storm sash, a comfort which is almost universal in city homes, but for some reason is not nearly so common with farm homes as it should be. Storm sash has the advantage, not only of keeping out cold and saving fuel, but of preventing the windows

from frosting over. A strip of felt, such as can be bought at any hardware or ten-cent store, tacked around the outside edges of the inner face of the storm sash where they set against the frames, will double their effectiveness. The door openings need protection even worse than the windows, since they are larger and must be opened and closed frequently. Good storm doors are well worth while, especially if they have the additional felt protection. If a storm door is not available, covering the screen door with half-ply roofing will help a lot in keeping out cold.

Weather stripping the windows and doors is one of the most effective methods of keeping out the cold and smoke and dust. The best of these are of metal and require a carpenter's services for removing the windows and cutting the necessary grooves. These also have the advantages of preventing the windows from rattling, and yet of allowing them to fit loosely enough so that they will always slide up and

down easily. Cheaper types are available in the form of insulation rolls which are tacked on the inside of the windows, just as they are, and these also keep out dust and dirt well.

Insulation Over Ceiling.

There is one simple remedy for cold and uncomfortable homes which should always receive very careful consideration. This is the matter of insulation at the ceilings, where by far the greatest loss of heat occurs. Most of the present homes were built with nothing overhead but lath and plaster, which allows the heat to leak through almost as well as though it were sheet iron. One way of remedying such a condition is to put insulating material between the joists, then put on half-ply roofing and tight flooring on top of them, thus making the attic usable for storage or for sleeping rooms if desired. If it is not desired to use the attic, one can put a layer of insulating lumber, plaster board, or something of this kind, on top of the ceiling joists, and then later put the floor on top of that, if a floor is desired.

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1926
The Lawrence Publishing Co.Editors and Proprietors
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Telephone Randolph 1530NEW YORK OFFICE, 120 W. 42nd St.
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CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
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50c, sent postpaid. Canadian subscription 50c a year
extra for postage.CHANGING ADDRESS.—It is absolutely necessary
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55 cents per line, agate type measurement, or \$7.70 per
line (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No ad-
vertisement inserted for less than \$1.65 each insertion.
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home problems.

VOLUME CLXVII NUMBER TWENTY-FOUR

DETROIT, DEC. 11, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Adopt
Corn Borer
Program

A THOROUGH and intensive cam-
paign for cleaning up
the whole European
corn borer infested
area reaching into
five states, was adopted by the execu-
tive committee of the corn borer or-
ganization, which was organized at De-
troit last fall, following a recent con-
ference in Washington with President
Coolidge and Secretary of Agriculture
Jardine. At the conclusion of this
conference, the committee agreed to
ask the government for ten million
dollars, and adopted the following res-
olution:

"In the proposed corn borer clean-up
and control work, the state and federal
authorities shall have complete author-
ity to inaugurate and enforce all nec-
essary regulatory and control meas-
ures.

"In such work the farmer shall not
be compensated for any of the essen-
tial work of good farming in the ordi-
nary processes of operating his farm,
but in cases where regulatory meas-
ures are enforced, involving expenses
for public safety and contributing to
the general program of control, the
farmer shall be compensated on an
equitable and fair basis for such ad-
ditional expense involved. The state
and federal authorities shall have the
power to fix such compensation under
a uniform policy in all states, subject
to existing conditions in the various
localities."

The committee estimates that meth-
ods of control, such as burhing stalks,
plowing them under, and other prac-
tices which must be followed, will cost
about \$6.00 an acre. Complete cooper-
ation of all farmers in the infested
area, business men, and officials, will
be necessary to carry out the program
of eradication.

Knowing something of the nature of
the pest to be contended with, we are
in accord with this move. Without
doubt, this thorough-going plan will

prove the most economical way of do-
ing the job. But it will be a most dif-
ficult task to carry through to a suc-
cessful conclusion. And, at best, it
will be an expensive undertaking.

But the whole business is going to
succeed or fail through the part play-
ed by farmers, themselves. Congress
can provide the funds from the na-
tional exchequer. Men can be secured
to manage the work. But the little
difference between the whole-hearted
and half-hearted support of farmers
will be sufficient to turn success into
failure. To be successful, this program
must function one hundred per cent.
Any deviation will defeat the whole
purpose of the plans for which this
committee will ask the government for
\$10,000,000. The man on the land is
the key to the solution of this corn
borer problem.

The Inter-
national
Show

THE twenty-sev-
enth International
Live Stock Exposi-
tion was held in Chi-
cago last week. The
exhibits were of a
character to maintain the high stand-
ard of this show as America's premier
live stock event. Quality is every-
where evident in the exhibits made at
the International, and it is the mecca
of thousands of breeders and farmers
from all sections of the country who
want to study the ideal in type and
utility in either breeding or fat clas-
ses. In the latter classes the cham-
pions go to the block, which is the
final test of utility.

As usual, a great deal of interest
centered about the selection of the
grand champion steer of the show.
Baby beef was again popularized by
the selection of a fine Hereford calf
weighing just under a thousand
pounds. This year's champion brought
a record price in the auction ring when
he sold for \$3.60 per pound.

Michigan was well represented at
the show, especially in the breeding
classes and made an excellent show-
ing. Michigan State College won the
grand championship on the Percheron
mare that carried off this honor last
year.

A list of the awards of special in-
terest to Michigan farmers will be pub-
lished next week.

Christmas
For the
Community

IN 1876 elementary
schools enrolled but
eight out of the thir-
teen million children
then of school age,
leaving millions to
swell the army of illiterates. Today,
the public libraries provide local ser-
vice for but fifty-five per cent of the
total population, and for only seven-
teen per cent of the rural population.
For the past century there has been
a movement on foot for mass school-
ing and universal literacy, but for the
coming century, national educators tell
us, the forces will be directed toward
culture and universal education.

The advent of winter brings more
leisure to the rural homes, more time
for reading and study. Every good
book accessible will be read from "kiv-
er to kiver." The reward of one good
book well read should be more good
books to read. But, according to the
survey previously mentioned, only sev-
enteen people out of every one hun-
dred who live in rural communities,
have the service of a public library
where they may satisfy their desire
for good books.

The Christmas season is approach-
ing. It would be a fine thing if Old
Santa could slip a new library into
the community's stocking on Christ-
mas morning, or mayhaps a few new
books, if there is already a community
library established. It would be a
Christmas gift that the whole commu-
nity could enjoy throughout the year.

With the parent-teachers' associa-
tion, farm organizations, and commu-
nity clubs behind such a gift, a Christ-
mas program or two, and a bit of help
from the town board to aid in the

financing, a long step would be taken
toward encouraging the habit of se-
lecting and reading good books.

Not So
Bad, They
Say

of commerce says in his report that,
in spite of the bad cotton situation,
and the lower range of values for
many farm products, the economic
conditions show greater prosperity and
we are going on a firmer foundation
than ever before in the history of the
country.

This optimism is based, it appears,
on the finding of improved buying
power, both in urban and rural dis-
tricts. Bank clearings and debits to
individual accounts each for the first
time exceed a half trillion dollars, he
reports, and the fiscal year establish-
ed new heights in virtually all finan-
cial activities. Never before have we
surpassed the volume of production
and consumption, the total of exports
and imports, and the high rate of wag-
es obtaining during the twelve months
ending with the first half of 1926. We
hope that the secretary is not kid-
ding us.

On Estab-
lishing
Precedents

of some leaders and statesmen, for the
simple reason that they are fearful of
establishing, what they deem, a dan-
gerous precedent. They contend that
one precedent simply creates another
and another, and when these accumu-
late, they constitute a law for future
guidance.

Establishing new precedents means
largely the breaking of old ones. It
is simply the blazing of new roads—
pioneering—venturing into virgin ter-
ritory—seeking new and often shorter
and safer ways. It is, in other words,
an effort toward progress.

To avoid establishing precedents can
be no valid reason for failure to do
what is called for. In fact, to be able
to break away from precedents is one
of the very reasons why our forefath-
ers adopted a popular form of govern-
ment. They wished to place them-
selves in a position to see that prece-
dents were not wrongly applied.

So, if the merits of these agricultur-
al measures justify legislation that is
designed to aid farmers in escaping
from some of their economic ills, then
there can be very little righteousness
in the argument that such measures
should not be adopted because they
would set in motion the wrong type of
precedents.

Extend
This
Work

THE work of farm
boys' and girls'
club enterprises has
impressed the whole
country. Still, there
is much to be done to
bring the benefits of the farm projects
undertaken by these boys and girls to
all parts of the country. While there
are 11,000,000 young people on the
farms of the country, but 565,000 are
enrolled in club work in 41,000 sep-
arate clubs.

The outstanding characteristic of
the work of these club boys is that
each member conducts some substan-
tial piece of work designed to demon-
strate better farm practices, or some
home or community effort. The club
program also requires that the mem-
ber make a record of the work and its
results, and that he explain it to
others.

The bulk of the local club leadership
is carried on by unpaid volunteer
workers. Because of this fact, the fig-
ures given above are most encourag-
ing. Still, when we calculate what the
other millions of boys and girls are
losing through their failure to be iden-

tified with this work, we are depressed.
Ultimately, no doubt, this type of work
will become a regular part of our re-
quired school training. But in the
meantime, what?

Those Re-
clamation
Projects

TWENTY years or
so ago, thinking
men were fostering
the back to the farm
movement, with the
thought that the food
supply of the country would thus be
kept up with its growth. But many
changes have come since, and now,
with fewer farmers, one of the big
problems is the matter of crop sur-
pluses.

Perhaps it takes some time for some
people to become aware of changes,
or it may be that they want to see
their departments busy. At least, Sec-
retary of Interior Work and Commis-
sioner of Reclamation Ellwood Mead
are urging Congress to appropriate
money for large reclamation projects
in the west. Their contention is that
these reclaimed projects do not pro-
duce enough to make any difference in
the total production of the country. If
that be so, says one agricultural lead-
er, why ask Congress to appropriate
hundreds of millions in money for pro-
jects which will produce so little? There
are other agricultural matters of
more pressing need that require
attention.

Diet

THIS time I'm goin' ta give what
you call a scientific discusshun o'
fuel, 'cause this is the time we give
lots o' attenshun ta fuel.

We're poking wood or coal inta
stoves fer ta keep warm. We kick
when the fire, don't burn well, and
figure ta get better fuel next time.

Well, the situashun is, we give more
attenshun ta what we poke into the
stove than we do ta what we poke
into our mouths. Our stomach is our
stove, 'cause it burns up, or tries ta
burn up, what we
put into it. That's
the way we get
our heat and en-
ergy.

But we folkses
is careless about
what we give our
stomachs to burn
up. Some try ta
burn alcohol, but
the human stomach ain't no alcohol
stove, and the alcohol soon burns up
the firebox and etc.

And there's others what try ta burn
up sweet stuff, and other things what
the stomach can't burn well. And the
stove gets all clogged up and don't
throw off no heat, or too much.

I know one nice girl what is careless
and now she's over-het and they got
ta put ice bags and etc. around her.
Now, if she'd study the fuel propo-
sishun she'd find you can't expect a
coal stove ta burn wood, or a wood
stove ta burn coal and etc. I don't
know what kind stoves she's got, but
I know she ain't using the right kinda
fuel.

I know some folkses what say they'd
sooner die than diet. Well, them's
just the kinda folkses what the pill
maker and coffin makers get rich on.

Why buy fuel what don't burn right?
If we give as much attenshun ta our
stomachs as our stoves, we'd be O. K.
So I say, study human fuel fer fun
and you'll find there's lots o' fun in
fuel.
HY SYCKLE.

Queen Fontana, a White Leghorn
hen which made the world's record
total production of 1,174 eggs, died re-
cently at its home near Fontana, Cal.
She was valued at \$10,000 and has
paid twelve per cent interest on that
valuation.

James R. Cree, a seventy-two-year-
old resident of Logansport, Indiana,
claims the record for long-time thresh-
ing. He has operated a thresher ev-
ery season for fifty-two years.



Swine Feeder's Day

Again Iowa Experimenters Report on Swine Investigations

By C. G. Turner

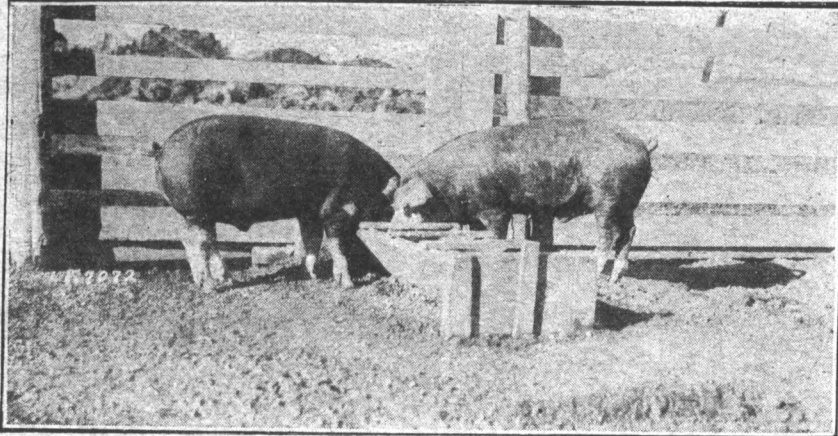
WHOO-O-O-EY! Whoo-o-o-ey!" No, this is not a hog calling contest. Neither is it a farmer calling his swine to their evening meal. It is the echo of the findings of Professors John M. Evvard, C. C. Culbertson, and W. E. Hammond, of the Iowa Experimental Station on swine feeding. The weather for feeders' day which was held recently, proved to be ideal, in fact, the best that had prevailed in Ames for nearly a week.

That these men might have some information to justify the faith that stockmen have in them, they placed in a series of test lots some 500 pigs,

required more of the grain to produce 100 pounds of gain. It naturally follows, then, that the margin over production cost would be less in the case of the soaked feeds.

5. Alfalfa excels rape pasture for growing and fattening pigs. The real superiority of alfalfa comes from the fact that an acre of the good legume crop will carry a much larger number of animals than will the rape pasture. The results of these trials, however, would indicate that rape is an excellent pasture crop when alfalfa is not available.

6. Dry-lot feeding proves profitable



Last fall two groups of pigs averaging fifty-six pounds in weight were fed the same ration of shelled corn self-fed, plus tankage self-fed, plus minerals self-fed. One group was watered twice daily in the open trough, the other had water (kerosene lamp heated) kept before them in a round, metallic hog waterer.

The "trough-watered" pigs took 111 days to reach the 225-pound average weight, required 423 pounds of feed for 100 pounds of gain, and showed a margin over feed costs of \$5.98.

The pigs that drank from the automatic waterer reached the 225-pound market weight in five days less time, and showed a margin over feed costs of \$7.13, which was \$1.15 more per pig than the "trough-watered."

One could have afforded to pay \$1.37 the pig more for the automatic watering method as applied, than for the open trough scheme of watering in order for both groups to make the gain at the same cost. Inasmuch as the automatically watered pigs made the greater gain, the automatic waterer was worth even more when the margin per pig over feed costs was considered, or \$1.70 the pig.

Do your fall pigs have continuously before them clean, wholesome and open water, easily accessible and in a protected place? A little well directed attention to the watering may bring home more of the golden shekels.

each lot to be treated with some phase of the experimental work. As a result of the tests made, the following conclusions were reached:

1. The addition of oats, ground or whole at the current prices, advances the margin when added to the full-fed rations, consisting of corn, limited tankage, and mineral mixture on rape pasture. Both whole and ground oats increased the appetites, thus causing greater gains and enhancing the margin between feed cost per 100 pounds and the market value of the individuals thus fed. Pigs seem to relish the whole oats more than they did the ground, and ate nearly twice as much. From this trial it would seem that it does not pay to grind oats for pig feeding. It is entirely possible that the digestibility of the grain may be bettered by grinding, but this added quality is not sufficient to pay for the added cost.

2. Dehulled oats enhanced the gains, but they also enhance the cost per 100 pounds of gain. Consequently, the margin between cost and selling price was smaller. As these data show, it is not a profitable process to use.

3. Oat residues—the by-products of dehulling proved rather inefficient. Due to the feed value being removed by the dehulling process, relatively little nutritive value is left. Consequently, while gains can be made on this feed, from the financial standpoint, it is better to feed the hull with the "meats" instead of spending good money to remove them and feed them separate.

4. Oats fed whole appear more economical than ground oats, ground soaked oats, or whole soaked oats. It was found that by soaking, it was possible to get the animals to consume more of the grain. On the other hand, it

when properly supplemented. The four groups fed in dry-lot all did quite well and returned satisfactory margins over feed costs. These groups also com-

(Continued on page 620).

HOW DO THEY GET BACK?

HOW does an animal, when taken to a distance from its home, find its way back through a district with which it is entirely unfamiliar? This is a problem which has never been solved, and is one which, if solved, might throw light on some other puzzling questions. This problem is being studied by a naturalist who desires to secure accounts of animals which have returned to their homes from distant places. He will highly appreciate it if anyone having personal knowledge of such instances will give full particulars of just what occurred. No account should be sent unless the animal was taken to the district by a means that would not permit it to see the intervening territory; that is, was carried in a container or enclosed vehicle.

Mail story to the Editor, Michigan Farmer, Detroit. The description should include approximate dates, places, distances, time required to return, condition on return, etc.

It will be assumed that there will be no objection to the publication of any facts given.



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the result of 75 years' experience
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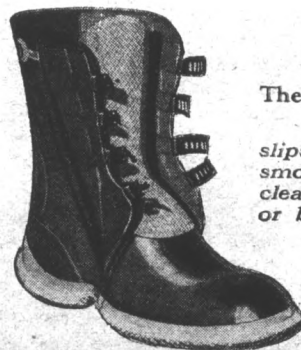
IT takes elastic, tough rubber to stand the constant kicking around a boot gets on the farm. And that's the quality of rubber you find in "U.S." Blue Ribbon boots.

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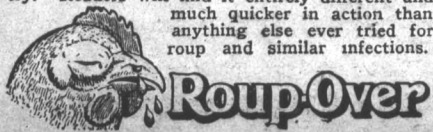
Roup Epidemic Killing Poultry

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.



LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

FOREIGN BUTTER STILL MENACED.

THE stability of this year's butter market has been quite seriously menaced during the past few weeks by the unusual situation of the foreign markets going to levels so low that even the twelve cent a pound tariff was hardly sufficient to keep foreign butter from the eastern seaboard, says A. M. Loomis, secretary American Dairy Federation. This has caused some uncertainty in the market during the past month, but in spite of this, a survey of the market shows that there is a sharp demand for all the butter that is being produced, keeping the prices on a steady up-grade, and at the same time the storage stocks which were seemingly quite large September 1, have been reduced to nearly the level of a year ago, while the flow out of storage for the last half of November was at the rate of nearly 600,000 pounds per day, compared with about 350,000 pounds per day last year.

GET REPORT ON ST. LAWRENCE PROJECT.

