

MICHIGAN FARMER

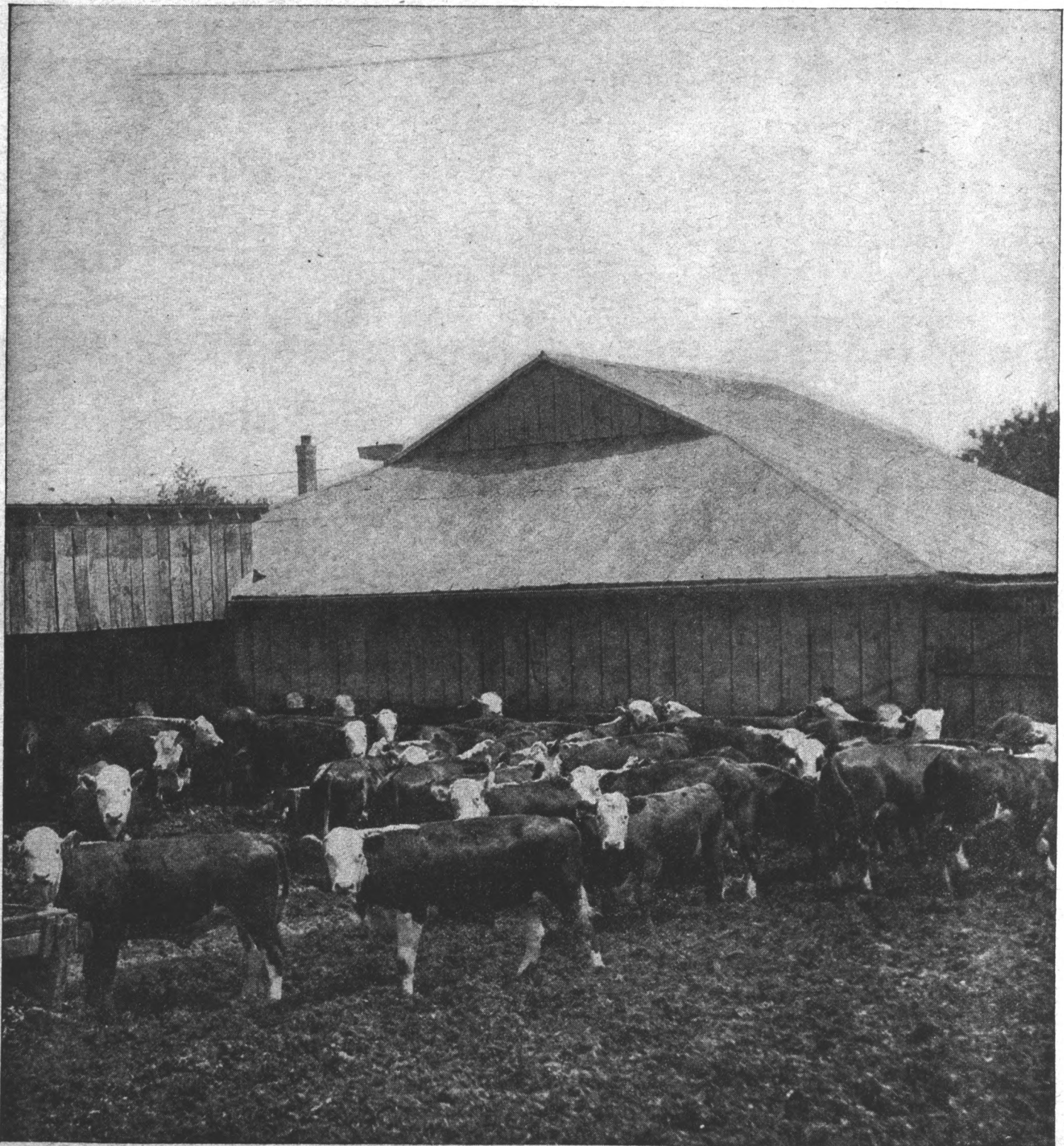
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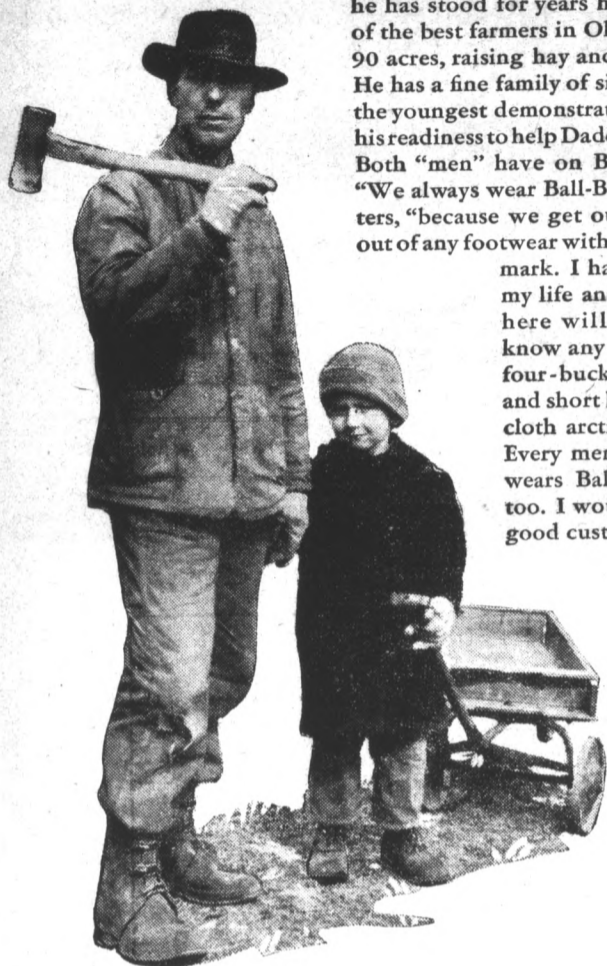
Whole No. 4741



Ready For Market

A. NEWTON PETERS
Route 7, Lima, Ohio

MR. PETERS has an oil well or two on his place, for Lima was once an oil town. But never once has he been anything but a dyed-in-the-wool farmer, and he has stood for years high up in the list of the best farmers in Ohio. He cultivates 90 acres, raising hay and grain and stock. He has a fine family of six children, one of the youngest demonstrating in the picture his readiness to help Daddy get some wood. Both "men" have on Ball-Band rubbers. "We always wear Ball-Band," says Mr. Peters, "because we get our money's worth out of any footwear with the Red Ball trade mark. I have worn them all my life and this young man here will probably never know any other kind. I wear four-buckle rubber arctics and short boots mostly, with cloth arctics when it's cold. Every member of my family wears Ball-Band footwear, too. I would say that we are good customers."