THE joint board of engineers on the St. Lawrence waterway project have reported and recommended two plans for the development of power and navigation to the joint commission of which Secretary of Commerce Herbert Hoover is chairman of the American section. One of the plans is favored by the Canadians and the other by the Americans. The total cost of the development for power and navigation is estimated at \$620,000,000 to \$650,000,000.

THEY WILL NOT DOWN.

THE bureau of reclamation has announced a program for submission to Congress, calling for an annual expenditure for the next ten years, of \$1,000,000 in excess of the average construction income for the past five years. No allowance is made in this estimate for new reclamation projects. The bureau experts say that costly projects recently undertaken should be pushed to completion so that waiting settlers may have water to irrigate their farms. It will require all the income of the reclamation bureau for the next ten years to complete existing projects.

INTRODUCE CORRESPONDENCE COURSES AT M. S. C.

THE details concerning the correspondence courses which the Michigan State College department of continuing education will make available for Michigan farmers January 1, 1927, will be announced soon. This word comes from John D. Willard, head of this newly created branch of the extension department at Michigan State College, who gives assurance that correspondence courses will be available in three main subjects, economics, sociology, and home economics. As the material covered in each course will approximate that studied by the regular college students in a four hour a week course during one term of the college year, parents may soon be going to college, in mind at least, with their student sons and daughters. It is understood that a nominal enrollment fee will be charged to cover the costs of presenting the courses.—Cook.

WHAT CONGRESS IS DOING.

(Continued from page 602). apparent that its effect will be to divide the forces supporting farm relief legislation.

There is quite general agreement among the farm leaders in and out of

Congress, that the Muscle Shoals question should be settled this winter. Under the present arrangement, according to the most reliable information obtainable, the southern power trust is getting the hydro-electric power from the government at a price which yields the power companies an enormous profit. The farm organization representatives are unanimous in the contention that Muscle Shoals plants should be leased to a private corporation for the production of nitrates. C. E. Bradfute, former president of the

American Farm Bureau Federation, in a conference with President Coolidge on the Muscle Shoals matter, took the position that unless definite action is taken within a reasonable time in effecting a lease of the property for fertilizer production, it will bring a reaction from the country that will demand government operation.

Investigation shows that the death rate of cooperative societies is about the same as that of other businesses. Last year only three-tenths of one per cent failed.

In six months time the R. G. Elliot Farm, near Paw Paw, raised a ton liter which sold for \$304.72.

Fruit Growers Meet

State and National Societies Hold Joint Meeting

THE joint meeting of the Michigan State Horticultural Society and the American Pomological Society, which was held in the Ball Room of the Pantlind Hotel, at Grand Rapids, November 30-December 4, was an unusually successful event. The close attention to the four-day program exceeded anything in the past, and the mingling of fruit specialists of national repute with our progressive Michigan men, was profitable to all present.

Over a carload of fruit on exhibit in the Fine Arts Building, across the street, was evidence that Michigan can grow fruit equal in appearance to that of other fruit growing sections of the country. There was also an unusually good exhibit of orchard machinery and equipment.

There was real competition in all classes for the \$3,000 prize money, and there were spirited contests among the students on the judging teams and some very interesting talks by the students in the annual horticultural speaking contests.

There were special sessions for cherry growers and peach producers. Also one session was devoted to a discussion of the marketing phase of fruit growing.

Wednesday evening the fruit growers met at the festive board, where Paul Stark, president of the American Pomological Society, presided as toastmaster. At this banquet, C. C. Taylor spoke in behalf of the accessory manufacturers, saying that the successes of fruit grower and manufacturer was closely allied. Mark Hutchins, president of the Michigan Canners' Association, told of the development of the canning industry in Michigan and its dependence upon the fruit grower for quality products. He said that a canner could not make good quality out of poor fruit, therefore was willing to pay full market price for good stuff.

H. E. Hastings responded in behalf of the Michigan Tourists' Association, with some interesting figures showing the importance of the tourist to Michigan. These will be given in a later issue.

Charles Garfield, nationally famous and beloved by all Michigan fruit growers, told of the old days in horticulture, and spoke of the inspirational side of horticulture. He said it was a coincidence that he and the American Pomological Society were born the same year, 1848. Professor Willard, of M. S. C., spoke on the fight between disaster and education. Each of us took part in this contest, willingly or unwillingly, and for the fight to come out on the right side we should never discontinue our wholesome education.

At the election of officers of the Michigan State Horticultural Society, Mr. H. S. Newton, of Hart, Michigan, was elected president. R. J. Coryell was re-elected to succeed himself on the executive committee, and M. E. Farley, of Albion, and H. J. Lurkins, of Benton Harbor, were elected as new members. The other officers, J. P. Munson, treasurer, and H. D. Hootman, secretary were unanimously re-

elected. A resolution was passed urging the members of the society to individually support the "Apples for Health" movement, which will attempt to put the apple on the map as advertising has the orange and other fruit. South Haven was selected as the place for the next mid-winter meeting.

The business meeting of the American Pomological Society was featured by a spirited contest for the office of president. Prof. J. C. Blair, of Illinois, and Ralph Rees, of New York, were the contestants. Mr. Rees won the office. He is horticulturist of the New York Central lines. The only changes on the executive committee were to put Luke Powell, of Yakima, Washington, and Paul Stark, ex-president, on in place of F. Cranefield, of Wisconsin, and W. L. Howard, of California. The plan is to have the next annual meeting in the northwest.

News of the Week

There are rumors in the financial district of New York that the Ford Motor Company will soon announce a line of six and eight-cylinder cars.

A commission of thirteen countries recommends a progressive surrender of treaties with China as soon as she can show that she can establish a modern and efficient government. Grave abuses of territorial rights by foreign nations have been some of the cause of the chaotic political conditions in China.

Premier Ferguson, of Ontario, was elected by a large majority, and he will command eighty out of the 112 members of their legislature. His success assures the repeal of the dry law which was enacted ten years ago.

George Herbert Jones, president of the Inland Steel Company, gave \$415,000 to the University of Chicago, for the construction of a chemical laboratory.

Governor-elect Green will give a big inaugural ball at Lansing, on New Years.

Only 4,622,211 persons paid admission to the Sesqui-Centennial Exposition. It closed officially December 1.

It is reported that the "poor Indian" is the richest race in the world, because of the oil findings on their reservations. The "vanishing race" is also rapidly increasing in numbers.

All records were broken in Detroit when over twenty thousand people paid their state and county taxes on the first day.

One of the world's greatest diamonds, called the "Golden Dawn," sold at auction in London for only \$24,750. It weighs sixty-one and a half carats.

A twenty-year search for a lost brother, which covered the entire United States and parts of Holland, was ended when Mrs. Lena Schwendy, of Carthage, N. Y., got a letter from her brother, a resident of Marshfield, Wisconsin. The brother was found through a radio announcement.

King Ferdinand of Rumania, is progressing nicely, though there is doubt of his recovery. Queen Marie has conferred with Prince Carol, who renounced the throne, but the general sentiment seems to be that his infant son, Michael, would succeed to the throne should the king die.

Secretary of State Kellogg has proposed that Chile and Peru sell the provinces of Tacna and Arica to Bolivia in order to settle their dispute over these provinces.

State Farm News

Five thousand acres were seeded to alfalfa in Kalamazoo county this year.

Five demonstration poultry farms have been established in Van Buren county.

Three first prizes, three seconds, three thirds, two fourths and two fifths were won at the State Fair by entries from the Rhode Island Red flocks of John Goodwine, James Palmer, Chas. Kirkpatrick, and Thomas Whitfield, all from Sanilac county.

One thousand people attended meetings in Ottawa county, where moving pictures of the use of dynamite in ditching work, economical uses of the tractors, and features of boys' and girls' club work were shown.

The dairy-alfalfa campaign in Midland county will be held the first week in December.

The State Conservation Department has given permission for the opening of a marl bed located on state land near Moorestown, Missaukee county.

Congressman Earl C. Michener, of Michigan, is endeavoring to get the government to increase the appropriation for the control of the corn borer. He says that his constituency in this state is alarmed over the situation.

The Van Buren County Fair was successful in closing its season with \$2,000 in profits. This is specially significant, as the wet weather has caused most of the fairs to have big deficits this season.

An additional field demonstration has been placed on the farm of Mr. H. P. Gilkey, of Richland township, Kalamazoo county. This demonstration will show the relative value of nitrogen, acid phosphate, potash, and lime on wheat and clover.

The use of other inferior yellow sweet corns in place of Golden Bantam by canners, and labeling the cans "Golden Bantam," has hurt the business, said W. P. Hartman, secretary of Michigan Canners' Association. People hesitate to buy "Golden Bantam" canned corn because they are uncertain that they will actually get Bantam corn.

Ten thousand dollars was appropriated by the board of supervisors of Saginaw county for carrying on the work of testing for tuberculosis in cattle during 1927. This money was voted unanimously and the Saginaw people expect to provide funds necessary for the two additional years of testing in bovine tuberculosis eradication work.

A cooperative company has been formed in Barry county to open up a marl bed and get out supplies of the liming material for members. Machinery has been purchased and set up on one of the deposits located in the county by the marl survey. Paul Rood, county agricultural agent, believes that all of the seven deposits found in the county, will be opened up so a convenient source will be available to all the farmers of the county.

The radish seed crop of Antrim county was badly damaged by plant lice this year. The increased damage was probably due to the weather preventing the development of parasites of the lice. Antrim county farmers produce ninety-five per cent of the radish seed grown in the United States, so a reduction in the crop in that locality is apt to be reflected in the price of radish seed. The growers are producing the seed under contract, and any reduction in the yield means a direct money loss to the growers.

ATWATER KENT RADIO

Make it a 365 day Christmas



MODEL 35 six-tube ONE Dial receiver, less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable attached, \$70. Model H Radio Speaker, brown crystalline finish, \$21. Model G, same as Model H, but in amber buff and sage green, \$23

THOSE CHRISTMAS GIFTS. What planning, what solicitude, what sacrifice they represent! And, alas! How quickly they are forgotten unless they fill more than a fleeting need.

But Radio is never forgotten. It brings happiness not merely for one day, but for all the days to come. For Radio—the great modern source of entertainment and knowledge—meets a permanent desire.

In choosing a gift that means so much, you will want to be sure of rightness in every quality. With Atwater Kent Radio you are sure. Whoever receives it will be grateful—and the gratitude will last.

Now only ONE Dial to turn!

What the self-starter did for the automobile, Atwater Kent ONE Dial operation is doing for

Radio. Now *anyone* can get as good results as a radio engineer—and get them instantly. You don't have to hunt for stations. Everything within range comes marching in as you turn the ONE Dial.

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For a demonstration before Christmas, see the nearest Atwater Kent dealer NOW.

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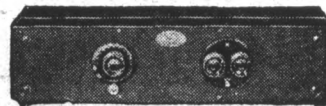
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Model 30, six-tube ONE Dial receiver. Less tubes and batteries, but with battery cable, \$85.00



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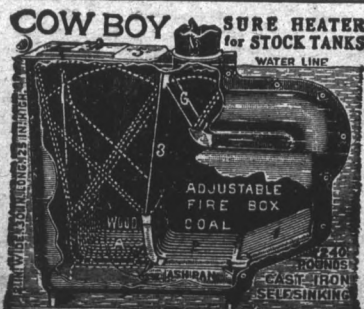
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State Accredited, blood tested, from a high production flock, chicks that will make good on your farm. Prices on request. L. D. HASKELL, Avoca, Mich.

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DICKINSON MAKES RECORDS.

ART LONSDORF, county agricultural agent of Dickinson county, claims as this year's agricultural achievements in his county, the largest calf club enrollment of any county in the Upper Peninsula, the largest calf club exhibit ever held at any county fair in the peninsula, the largest number of registered bulls on exhibition at any county fair in the state, the greatest number of newly registered bulls in any county of the Upper Peninsula, the largest annual farmers' picnic in the peninsula, the largest number of dairy cows with records in the peninsula, the largest number of poultry houses under construction in the peninsula.

SET 1927 FAIR DATES.

COUNTY fair dates for the Upper Peninsula were decided on at Marquette recently when the Cloverland Fair Association met for the purpose of arranging the schedule for the 1927 season. The dates follow: Chippewa, August 23-26; Luce, August 30 to September 2; Dickinson, September 1-5; Gogebic, August 30 to September 2; Iron, September 1-5; Marquette, September 6-10; Delta, September 13-16; Schoolcraft, September 20-23; Menominee, September 20-23; Alger, September 20-23; Baraga, September 22-24; Houghton, September 27-30. Other fair dates will be announced later.

JEWS TURN TO FARMING

THE Jews are turning to farming as a means of livelihood in ever increasing numbers, said Mrs. Elmer Eckhouse, in charge of the department of farm and rural work of the National Council of Jewish Women, at their annual convention in Washington. There are now 20,000 Jewish farmers in the United States, and they till more than 1,000,000 acres of land. With the members of their families they comprise a population of 75,000. Most of these farmers are congregated near the large cities.

POULTRY AND EGG CROPS.

ABOUT seventy farmers' associations in the United States, with 50,000 members, are engaged exclusively in the cooperative marketing of eggs and poultry, the division of cooperative marketing has learned in a recent survey. The egg and poultry associations are located in eighteen states, practically all of them having developed since 1913, and most of them since 1921. Forty-eight associations handled 2,566,515 cases of eggs last year at \$26,529,218. Live poultry handled by thirty-four associations amounted to more than 12,000,000 pounds, and brought \$3,000,000. It is expected that the reports for 1926 will show a large increase in marketing poultry products cooperatively, and a number of associations are increasing their facilities for feeding, fattening and dressing poultry.

WOMEN CONTINUE CLOTHING PROJECT.

THIRTY-THREE groups of women in Eaton county will work on the clothing project this year under the instruction of leaders trained by specialists from the home economics department of Michigan State College. This is the second year that these groups have had this work, and other communities in the county wish to enter the project, but cannot take it up, due to the lack of specialists to train additional local leaders.

Reports on yields of alfalfa seed in Ogemaw county show that from two to four bushels of seed per acre was produced. This yield makes the growing of alfalfa seed a profitable farm crop venture.

Counted the bundles

and made a discovery
worth money to all farmers

BY A MASTER FARMER

"I thought I was as smart as any farmer. But I wasn't on binder twine. Last June I felt I was missing the most important point. Isn't it possible that balls of the same weight, but different makes, will vary a lot in length?"

I put into my twine can an 8 lb. ball of Plymouth twine (the grade that's tagged 500 feet to the lb.) and made a point to count the bundles tied. That ball tied 1,608 bundles. Then I counted the bundles tied with an 8 lb. ball of another make I had been using. I got only 1,481 bundles.

127 bundles more with Plymouth Twine

That didn't seem possible. I repeated the test, and each time I found that a ball of Plymouth twine ran its full guaranteed length while the other twines were about 8% shorter. That made Plymouth a better buy even at a higher price per pound.

You wouldn't believe such a simple thing would get by an experienced farmer year after year! Well it got by me—until I learned by actual test that Plymouth's guaranteed full length gives you most for your money.*

Twine that breaks? Not for me!

And short length wasn't my only trouble. Before I got wise to Plymouth twine, harvesting time used to bring me continual grief. Break—break—break in the twine! Loose bundles! Loss of valuable time and grain! Then I found there's no grief in Plymouth Twine. No more wondering, "When's she going to break next?" I've sworn by Plymouth ever since.

*Plymouth Twine is spun 500, 550, 600 and 650 feet to the pound. Look for guaranteed length on tag.

PLYMOUTH

the six-point binder twine

Binder Twine

Made by the makers of Plymouth Rope

PLYMOUTH CORDAGE COMPANY, North Plymouth, Mass., and Welland, Canada



Plymouth—more economical:

the six-point binder twine

1. It's longer—full length to the pound as guaranteed on the tag;
2. It's stronger—less breaking, less wasted time, less wasted grain;
3. It's even—no thick or thin spots—no "grief";
4. It's better wound—no tangling;
5. It's insect-repelling—you can tell by its smell;
6. It's mistake-proof—printed ball—and instruction slip in every bale.



This milk can test has been made frequently. You can easily duplicate it—test Plymouth's strength against any other binder twine on the market.

Plymouth is last to break. Swings the greatest weight—the most quarts of water. Plymouth wins because it's stronger.

\$2.53

From Every Dollar's Worth of Feed

Thousands of Letz-Dixie Dairymen make profits like this.

In November I received \$1.05 for each dollar spent for feed	Profit \$0.05
Then I bought my Letz-Dixie Mill.	
In December I received \$1.96 -	Profit \$0.96
In January I received \$2.23 -	Profit \$1.23
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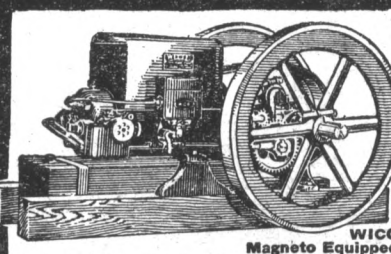
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THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

PAINTING AND PLASTERING IN COLD WEATHER.

Would it be advisable to do outside painting in cold weather? Can one do patchwork plastering without danger of freezing?—F. B.

Outside painting is usually not advisable after the weather gets so that there are sharp frosts at night, and certainly not after freezing weather sets in. One reason is, that after frosts there is more or less moisture adhering to the walls and this is slow about drying off. It is absolutely impossible to keep paint from peeling and scaling unless the wood is dry when the paint is applied. Another reason is, that the paint dries so very slowly in cold weather that it is difficult to get one coat thoroughly dry before the next one is applied.

Patchwork plastering must be given the same care against freezing that new work requires. Where the house is occupied and a fire is kept up, there should not be much danger of freezing. Some of the patching plasters set more quickly than sand and lime plaster, and this reduces the danger of freezing very much.—I. W. Dickerson.

REMOVING BULLET FROM RIFLE.

I have a lead bullet lodged in the barrel of my 22-rifle and cannot punch it out. How can I remove the bullet?—H. F.

The best thing for you to do would be to take it to a gunsmith in some of the good-sized towns near you and have him remove it for you, and then clean out the rifle or grooves, and oil and polish the barrel. In some cases it is easiest to drill a hole through the bullet with special long drills. In some cases pouring a little mercury into the barrel and letting it stand awhile will soften up the lead so that it can be punched out.

SOFTENING WATER FOR BATH.

Could you tell me what could be used in a range boiler to keep lime from forming where hard water is used? Also anything to use for softening water for the bath and to wash face and hands, that will not irritate the skin? We do not feel able at the present time to have a cistern, or water softener, as you know what the expense of building is at the present time. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—R. S.

It is a comparatively simple matter to soften hard water by chemicals for laundry and boiler use, but quite a different proposition to do so, so that the water can be used for cooking, bathing, and washing the face and hair. Aside from a water softener, I know of no way of doing this. The only things I can suggest until you can put in a softener or a cistern, is to catch rain water in a closely screened barrel, or to use water from the melting of artificial ice. If you are close to town, it would not be difficult to haul ice water occasionally when your rain water failed you.