WILLIAM SIEFERMANN
RR 5, Freeport, Illinois

"MY son and I do all the work on this farm except when we need extra help such as for harvesting or butchering. We are hard on footwear and have got to have rubbers that don't blink at hard, dirty work. We find the Ball-Band four-buckle rubber arctic the best fitted to our needs, although when the snow is

deep and the weather cold, we put on cloth arctics. We also have Ball-Band short boots, because the mud gets pretty deep around here in the spring. They are the thing for wading through wet grass, too. Nobody could ask for better wear or better fit than Ball-Band footwear gives. I've worn footwear with the Red Ball trade mark all my life and have never had one cause for complaint."



DR. W. R. FULLARTON, *Veterinary Surgeon*
1697 Delhi St., Dubuque, Iowa

FOR over thirty years Doctor Fullarton has taken care of sick live stock, from prize bulls to pet cats and dogs belonging to farmers and other people in and around Dubuque. "My work is always in the barnyard," he explains, "where the chemicals underfoot eat the life out of ordinary footwear. Yet I simply must not be bothered with wet or cold feet if I am to keep my mind on my business. So I always wear Ball-Band rubbers. They fit better, look better and wear better. In winter I prefer the two-buckle cloth top arctic and wear a light felt shoe underneath it and light wool socks. When I expect to get into deep mud or wet grass, I wear my Ball-Band boots. I have found the Red Ball trade mark means the same big value no matter what style of rubber it is on."

Cold, wet work . . . but their *feet* are warm and dry

Leading farmers tell how they
have foot comfort in bad weather.
Read their interesting experiences.

MEN WHO have to be out in all kinds of weather and who are on their feet most of the time, know how much foot comfort is worth.

That is why so many such men, like those shown here, ask for Ball-Band footwear and look for the Red Ball trade mark.

They know that in Ball-Band footwear they not only get foot comfort, but they also get *more days wear*.

Is there any wonder then, that for two generations millions of

outdoor workers everywhere have bought their footwear by the Red Ball trade mark?

The stores where you trade probably have a complete line of Ball-Band footwear. Ask them to fit you with the proper boots, arctics and rubbers for your work. If you have any difficulty getting exactly what you

want, write for booklet and name of a nearby dealer who can supply you. Mishawaka Rubber & Woolen Manufacturing Company, 328 Water Street, Mishawaka, Indiana.



Look for the
RED BALL
trade mark

BALL-BAND

RUBBER & WOOLEN FOOTWEAR

BOOTS · LIGHT RUBBERS · HEAVY RUBBERS · ARCTICS · GALOSHES · SPORT AND WORK SHOES

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 XXV

Potatoes, Milk and Eggs

Mean Cash to M. E. Parmelee, Master Farmer, and Champion Potato Grower

AS one approaches M. E. Parmelee's place, he immediately is impressed by the buildings on the hill, that there is the home of a successful farmer. The fine condition of the potato field in the foreground assures one that he is approaching the home of Michigan's champion potato grower. As many of our readers know, Mr. Parmelee has had the record potato production of the state for two years, and his average for the last four years has been about 400 bushels per acre.

Mr. Parmelee is a rather small wiry man, to whom, one would think, time is a precious thing because of the amount of work that he wishes to accomplish. He gives the impression that physical size is not needed to succeed in farming, but that one needed certain mental qualities and a determination to put himself through the task.

It was mid-morning when we got there at the time of our visit this fall. Mr. Parmelee wanted to take a pailful of apples and a jug of water down to the men in the field and, "would you like to go along?" Sure. And we stepped off at no slow gait.

In the field, the digger was working, about ten men picking up potatoes and two men and a team engaged in hauling the potatoes to the storage house. The filled crates were setting close enough in the field to assure one that the yield this year would go at least 400 bushels to the acre.

The crates are hauled on a straight board rack which holds about fifty crates. At the storage house, the potatoes are dumped into a chute from which they are taken up by a cleated broad canvas belt into whatever part of the storage house it is desired to put them.

The storage house is a two-story affair, one-half of which is in a hillside. It is built of cement blocks, with an

extra wall of stout building board, and a double floor between the upper and lower parts. The doorways are amply protected by a dead air space formed by slipping in building boards when the house is closed up. False floors assure better circulation of air around the potatoes, and air shafts make certain plenty of air circulation for the lower part of the building. The house has a six thousand bushel capacity and is filled each year.

By Frank A. Wilken

Mr. Parmelee does not market his potatoes at harvest time, as all the attention is given to gathering the crop and putting it in safe-keeping. But when the rush of fall work is over his two year-around men spend some of their time sorting and grading potatoes. A small space at one end of the storage house provides space for the gasoline engine operated grader. A small stove also adds to the comfort of the men while working.



Above, the Home and Farm Buildings of M. E. Parmelee Occupy a Beautiful site. Below, the Potato Field which Produces Over Four Hundred Bushels Per Acre, and Made the State Record.

Each year the potato field is rogued and passes all the qualifications of certification, but the potatoes are not always sold to a certified seed market. For two years a great many of the potatoes went to an Ohio county for seed, but last year the consuming market was so favorable that most of the potatoes were sold in that way.

It is not part of Mr. Parmelee's policy to wait for a certain price, but he plans to market orderly throughout the winter and spring months, thus getting a good average price. He does not believe in holding for a certain price, as he does not think that such speculation pays.

Mr. Parmelee is known best as a potato grower, but potatoes have been given real serious attention only in recent years. The dairy part of the farm operations have been the real back-bone of Parmelee's progress in farming. About twenty cows are being milked. The barn has accommodations for more, but Mr. Parmelee has cut down on his dairy operations because he feels he is getting along in age and does not want the care of a large herd any more.

But the Parmelee cows are real producers. They have to be to keep their jobs. The herd is headed by a pure-bred Holstein bull with a good record of performance behind him.

The herd is housed in a commodious barn, which has a cork floor, steel stanchions, litters and feed carriers, individual watering founts for each animal. The large enclosed, cement-floored manure shed will be remembered by all who see it. Its size and the cost of its construction bring to one's realization that Mr. Parmelee must think that the conservation of the manure a very important factor in efficient farming.

The cows are milked by milking machine and the milk is cooled in a milk (Continued on page 631).

College Brought to Your Door

A Group of Farmers Begin a Movement of Greater Possibilities

By M. C. Hilton

ON the cold, drizzly night of November 8, 1926, a group of fifty-one stout-hearted farmers braved the elements to gather in the agricultural room of the high school at St. Johns, Michigan. They were gathered to institute a movement whose extent and importance in the future no man can definitely prophesy.

This sturdy group, to one historically minded, was faintly reminiscent of a somewhat similar gathering in Independence Hall in 1776, for, when Principal H. D. Corbus, of the high school declared the purpose of the meeting, "to organize ourselves as a body to improve our knowledge of farm methods and practices," there was a general nod and rustle of approval from the rows of intent faces. These alert farm owners felt that they were indeed declaring independence from the hereditary customs handed down through years gone by.

This new movement is a natural de-

velopment. The progressive pioneers of Michigan founded in 1857 the Agricultural College, which is now the oldest existing institution of its kind. Considerable practice work, and some technical training were given at first, with the idea that the graduates would be scattered on farms over the state and thus spread the gospel of advancing agricultural findings.

Such, however, proved not to be the case. Commercial organizations or higher institutions of learning claimed most of the graduates and they were lost to the farm. Thus was lost a very necessary connecting link between the source of information and the farmer—an interpretative medium for taking the technical information on one hand and showing its direct application to the work of the average farmer on the other.

The farmers' institute rose from the ashes of this plan. Both local and state organizations were formed and well attended. Men competent in their particular fields were obtained to speak at these meetings. Much good resulted, yet there were many difficulties. The audience at a farmers' institute presented a great variety of interests, and the speakers, though able, could not know the particular problems of the farmers, nor, knowing them, could they hope to meet specifically with any success, such a range in so brief a period. As time went on other interests claimed the farmers' time, the generalized discussions lost their appeal, and the institute waned.

The year 1914 ushered in the Smith-Lever Act with the extension department. Here, apparently, was the necessary intermediary between the re-

search departments and the men on the farms. Great strides were made—and still are being made—through the efforts of the county agents, club leaders, and others in this work. But there is a limit to which these workers can spread their efforts and still accomplish worth while things; there is still a lack of that specialized individual attention which the average farmer needs so sorely.

The Smith-Hughes Agricultural High Schools followed in 1917. The fact that Michigan has forty high schools on the waiting list for this work; that a greater number of high school students than ever before are returning to the farm; and that Michigan high school agricultural students last year returned a clear profit of over \$140,000 on farm projects, attests the success of this work and assures a well informed group of farmers in the next generation. But the present generation (Continued on page 634).

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home problems.

VOLUME CLXVII NUMBER TWENTY-FIVE

DETROIT, DEC. 18, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

Machine Gun Menace

C

ONGRESS, state legislatures, and

local law-making bod-

ies have a duty to

perform in making it

possible for our sher-

iffs and police officers to protect the

public against the use of machine guns

by the underworld. These death-deal-

ing instruments in the hands of pro-

fessional criminals have become a real

menace to our public safety.

Until the recent murdering of police

officers and postal employees, the kill-

ing of peaceful citizens going about

their business on the streets, and the

shooting up of towns by rival gangs of

bootleggers—until then, it was as easy

to buy one of these murderous devices

as it is to purchase a keg of nails or

a pound of coffee. There is no legal

control over the sale of these guns.

The cumbersome processes of the law

have been too slow to prevent them

from getting into the hands of crim-

inals.

These guns, which will shoot 500

rounds per minute, have no place in

the hands of private citizens. They

are designed for organized warfare—

not murder. Federal and state legisla-

tures should restrict manufacture and

sale to the government for military

purposes. Every citizen—male and fe-

male, should get letters to their repre-

sentatives at Lansing and Washington

urging that authority to prevent the

arming of criminals with these ma-

chine guns be given our public officials.

Fads and Fitness

E

VERY generation

laughs at old fads

and fashions, but re-

ligiously take on that

which is new. The

present age has de-

veloped fads all the way from lotions

for melting "off" fat, down to going

barefoot for health.

Recent health statistics tell us a

surprising story. Through them we

learn that both sexes and all ages,

save one, show a decline in the death rate of tuberculosis. The one group excepted is the young women and girls of adolescent age. The common explanation given for this is the scantiness of modern dress, and the desire to be fashionably slender. They follow personally prescribed diets which are not to be recommended. The mechanism of the human digestive system is too complicated to be tampered with by the average layman.

Only this summer the General Federation of Women's Clubs resolved "that American women be urged not to employ ill-advised diets and radical starvation rations in order to bring them down to below-normal weight for the sake of being fashionable."

Fishermen's Luck

THE state supreme court has made a decision which is of considerable interest to farmers. It reversed the decision of Judge Fred S. Lamb with reference to the ownership of streams and ponds on farms.

This decision gives the fisherman the right to go on any stream large enough to float a log. The court contends that the right of the public to use a navigable stream is inherited from the days when Michigan was part of the northwestern territory, and that the land owner owns the banks of the stream and the land underneath it, but not the water and the fish.

The case on which this decision was made was that of Frank Collins, who owns 120 acres in Lake county. Gideon Gerhardt waded the stream on Collins' property by crawling through a wire fence stretched across the stream. The court held that Gerhardt was within his rights by walking up the stream as long as he did not touch the banks of it.

Many farmers in this great state of lakes will now know definitely that the fishermen have the law in their favor. The decision is a good one for the fishermen, but a poor one for the farmer, for now he will not only have the usual trespassing to contend with, but his favorite fishing spot is likely to be invaded by outsiders who will spoil good fishing for him.

However, this decision will probably be effective in encouraging sportsmen and tourists, and a large number of tourists will mean good markets at our doors for some of our farm crops. Few of us realize the extent to which the tourist trade provides an outlet for many of our agricultural products. Its development will mean greater prosperity in many of our agricultural sections. Therefore this court decision, which is unfavorable to the farmers may be a blessing in disguise.

A Changing World

THE curse of Eden, which was that man should maintain himself by the sweat of his brow, is being lifted. One hundred years ago mechanics worked twelve hours a day six days a week. Now the forty-hour week is becoming common. Miners used to put in long and tedious hours of work—now they have the ordinary eight-hour day. The Saturday afternoon holiday for office workers was almost unknown twenty years ago—now it is almost universal.