On the other hand, it probably would pay you to borrow the money to put in a cistern or a water softener, and be securing the use of it until you get your other improvements made.—D.

WATER PIPE QUESTIONS.

Is a ten or twelve-foot fall on a twenty-rod distance enough for sufficient pressure? Have half the distance now laid with three-quarter-inch pipe. Can I add a reducer coupler and use inch pipe for the other half, or is this not practical? It will all be straight pipe except the hydrants. What depth should pipes be laid to be perfectly safe against frost?—E. J.

A fall of ten or twelve feet in a distance of twenty rods is hardly enough pressure if the water has to flow at a fairly good rate, such as a water bowl for a cow barn, and for such a purpose

would not be satisfactory. If plenty of time can be given for the water to flow, such as a tank, it probably would be all right. Using the reducer and putting the rest of the pipe one-inch would cut down the friction to a considerable amount. The upper part of the pipe should be the larger. It would be better if your whole string could be one and one-quarter-inch pipe, however. About seven feet depth is considered necessary for laying water pipes in very cold climates where water stands in the pipes, although this can be reduced somewhat if the ground over the pipes is covered before bitter cold weather, with stable manure, straw, hay, corn fodder, or something similar which will keep out the cold and also help to hold the snow. You will find this and similar questions covered in Farmers' Bulletin No. 1426—"Farm Plumbing," which can be obtained free from the U. S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

Service Department

BUYS FARM OF PARENTS.

My sister bought a farm from our parents and she was to pay \$150 a year until paid. At the death of the parents, the payments stopped and the property became hers. She did not live up to the contract. My sister has no receipts to show that she made her payments. She also borrowed money from the bank and mortgaged the farm. Can this contract be broken by the heirs? Can the foreclosure be stopped? How and when should we proceed? What legal right has the banker?—Subscriber.

We assume that the parents deeded the property to the daughter. If there was any record evidence of liability to the parents, or the bank was informed of it, the mortgage to the bank would be subject to it, otherwise not. It is not apparent how the heirs can avoid the conveyance.—Rood.

PROBATING QUESTION.

I am a direct heir to an estate consisting of personal property and real estate of which there is no deed. This estate is located in the northern part of this state. Can I make out my claim and have it "notated" and sent in, or must I appear in person? Would I have to send my claim to the administrator or to the probate judge?—J. S.

The estate should be probated at the county where the deceased resided at the time of his death; and the probate court, upon closing the administration, should and will determine who are the heirs to the estate. Whatever property was owned by the deceased in the state, should be listed in the inventory filed by the administrator.—Rood.

RIGHT TO WHEAT ON PURCHASED FARM.

I bought a farm in April from a party in Detroit, by dealing through real estate agents. I bought the farm for cash, with the proposition that I would pay them the cost of the seed, wheat, and fertilizer, and take the wheat crop. I sent them the check for same. They would not accept it, but returned it, saying they were going to reserve the wheat. There is no mention made of the wheat on the warranty deed. This crop was sown by a third party on the fifty-fifty proposition. Can I hold my half of the crop? What can they do if I take my share of the crops out of the shock and place it on my farm?—R. H. S.

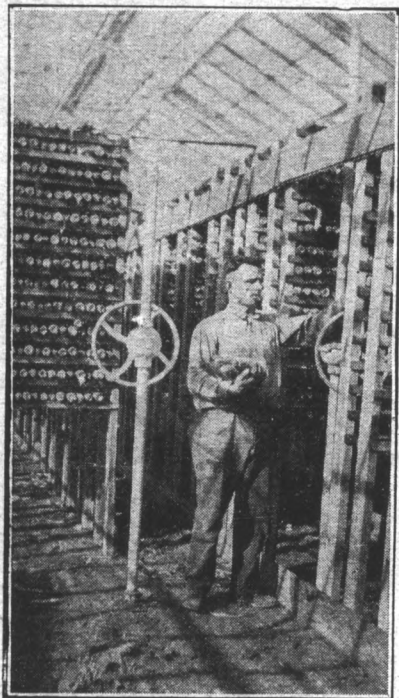
Warranty deed without reservations passed to the purchaser all rights of grantor making the deed in any crops growing on the land. Reservation of growing crops could not be shown by oral evidence. Rights of third parties would not be affected.—Rood.

GROWS STRAWFLOWERS IN MICHIGAN.

(Continued from page 603).

sale florists in Detroit and other large cities have pronounced his flowers larger and better colored than the California supplies, from which nearly all the strawflowers have been coming in a commercial way. The quality and color of his flowers, and some effective advertising soon attracted the business of mid-west florists and gradually the demand has spread all over the country. The last day I was over to Mason, Art had just received a \$400 order, and they range from \$5.00 on up. He has sold strawflowers this year to forty-six of the forty-eight states. He grew about two-thirds of a million of them on his fifteen acres, and they bring a cent apiece. It keeps five or six girls busy throughout a rather prolonged picking season, and the drying, sorting, packing and shipping cost considerable, but apparently there is also considerable left over, as one might gather from noting the additions being made to the Jewett farm and greenhouse facilities.

The strawflower business, large as it is, hasn't taken all of Jewett's time and interest. Art annually feeds a car or two of sheep on alfalfa and corn, keeps up his interest in the big



Cures Corn Under Glass.

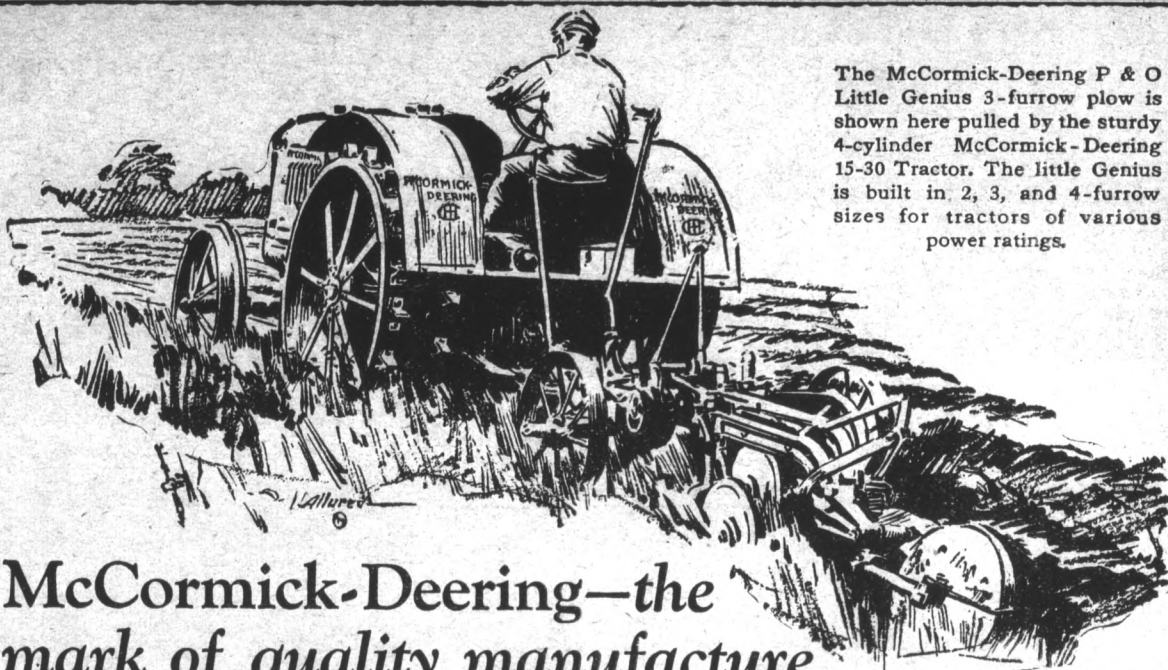
crop shows and this year expects to have several hundred bushels of high-class seed corn available.

A greenhouse which he has just completed is turning out to be an excellent seed corn house for this season, with plenty of ventilation and plenty of heat. "Of course," as Jewett says, "You can't afford to build greenhouses to dry seed corn in them, but this one would have been empty 'til February, so I turned it to good purpose 'til then. Next year, I can fix up a permanent seed corn house."

Jewett happened to have widely separated corn fields this year, so he grew three varieties, Duncan, Duncan's Frost Resistant Selection, which is proving to be a week or so earlier in maturity, and five acres of an eight-row yellow corn which is just about the nicest looking corn in the way of a flint variety you will find in the state. It apparently is a good yielder, too, and, with the corn borer emphasizing the need for late planting of early corn, it may easily bring Flint corn back into prominence again.

The Oakland county poultry men have entered pens in the 1927 egg laying contest at Michigan State College.

The Argentine ambassador and representatives of the seed trade appeared in opposition to the staining of South American seed. Indications from the evidence presented, are that the department will require that seed from South America be stained red.



The McCormick-Deering P & O Little Genius 3-furrow plow is shown here pulled by the sturdy 4-cylinder McCormick-Deering 15-30 Tractor. The little Genius is built in 2, 3, and 4-furrow sizes for tractors of various power ratings.

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It was a strange and none too cheerful sight that greeted those pioneers that stormy spring morning as the Kathleen Briggs tied up at the St. James dock and their long and tedious lake journey came to an end.

For, though this island empire of the Mormons was being made to blossom like a rose in the desert, still it lay at the edge of the wilderness. This was the border. Border of the north, little less wild and savage than its contemporary, border of the west, in that year of 1856. It was at a time when men were crossing the borderlands, crowding back the frontiers, building an empire, making America.

The California gold rush of '49 was history now. The Mormon colony in Utah was established and thriving these eight years gone by. Already in the southland were heard rumblings of the coming conflict that was to shake the newly laid empire to its very foundation stones.

Yet here, on the edge of the northern forest, the wilderness yet kept tenacious hold, was loath to relinquish its domain.

A string of houses, some log, some frame, rimming the curving beach, made up the village of promise. Back from the shore on a slight elevation stood the Mormon tabernacle, largest and most imposing structure on the island. Behind it, half hidden in the timber, the corrals for the cattle.

At the northern end of these corrals there stood, and still stands, a gnarled and ancient beech tree, past which the more timid of the colony dreaded even to walk by night. It was the public whipping post of the King, Priest and Prophet of eastern Mormonism, James Jesse Strang, in whose active brain had been conceived and executed the plan for this religious empire, and who ruled his creation undisputed now, with a tyrant's rod of iron.

South of the tabernacle, and nearer the beach, was the palace of the King, a two-story house of no poor construction. It was built of lumber sawed in the Mormon mills, its walls finished with plaster, for which the lime was quarried on the island and burned in the Mormon kilns.

Builders, those Mormons, of houses that stood for permanence, for homes. Undisturbed and under the guidance of a ruler less despotic, theirs was a dream of empire that would have lived, flowered and borne fruit. They had come singing into this wilderness, bringing church and school along, inspired by religious faith, the greatest colonized of all the history of man's wanderings, and theirs was the brand of hardihood that keeps its grip in the face of adversity, undaunted and smiling.

As the barren deserts of Utah have turned green and fruitful under Mormon toil and Mormon genius, so would the wilderness islands of the Beaver chain in upper Lake Michigan have turned to smiling farmlands and neat villages by now, had St. James been possessed of a leader less harsh, more sincere, could she have weeded out the imposters, the criminals from her ranks.

A few Indian canoes were drawn up on the beach that April morning. A small fleet of Mackinaw boats lay alongside the docks. The fleet was not large. These Mormons were farmers and lumbermen. They had scant need of boats.

Of the crowd on the dock when the schooner had tied up, more than half were women. Of these all were attired in calico bloomers, blousing at the knees, and all wore their hair in long braids down their shoulders. Such were the orders of the king. Divine revelation had prompted him, he said. There were those in the colony who stared slyly at the shapely legs below the short bloomers, and commented secretly that the king was a great lover of beauty. Especially feminine beauty, they said, and let it go at that.

The ropes of the Briggs were made

fast, the gang plank lowered. Then here came a new arrival on the dock, a man who elbowed his way roughly and arrogantly through the crowd to the schooner's side. Brand Carter this, favorite of the kin's corp of officers, masking under the title of a duly elected sheriff, a henchman always ready to do the royal bidding.

A short burly man, swarthy and full bearded, who swaggered with the consciousness of his power, even when he hurried.

He caught sight of the lean, freckled

ed. "I kick any dog that gets in my way. And I'm going to club her brains out, Barbara Loar, and you might as well get out of the way and turn your head if you don't want to watch."

"Try kicking me, if I'm in your way," Barbara lunged at him.

White with fury the sheriff wheeled on Sam Loar. "Keep her out of this Sam," he roared. "It's no place for her. Make her mind her own business."

It was over in an instant. Samantha Loar's shriek of hysteric fear, Bar-

The Kingdom of St James

By Ben East

Author of "Michigan Mystery"

The Story Thus Far

THE spring of 1856, saw the two-masted schooner, Kathleen Briggs, nearing the harbor of St. James on Beaver Island. Her cargo of twelve pilgrims were soon to become a part of the Mormon colony organized by James Strang, that was already two thousand strong.

Soon after the schooner had cleared the shelter of the Straits, a small Mackinaw boat manned by two fishermen, crossed her course by half the craft's length ahead of them. Barbara Loar, the only one of the pilgrims who had not yet accepted the Mormon faith, looked in the eyes of the young helmsman of the smaller boat, and it was as if "their hands had brushed together, all hidden and unobserved."

At the dock, Aleck McCray, an old Scotchman, with his squaw, Bobbie Burns, and Orphan Danny, were among those awaiting the wharfing of the schooner.

nan on the ship's deck and hailed him oistrously.

"Ahoy there, Sam Loar! And Samantha and Barbara, too. Come ashore the lot of you. Come ashore!"

In the confusion of unloading passengers and possessions, Aleck McCray saw Danny Dawson slip away from him, edging unnoticed through the crowd, with Black Bonnie trailing at his heels.

Then from the little knot about the gang plank there came a sudden shout, a surprised snarl, half of pain, half of rage, and then a man's shrill yell, followed by an excited babel of voices.

For the first time since the schooner had come in sight of the lighthouse that morning, Aleck replaced the battered hat on his bald head. He stalked swiftly down the dock and crowded through the little tight ring of spectators that had formed.

There on the dock Danny Dawson was sprawled in a shapeless heap, his body thrown over the body of Black Bonnie where she crouched snarling on the planks, his arms about the dog's neck. He looked up at Aleck as the old man loomed over him and his weak eyes pleaded more eloquently than ever.

"Don't let him, Aleck," he begged. "Don't let him do it!"

Advancing on the pair of them was Brand Carter, threatening with a short heavy club.

"I'll brain her I tell you," he shouted at the frightened boy. "And if you don't get out of the way I'll brain you too, you fool!"

The girl with the red curls stepped out of the circle of onlookers.

"You'll do nothing of the kind, Brand Carter," she blazed at him. Her dark eyes were black with fury. "You'll brain nobody!"

"But she bit me, I tell you," the sheriff cried.

"He kicked her," Danny told the girl, his thin, frightened voice in strange contrast to the angry tones of the others. "I seen him do it."

"Sure I kicked her," Carter bluster-

him with a toothless grin that went, as it was intended, all unseen.

Danny Dawson caught his hand and pointed toward the girl, following her parents and the sheriff up the street toward the village. "Do you see, Aleck?" he demanded shrilly, and for once his voice was almost eager, "She did come! I knew my folks was on that boat!"

And he would have trailed away after the girl had not his old friend detained him.

Then the sun broke suddenly through the snow clouds, beaming on the blue harbor and the crude village of St. James, for in that instant Barbara Loar had flashed over her shoulder a radiant smile at man and boy and squaw and dog, alone now on the nearly deserted dock.

In the moment of her landing, Barbara had won for herself two slaves. With that smile she bound them to her in a glad and unbreakable bondage of worship.

CHAPTER III. The Lamanite.

SOME two hours later, the storm having cleared, Samantha Loar came wandering down to the waterfront to look over her new surroundings and to make friends, or at least acquaintances.

She found Aleck still sitting on the end of the dock, his feet dangling over the water, his shoulders hunched, utterly indigent to the chill wind that continued to blow off the lake. He was sunk for a time in that melancholia which sometimes descended upon the old men of the frontier. The coming of the pilgrims had done it. People from the outside world, the strata of life he had willingly quitted years ago. Men with families, women, children. That was it! They had come to this wilderness to build houses for themselves, to clear farms, to rear families, to stay. And their coming had depressed this strange old wanderer who would never have a home of his own, who indeed, did not even want one. He sat now, moody and silent, his frontier rifle across his knees. From time to time he drank from a flat dark brown bottle that he drew from the pocket of his buckskin shirt.

He was not drunk. True, he had consumed a quart of the fiery frontier liquor since daybreak, and was perhaps as near drunk as he would ever get to be, which was not near at all. A man may become inured to almost anything, if he keep up a contact sufficiently intimate over a long period of years, and the old man had come to feel for the strong liquor of his day a certain friendly contempt.

"It's nae like the Scotch whuskey," he would say. "An Indian noo can get drunk on it, but a white mon canna."

Still a dozen feet behind him Bobbie Burns squatted on her heels, resting against a post, bearing stoically the cold wind, enduring silently the wait until her white lord should choose to leave his own people. She was relying steadily on the clay pipe to ease her discomfort, and apparently was meeting with much consolation therefrom.

Samantha studied the tableau silently for a scant minute. That was a long time, and about the limit of endurance for Samantha's silence. Then she addressed the old man.

"Won't you take your death of cold, sitting out here in this storm and cold air?"

Aleck studied her a minute soberly. "Nae ma'am," he stated gravely, and the conversation lapsed.

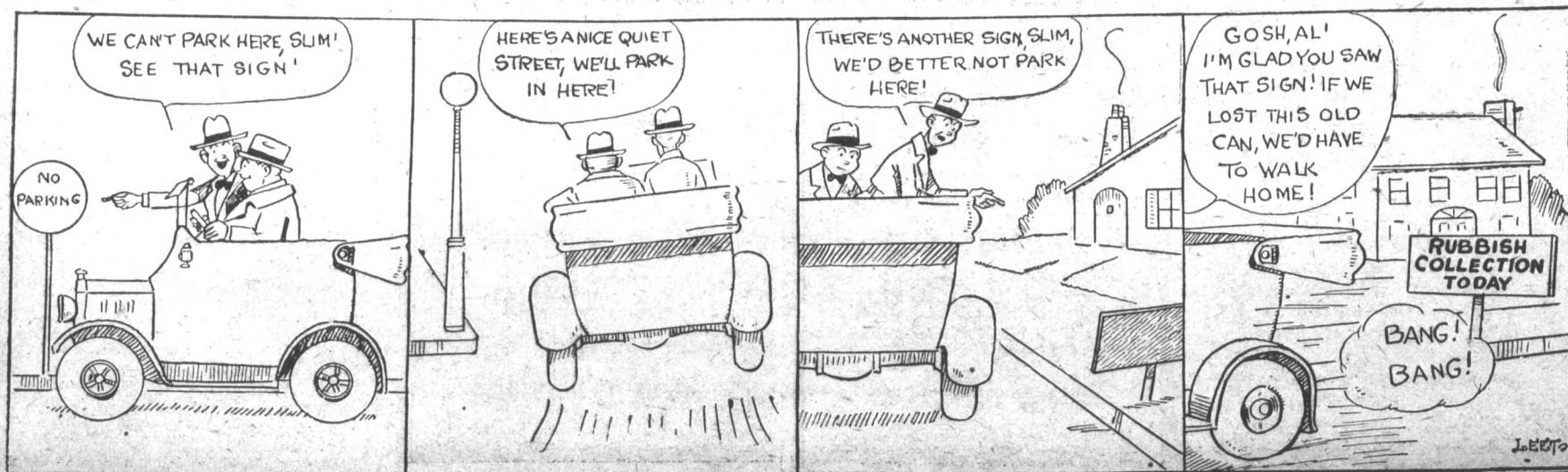
After a brief interval Samantha tried a new tack.

"Who's he?" she inquired, nodding in the direction of the immobile Indian behind Aleck.

"He's Robert Burns, ma'am," he said. Samantha stared at him a minute in

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That Rubbish Collectors Are Not Very Particular

Frank R. Leet



outraged and righteous indignation. "Why, you old liar," she blazed. No response. After a minute, intuition smote her. "I believe you're drunk." She sniffed suspiciously. "I know you are!"

Still no answer. Then finally Aleck rolled his blue eyes mildly up at her. "He's my wife," he stated calmly. Samantha stared, not crediting her ears.

"Who is?" she demanded.

"Bobbie Burns."

"Why, you old pagan," Samantha stormed. "You're so drunk you don't know what you're telling me. You couldn't be married to that old Indian man, and you know it!"

Aleck nodded moodily. "Ay, ma'am," he agreed soberly. "Ye ken, though, Bobbie's a woman."

This staggered Samantha to complete silence, while she studied the subject under discussion. Bobbie Burns drew indifferently at her pipe, paying no heed whatsoever to the white squaw. Samantha was constrained finally to admit the possibility of an error.

"You old savage," she addressed Aleck again. "A squaw for a wife! You should be ashamed of yourself. And getting drunk, too. Why, the Lord will never forgive you!" A sudden curiosity possessed her. "You're not a Mormon, are you?"

Aleck made no answer. He had fallen silent again, was staring gloomily off across the harbor of St. James.

"I know you're not," Samantha went on, undiscouraged. "The king would never stand for you drinking that way. They tell me he doesn't even allow tea or coffee on the island. Does he?"

Aleck shook his head.

"Nayther tea nor coffee, ma'am."

"I knew it," Samantha said delightedly. "Nor tobacco?"

"Ay, he does, tobacco," the old man said gravely. "But the Mormons dinna use it. They save it an' put it in Indians' whuskey, and it makes the Indians crazy. Raises h—l, ma'am!"

Samantha drew herself up and sniffed. "Why, you're not even a fit person to talk to," she stormed, and waited for Aleck to take up the argument in his own defense.

"Ma'am," he said irrelevantly, after a thoughtful silence, "It gets sair lonesome here. I ken ye'll discover it for yourself. It's nae sae bad in summer, but the winter's is awfu. Maistly there's only twa things a mon can do. He can fish an' get drunk. The king will nae let the Mormons do mair than just the fishin'. In winter the fishin' is nae gude at all, an' it gets sair lonely. Lonely as h—l."

Samantha recoiled again in stiff disapproval.

"Noo, as for an Indian wife, they're nae sae bad if ye ken hoo to handle 'em," Aleck went on. "They're a mite easier to get than a white ain, unless ye're a king an' can hae your choice."

Samantha stared at him indignantly and started to speak, but the old man had grown garrulous at last from the liquor and from lack of company during the preceding weeks, and he continued, paying no heed to her interruptions.

"Noo, there's Bobbie yon. She's a gude wife. Gude as the maist. I have to beat h—l out of her aince in a time, when she's sae drunk she canna build my fire or cook my porridge, but maistly she does right weel. An' as for her color, she canna help that."

He leaned over, resting on an elbow, becoming confidential.

"I dinna ken hoo deep ye've gang into this religion ye've embraced, ma'am," he went on, "but ye see Bobbie there is only a Lamanite. She is that. Ye ken, ma'am, she was a Jew once. That is to say, her grandpap was. Then they did somethin' the Lord dinna like, an' He turned them into Indians. Is it nae wonderful the miracles the Lord can perform, ma'am?"

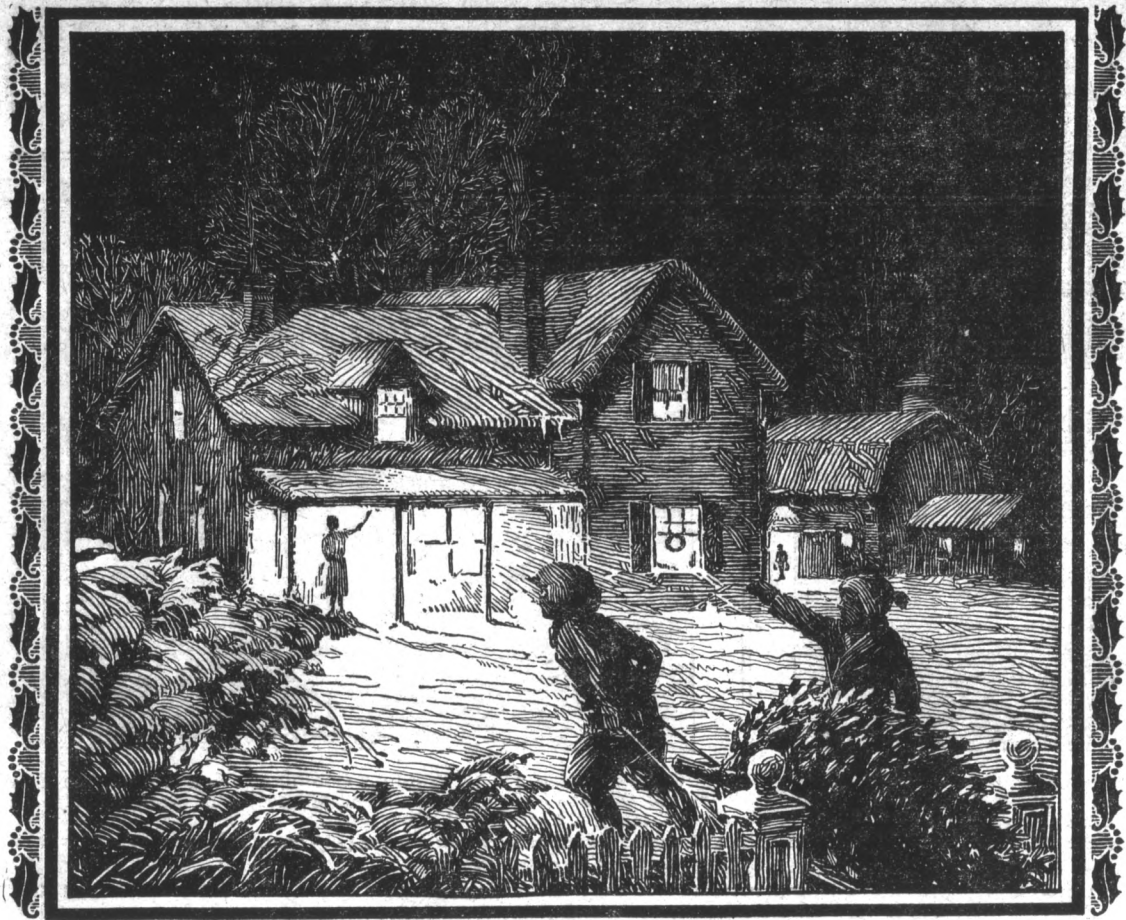
Samantha was all attention now. This was new to her. Elder Page had not had a great deal of time for expounding his creed, beyond the bare necessities of faith and baptism. He had not considered the complete history of Joseph Smith's teachings necessary to the conversion of the penitents.

So Aleck, sensing that he had an appreciative audience, and for once enjoying his own garrulity, went on.

"Aweel ma'am, it's this way. A lang time gang by some Jews got lost frae hame. They had a chance to come to this country, only this country hadna been discovered yet. But anyway, on they came an' discovered the place for themselves. Aweel, they hadna mair than landed here, and the Lord put a curse on half of them."

The old man halted and pulled forth the brown bottle. Out of curiosity Samantha smothered her desire to upbraid him, and stood waiting for him to resume the tale. But Aleck seemed to have forgotten all about it in his new interest. He drank deeply, put

(Continued on page 623).



This Christmas more than 250,000 farm homes will enjoy the blessings of Delco-Light

WHEN the last task has been completed on Christmas Eve—when the electric lights are snapped off at the barn and in the kitchen—more than a quarter million families will gather around firesides that are made bright and cheerful by Delco-Light.

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Dangerous sickness often starts with a cold. Ward off your colds with Musterole before pneumonia starts.

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Rub the ointment gently over congested spot. It penetrates the skin and goes right to the seat of the trouble.

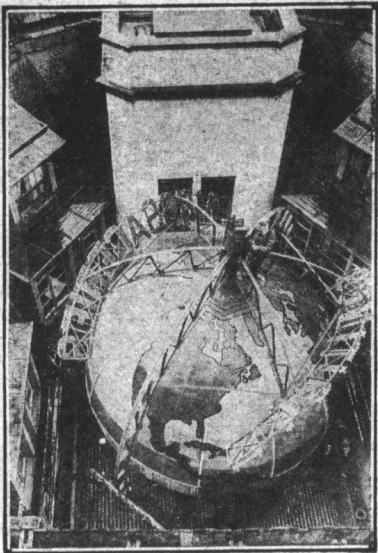
Rheumatism, tonsillitis, lumbago, coughs and colds are all symptoms that call for Musterole.

To Mothers: Musterole is also made in milder form for babies and small children. Ask for Children's Musterole. The Musterole Co., Cleveland, Ohio



BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



An "illuminated world" hoisted into the air is Paris' unique advertising attraction.



On Armistice Day President Coolidge officiated at the dedication of the \$2,000,000 Liberty War Memorial in Kansas City, Missouri, before a crowd of 175,000.



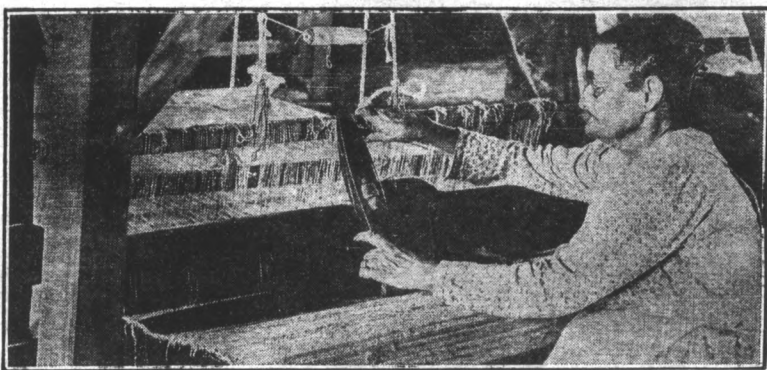
Frank M. Heath and his horse traveled 5,892 miles through 32 states in twenty months.



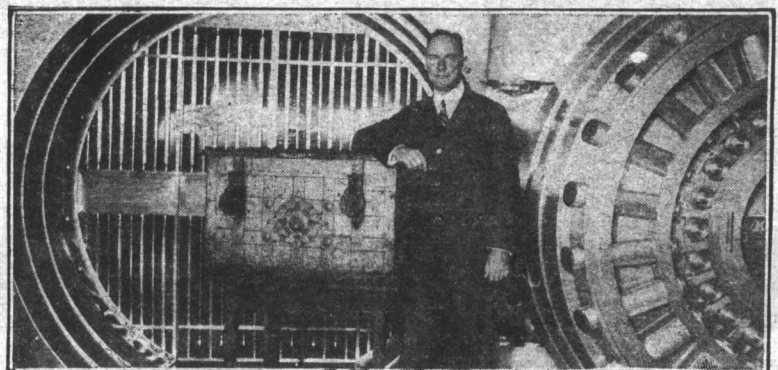
These lucky nimrods, W. Bird and J. King, bagged 201 ducks on a two-day hunt in Manitoba, Canada. This is a remarkable day's spoils, even in this splendid shooting section.



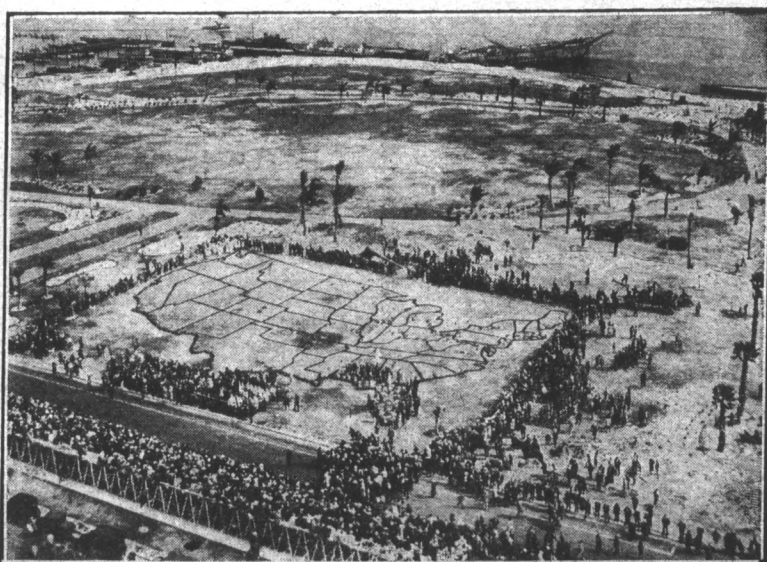
Henry Roninger developed a small fortune in pork. His prize-winning Duroc-Jersey sold for \$425.50, or at \$1.25 a pound, the highest price on record.



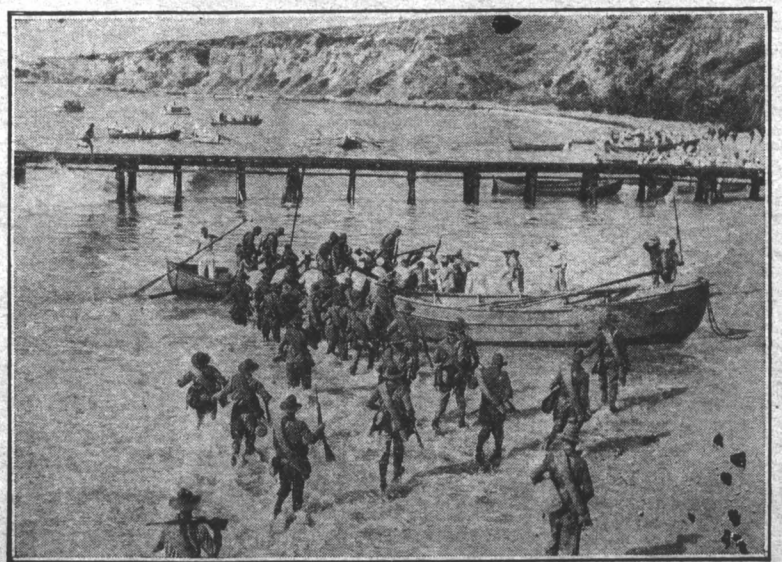
Mrs. Burke Voochie is making this large rag rug as a Christmas present to President Coolidge. The loom is one of the old style which could be found in many farm homes a half century ago.



There is a vast difference between the strong boxes of 1812 and 1926. The vault door to this modern strong box weighs forty-five tons and is eight feet high.



Fifty-two cities in the United States have sent trees to decorate landscaped map of United States which was recently dedicated at Miami, Florida.



The historically famous landing of Theodore Roosevelt's "Rough Riders" was re-enacted in Los Angeles, California, recently by several hundred of the veterans.

The Child As Teacher

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THESE are three pictures of truth and beauty in the Bible, which refer to the child as the indicator of what is right. In Isaiah the prophet looks forward to the hour when everything will be different. Peace will reign, good will among men will not be talked about, but will actually exist. Even wild animals will be friendly with each other, and fear will vanish. "The wolf shall dwell with the lamb, and the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fatling together, and a little child shall lead them." Next, long, long after, Zechariah looks forward to the hour when "Jerusalem shall be called a city of truth," and, the result? "The streets of the



city shall be full of boys and girls playing in the streets thereof." Can you beat that? How many cities can say now that their streets are fit as playgrounds for boys and

girls? We think we are doing our duty when we keep the children off the streets. And then, that afternoon when mothers were bringing their babies to the great Master for Him to bless them. And He did bless them. He took them, one by one, in His arms. And then He said, "whoso shall not receive the kingdom of God as a little child, he shall not enter therein." Of no other religion is it true that its symbol, its coat of arms, so to speak, is a child. The best Christians are child-like Christians.

Well, this all has to do with the boy Samuel. There are types of religion, with respect to getting it. First, the type that is suddenly changed from the old to the new. Saul is such, and St. Augustine and John Bunyan. Sudden conversion. Then, there is the type that grows gradually and naturally from childhood. No sudden conversion, because there has never been any bad breaking away from God and right. Samuel represents this type in the Old Testament, and Timothy in the New. Neither ever broke away from the voice of conscience, nor "went wild," nor sowed wild oats. They grew steadily, in the love and fear of God.

Samuel was of this sort very naturally. He was the child of prayer. His mother had asked for him. His name means, "Asked of God." Mother had much to do with it all. "We are not surprised to learn that Byron's mother was proud, ill-tempered and violent; or that Nero's was a murderess. On the other hand, we need not be astonished that Sir Walter Scott's was a lover of poetry; or those of Wesley, Augustine, Chrysostom, Basil and others, remarkable for their intelligence and goodness. Like mother, like child. This is what led Lord Shaftesbury to exclaim, 'Give me a generation of Christian mothers, and I will undertake to change the face of society in twelve months'."

Samuel lived at a very critical time. The people had lived under a theocracy—that is, a state of society without a king, and where good leaders had led them, the only monarch being Jehovah. But now they are restive under that method of government and they are planning for a king. But no one knows how it is to be done, or who is to be the king. And the message comes to a child! He seems to be the only person in all the nation fit to receive a message of such immense importance. The truth that was to affect a nation came to a boy, of twelve or so.