An investigation shows that we gain our daily bread by about one-third less sweat of the brow than we used to. We have worked through the ages in drudgery to maintain production for our sustenance. Now we are cutting down our work so that we may have more time for consumption. And rapidly have we added to our consumptive powers during the past few years. Autos, movies, and other pleasures are consumptive factors. In fact, if it had not been for the coming of the automobile and its resulting popularity, this country would not have enjoyed its present prosperity. Following the

auto, other things will come which will add to the comfort of human life. Thus, what may seem to be luxuries become necessities and add to the consumptive powers of the people, and keep them busy in production.

Farming is also being affected by this change, but not so fast as other lines of activity. For instance, great strides in this respect have helped to a large extent to solve the farm labor problem through the use of modern farm machinery.

With what has happened in the past few years, it is not unreasonable to predict that farming will become easier, and more productive of profit and enjoyment, and that the from-sunrise-to-sundown day of the farmer will become a thing of the past.

These thoughts may seem implausible to those who have deep problems of farming before them, but the changing world does not wait for individuals but in time may affect them also.

On Water Transportation

At a hearing before the board of engineers for rivers and harbors, it is reported that Senator Capper, of Kansas, declared that improvement of the waterways of the country for navigation would prove helpful to agriculture. "Unscientific and uncoordinated methods of marketing, coupled with high transportation costs have created a condition which is actually depopulating our great agricultural areas," said the senator.

No state in the Union can boast of a greater number of good harbors which, in turn, are connected with a larger number of prosperous industrial centers, than can Michigan. Would an economic survey made to determine to what extent, if any, these harbors and water connections might be made to serve Michigan agriculture, be desirable? These water facilities have been a large factor in making Michigan a great industrial center. Perhaps they also could be made an agent to relieve her agriculture.

Cod Liver Oil

YEARS ago it took a long time for new ideas, or new practices, to become common, but now, if the results of scientific findings are convincingly given, they soon are accepted by a large number of people. This is because of the means we now have of presenting facts to the populace.

Printing presses are busy all the time rolling out reams of good information and the radio waves carry bits of worth-while thoughts, so that even those in isolated sections know about as soon as those in congested centers, what is new in the world.

There is nothing which illustrates this as well as the use of cod liver oil for poultry feeding. Two years ago it was almost an unheard-of thing. One would have considered it ridiculous for a poultryman to use such a feed. But now one cannot be among poultry enthusiasts without hearing about cod liver oil in the ration.

This is because the serious-minded men of science have found by research and practical tests, that cod liver oil has properties which make the hen more efficient. They have found that it is rich in vitamins A and D, and an ideal substitute for sunlight, which they also have found to have influence on growth and well-being hitherto unknown.

Not only is this finding having effect in the economical and efficient production of eggs, but it also means a better nourished condition of many humans. Some who have looked with disdain at the taking of cod liver oil in the past are now taking it with a relish.

This will undoubtedly result in bigger dividends for cod liver oil manufacturers, but they should not be begrudged if bigger dividends from poul-

try and in health can also be enjoyed.

A Dozen Traits to Encourage

ONE more argument to prove that health is becoming paramount in the minds of the American people was revealed in the summary of an investigation recently made by the home economics department of the University of Chicago. In this investigation which represented the opinions of some 800 individuals, the care of the health received first rank as the essential trait which a home-maker should possess.

We Americans have been severely criticised for our greed for the almighty dollar, but this report would indicate the criticism to be unjust, for economy was rated in the twentieth place in this report.

The first dozen requisites of a good home-maker, as brought out in this investigation, in their order, are as follows: Care of health, honesty, love, companionability, cleanliness, loyalty, self-control, sympathy, good judgment, desire for children, cooperativeness, and refinement.

Any parent who has the molding of the lives of young girls, the future home-makers of our country, in their power, would do well to consider these essential traits. It is not sufficient that this younger generation of home-makers be taught what they are to do, it is essential that they have a clear and accurate picture of what they are supposed to be.

Problem

THIS is the week before Christmas and Sofie is a sewin' and fussin' around, wonderin' how much she should spend for a Christmas present for Mrs. Johnson and etc. And she's worryin' about Mrs. Gregory, too. You see, Mrs. Gregory kinda hinted about Christmas presents, so Sofie don't know whether she's gotta get a Christmas present for her or not.

Christmas is gettin' ta be a time o' suspense instead o' a time o' peace on earth and good will ta men. It ain't a success unless the merchants do a bigger business than the year before, and lots o' folkses is glad when it's over.

It kinda makes a fellow feel cheap if somebody gives him a present and he didn't give one, too, or if somebody gives a present so much better than the one he give. Christmas is gettin' ta be humiliatin' and strainin' ta the nerves. It's hard on the pocketbook and a fellow's calculatin' apparatus. One o' the hardest things is calculatin' on what the other fellow is goin' ta do.

That's what Christmas is ta a lot o' us, but is it what it should be? The Christmas spirit is one o' the finest things there is. It kinda seems ta me Christmas should be fer renewin' one's faith, fer kinda fillin' himself up with the spirit o' goodness and fellowship. It should be a time o' wholesome joy, instead o' over feastin'.

I like the simplest Christmas, the quiet Christmas where one kin have time ta enjoy a communion between himself and his God. Christmas should be fer buildin' up, not tearin' down, like what's done ta the nerves o' some folkses by the time Christmas is over.

Givin' ta those what need, is fine, and is part o' the real Christmas spirit. But better is the helpin' o' those what need ta get so they don't need help no more. Helpin' one ta help himself is the best kinda help ta give.

Well, I kinda hope you get your Christmas problem solved and I'm hopin' you don't let the devil help you ta celebrate Christmas. He's always ready to do that. HY SYCKLE,



These Signs Get Results

By Ben East

KNOWING the contempt in which unscrupulous hunters all too frequently hold an ordinary sign forbidding trespass, the two landowners whose "No Trespass" signs are



shown here, have gone to considerable trouble to post their land in a manner that will command respect and obedience.

Knowing that signs placed only on the corner posts commonly receive little attention from hunters, they have posted these signs at ten-rod intervals entirely around their farms. The signs are of a durable type, painted on metal, and the job of posting, once done, should last for years.

Neither of these landowners occupies his farm. Both are well-to-do business men who spend only a portion of

the summers and the week-ends on the farms. The one employs a keeper the year around, and has the keeper deputized as a deputy sheriff. The signs on his land carry a warning to that effect, and they are heeded. It's a novel way to keep off trespassers, but it's highly efficient, and that, after all, is what counts.