A mother had a little boy whom she had taught to be truthful. One day she was lying on the sofa with eyes closed, although not asleep. The boy

came tiptoeing in, took two oranges out of the dish on the center-table and slipped out. The mother saw, but said nothing. She did not suppose he would take things without asking, but he did that time. In a few minutes he came tiptoeing back, oranges in hand. He placed them in the dish, and as he did so she heard him mutter, "That's one time you get fooled, old devil." How many big, broad shouldered men that day, from one end of the country to the other, had as complete a victory over temptation as that little chap? That is worth ten sermons and fifty editorials. "A little child shall lead them." "Except ye become as little children." This prayer is as good for adults as for little folks:

"Gentle Jesus, meek and mild,
Look upon a little child.
Pity my simplicity,
Suffer me to come to Thee."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 12.

SUBJECT:—The Boy Samuel. First Samuel, 3:1 to 10, and 15 to 19.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Speak, Jehovah, for thy servant heareth. First Samuel 3-9.

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the Big 'C'
on the Sole



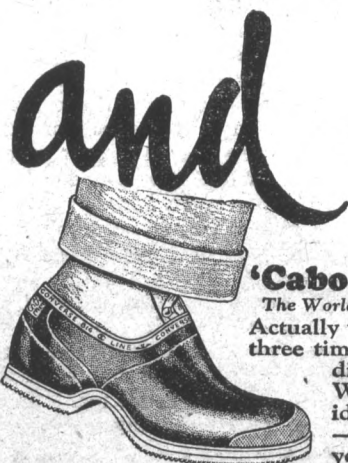
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Warmly fleecelined; comfortable; easily cleaned and retains no odors. No amount of money can buy more genuine satisfaction than you will get out of 'Nebraska'. You will come to know them as old friends — because they wear so well. Except for the extra protection of its five buckle height, the 'Chief' is like the 'Nebraska'.

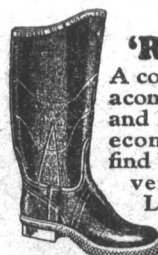
There are other Converse-made types and styles of rubber footwear in the Big 'C' Line for every purpose — and for each member of the family. For faithful service in footwear it will pay you to look up the Converse dealer nearest you.

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The World's Best Work Rubber. Actually wears from two to three times longer than ordinary rubbers. The White Top Band identifies 'Caboose' — look for it when you buy rubbers.



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A comfortable boot is a constant satisfaction, and long wear means economy. You will find both in the Converse 'Ruff-Shod'. Look for the White Top Band and 'Big C' on sole.

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An old-time favorite. Heavy cloth uppers, thick fleece lining and tough white tire soles. Easy to wear — hard to wear out. Look for the 'Big C' on the sole.





WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Employ Chemical Hired Girls

They Save Time In Your Kitchen And Are Cheap

DISHWASHING is always with us but my chemical hired girls, that I have employed ever since last winter, have made this thrice-a-day job much easier than the "rub and scrub" method that I previously employed. They are the best investment for saving time and labor that I have ever made for my kitchen. The hours, I previously spent in rubbing and scrubbing, are now used for more restful occupation.

The inside of aluminum saucepans and kettles, I clean easily by cooking an acid solution in them, such as vinegar and water. The bottom and the sides of them can be more easily cleaned by steel wool and soap.

Lime Easily Removed.

The lime, which forms in a pitcher or glass after water has been standing in it, may be removed without friction by the aid of lemon juice. Fill the pitcher or glass with enough water and lemon juice to come above the lime stain, and allow to stand for a day. The lime will disappear when the dish is washed. Dried lemons, or even the peel that cannot be used for anything else will serve this purpose well. Vinegar or muriatic acid are also effective.

Temperature Makes a Difference.

The temperature of water makes a difference in the ease of washing baking dishes. Dishes which have contained eggs are more easily cleaned if soaked in cold water first. Hot water is more effective in cleaning saucepans which have been used for sugar syrup. Salsoda water may be used to remove the browned portion so often found in baking pans.

When milk sours in a bottle, it may be easily cleaned by filling the bottle half full of hot water and adding one-half teaspoon of salsoda. Shake well and rinse in cold water.

Have Chemical Hired Girl Handy.

A cabinet, containing the various supplies needed for dishwashing, is placed above my sink. It has a glass door which serves as a mirror over the sink. Its complete stock cost less than a dollar, and consists of a bottle brush, a dish mop, a shaker to hold odd bits of soap, a package of steel wool, a rubber plate scraper, a woven wire dish cloth, soap, scouring powder, a box of borax, a large cork for applying scouring powder, and a bottle of muriatic acid labeled poison.

What Chemical Hired Girls Will Do.

A teaspoon of borax or ammonia ad-

ded to warm water will clean greasy kitchen woodwork quickly.

Boil a tablespoon of baking-soda in a pan that has been burned, for about ten minutes and you will find that it can be easily cleaned.

To remove fresh shellac from a brush, rub a small quantity of borax well into the bristles. Then wash in soap and water. The same treatment will remove shellac from the hands.

To clean rusty knives, drop them into thick sour milk and let remain overnight. In the morning they can be cleaned very easily.

A teaspoon of snowflakes may make a better suds more economically than the bar of soap that you have been using.

When a water-pitcher has become brown inside from hard water, let milk stay in the pitcher until sour. Then your pitcher will be as clear and bright as when new.—Mrs. M. C.

FRESHENING ENGLISH WALNUTS.

TO freshen English walnuts that have become slightly rancid, wrap them in a clean cloth and dip in boiling water for a moment. Immerse in cold water and spread out to dry. No rancid taste will be noticed. To crisp, place in a warm oven until dry.—Mrs. S.

CHAMPION'S WARDROBE COST \$102.27 A YEAR.

MABEL BUSHNELL, sixteen-year-old Green county farm girl was selected from nearly 8,000 girls as Wisconsin's champion home economics club girl to represent the state in the International Club Congress at Chicago.

Among Mabel's feats was the preparation of fifty meals for her family, and 140 school lunches. In addition she did much of the family's baking and prepared many dishes that added to the variety of the menu. In her canning project, Mabel put up a total

of 1,200 pints of fruit, vegetables and meats for family use.

By doing most of her sewing and dressmaking, she clothed herself in style for only \$102.27 during the entire year. Enrolled also in the poultry, garden and thrift clubs, Mabel remarked, "It seemed that every little thing which I did about the home counted for club work."

MAKING THE GERANIUMS BLOOM.

ONE of the questions that I have been asked more than others, is how to make geraniums bloom in winter. There is no set rule, for weather



Joe Mitchell is Anxious that His Pet Lamb Grow as Big as Daddy's.

and window conditions have an influence that makes our best rules fail us. Geraniums like a sunny window. They are not naturally winter bloomers, but can be made to bloom well under favorable conditions and some under most conditions, if potted right.

Keep transplanting geraniums into larger pots and feed well while small,

but when you are ready to have them bloom keep them in the pot until it is full of roots. Do not water too much. Geraniums need but little water. After buds show, they may be fed some, and this kept up when blooming well, but do not repot. If you are taking up plants or buying small plants, pot them in pots as small as you can crowd the roots into if you want them to fill the pots quickly and begin to bloom. Give them rich soil and plenty of room, and you will have rich foliage and few flowers.—A. H.

IF YOU SEW.

TO keep the shoulder straps on my undies from slipping out of place, I sew the end of a piece of baby ribbon, one and one-half inches long, to the shoulder seam of my dresses. A snap at the end of the ribbon has its mate sewed to the same shoulder seam of my dress at just the right point so that it sets smoothly.—Miss C. J.

When making petticoats for my growing girls, I do not sew up the shoulder seams. I face the shaped shoulder straps back about two inches and join them with three sets of snaps. In this way the shirts can be easily adjusted to suit the length of their dresses.—Mrs. F. R.

One of the most convenient little gifts that I received last Christmas was a small pin cushion about two inches in diameter. To it was fastened a narrow elastic band to be slipped on over the wrist. I wear this when I am sewing and pins are always handy.—Mrs. V. U.

When hemstitching, wrap a piece of colored paper around your index finger. The fine threads will be much easier to see.—Miss F. P.

CHERRY PIES MAKE DOLLARS.

FIFTEEN hundred cherry pies were sold in five weeks last summer at "Cherry Hut," a small roadside market operated by Mrs. James L. Kraker, wife of a local fruit grower.

Mrs. Kraker purchased a ton of cherries from her husband's fruit farm and baked the pies in the hut by the roadside, where the escaping aroma from the ovens caused tourists to make purchases. The pies were sold at twenty cents each.

The demand for the pies was so great at times that Mrs. Kraker was unable to bake them fast enough. On rush days she employed two assistants, one to wait on the public and the other to pit cherries.

A SUBSTITUTE FOR CITRON.

IN making fruit cakes, mincemeats and so on, crystallized watermelon rind is a perfect substitute for that expensive article called citron. The preparation of the rind is simple. Peel the green portion from it, place in a vessel and cover well with sugar. Let it stand over night, or for several hours, until the juice has formed, then place over a slow fire and simmer until nearly dry. Place on platters and allow to stand in the hot sun for several hours. Seal in jars.

A thrifty housewife made up a quantity of this crystallized rind last summer and during the winter she sold it to her friends at about one-third the price of citron, at the same time netting herself a nice profit.—Mrs. A. S.

Good Things for December

Tomato Mincemeat Fruit Cake.

1 cup brown sugar	1/2 cup chopped nuts
2 eggs, beaten	3 cups flour
1/2 cup butter	2 heaping teaspoons baking powder
1/2 cup molasses	1 tsp. cinnamon
1 cup sweet milk	1/2 tsp. cloves
2 cups green tomato mincemeat	1 tsp. salt

Cream butter, add sugar and eggs. Add molasses and sweet milk, stir thoroughly and add mincemeat and nuts. Sift dry ingredients and add half of the dry mixture to the liquid. Flavor with one teaspoon of lemon, half teaspoon vanilla, and juice of one orange. Add remaining flour and bake in a loaf for one hour in a moderate oven.

Cranberry Conserve.

1 qt. cranberries	2 tart apples
1/2 lb. currants	1 can pineapple
1/2 lb. seeded raisins	1/2 lb. nuts
6 oranges	

Dice oranges, apples, and pineapples and chop the nuts. Weigh the mixture and add equal weight of sugar, together with one cup of boiling water. Cook slowly until thick and pour into sterilized jars and seal while hot.

Hassenepper.

Clean the rabbits thoroughly and cut up into a brine with one cup of vinegar added. Allow to remain three or four days. Then put in a stew pan

with pepper, salt, and a little nutmeg and cook twenty minutes, then add a half pint of stock with an equal amount of cider. Tie a bouquet of several sprigs of parsley, some thyme, a clove, and a few pepper-corns. Boil forty-five minutes, add half dozen of small onions that have been browned in butter, and simmer ten minutes longer.

Carrot Hoof.

Cut carrots as for shoe-string potatoes and boil with finely cut onion, celery and salt until tender. Drain and mix with one cup of bread crumbs, two eggs and a tablespoon of butter. Mold the mixture into a loaf, cover with dabs of butter or a slice of bacon and bake one-half hour.

Maple Walnut Pudding.

1 1/2 cups light brown sugar	1/2 cup cornstarch
2 cups water	Salt

Cook these ingredients twenty minutes in a double boiler, then add three egg whites beaten stiff, one cup of chopped walnuts, and maple flavoring. Serve this with a sauce made by cooking the following ingredients until thick:

3 egg yolks	Juice of one lemon
1 cup brown sugar	Grated rind of half lemon
1/2 cup butter	

WHY I LEARNED TO MILK.
Didn't used to want to milk,
Never thot I would;
Argued 'twould not be my job—
Wouldn't if I could.
But, somehow, I changed my mind,
As we sometimes do;
Now, I milk most every night—
Kind o' like it, too!

For there came a time when I
Watched the good man take
Down the pails to go to milk,
And my heart did ache.
For, a guilty feeling came,
And it seemed to cry:
"You could milk, too, if you would—
Take the pails and try!"

So, one night I took a pail—
Started for the barn—
"Guess I'll go and learn to milk,
It will do no harm."
And that winter when the folks
Came down with the flu,
I was glad I'd learned to milk,
'Cause it helped us through!
—Pearl Weaver.



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

ROLL JELLY CAKE.

Several recipes for roll jelly cake were sent in answer to Mrs. H.'s request. All said they used granulated sugar, and the majority used pastry flour, to obtain the best results. Mrs. B. C. says she makes her cake after this formula:

3 eggs 1 cup pastry flour
1 cup granulated sugar 1 tsp. baking powder
4 tb. cold water Pinch of salt

Mrs. H. T. makes hers with only two eggs, using this recipe.

2 eggs beaten light 1 cup pastry flour
1 cup granulated sugar 2 level tsp. baking powder
1-3 cup milk
Grated rind of one lemon

Add hot milk last and bake in a slow oven.

DESTROYING CLOTHING PESTS.

Is there any way of destroying the little wireworms that are so destructive among woollens and flannels?—Mrs. M. B.

Moths lay eggs that turn into tiny worms. Perhaps these are what you mean by wireworms. Carbon disulphid, which is dangerous near fire, is a very good safeguard against them. It may be purchased at any drug store. It evaporates rapidly when exposed to the air, and forms a heavy gas through

the clothing. The carbon disulphid is poured over a sponge in a saucer placed in the top of the trunk or chest. The trunk or chest is then sealed airtight for twenty-four to forty-eight hours. Seal the openings with paper glue strips. This liquid is most inflammable, so careful attention should be given to fire.

WHAT ABOUT ENAMELED RANGES?

I am wondering if any of the Household Service readers have had any experience with the enameled kitchen ranges. Would like to know if the enamel cracks or peels off.—Mrs. F. T.

Can any one pass on their experience with enameled ranges to Mrs. F. T.?—Martha Cole.

CARROT JAM.

I would like to make some of our winter carrots into jam. Can you send me a recipe?—Mrs. A. J. T.

To make carrot jam, use three pounds of carrots cooked and chopped fine, pulp, juice and grated rind of six lemons, and four pounds of sugar. Cook slowly on back of stove for two hours, stirring often. Just before putting into the jars, add one pound of chopped nut meats. The nut meats may be omitted and raisins substituted if so desired.



The Story of Jesus

By Alice Jackson

PALESTINE, or the country in which Jesus lived, is only about the size of Vermont or New Jersey, but it is something like California in that it has the same varieties of climate and landscape. It has snow-capped mountains, fruitful valleys, high plains, deep rocky forests, all spread along the great sea coast. It has long months of rain, and long months of drought. There are many hot days when you want thin loose clothing, and cool nights when you want heavy blankets.

The northern part is pleasanter than the southern part, for it has green hills and valleys and streams that



Joseph's Shop Was Open Like a Shed.

come rushing down from the mountains. It was in this highland part, or Galilee, that Mary lived and it was where Jesus spent his boyhood. The little town of Nazareth is still there, much as it was nineteen hundred years ago.

It is a tiny place, only a cluster of white houses in a hollow of the hills. It can not even be seen from the plain below, but if you climb the hills above it on a clear day you can see the curving shore and sparkling waters of the Mediterranean Sea, and perhaps the white sails of fishing boats.

It is said that the word "Nazareth" means "flowery" because of the wild flowers that bloom around it. The colors of these wild flowers are brighter than ours, and in many places the grass is almost hidden with the brilliant blossoms. Flowers like the hollyhock, the cyclamen, the poppy, which

we cultivate carefully in gardens or pots, grow wild there. The houses are still the same kind as they were when Jesus was a boy—built on both sides of the narrow street, little square stone cottages, with tiny doors and windows, and broad flat roofs having an outside stair to go up by; for in the evenings during the hot season they all go up on the housetop to get the cool breeze.

Nazareth is not on a main traveled road and the villagers lived then as now, a very peaceful life. Some of the men are shepherds or goatherds, who lead out their sheep in the mornings to the hills. Some are farmers who raise small crops of wheat or barley. A curved iron blade dragged along the ground by a yoke of oxen still serves as a plow. Some have orange or olive groves, or grape vines on the sunny slopes.

In season they are busy making the wine or olive oil, or drying the grapes for raisins. Certain days are market days and the villagers start off early with baskets of grapes, olives, figs, grain, bags of wool, bottles of wine or oil, to trade or sell them in the larger towns nearby in order to get the few simple things they need.

But there was one man we know of who lived in this town who was neither a farmer nor a shepherd. His name was Joseph and he was a carpenter. Although he lived in Nazareth, his father and mother came from Bethlehem at the other end of the country. His shop was open like a shed, so he could be cool while working. A long wooden bench ran down the middle on which lay his chisel and hammer and other tools.

The lumber that he used was not brought ready for use into his shop. He went out into the forests, cut down the trees, split them into logs, then sawed them into boards. We imagine him tall and broad shouldered, his kindly face tanned with the sun. His clothing in cut and material would be much like Mary's, a long close-fitting tunic, with girdle at the waist, and the colored kerchief bound around the head and falling over the shoulders to protect the neck from the burning sun. For cooler weather he had a loose cloak of coarse cloth.

Next time we shall hear more about Joseph and Mary.



At Forty

"At forty" the housewife on farms in some sections of Europe wears a black bonnet to signify the end of her youth. She is old—at forty

Of all the uses of electricity upon the American farm, the most important are those which release the woman from physical drudgery.

A trip to town, an hour's rest in the afternoon—pays a woman dividends in good health "at forty." And what is youth but that?



The uses of electricity which are bringing relief to farm women are constantly growing in number. To the research and experiments which are speeding the progress of rural electrification the General Electric Company has given the full support of its great resources. Write to your local power company for the G-E Farm Book.

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OUR PAGE

Some Contest Comments

A Discussion of An M. C.'s Suggestions

AT the time of our contest I received some interesting suggestions, but chief among the contest papers received was that of Menno Martin, which expressed thoughts upon which I wish to comment.

Here is what Menno says:

Well, well, Uncle Frank is at a loss to know which of his contests are most dear to us, and asks us to explain. Seems like we ought to know, doesn't it? Well, I racked my brains for results and found them, to wit:

Our uncle seems to trust to our luck rather than our brains, to bring us

Money," and other similar subjects.

Really, it is much easier to win a prize in an essay contest, if one has any ability at all, than in the other kind. It is also better for the contestant to take part in the merit contests, for it is good practice to express one's self on paper. I wish that more would try these merit contests, as Menno calls them, because it is in the trying that one develops ability.

Menno says that the essay contests are the only type through which an M. C. can vent his opinions. The real medium through which one can give publicity to his opinions is through the Letter Box, although contests in which opinions are necessary are sometimes desirable, especially on subjects which are not usually discussed in the Letter Box.

I believe it would pay us to discuss further this subject of contests. I also think it right for M. C.'s and others to ask questions regarding anything they do not understand with reference to this department.—Uncle Frank.

were invited to a wedding supper and I wanted to look nice, so I put some powder on, too. My, but you should have seen them laugh at me. I rubbed it off then, and went without powder, but I had as good a time as all the rest did. Now I am not going to praise myself, but I'll say my complexion is rather nice without powder, so there! —Your niece, Emma Blahnik.

I'm glad your brothers laughed at you. Why spoil a good complexion with powder? And the fact that you had a good time without powder indicates that one can have a good time without it.

CHRISTMAS SCRAMBLE.