The second has resorted to a sign that is becoming increasingly common among farmers, on that requires a hunter to secure written permission before entering the land. Farmers who



have tried this plan say it works very well. Hunters that enter the land by permission are not likely to be guilty of cutting fences or shooting stock, and if any damage is done the farmer knows where to place the responsibility.

Why Not Give Books?

Good Books Often Render The Highest Service

By Jennie Buell

WHY not a "Book Christmas" for yours this Christmas? Perhaps you do not have in your nearest town, big bookstores lined with shelves and shelves of late books. Perhaps you do not know titles of the books you'd like to give. Perhaps you do not have time and catalogs at hand in which to search out the books you would like to give to your family and friends.

Should any of these reasons keep you from a "Book Christmas," may I assist you? One of the objects of the new department of Continuing Education of Michigan State College, is to offer this very kind of help. I have been mousing around bookstores and libraries of late to see what helps to offer in making up your Christmas lists of books. If there are books you would like to buy, which you do not find in your local stores, you may write me at East Lansing and ask me to order them for you. In the list of books below, retail prices are quoted as guides to your choices. Where two prices are given, it means that the book is printed in different sizes and qualities. If a book can be bought for less than here quoted, the difference in cost will be returned to you. A higher priced book is sometimes a better investment for two or more members of a family together, than to give each a less expensive book.

Picture books, even for the one-year-olds, come first of all. The love of books may be implanted long before baby can read. Just any picture book will not do—and that fact makes it doubly difficult to select books for baby. "Comics," of course, as a rule are too coarse and vulgar to give any child. An experienced attendant of a children's library makes this rule as to what not to put into a child's hands: "Nothing to cause fright, suggest fear, glorify mischief, excuse malice, or condone cruelty." On the other hand, choose pictures "that draw the youngster into new and fairy worlds and that tell stories he understands."

Pictures of animals and children, with easy-to-read stories, rhymes, jin-

gles and little songs, are all dear to tiny tots, and go to build up their fairy world of thought and affection. For this purpose the Peter Rabbit, Mother Goose, and the long-loved nursery rhymes hold sway. All of these in many forms may be had from fifty to seventy-five cents per single story, or at \$2.25 for a collection of them bound in a single volume.

Out of myriads of books for children a bit older, the following have proved to be favorites:

"The Child's World," by Poulson. None better for a mother to read to children. \$2.50.

"The Illustrated Bible Story Book." \$2.00.

"Just So Stories," by Kipling. "How the Elephant got His Trunk," etc. \$1.00.

"Black Beauty," by Sewell. The best horse story. 75c.

"A Child's Garden of Verses," by Stevenson. From a child's standpoint. 75c to \$2.50.

"Riley Child Rhymes," by J. W. Riley. \$2.00.

"Lullaby Land," by Fields. Children love its rhythm. \$1.75.

"When We Were very Young," by Milne. Illustrated. Young and old adore it. \$2.00.

"Pictures Every Child Should Know," by Bacon. \$1.00.

"Little Songs for Little People," by Georgia Perry. Words, music and illustrations adapted to wee folks. \$1.00.

"Happy Home Children," by Gordon. Teaches manners. 65c.

The Goop Books. Teach manners. \$1.00 and \$2.00.

For Older Children.

"Fuzzy Wuzz," by Chaffee. Story of a Baby Bear. 85c.

"Honey Bees and Fairy Dust." Fascinating story of two children's adventures with bees. \$2.00.

"Alice in Wonderland." 75c and \$1.75.

"Shen of the Sea." Prize collection of Chinese stories. \$2.00.

"Children's Games for All Seasons," by Bruck. \$1.00.

"Stickeen," by Muir. Thrilling story of a loyal dog told by a master writer. \$1.25.

"Little Women," by Alcott. No girl's life is complete without it. 75c and \$2.50.

"Little Men," by Alcott. Girls as well as boys love it. 75c and \$2.50.

"Life of Louisa M. Alcott." Story of author of much loved books. \$1.75.

"Pollyanna, the Glad Book," by (Continued on page 637).



VISIBLE VALUE!

A single Glance shows the Quality—Wear proves the Economy



The staunch ruggedness of Goodrich Rubber Boots and Gaiters is apparent at first glance.



The trim, sturdy lines of the genuine Zipper are eloquent with the quality they represent. Here indeed is footwear that looks its superiority.



All this strength with neatness, all these evidences of better materials and unexcelled workmanship are promises of longer wear and greater comfort that are always fulfilled.



The thing that keeps the millions of wearers sold on Goodrich Footwear and makes thousands of new friends yearly, is the greater Service that Goodrich has built into it.

As well built as tough and as wear-resisting as a Goodrich Silvertown Tire. Ask your dealer.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER CO.
Established 1870 Akron, Ohio
In Canada: Canadian Goodrich Co., Ltd., Kitchener, Ont.

There is a Goodrich Hi-Press for every outdoor need

Boots and Gaiters for farmers, laborers, miners, lumbermen, sportsmen, and fishermen. Zippers, Overshoes and Sport Shoes for every foot in the family.

Goodrich HI-PRESS

WASHINGTON NEWS

CROP PRODUCTION EXCEEDS AVERAGE.

THE season's production of crops are above the average in quantity and below the average in quality, according to reports to the bureau of agricultural economics. The general index of purchasing power of farm products in terms of non-agricultural commodities declined two points in November from the previous month, and stood at eighty-one, the five years' pre-war period being considered as 100. Low prices for cotton and beef cattle are responsible for this decline.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTIVITIES.

WHEN the Sixty-ninth Congress met December 6 for the short session, there were more than 12,000 bills already on the calendar, left-overs from last winter's session, and 1,100 new bills were dumped into the hopper the first day.

Immediately after the delivery of the President's message, the House took up consideration of the annual appropriation bills, and the Senate is preparing to begin work on the rivers and harbors, Muscle Shoals, a bill to establish a new bureau of prohibition, and other measures passed by the House last session.

A new farm relief bill, introduced by McKeown, of Oklahoma, attacks the agricultural surplus problem from the production side. It would create a federal farm commission with power to regulate production of cotton, wheat, oats, rice, swine, cattle and tobacco.

The fight against prohibition was started by the wets the second day, and promises to consume much time that could be spent more profitably in other ways. Senator Sheppard undoubtedly voiced the sentiment of a large majority in Congress, when he said on the floor of the Senate, that "the wets have about as much chance of repealing the prohibition law as a hummingbird has of flying to the planet Mars with the Washington monument tied to its tail."

In his message to Congress, President Coolidge took a firm stand for rigid enforcement of the prohibition laws and respect for the Constitution. He declared that failure to support the Constitution and observe the law, ought not to be tolerated by public opinion. Especially those in public places who had taken their oath to support the Constitution ought to be most scrupulous in its observance. For any of our inhabitants to observe such parts of the Constitution as they like, while disregarding others, it is a doctrine that would break down all protection of life and property and destroy the American system of ordered liberty.

Notable signs of progress in prohibition enforcement are seen by Attorney General Sargent, who, in his report to Congress says that there has been an increase in the length of jail and prison sentences, the amount of fines, the number of injunctions or padlock proceedings, a decrease in the number of pending cases, and an increase in the percentage of convictions obtained. An amendment to the penalty section of the national prohibition act authorizing the court in its discretion, to impose jail sentences heavy enough to fit the facts in a particular case, is suggested as helpful in securing more effective enforcement.

An original suggestion by the President which contains considerable merit is that appropriations be made biennially instead of annually. This save much time in Congress.

The President advocated strengthen-

ing measures already enacted for agricultural relief, and some legislation dealing with the surplus crop problem, but opposed government price fixing or the entry of the government into the business of production or marketing farm produce.

If all the requests for appropriations were granted by Congress, the government would have little cause to worry over a treasury surplus.

OHIO FARM CENSUS.

INTERESTING supplementary statistics to the farm census of Ohio are given out by the Department of Commerce. It is shown that the farm pop-

ulation of Ohio declined from 1,139,329 in 1920, to 1,031,718 in 1925. The 1925 farm population includes only persons living on farms, while the 1920 figures include also, those farm laborers and their families who, while not living on farms, lived outside the limits of any incorporated place. It is to be hoped that some time the Department of Commerce can settle upon a uniform system of taking the census so that figures given for one census year may be comparable with figures given for another census year, without the necessity of an explanatory note following.

The number of farms in the state on January 1, 1925, was found to be 244,703, whereas there were 256,695 in 1920, a decrease of 11,992 in five years. The value of farm implements and machinery on these farms in 1925 was \$97,892,575, and in 1920 it was \$146,575,269. Full owners operate 163,421 farms in Ohio on January 1, 1925, and 157,116 on January 1, 1920.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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LINE FENCE DIVISION.

My neighbor sold the part of her land that was bordered by her share of our line fence. This part of our line fence was out of repair when it was sold. Must the buyer repair it? My cattle get out.—A. G.

By the division of the land the old division of the fence is destroyed and a new division must be made, either by agreement or by determination of the fence viewers, after which each person must maintain his share of the new division.—Rood.

NECESSITY OF PROBATE.

A man and wife have a joint deed of their land. Can the man or wife be legally compelled to probate the property in case of either person's death? If a wife owns land of her own, what share can the husband hold when she dies? What relatives would inherit her property? Which of the relatives, children, parents, or brothers and sisters are designated by the law as being the most close or nearest to a person?—E. L.

There is no necessity of probate pro-

ceedings to clear the title to the property held by the deceased and surviving spouse. Of land owned by the wife at the time of her death, and standing in her name alone, the husband inherits none if she leaves children surviving her. If she leaves no children, one-half descends to the husband and the remainder to the father and mother of the intestate in equal shares, and if but one, to that one alone. And if there be no father nor mother, then to the brothers and sisters in equal shares, and the children of any deceased brother or sister by right of representation. And if the wife leaves neither father, mother, brother or sister, nor children of either, the entire estate descends to the husband.—Rood.

PRE-MARRIAGE DEBTS.

Is a man liable for his wife's debts contracted before their marriage? Can he be made to pay a note given by his wife?—M. V.

By the common law the personal

property of the wife belonged to the husband by virtue of the marriage as soon as he had reduced it to his possession; and he was held liable upon her contracts made before marriage, because he had all the property from which satisfaction of her obligations before marriage could be obtained. By the law of this state, the property of the wife before her marriage remains hers after marriage, free from any rights of the husband to dispose of it, and it is held that he is not liable for her debts contracted before marriage. She can bind him by contracts made after marriage only where she has his authority to act as his agent, or he has failed to provide her with necessary support and the contract is for such necessities.

News of the Week

William D. Moss, a native of Toledo, has been appointed federal prohibition chief of the territory including Michigan and Ohio. His headquarters will be in Detroit.

Eldridge R. Johnson, a poor mechanic, thirty-two years ago, found a way to eliminate the squeak from the phonograph. He organized the Victor Talking Machine Company. Last week he sold his stock for over \$28,000,000.

Eight confiscated automobiles, which were auctioned off by the police department of Highland Park, sold for \$2.00 to \$16 apiece.

William E. McCarthy, county agent of Ogemaw county, has been appointed county agent of Bay county to be effective January 1.

The ice jam at the Soo, which resulted in the tying up of more than 120 steamers, was broken last week, and the boats continued their progress.

Adolfo de la Huerta, one-time president of Mexico, is planning a revolt against the present government. He says he is waiting the proper moment to put his fighting forces into action.

Three provinces of China have organized to form a strong union against military government. These provinces, Anhwei, Kiangsu, and Chekiang, are supported by the merchants and labor unions in their move.

Baby adoption is becoming the rage in Chicago. Five hundred babies from orphanages have been adopted this year, and the Illinois Children's Home has a waiting list of 250 couples who want to adopt children.

Two monstrous airplanes are under construction in Germany for trans-Atlantic use. The largest plane will have ten 1,000 horsepower motors and will carry 100 passengers.

The Morris Motors, Ltd., of Oxford, England, contracted for \$15,000,000 worth of motor cars to be delivered in Australia next year. This company is Ford's chief rival in the foreign motor car market.

Harvey H. Firestone, tire manufacturer, recently closed a rubber deal whereby he gets control of 100,000,000 acres of rubber plantation in Liberia.

In his annual report to Congress, Secretary Mellon stated that the country was enjoying a high tide of prosperity, and there was no sign of its letting up.

The University of Michigan will have a new press building, which will be financed from funds earned by the student publications, amounting to \$10,000.

Herbert Janvrin Browne, the nationally-known long-distance weather forecaster, said at a banquet in Detroit that a long and dreary winter was to be expected.

In Bolivia an extreme practice is being considered to stop the practice of voting several times at an election. The idea is to make a semi-permanent tattoo in the hand of each voter.

At Chicago the National Association of Federal Farm Loan Borrowers was organized, December 8. The organization consists of farmers who have taken loans from the Federal Land Banks.