I BELIEVE that some of the Merry Circlers will want to send greetings to other M. C.'s. So this week we will have a scramble to help fulfill their wishes in this respect. It will probably be best to write your greetings as a letter. But if you wish to send a card greeting, send one that will fit in an ordinary envelope.

Please remember to put your name



OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Hello, everybody! I just had to write and say three cheers for George. For many boys would not have the courage to admit they have never taken a drink. For my part, I don't think it right for anybody to drink. This drinking of the younger folks will be the ruin of America—and no maybe about it. Of course, I can't say so much about smoking as long as my best friend smokes. A lot of girls I suppose wouldn't go with a boy if he smokes, but the way I feel about it is, if a girl powders and paints, is there much difference in a boy smoking? I say no, because it's equally silly. If a girl asks a boy to give up smoking, wouldn't he have as much right to ask her to give up powder and such? I don't want you to think that I am preaching, because I am not. I am just airing my views. It sure is lovely of John Roberts to help his folks the way he does. He's a boy after me own heart.—Adios, dear unk and cousins, Just Jo.

There is some difference between smoking and powdering. Smoking in-

hope you consider it has something in it. Please, Mr. Waste Basket, have your mouth full so Uncle Frank will answer my question. Uncle Frank, I am just like you, I haven't any name, only one a M. C. gave me, so I will use it.—Sincerely yours, "Carbolic Acid."

I am sorry that it took you as long as fifteen minutes to dip up that ancient history about me. Is your name descriptive of you? It sounds like a dose of poison.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I just finished washing those blamed dishes, and I thought I'd drop in on "Our Page" for a few seconds. I am going to ask you a few questions, Uncle Frank, and I trust that you'll answer them. Does one need to take part in a contest in order to become an M. C.? What is your last name, and have you any children? How old are they and what are their names? Are they Merry Circlers? Gosh, I guess it is about time to stop asking questions or you'll think I'm very inquisitive, what say? I insist that "Dot" should read "Brown Eyes" letter in an August issue, as I agree with her. I felt the same way when I saw sis doing the Charleston, but now I feel different.

Well, this letter must come to a conclusion or there won't be any room left for others. May I come again?—Just a friend, "Boots."

Yes, you have to correctly answer a contest to get an M. C. button. I have two boys, aged fifteen (twins) and bigger than their dad. Their last name is the same as mine. Arthur and Frank are their first names. They are not M. C.'s, as it would be unfair to have them work puzzles their dad gets up.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

Say, Uncle Frank, did you ever have all your brothers laugh at you? Well, I did. Of course, now I am over fifteen years I thought I was old enough to use powder on my face. We



Ray Warner Had Best Potatoes, Except Russet Rurals, at Gaylord Show.

and address on an envelope which has a stamp on it. Place this envelope and your greeting in another envelope addressed to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. If you are over twelve years of age, put the letter "A" in the lower left-hand corner of the outside envelope; if under twelve years of age use the letter "B." Your greeting will then be sent to someone near your own age. This scramble closes December 18.

Two Michigan girls were among the winners in the national contest between local leaders of boys' and girls' (Continued on page 621).

PARENTS.

WE will be more than pleased if you will take part in our annual Parents' Week. Give us your criticisms, and suggestions, or any message you want to give to young people in general. We would like to have these letters by December 27.—Uncle Frank.

injures the health, while powdering does not. Of course, some girls make themselves ridiculous with what they put on their faces, and some boys do the same with what they stick in their mouths.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have never before tried to become a member of your circle, but I thought I would wait no longer. We receive the Michigan Farmer. When the day arrives that it should come, my sister and I impatiently wait for the mail and then it's a scramble to see who gets it first.—Your want-to-be-nephew, Walter Plaga.

I am glad you have decided to take part in our activities. I bet your sister has been a member for some time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Do you like to hear history of our Merry Circle Page? I hope you do, for I am going to tell you some. The other day I was looking through an old music stand and I found a Michigan Farmer dated September 1, 1923, and in it I found a picture entitled, "A Rose Between Two Thorns," and you were one of the thorns. That is the first time I ever saw a picture of you. You are good-looking, and you are not bald. I had an idea you were.

This letter has got about fifteen minutes of time and thought in it, and I



national figure since he went to Cornell in 1888. Dr. Liberty H. Bailey is one of the most distinguished agricultural leaders America has produced. Probably no other American has written so many farm books or received higher agricultural honors.

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

"Difficulties Cannot Last"

Says L. H. Bailey, Agricultural Leader

IN times of difficulty and depression we are in special need of sturdy and forward-looking men and women. The boys and girls of today will be the leaders of tomorrow. To these boys and girls on the farms I send greetings. It is yours to overcome. The outlook is good, for present difficulties cannot last.

You need good preparation in education; learn to be persistent, to stick to it; try to find satisfaction beyond the money profit—in the love of plants and animals, appreciation of the landscape, the freedom and independence of country life, in the realization that you are greatly contributing to the world's needs by growing the foods and fibers and other supplies, and that you are keeping the earth fit and fertile for those who are to come after you.—L. H. BAILEY.

Born in Michigan nearly seventy years ago, and a



Dorothy Scott Won the Essay Contest at Top O' Michigan Potato Show.

prizes. A large percentage of our contests require only a fulfillment of certain conditions, after which the correct ones are all put into a sack and the ten lucky ones drawn out. Thus the winners were only drafted.

A few, however, were trials of merit, and really deserved the name, contest. This kind of contest, such as stories, poetry, essays, wit, etc., are the kind of which I approve, and the only kind I would waste a two-cent stamp on.

Essays cover a large scope and consequently deserve a larger space in Our Page than they have hitherto been getting. They are the only type of contest through which an M. C. can vent his opinions, which are numerous.

Those "Why I Like" contests are popular, why not have another, for instance, "Why I Like Fall?"

Here's hoping our future contests may call for merit, where the best papers win.

I am glad to say "Amen" to all Menno says, but the theory does not work out in practice. For instance, when we first started these contests, we gave the prizes to those who sent in the neatest correct papers, but soon found that some had a natural ability to write neatly, while others had none. So, those who could easily write neat, correct papers were getting all the prizes, while the others were getting discouraged. We, therefore, put the element of chance into those contests in which we usually received many correct answers. That at least gave those who tried, and did get correct answers, but naturally were not neat, a fair chance with those to whom neatness is easy.

I personally like the contests in which merit wins, but such as essay and story contests never get as large responses as the other kind. For instance, it seems as though some would prefer to spend several hours in hunting answers to the Read-and-Win contests, than to spend a half hour writing some little essay on "Why I Like the Farm," "How I Earned My First

Dairy Farming

KEEPING UP TESTING WORK.

KALAMAZOO county has for years supported one cow testing association. The work started by Mr. S. P. Section, one of the first Kalamazoo county testers, has gradually spread to all townships of the county. In 1924 two associations were formed and J. E. Fleming and Orrin E. Reeder took over the testing duties after they had completed the short course at Michigan State College. Both of these testers report progress and a successful testing year in their annual summaries.

A few of the herds under test averaged far below the association average in milk and butter-fat production. One herd with eight cows under test, averaged only 213 pounds of butter-fat.

GOING STRONG IN GRATIOT.

THE Gratiot County Cow Testing Association closed its second year of testing work in 1926. Improved production is noted by the tester in this year's results. The 245 cows under test averaged 325 pounds butter-fat and 7,682 pounds of milk. The high herd in butter-fat production was owned by Earl Bayes. This herd averaged 517 pounds of fat and 9,686 pounds of milk, with seven pure-bred and grade Jerseys under test. The Bayes herd has been in the testing work for two years.

Delbert Conley had the high herd in milk production, averaging 13,830 pounds of milk and 504 pounds of butter-fat. His seven pure-bred and grade Holstein cows showed remarkable production throughout the year. The high cow for the association belongs to the Conley herd.

There has been an increase in the acreage of both alfalfa and sweet clover seedings in this association. Pure-bred sires are in use extensively and much of the improvement made during the past association year is traceable to the better dairy herd management conditions used by the association members. This association has continued to test for another year.

HERD IMPROVES SIXTY-SEVEN PER CENT IN FOUR YEARS.

CLARENCE PRENTICE has concluded two years' testing work for the South Newaygo Cow Testing Association. Much has been accomplished toward better dairying in this part of Newaygo county through the testing work. For example, the efficiency of production per cow has been improved to the extent of thirty-six pounds each over the previous year's production. This improvement is the result of culling out the unprofitable cows and improving the feeding of the good cows. The net profit per cow has increased approximately \$16 each. The cost of feed was higher this year than the feed costs in the previous year.

Another item explained by the cow tester, who believes it to be due to improved feeding, is the average butter-fat test which increased 0.2 per cent over the previous year for all cows in the association.

Improvement in production occurring in many of these herds has also brought improved returns to the herd owner. One herd owner improved the average butter-fat production of nine cows from 260 pounds of fat in 1923, to 307 pounds in 1924; 362 pounds of fat in 1925, and this year brought the figure up to 435 pounds of butter-fat. This is a gain of sixty-seven per cent in four years.

The cow is no respecter of persons. She gives to all—high and low, rich and poor, bound and free—alike. Her portion is full of health and happiness.

The Official Record

	1925 Apr. 1—Oct. 1 without Corn Gluten Feed	1926 Apr. 1—Oct. 1 with Corn Gluten Feed	Increase
Milk	86,185 lbs.	91,387 lbs.	5,202 lbs.
Butter Fat	2,841.4 lbs.	3,254 lbs.	412.6 lbs.
Feed Cost	\$766.04	\$805.55	\$39.51
Profit	\$995.63	\$1,211.93	\$216.30

(Figures from Thiensville-Lakefield Cow Testing Ass'n.)



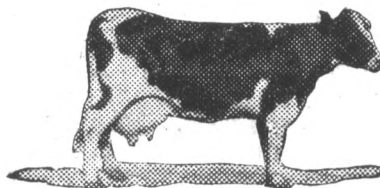
21.7% more profit at Nutricia Farms

If Gustav A. Klettsch, owner of Nutricia Farms, Thiensville, Wis., had been satisfied with an average production his herd of pure-bred Holsteins might never have proved the productive capacity they revealed in these figures of a six months' test that ended on October 1:

An increase of 371 pounds of milk and 29 pounds of butter fat for every cow in the herd over the same period last year! An increase in profit of 21.7%! High cow in the Thiensville-Lakefield Cow Testing Association for six months! High herd, among the twenty-six members, in September!

But Dr. Klettsch, a retired physician, had been doing some thinking about feeds. He believed Science could help him on his problem—if applied by the common sense method of "test under your own conditions." And his problem was the problem of dairy-men everywhere—how to produce milk at the lowest cost and maintain his herd in good condition.

Home grown feeds plus small amounts of mill feeds and concentrates weren't giving the results he believed possible. He had the record of fourteen mature cows from his herd of 85 head which ate that ration from April 1 to October 1, 1925.



And "C-15", of Nutricia, was high cow of the association, producing 10,264 pounds of milk and 366.8 pounds of butter fat in 170 days

Taking the same cows, April 1, last, he fed a new grain mixture during the same six months of 1926. Here is the ration:

Two hundred pounds of Corn Gluten Feed, 300 pounds of ground oats, 200 pounds of bran, 200 pounds of corn and cob meal and 100 pounds of oil meal. The cows received the same care, the same roughage, and were fed in the barn both years.

"Corn Gluten Feed deserves a large share of the credit for this success," says Dr. Klettsch. "Aside from the increased returns, which have paid the cost of the added feed several times over, I am confident Corn Gluten Feed has improved the quality of our milk. That is important, for we are producing a high grade raw milk, Nutricia Holstein Milk, that must sell at a premium in a very competitive market."

Are you giving your herd the chance to produce at its full capacity? In the great dairy sections of the United States, where results are a feed's real test, Corn Gluten Feed has become established as the high protein feed on thousands of farms. All 26 members of Thiensville-Lakefield association now use Corn Gluten Feed. Test it, for results, in your herd. Your dealer can supply you.

CORN GLUTEN FEED

ASSOCIATED CORN PRODUCTS MANUFACTURERS

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

8,000,000 Cows not earning their feed

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture estimates that there are 8,000,000 cows in the U. S. that are not paying for their feed, and that there are 8,000,000 more that are not earning a profit.

Only those dairymen and farmers who are giving the same attention to the good health of their herd that they do to the feed, are making milking pay.

In other words, it's the dairymen who realize that good health, good appetite, good digestion and proper elimination are the essentials of a good milker that are taking home a milk check with profit in it.

In a recent verified test made, January, 1926, on a herd of high-grade dairy cows—cows that were being fed a well-known prepared dairy feed, together with clover and soy bean hay—

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic was added to this ration, and—

There was a gain on an average of just 9 gallons of milk per cow in 30 days, and an increase in the butter fat of 4/10 of one per cent.

Here is what this test proves: By investing only 5c in Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to the dollar's worth of feed, you can increase your profit \$20.00 per cow per year.

Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic improves the appetite. Cows eat with a relish. That's a sure sign of better digestion.

It helps your cow to throw off the waste material, no clogging of the system under the stress of heavy feeding.

It supplies the minerals, calcium carbonate, calcium phosphate and potassium iodide, recently proven to be essential to a cow in milk, and during the period of pregnancy.

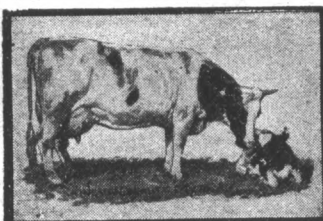
Here's our offer to the man with cows: Get of your dealer sufficient Dr. Hess Improved Stock Tonic to last your cows 30 days.

Get 25 pounds for every 5 cows. Feed as directed.

Then if you have not seen a satisfactory increase in the milk flow, better appetite and better condition of your cows, just return the empty containers to your dealer. He will refund the money or cancel the charge.

Dr. Hess & Clark, Inc., Ashland, Ohio

Dr. Hess Stock Tonic Improved



ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves

You Can Stop Them Yourself
AT SMALL COST

Ask for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years of abortion in cows. Also let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian", a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice FREE. Write tonight. A postal will do.

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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.

1056 Lbs. of Butter

A young bull ready for light service from a dam with a record of 1056 lbs. butter in a year. Born February 5, 1926, and 90% white. Sire: Echo Sylvia King Model, leading sire of Honor List daughters for past year.
Dam: A cow with a record of 1056 lbs. butter and 23,458.3 lbs. milk in 365 days, and a sister of the World's Record Cow, Traversa Colantha Walker.

Send for pedigree of Tag No. 640.

"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

For Sale, Holstein Bull

We are offering for sale a Registered Holstein Bull, about ready for service, which has 30-lb. record behind both sire and dam. He is also a high class individual. Very level on top line. Price very reasonable. **WHITNEY BROS.,** Onondaga, 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 600 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, yrils 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. Lillis, Coopersville, Mich.**

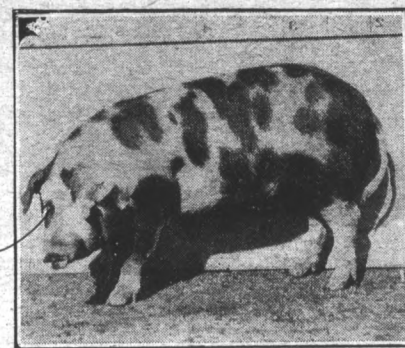
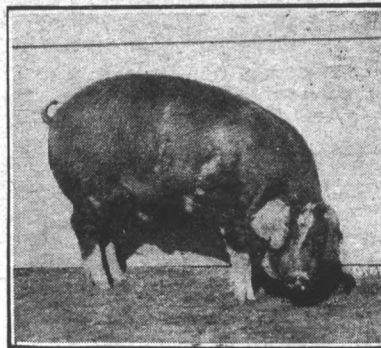
SWINE BREEDERS' DAY.

(Continued from page 605).

pared quite favorably with those on the pasture crops.

But we must, to be fair, compare the best rations on pasture with the best ration on dry-lot. On this basis the dry lot has been excelled. The pasture fed pigs have the big advantage of cleaner ground, and also that their owner wins, in that the manure is distributed without extra cost.

In addition to the feeding trials run in these experiments, another interesting problem of hog breeding was studied. As yet the question is not definitely settled in the minds of the investigators. That problem is the one, does swine cross-breeding pay? In the past there has been much speculation and some little experimental evidence on this question. Due to the variation caused by individuality of different sows used, no definite knowledge could be secured. To avoid this possible error, these men from the station, to-



The pig on the left is one of nine pure-breds that required 359 pounds of feed for each 100 pounds gain made from the time of weaning, as contrasted with 352 pounds of feed required by the cross-breds, of which the spotted pig to the left is representative. At 160 days of age the pure-breds weighed 197 pounds each and the cross-breds 237 pounds. But do not forget that pure-breds are required on both sides to produce cross-bred hogs for the market.

gether with Prof. P. S. Shearer, of the animal husbandry staff, have been double-mating the sows used in the cross-bred work. By double-mating is meant that the sow is mated with both a pure-bred boar of her own breed, and a pure-bred boar of the breed with which it is desired to make the cross. As a result of this practice it is possible to get both pure-bred and cross-bred pigs in the same litter. The results of this trial would indicate that there is an advantage in cross-breeding. Just what the future possibilities of this practice are still remains a matter of interest.

"Never in the history of swine breeding has there been a time when hogs have returned a greater profit to their owners than they are returning at the present," said Dean C. F. Curtiss, as he addressed this group of farmers. "And with our newer knowledge of breeding and feeding, the outlook for the future is exceedingly bright."

AVIAN TUBERCULOSIS PRESENTS A PROBLEM.

FOR some time it has been known that avian tuberculosis was becoming increasingly prevalent in the northern half of the United States, but it has only been within the last year or two that the seriousness of the situation has received serious consideration.

When several of our Michigan counties completed their first tests on cattle for bovine tuberculosis, and they became known as modified accredited areas, it was thought that in such counties tuberculosis infection of swine, and much of it in poultry, would be greatly decreased. However, due to the work done by Dr. T. S. Rich; L. Van Ess, of Nebraska University; Howard R. Smith, Commissioner of the National Live Stock Exchange, and others, it was definitely established that practically all of the tuberculosis in swine was of the avian type, and that the swine were contracting this from the poultry and not from the cattle. It was found that in Hillsdale county and other nearby

counties, as well as in certain counties in Iowa and South Dakota, that nineteen to twenty-one per cent of all swine being marketed were infected with avian tuberculosis.

In order to stimulate the testing of cattle for tuberculosis, certain packers agreed to pay ten cents per hundred on all hogs received from modified accredited areas. They now feel that in order to fully justify the payment of this extra ten cents per one hundred pounds premium, and also to place the poultry industry on a more profitable basis, that avian tuberculosis should be reduced or controlled as rapidly as possible.