A flat air postage rate of five cents per letter was announced by Postmaster New.

"Buck" Beaufore, one of the most famous guides and old-time woodsmen in Michigan, died in Ohio recently. For forty-two years he has been chief guide of the Turtle Lake Club, of which Postmaster-General New is a charter member.

The first all-American opera was sung in Chicago last week. The opera is called the "Witch of Salem," and was composed by Charles Wakefield Cadman. It was a pronounced success.

It Was the Night Before Christmas



POTATOES, MILK AND EGGS.

(Continued from page 627).

house close by. The buildings and the home are well equipped from the standpoint of water. There is a cistern which works by gravity, and also an electric pressure system which is supplied by another cistern, and both kept full by the windmill.

In an annex to the barn, formerly a calf barn, Mr. Parmelee has fixed up a very efficient poultry house in which he keeps about 400 laying hens. He keeps White Leghorns and only high-class laying stock.

All the buildings on the place are lighted by electricity from a farm power plant. In the poultry house, winter lights are used as a means of keeping up the egg production. On the windmill tower there is a high light which can be turned on from the barn, the garage or the house. It lights up the yard and surroundings in a very effective way.

Cherry Hill Stock Farm, as Mr. Parmelee's place is called, consists of 160 acres. About 140 acres are cultivated, five acres are in a woodlot and about two acres in an orchard of all kinds of fruit which produces abundantly for home use.

The farm is divided into two distinct parts: the dairy and the potato sections, and a separate crop rotation is worked on each section. Seldom is the potato rotation put on the dairy land, or vice versa.

The potato rotation, which occupies about sixty acres, consists of alfalfa, potatoes, oats and seeding. The practice in the past was to plow the alfalfa in the fall to give the alfalfa a chance to rot, and to seed to rye which was turned under early in spring for potatoes, but this time, Mr. Parmelee is leaving the alfalfa until early spring, as he thinks that it can be thoroughly worked up by potato planting time and thus gain the added fertility of the alfalfa which has been left until spring.

Mr. Parmelee sprays thoroughly and also soaks his seed for scab. And like all good farmers, he keeps his ground free from weeds. Two light applications of manure are usually used on each crop rotation. This manure includes phosphate, as acid phosphate is used in the barns as a deodorizer. An application of 700 pounds per acre of 0-10-10 is also used at potato planting time.

A unique remark, which indicates one reason for Mr. Parmelee's success, was, "I figure it takes about as long to get a piece of ground ready for the production of a good crop of potatoes as it does to get an orchard in bearing." Second thought will convince one that there is much wisdom in this statement.

Mr. Parmelee's dairy rotation is alfalfa, corn and wheat, with a manure application, the same as for potatoes. Before he got started on alfalfa he used red clover, but alfalfa is so much better that clover is not considered now. He believes, however, that this so-called running out of clover is due to nothing but soil acidity and that with enough lime, clover can be made to grow as well as it formerly did.

One never saw more even stands of alfalfa than in the Parmelee fields in alfalfa. The only places that showed any variations at all, were on the banks of the creek, and there the alfalfa was a little thin. Also, one place where cattle had pastured in past years had not come up to the rest of the field in making a good stand. These had received the same good treatment as the other, but for some reason had not yet grown alfalfa as well as the rest of the farm.

This farm is well equipped. As aids in doing the work, there are a tractor, five horses, three gasoline engines, one automobile, and electricity. Labor-saving machinery is used wherever possible.

In referring to hired help, Mr. Parm-

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The Farmer's Dollar —and his Taxes

Rising taxes, regardless of the purpose for which levied, are one of the chief items in the vicious circle of rising costs to the average citizen.

About 20% of county, town and city taxes, and about 10% of state taxes are required to pay the interest and sinking fund charges on public debts.

Thus funds borrowed today to be paid back in years to come are, in effect, a mortgage on the future income of agriculture and industry.

One of the surest ways of increasing the purchasing power of the dollar of the farmer and the average citizen lies in the restriction of the expenditure of public monies to necessary public improvements only.

elée said that he had gotten rid of the old idea that help had to be boarded. In other lines of activity this is not necessary, nor should it be in farming. He provides nice homes for his two permanent men and pays his extra men enough so they can afford to bring their lunch. During cool days, a fire is built in the stove in the milk room to make the room comfortable for the men at noon hour. Mrs. Parmelee also provides hot coffee during potato digging time. Mr. Parmelee believes that the men enjoy this arrangement just as well, for they can do as they please during their noon hour of relaxation, and it certainly is much nicer for the women folks in the home.

The crops sold off the farm are potatoes, milk, wheat, eggs, and some live stock. The home is nicely located on a hill, and is on the main road from Allegan to Grand Rapids, about a mile and a quarter from Hilliards. The home is moderately equipped, including a radio, and a reading table well supplied with good magazines and farm papers.

The farm has been in the family for seventy years, and excepting a short time clerking in a general store when a boy, Mr. Parmelee has spent his entire life on this farm. Thirty-five years ago, he bought it from his father on contract on the same basis that he would have bought it from anyone else. So he gained no advantage there.

Mr. Parmelee is a student and a thinker. He said that the greatest inspiration he ever gained to strive for success in farming was the reading of T. B. Terry's book entitled, "Our Farming," and he would urge any boy interested in farming to read that book. He had also been much interested in

the writings of other agricultural leaders, such as Dr. W. I. Chamberlain, W. D. Hoard, Joe Wing and Jason Woodman, and says, "No one will ever be able to estimate the value their lives have been to agriculture."

Any success he has attained in farming has been due to thirty-five years of hard work and thinking, and some of these years were discouraging. Mr. Parmelee feels sure that there is just as great an opportunity to succeed in farming as there ever was, if the young man of today will be as willing to put himself to the task as have those who succeeded in the past.

When asked about the general problems which affect agriculture at present, Mr. Parmelee said, "Standard quality and economic production were the greatest essentials of an improved agriculture." For instance, with reference to standard quality, why grow second and third grade stuff when, with little more care, number one quality can be grown? A poorer quality product spoils, to a great extent, the market for the better grades, while the maintenance of a good standard in quality will enable the consumer to buy with assurance.

"Cooperation and a little legislation are all right, but are accessory to what the economic production and standard quality will accomplish."

Our observations lead us to believe that the bed-rock of Mr. Parmelee's success in farming has been the constant striving for a more economical production of standard quality.