Dr. T. S. Rich, of Lansing, in charge of tuberculosis control work in Michigan, came to Hillsdale county during the past spring and presented a plan of testing all poultry and swine on twenty-five or thirty representative farms as an experiment as to what could be done. These tests were accordingly made by Dr. Beck and the writer, and some interesting facts

were brought to light. The avian test for tuberculosis was found to be right around ninety-nine per cent accurate in our tests. Eight farms out of the twenty-five were found to be free of tuberculosis in the poultry and swine, according to the test. These farms were representative farms. Thus, on sixty-eight per cent of these farms tuberculosis was found in the swine or poultry.

The board of supervisors of Hillsdale county, realizing the seriousness of the situation, arranged with Dr. Rich to make a test on one entire town. The state and federal departments plan on furnishing the veterinarians to do the work, while the county will meet the necessary traveling expenses in the county. All poultry and swine retained as breeders are to be tested. The township of Camden was selected by the tuberculosis committee in charge of the work, and the work of testing started early in November. Some important results are expected from this work.—J. V. Sheap.

ELEVEN MORE COUNTIES TO TEST.

BOARDS of supervisors in eleven counties appropriated funds for bovine tuberculosis eradication in cooperation with the State Department of Agriculture and the Federal Bureau of Animal Industry during October, 1926. The law provides that appropriations shall be made during the month of October, and the sessions just closed added eleven counties to the waiting list and brought the total number of counties which have approved the plan and appropriated funds for carrying on the work, up to seventy-one, leaving only twelve counties in Michigan which have not yet passed favorably on this program.

The eleven new counties include Saginaw, Lapeer, Oakland and Jackson in the southern part of the state, Oscoda, Lake, Osceola, Clare, Arenac and Mecosta in the upper half of the Lower Peninsula, and Keweenaw, the northernmost county in the Upper Peninsula. These counties add 27,000

MILKING INSURANCE

To guarantee you against milk losses due to injuries to udder or teats no investment for the dairy pays such sure returns as your package of Bag Balm.

This wonderful healing ointment, so clean and pleasant to use, performs wonders with the delicate injured tissues. For Caked Bag, Bunches, Inflammation, Chaps, Cracked teats, cuts, bruises Bag Balm softens, heals, restores with surprising speed. Most troubles are healed between milkings.

The regular use of Bag Balm makes easy milking and a full yield the rule. Saves annoyance to cow and milker. Big 10-ounce can only 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Sent postpaid if dealer is not supplied. Booklet "Dairy Wrinkles" free.

Dairy Association Co.,
Incorporated
Lyndonville, Vt.



Guernsey Bull For Service Special terms and prices on A. R. O. Stock. J. M. WILLIAMS, No. Adams, Mich.

BUTTER BRED JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE
CRYSTAL SPRING STOCK FARM,
Silver Creek, Allegan County, Michigan

FINANCIAL KING JERSEY BULLS for sale, from R. of M. cows. Type and production. COLD-WATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

Rosewood Farm Dispersion Sale Shorthorn Cattle
at the Sale Pavilion, Howell, Mich., Thursday, Dec. 16th, 1926. Herd bull, Maxwellton Clausman 2nd by Imp. Rodney. All females well bred, a number with calves at foot, others well advanced in calf. Write for catalogues.
ROSEWOOD FARM, R. 5, Howell, Mich.

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

Registered Shorthorns For Sale
offered separately or together. 4-yr. white cow and male roan calf 2 mo.; 3-yr. red cow and roan male calf 4 mo. Priced to sell. J. F. MAHER, 337 S. Burdick St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

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

herds, including 216,000 cattle, to the waiting list. In Jackson county, where the work was discontinued by popular vote in November, 1924, the board of supervisors appropriated the money subject to the approval of the people in the regular election on November 2. The vote was favorable and Jackson county has been placed on the waiting list once more.

KEEPING SILAGE FROM FREEZING.

MANY farmers who have trouble with silage freezing, blame the trouble on the type of silo, but careful observers believe that there is no noticeable difference among silos as to freezing, and that the trouble is due largely to the way the silo and silage is managed. How can freezing be prevented?

First of all, the silo must be kept tight, so that the air above the silage will act as a sort of insulation. The silo roof must be tight, the windows kept closed, the silo doors put back in place as the silage is fed down, only one or two doors being left open at the top of the silage, and this opening must be closed with a heavy blanket or rug, or a sack of straw which can be pulled into place when leaving the silo. A cover over the bottom of the chute will also help.

Then the silage must be handled properly. It should be kept higher in the center, and should be broken loose from the wall down two or three inches at the close of each feeding period. Two or three heavy rugs or blankets spread over the silage, especially around the walls, will help a great deal in preventing freezing from one period to the next. Any small amount of frozen silage pulled loose from the wall should be put at the center of the silo and covered with a rug or carpet or tarpaulin, and the natural heat from the silage will usually thaw it out before the next feeding period. It should be remembered that the large body of silage has quite a lot of heat, and that freezing from the walls is not very deep or very severe so long as this heat is kept from escaping upward.

If, before cold weather, poles are set up three or four feet away, galvanized fencing tacked to these, and then the space between packed with hay or straw or corn fodder, very little trouble will be experienced with freezing. If these are twelve or fifteen feet high, they will cover the part which is usually fed out in bitter cold weather. —I. W. Dickerson.

"OUR PAGE."

(Continued from page 618). club work. A Philadelphia journal sponsored the contest, and in their report of winners, Leona Gale, of Ypsilanti, is listed as receiving \$100 as second prize, and Minnie Thomas, of Morenci, won a prize of \$10. These prize awards are a source of gratification to the state club leaders as showing that Michigan ranks at the top of the list in developing the qualities of leadership among club members.

MIXED WORD WINNERS.

WE got a real response to this contest, and a lot of correct answers. The winners were selected by drawing, the following being the lucky ones:

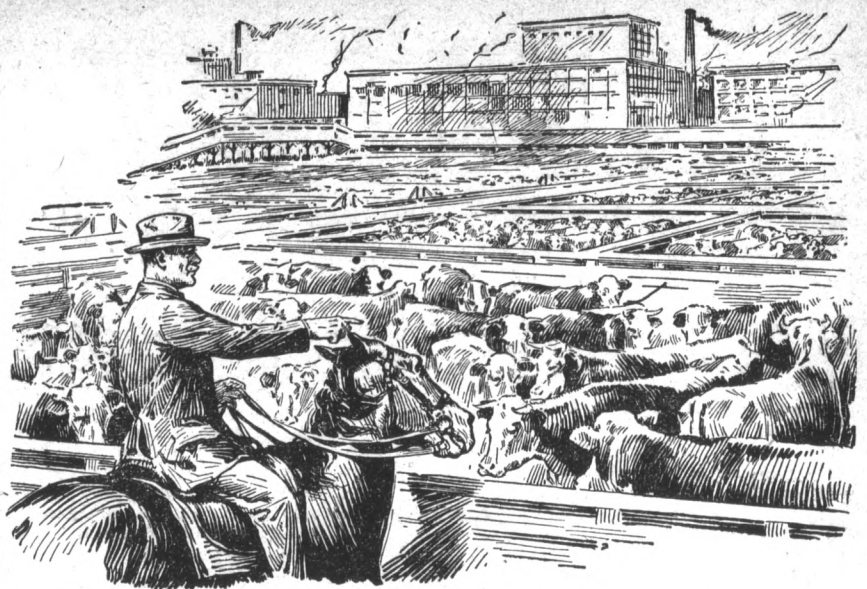
Pencil Boxes.

Evelyn Conrad, R. No. 3, Stephenson, Clarence Bismack, R. No. 1, Palms, Beads.
Lucille Draftz, R. No. 2, Carleton, Ida Brushaber, R. No. 1, Beaverton, Ellen Peters, R. No. 2, Box 12, Tyre, Mich.

Two Michigan Farmer Pencils.
Eleanor Crane, R. No. 1, Adrian, Mich.

Hazel B. Tucker, R. No. 1, Holland, Mich.
Harold List, Frankenmuth, Mich.
Naomi Stasman, Box 34, Pierson, Mich.

Margaret Jones, R. No. 3, Fenton, Mich.



HOW MUCH Will You Get?

After all the labor of raising crops and feeding stock—what will you get on the market?

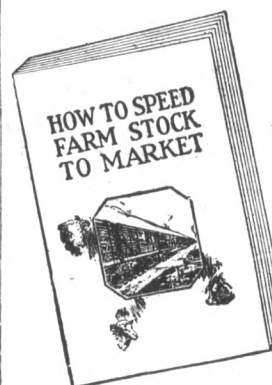
Do You Know—

- why some men get gains at half what others pay?
- the exact weights at which live stock are discounted?
- the best rations for producing Baby Beef?
- how to get quicker "turnover" in your farming operations?
- how to figure market demand?
- how to be a good judge of values?
- how other industries affect feeding?
- Linseed Meal can lower your costs?
- Linseed Meal saves 30 to 40 days in getting stock to proper weight, thus enabling you to sell on a rising market?
- what day of the week is best for shipping hogs?

This Book Will Tell You

—Written by marketing specialists who are in daily contact with activities at the leading live stock markets, you may find it worth hundreds, yes, thousands of dollars in buying live stock and getting them on the right market at the right time. It emphasizes the fact that skillful marketing is as important as skillful feeding. Our other books—"Dollars and Cents Results" and "How To Make Money Feeding Linseed Meal" show in detail the FEEDING methods of successful feeders. Get any one or all of these books by writing our Dept. D-12

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FEED

Linseed MEAL

PAYS AS HIGH AS 100% PROFIT

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

O. I. C's. April Gilts, fall pigs, either sex, sired by "Jumbo's Bellboy" and "Model Monster." MILO H. PETERSON & SON, Ionia, Mich., R. 2, Elmhurst Farm.

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.

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.

Big Type Poland Chinas with quality. We have them. CLARK, Breckenridge, Mich. Write us your wants. E. A.

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

A Few good Hampshire spring boars at a bargain. Place your order for bred gilts. JOHN W. SNYDER, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

SHEEP

700 Choice Ewes

for sale in car lots, 1 to 4 years old, all in good condition. Bred to strictly choice Shrop. rams to lamb May 1st. Also 200 choice large Delaine ewes. ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich. 25 miles south of Detroit, Mich. Telegraph address: 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 Hampshires. L. R. KUNEY, 648 Madison St., Adrian, Mich.

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 623



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, December 7.
Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.43; No. 2 white \$1.44; No. 2 mixed \$1.42.
Chicago.—December at \$1.40½; May \$1.40½; July \$1.32½.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.41½ @ 1.42½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 81c; No. 3 yellow 86c.
Chicago.—December 75½c; May at 83½c; July 86½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 52c; No. 3 49c.
Chicago.—December at 43½c; May 48c; July 47½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 94c.
Chicago.—December at 91½c; May 97½c; July 97½c.
Toledo.—Rye 97c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4@5.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.75 @ 6.25; red kidney \$8.25 @ 9.
Chicago.—Spot Navy Michigan fancy hand-picked \$5.65 @ 5.70 per cwt; dark red kidneys \$8 @ 8.15.

Barley.

Malting 73c; feeding 62c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22.50; cash alsike \$19.75; timothy, old \$2.55.

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 \$15 @ 16.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$34; spring wheat bran at \$33; standard middlings at \$35; fancy middlings at \$40; cracked corn \$34; coarse corn meal \$32; chop \$33 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices have had a fair rally in the last few days. Congestion in the December delivery at Chicago because of the moderate stocks available for filling contracts, coupled with an oversold speculative situation, seems to be the main factor at the moment. It is buttressed by firmness in domestic cash wheat markets. The world wheat situation still looks rather weak. Bearish sentiment became so pronounced several weeks ago that various strengthening factors in the domestic situation have been overlooked.

Primary receipts in the last three weeks have been considerably below normal at this season of the year. Demand from the mills is persistent, although the total quantities taken are not particularly large. Clearances of domestic wheat are heavier than they were expected to be by this time, apparently representing shipments on sales made last June and July. About 125,000,000 bushels out of the theoretical surplus of 200,000,000 bushels have already been shipped abroad, leaving only a moderate balance to be disposed of in the remaining seven months of the crop year.

RYE.

The rye market shows no special strength. Deliveries on December contracts were fairly large, and foreign demand is not active enough to offset the pressure from the large stocks at terminals. Export sales have tended to increase in the last two or three weeks, however, and the market may be getting on better footing.

CORN.

Corn prices rallied briskly in the last few days and are the highest in a month. Small deliveries on December contracts, in spite of the large stocks at terminals, seem to have disclosed an oversold speculative market, the same as in wheat. No important change has occurred in the immediate cash corn situation. Demand is rather slow. Primary receipts are light, but the movement of new corn is due to get under way in the next month or six weeks, and stocks already on hand are burdensome for speculative shoulders. Prices seem likely to work somewhat higher on the advance which started a few days ago, but numerous setbacks must be expected from time to time, as a result of pressure from actual grain.

OATS.

After showing considerable weakness in late November, the oats market has stiffened up to some extent, along with corn. Primary receipts have been extremely light. Demand also is quite limited, however, so that no progress has been made in merchandising the liberal stocks at terminals.

SEEDS.

The seed market is steady, with higher prices generally expected on most varieties as soon as the demand

opens up. Average prices paid to the growers for alfalfa seed advanced to \$15 per 100 pounds on November 16, compared with \$14.35 a month previous, and producers are marketing more rapidly than in either of the past two years. At the middle of November, only 25 per cent of the crop remained in growers' hands, compared with 55 per cent at the same time last season.

FEEDS.

The advancing trend which got under way during November, continues in the wheat feed market. Colder weather has improved the demand, and offerings are moved into consumptive channels without difficulty.

HAY.

Cold weather and snows throughout the country have stimulated the demand for hay for winter feeding, and the market is firm. Southern markets are buying as a result of the declining supply of forage available. Dairy hays, particularly, are in good demand. Top grades are moved more easily than low-grade or damaged hay, country loadings of hay are reported to be small, and a firm market is to be expected.

EGGS.

The market on strictly fresh eggs has advanced to the highest prices for the season, and is now above the corresponding time last year, when values were rapidly falling. Prices are approaching their peak, although the change in the trend is coming later than a year ago. Receipts at the leading markets are the smallest this season, but some increase is to be expected during December. In December, 1925, receipts were approximately 50 per cent larger than in November. Once the supply of fancy stock is less limited, prices will ease off.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 47@51c; ordinary firsts 42@46c; miscellaneous 49c; dirties 30@34c; checks 28@32c. Live poultry, hens 22c; springers 22c; roosters 17c; ducks 23c; geese 18@19c; turkeys 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 52@55c; storage 30@36c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 24c; light springers 21c; heavy hens 24c; light hens 16c; geese 21c; ducks 27c; turkeys 35@36c.

BUTTER.

Butter prices were marked three cents a pound higher in the Chicago wholesale market last week when the

supply of fancy butter again fell short of the demand. Storage reserves are being drawn upon freely to supplement the receipts of fresh, which are more than 10 per cent smaller than a year ago. Expectations of a heavier early winter make have failed to materialize so far, but some increase is certain before the end of the year. Some swing to butter substitutes has been noted following the recent advances in retail prices. Foreign butter is already arriving in larger quantities, offsetting to some extent, the smaller receipts of domestic. Such considerations lead to the conclusion that prices probably are close to the winter peak. At this time last season, prices had already started down, and for the month averaged two cents a pound less than in November.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 54c; New York 54c; Detroit 42½ @ 46½c per pound in tubs.

WOOL.

While trade in wool is not large, it is broad enough when compared with the light stocks, to keep prices at steady levels. Enough of the new clip has been moved to lighten the holdings of dealers, and imports are still small, although they are expected to increase after the first of the year. Cloth business is fairly good, and mills do not have large reserves, so that they must buy raw material as orders for goods are booked. The London sale is proceeding with the opening level fully maintained. Consumption of wool by domestic mills in October reached 49,000,000 pounds, grease equivalent weight, the largest for any month since January, 1925. Consumption for ten months in 1926 totaled 414,000,000 pounds, as compared with 438,000,000 pounds in the same period of 1925.

POTATOES.

The potato market is largely unchanged from a week ago. Markets are well supplied and dealers have been buying only on a hand-to-mouth scale, so that demand was slow. The quality of the crop is low and the reduction following sorting for shipment probably will be above the average. A firmer undertone is gradually developing and stronger prices are expected. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.25 to \$2.50 per hundred pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

BEANS.

The demand for beans is good at slightly increased prices.

APPLES.

Apple markets are still dominated by larger supplies than the demand can absorb. The outlook for some improvement in the market for good quality, long-keeping stock, is strengthened by extensive damage from cold weather and the moderate supplies held in storage.

CHEESE.

The cheese market is quiet, with prices steady in spite of a very slow trade. The high prices for butter are influencing factories equipped for the manufacture of both butter and cheese to turn their milk into the former, so that cheese production has been cut.

Prices for No. 1 American cheese: Chicago.—Twins 23½ @ 24c; single daisies 24 @ 24½c; double daisies 23½ @ 24c; longhorns 24½ @ 24½c.
New York.—Single daisies at 24½ @ 25c.
Philadelphia.—Flats 25½ @ 26c; single daisies 25 @ 25½c; longhorns 25½ @ 25½c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 60c @ \$3 bu; bagas 75c @ \$1 bu; beets 75c @ \$1 bu; cauliflower \$1 @ 2 bu; cabbage 50 @ 90c bu; red \$1 @ 1.25 bu; cabbage sprouts 70 @ 75c bu; local celery 20 @ 65c dozen; carrots at 75c @ \$1 bu; dry onions \$1 @ 1.50 bu; endive \$1 @ 2 bu; root parsley 75 @ 90c bu; curly parsley 40 @ 60c per dozen bunches; potatoes \$1 @ 1.60 bu; sweet peppers, green \$1.50 @ 2 bu; spinach at 75c @ 1.25 bu; turnips \$1 @ 1.50 bu; Hubbard squash 75 @ 90c bu; pears at 75c @ 1.50 bu; parsnips \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; pumpkins 50 @ 75c bu; root celery at \$1.50 @ 2 bu; celery cabbage \$1.50 dozen; eggs, wholesale 60 @ 65c; retail 70 @ 80c; hens, wholesale 25 @ 27c; retail 28 @ 30c; springers, wholesale 25 @ 27c; retail 28 @ 30c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 20 @ 22c; veal 19 @ 20c lb; dressed hogs 18 @ 19c; dressed poultry, hens at 32 @ 35c; springers 32 @ 35c; ducks 38 @ 42c.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, December 7.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 36,000. Market around 10c lower than Monday's best price. Now slow; pig packers inactive; early bulk good 150-250-lb. average \$11.65 @ 11.90; few loads 250-280-lb. average \$11.95 @ 12; tops \$12; market slow; pigs \$11.60 @ 11.75; selected kind up to \$11.90; most packing sows \$10.65 @ 11.10; light weight up to \$12.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 16,000. Two-way market on feeding steers; strictly choice lights, strong and higher; plain fat weighty steers weak to 25c lower; yearlings, no trade; decline on weighty feeding steers, of value to sell at \$9.60 down; beef run she stock 10 @ 15c lower; packers and feeders scarce 15 @ 25c up; vealers steady to 25c lower; mostly \$10 @ 11.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 15,000. Market, practically no early trade; quality is plain; fat lambs steady; nothing offered to test top; sheep generally steady; feeding lambs fairly active to 25c higher.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 373. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.50 @ 11.75
Best heavy steers, dry fed 8.50 @ 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 @ 5.75
Best cows 5.00 @ 6.50
Butcher cows 4.25 @ 5.50
Cutters 3.75 @ 4.25
Canners 3.00 @ 3.75
Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 6.50
Bologna bulls 5.50 @ 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 591. Market steady.
Best \$15.00 @ 15.50
Others 3.00 @ 13.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 4,435. Market steady.
Best grades \$13.00 @ 13.25
Fair lambs 11.00 @ 11.50
Light to common lambs.. 5.50 @ 9.25
Best lambs 6.00 @ 12.00
Fair to good sheep 5.00 @ 6.25
Culls and common 2.00 @ 3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,627. Market steady and 25c lower on mixed.
Mixed \$12.00
Roughs 10.75
Yorkers 12.25
Pigs 12.25
Stags 8.50

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,500. Mostly 10c higher; all interests buying; few packers at \$13; bulk 150-180 lbs. \$12.75; 200-230, mostly \$12.60; packing sows mostly at \$10.50 @ 11.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market steady, steers and reactors \$2.75 @ 3.75.

Calves.

Receipts 200. Market steady; good and best vealers \$15; culls and common \$11 down.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,300. Hold overs 250. Market slow; few sales; top best lambs \$13.50; few weighty medium cows at \$11 @ 12; culls and common \$10.

WITTE Log Saw



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.

Lifetime Guarantee

FREE BOOK Simply send name today for NEW catalog, lower prices special offers, and how to make money with these rigs. Tells all about engines, sawing outfits and pumps.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS

7194 Witte Building KANSAS CITY, MISSOURI
7194 Empire Building PITTSBURGH, PA.
7194 Witte Building SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

"3 HOURS SHIPPING SERVICE"

FISH

Choice latest catches. Silver round Herring per 100 pounds \$4.50; dressed Herring \$5.50; Perch, good size \$5.00; Suckers \$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.

THE KINGDOM OF ST. JAMES.

(Continued from page 613).

the bottle away, and lapsed again into his gloomy silence.

"What did He do?" Samantha prompted him.

"Who, ma'am?"

"Why, the Lord, when He cursed those people."

"Ay," Aleck resumed. "He turned them red, ma'am. Only He dinna call them Indians, because He dinna ken yet they was Indians. He called 'em Lamanites. That's hoo Bobbie yon is a Lamanite, ma'am."

Samantha, puzzled over the patchwork tale, would have asked questions concerning the other half of the lost band, but the Old Scotchman changed the conversation abruptly to a topic of greater concern.

"Will ye gang to the baptizin' to-horror, ma'am?"

"Oooh," Samantha gurgled, "will there be baptizing tomorrow? I must plan to be baptized. I've never had it done that I felt was right and proper. It's been done twice, once by a Baptist minister, and again by Elder Page, but I never felt fully satisfied either time."

"Aweel, ma'am," Aleck said, "I ken ye'll be weel satisfied tomorrow." The semblance of a grin wreathed his leathery old face.

Then as Samantha departed up the dock he arose and motioned Bobbie Burns toward their canoe that lay drawn up on the shore a short distance away.

"Bobbie Burns," he said gravely, as she scrambled up and waddled off ahead of him, "Ye're nae but a Lamanite, but ye ken, I prefer ye to a Mormon. The d—d Mormons gie me a pain!"

The squaw removed her clay pipe and grinned at him over her shoulder.

"She too mooch wah-wah, E-leck," she said, pointing back with the pipe stem in the direction of the retreating Samantha.

Old Aleck chuckled, climbed steadily into the stern of the canoe, and with Bobbie in the bow, paddled out toward the harbor entrance, roaring to a tune of his own improvising a favorite of the Mormon hymns.

"The Nephites destroyed, the Lamanites dwelt

For ages in sorrow unknown;
Generations have passed, 'till the Gentiles at last

Have divided their lands as their own."

By which Bobbie knew that he was as drunk as he ever could get, and it behooved her to paddle silently and industriously if she would continue to merit the preference he had just expressed. They were fickle in their affection for their dusky wives, those old men of the border.

(Continued next week).

LAMB FEEDING SITUATION.

AVAILABLE information indicates that the number of sheep and lambs fed for market this winter will be somewhat larger than last winter, and as large as in any winter since 1920-21. Feeder shipments into the corn belt states from markets from July to October, inclusive, have been the largest since 1920 and 450,000 more than in the same period last year. Shipments direct from ranges to feeders have also been larger, and it is estimated that the corn belt states will feed upwards of 500,000 more lambs and sheep this winter than last, according to a statement issued by L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Verne H. Church, U. S. Agricultural Statistician for Michigan. On the other hand, Colorado is expected to feed 700,000 less than last year, and western Nebraska will probably feed a less number.

These changes will alter the marketing period to some extent. Heavy shipments are anticipated for December. A considerable movement from the west is indicated for December and January, which is the time of the pork movement from the corn belt. As Colorado usually markets late, the falling off in feeding there is expected to give a light movement in the spring.

HOG MARKET SHOWS STABILITY.

The stability which appeared in the hog market two weeks ago is still in evidence and the market seems to be preparing for a fair advance. The receipts continue moderate. They are about 10 per cent heavier than a month ago, whereas an increase of 40 to 50 per cent frequently occurs in the corresponding period. The decline in prices of hog products has carried them down to a point where demand has improved. Trade sentiment has changed, also, as the continued small receipts suggest that the crop is small and that the average level of prices for the winter packing season will be higher than expected a few weeks ago. This is still problematical, however.

If receipts continue light through December, it is probable that opinion will crystallize on this point, but in the meantime, some further dips in prices to new lows for the season are likely at any time.

Besides the losses from cholera, it is probable that receipts are being curtailed by holding back brood sows and heavy gilts in order to increase breeding herds. Winter supplies might be reduced ten per cent from this latter cause alone.

Bitter Milk.—Have a Guernsey cow ten years old which is in good health. I am feeding bran, ground oats, corn, cob meal and milk-maker. Her roughage consists of good bright alfalfa hay, all she will eat up clean. She is due to freshen June 26, her last calf being 20 months old now. For the last week her milk, after standing for two days, takes on a strong odor and a bitter taste. The last three milkings there seems to be a curd on the strain cloth when milk is strained. All utensils used for milking and storing milk are thoroughly sterilized. When should I dry this cow up? J. G. J.—It would be advisable to commence now and dry her up. The bitter milk is no doubt due to her having been fresh so long.

SHEEP

Shropshires—Oxfords

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

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

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. FURNISS, Nashville, Mich.

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

For Shropshires of the woolly type, ewes and BOOHER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.

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

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising, miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

	One	Four	One	Four
10.....	\$0.30	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28

REAL ESTATE

\$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 \$352 in nine months on four cows. One truck grower cleared \$2,600 first year on 40 acres. Good roads, schools and churches. 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 V. 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.

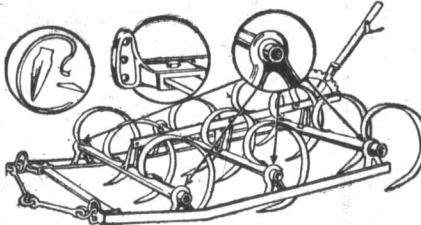
DAIRYING IN THE OZARK REGION of Southern Missouri and Northern Arkansas means 9 or 10 months open grazing—pure mountain spring water—wonderful grass—mild and healthful climate. Proximity of the great markets of St. Louis, Kansas City and Memphis makes quick delivery and good prices. Prosperous growing communities, good schools and fine hard surfaced roads. Land can be bought or farms rented at prices that insure good profits. Write for full information about this land of great opportunity. Frisco Railway, 832 Frisco Bldg., St. Louis, Missouri.

FARMING UNDER THE MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS—where winter never comes, where life is worth living, with fruits, sunshine and flowers only found in California, making every day a joy. Vegetables of some kind grown every month in the year. No cold or excessive heat to interfere with the growth of your stock in fattening season. Fair buildings, plenty of water for irrigation at all seasons; pure, soft, domestic water, near good town with schools, churches and all modern conveniences. Part in alfalfa, fruits, etc., balance for double crop cultivation. 40 acres at a sacrifice—money-maker from start. On terms that you can handle if you can land on ranch with \$3,000. Address Herman Janss, 219 H. W. Hellman Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.

FOR SALE—Splendid productive sheep farm. Well stocked with over 200 good grade breeding ewes, and registered rams. Equipped with full line tools. Running spring water supply all year round. Price and terms attractive. Inquire P. O. Box No. 317, Saginaw, Mich.

Cultivate with KOVAR

Some farmers go broke while others succeed, and here's a secret for many of the successful ones. They GET THE GREATEST POSSIBLE PRODUCTION OUT OF EVERY ACRE THEY CULTIVATE. It costs just as much in time, labor and seed to get poor crops as it does to get good ones. It's entirely a matter of proper cultivation.



Study KOVAR Construction

Look at the high arched tooth which the center hitch buries into the ground at exactly the right pitch. The polished teeth permit easy draft.

Note the insert showing the flexibility of the frame. This causes a hinging action on the teeth protecting them against breaking and prevents rubbish from accumulating.

You, too, can become one of the successful KOVAR farmers and get the reward of your labors by growing profitable crops instead of weeds.

Get full information and illustrated booklet with name of your nearest dealer. These DIGGERS have been manufactured for 15 years and are fully guaranteed.

Jos. J. Kovar Co. Owatonna Minn.

HORSES

\$150.00 buys a black Reg. Percheron stud colt, nine months old. Dam's weight 1,700 lbs. Sire of colt wt. 2,000 lbs. Colt is a real stud now.

E. A. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich., R. No. 3.

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.

FOR SALE OR RENT—2-acre poultry farm within limits of Coopersville on M-18. Bungalow with electric lights, city water, furnace, 100-ft. poultry house. Inquire John T. Breen, R. 2, Coopersville, Mich.

MY FARM FOR SALE—140 acres, fair buildings, flowing well, best of soil for peppermint, thoroughly drained, 10 acres timber. L. O. Paul, Gallien, Mich.

2000 MIDDLE WEST FARMERS moved to Oregon in last two years, after thorough investigation. They like our mild winters, cool summers, with no severe storms to ruin a season's work and destroy property. Fine roads and schools, productive soil, good markets for your products. Write for official bulletins and illustrated booklet of facts. Free. Land Settlement Department, Portland Chamber of Commerce, 227 Oregon Building, Portland, Oregon.

TO LEASE—300-acre farm, good soil, well fenced, excellent pasture with water, large barn, good house, two miles to station, good road, 14 miles northeast of Kalamazoo. Good proposition to reliable party equipped to handle the place. Address owner, E. J. Woodhams, 857 W. Philadelphia Ave., Detroit, Mich.

WONDERFUL FARMS AT \$50 AN ACRE—Almost everything that grows in America grows most profitably here. Concrete roads have opened great Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and Ocean to intensive cultivation. Fine large farms being split up because new scale of farming pays better. Address Room 144, Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

FOR SALE—80 acres, extra good land, well fenced, fair buildings, good well. Priced for quick sale, \$2,500. \$1,000 down, balance easy payments. Leonard Pritchard, Ewart, Mich.

LOWER RIO GRANDE VALLEY CITRUS FRUIT. Winter vegetables. Correspond with owners who will soil. Rose, 3415 So. Flores, San Antonio, Texas.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES. Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information. Chamber Commerce, Quitman, Georgia.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED TO RENT—Chicken farm with chicken houses. Must be near market. J. Dermertes, 2252 24th St., Detroit, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

125 ENVELOPES and 125 Letter Heads neatly printed with name, address and business, all for One Dollar. Suitable for Farmer, Business Man, or anyone. Money back if not satisfied. Freeport Herald, Freeport, Mich.

PATENT SENSE—VALUABLE BOOK—(free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Write Lacey & Lacey, 694 F-st., Washington, D. C. Established 1889.

A FEW "SUCCESSFUL" DEMONSTRATOR INCUBATORS for quick sale at great reduction. 60 to 300 eggs capacity. Good as new. Des Moines Incubator Co., Box 734, Des Moines, Iowa.

ORANGES—Fancy Box Containing 30 Sweet Juicy Oranges, 4 Gr. peaches, 12 Tangerines, 30 Kumquats, Jar Preserves, \$5.00, Express Prepaid. Taylor's Packing Co., Tampa, Florida.

TABLE CHRISTMAS TREES—2 ft. 50 cents; 2½ ft. 75 cents; 3 ft. \$1.00; 3½ ft. \$1.25. Postpaid. John Karlsake, Vanderbilt, Mich.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25¢ ft.; 34 to 40 ft., 27¢ ft., freight prepaid. A. L. Ferris, Interlaken, N. Y.

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

WANTED CARLOADS HAY STRAW, State kind, price at Madison. Borling, Madison, Ohio.

WANTED—Dairy hay, clover, clover mixed and alfalfa. Write Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, 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.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed German Police Puppies, sire Voulindor No. 530477, silver gray. Dam, Delores No. 537400, black with cream markings. \$20 up. John Mason, Nashville, Mich., R. 4.

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

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

RAT TERRIERS, fox terriers. Illustrated lists 10c. Pete Slater, Box L. P. C. Pana, 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.

SAVE MONEY ON FARM SEEDS—Those who know conditions are buying Farm Seeds right now—it pays big, even if you have to borrow the money. Best of all, you know quality and hardness are guaranteed when "Farmer Brand" seeds are offered. Therefore, send for pre-season price list right now. Farmer Seed & Nursery Co., 160 First Ave., Fairbault, Minn.

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

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.

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking. 5 lbs., \$1.25; ten, \$2; cigars \$2 per 50. Pipe free, pay when received. Farmers' Association, Maxon Mills, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Smoking, ten, \$1.50. Pipe free, pay when received. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293-egg males. Egg-bred 20 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.

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

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

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

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—at fall prices. Unrelated strain. Mrs. G. Cleveland, R. 3, Albion, Mich.

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. Freed Fausnaugh, Chesaning, Mich.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, price reasonable at \$9.00 each. Ralph Alkire, Bear Lake, Mich.

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

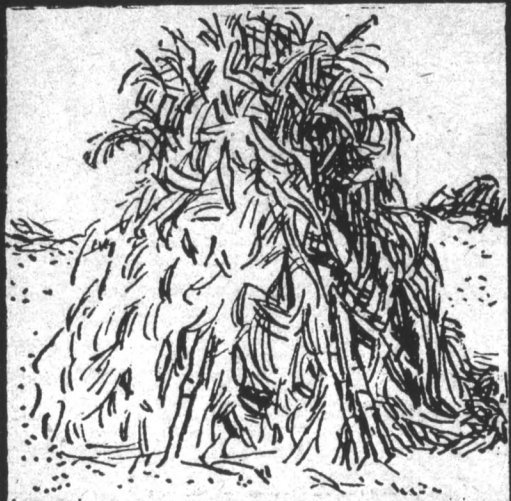
HELP WANTED

MAN WANTED—To sell Nursery Stock for old reliable firm. Pleasant work. Liberal commission payable weekly. The Clyde Nursery, Clyde, Ohio.

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

AGENTS WANTED

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



Gluten Feed Gluten Meal

Protein is the most powerful milk producing material. The gluten feeds are the protein of the corn. These feeds are universally known as good milk producers. They are highly digestible by the cow and she likes them.

Hominy

Hominy is used in Amco 24% Dairy to keep the cow in good condition while producing to capacity. Hominy is the economical source of fat-forming material both in milk and in the cow's body.

Ground Oats

Farmers know there is no better grain for cows than oats. They are palatable and bulky.

Molasses

Molasses is the prime appetizer. It holds the feed together and makes it really palatable. A cow cannot produce unless she has an appetite and eats well. Molasses increases her capacity to eat and to produce.

Salt

Salt whets the appetite and helps keep a cow's digestive apparatus in good working order.

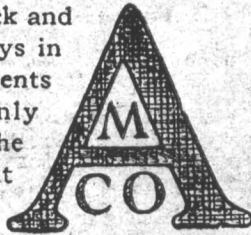


A ton of AMCO 24% DAIRY is

480 lbs.	Gluten Feed
200 "	Gluten Meal
340 "	Cottonseed Meal
120 "	Linseed Meal
60 "	St. Wheat Middlings
220 "	St. Wheat Bran
260 "	Hominy
100 "	Ground Oats
160 "	Molasses
20 "	Steam Bone Meal
20 "	Ground Limestone
20 "	Salt

1476 lbs. Digestible

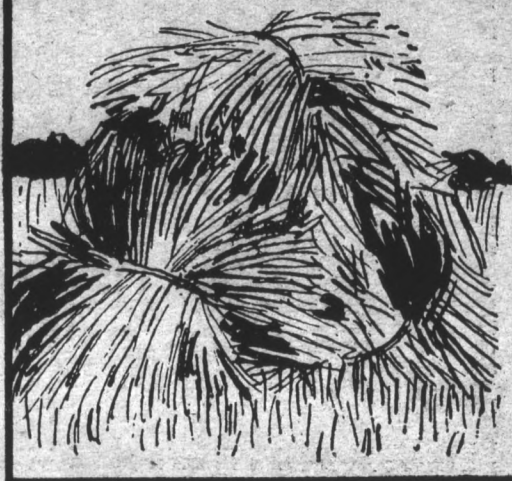
Amco Feed Mixing Service can pick and choose ingredients because it buys in great volume. Sellers of ingredients respect this volume and send only their best. Every ingredient is the finest of its kind. Every ingredient has a particular purpose.



AMCO

FEED MIXING SERVICE

American Milling Company, Peoria, Ill.



St. Wheat Bran St. Wheat Midds

No feeds exist more palatable to a cow than the wheat feeds. In Amco 24% Dairy they are used in correct amounts to make it sufficiently laxative and bulky. The wheat feeds have phosphorus, a mineral cows need for long-continued production.

Cottonseed Meal

Cottonseed meal is today the most economical source of protein. It is also rich in fat. Cottonseed meal has the punch to stimulate milk production when properly combined with other feeds as in Amco 24% Dairy.

Linseed Meal

Linseed meal, though high priced, is used in limited amount because it is laxative and a good conditioner, keeps cows vigorous, their hides mellow, and their hair smooth.

Steam Bone Meal

Steam Bone Meal supplements the calcium of the roughage and the phosphorus of the grain, two minerals absolutely essential to milk production and cow sustenance.

Ground Limestone

More calcium than phosphorus is needed in the cow's ration. Hence ground limestone is used to furnish part of the calcium because it is a cheaper source of this mineral than bone meal.