"Cherry Hill" is strictly a partnership affair run on the fifty-fifty basis, and we believe none of our readers will have any trouble in naming the two members that have made up this firm for so many years."



WILDER MEDALS AWARDED.

IT is the custom of the American Pomological Society to award what is known as the Wilder medal for outstanding horticultural developments of the year. This year at its Grand Rapids meeting it awarded three medals. The New York Experiment Station at Geneva was awarded a silver medal for a collection of seedlings of known parentage. This collection contains the Cortland, Orleans, Sweet Delicious, and Newfane apples, and the Keuka, Urbana, Sheridan, and Golden Muscat grapes.

The New Jersey Experiment Station was given a medal for its collection of peach seedlings of known parentage, which include the Cumberland, Primrose, Golden Jubilee, Sunbeam, Pioneer varieties, and others.

The Stark Nursery Company was awarded a silver medal for the development of the Starking apple.

The society strongly indorsed the program and policies of Apples for Health, Inc., a national organization formed for the purpose of stimulating apple consumption by means of advertising and education.

Mr. Ralph Rees was elected president of the society after a spirited contest. He succeeds Paul Stark, during whose term the membership of the society has increased from 400 to 4,000, and the deficit in the treasury practically has been wiped out.

COLD WEATHER MUSHROOMS.

MUSHROOMS which thrive in the late fall and during milk spells in the winter, come at a time of year when mushrooms are a luxury and make a valuable addition to the diet, declares the botanist at the experiment station at Geneva, who has made a study of New York mushrooms. Also, there is practically no danger of

confusing the fall and winter mushrooms with poisonous kinds which cannot stand cold weather, says this authority.

Two cold weather mushrooms found quite commonly in the woods in the late fall and during mild periods throughout the winter, are the oyster mushroom and the velvet-stemmed Collybia.

Oyster mushrooms are found on dead tree trunks, stumps, and logs, and are easily distinguished by their whitish, or smoke-colored caps, which have an oyster shell shape. The caps grow in dense clusters and closely overlap one another, a characteristic which distinguishes this mushroom from the poisonous kinds that grow singly.

The velvet-stemmed Collybia is so characteristic in its habit of growth and coloring that no one can very well go wrong on it. This mushroom also grows in dense clusters on stumps, logs, and buried wood, but it has a reddish yellow cap, white gills, and a velvety brown stem. These markings render it quite conspicuous.

The caps of the velvet-stemmed Collybia may freeze and thaw several times without injuring them for food. Also, surplus quantities may be dried and stored in a dry place for future use. Soaking in water a short time before cooking will revive the caps.

CANADIANS STANDARDIZE VEGETABLE VARIETIES.

THE Canadian Department of Agriculture, after consultation with the seed trade, has issued a standard list of vegetables and standard descriptions of those vegetables. Seedsmen advertising any of the standard varieties will use the standard descriptions. The purpose of the standardization is to establish standard descriptions and type records, as well as to standardize the variety names.

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Some Poultry Suggestions

For the Winter Months

By R. G. Kirby

JUDGING from the amount of sunshine in November, the discovery of cod liver oil as a sunshine substitute did not arrive any too soon. Many poultrymen feel that they are already buying about all they can afford to feed to the hens. But if the pocketbook can be stretched a bit this month to provide a little chicken Christmas present in the form of a few gallons of cod liver oil, it will be a paying investment.

One handy way of serving the cod liver oil is in a grain mixture. Add a quart of oil to about twenty-five pounds of scratch grain and mix thoroughly. Do not throw the sticky mixture in the poultry litter to pick up dirt, but place it in a clean trough long enough so that all of the flock can obtain some of the oil and grain. A quart of cod liver oil each week for 100 hens is considered enough by many poultrymen.

Preventing Scaly Leg.

The scaly leg parasite which burrows under the scales of a hen's leg makes the bird an inferior market fowl. When you cull the flock and sell hens for meat, the dealer will want clean, smooth-legged birds, and not the kind with rough, crusty legs.

This mite spreads from one bird to another along the roosts, and when the roosts are treated often with oil to kill the red mites, it seems to retard the spread of the scaly leg mite at the same time.

Individual hens with scaly legs can be rapidly improved in appearance by washing the legs in warm, soapy water to loosen the crusty material. Then take an old tooth brush and rub kerosene oil or coal tar disinfectant up under the scales. When treating hens for lice with a mixture of equal parts of blue ointment and lard, a bird may occasionally be found with rough legs. Rub a little of the lard and blue ointment mixture up under the scales and see if it does not improve the appearance of the legs in a short time. Do not leave any of the mixture where it can be picked off by the hens.

Young hens are less apt to show scaly legs than old birds, and some buyers seem to judge the age of a hen by the appearance of the legs, although it may not be an accurate way to judge. But scaly legs on hens will not give a poultryman the reputation for selling high quality poultry.

Damp Poultry Houses.

When a poultry house is damp, the floor construction promptly receives the blame. There are other common causes of damp walls and tough, moist litter. Sometimes the house is overcrowded. The straw receives more manure each day than it has the capacity to absorb readily. If the litter is not changed often, it is soon very damp, even on the best of concrete floors.

A lack of ventilation causes damp floors. Too much glass in a poultry house makes the house very warm on a sunny day. At sundown the outside air cools rapidly and the moisture in the warm house gathers on the walls and ceiling. The next day the moisture drips into the litter.

A house with no other ventilating system than a partially open front can often be kept dry by keeping enough of the front open to permit the dry outside air to absorb a lot of the moisture in the poultry house. Sometimes the opening of one more window in the front of the house will almost immediately dry off the side walls and absorb a lot of the moisture from the litter.

Promptly removing the droppings is a help in keeping poultry houses free from excess moisture. Just lift a metal bushel basket of fresh poultry ma-

nure and compare it with the weight of a bushel of dry manure. The difference in weight is due to the moisture which has evaporated into the air beneath the roosts, and helped to make the house damp. If the dropping boards cannot be scraped every day during the winter, try and do it as often as possible, and never let a thaw arrive with much manure on the dropping boards. The more cleaning a poultry house receives, the greater the chances of keeping the birds healthy.

A poultry house on the general farm is often neglected because the cattle and horses have to come first. Hang a metal bushel basket and a scraper just inside the poultry house door and see if it is not helpful in keeping the dropping boards clean. When you have to hunt for the tools to do a job, it is always easier to put off the job until another day.

Provide Ample Hopper Space.

The amount of dry mash hopper space per 100 birds has an influence on the amount of laying mash consumed each day. A heavy consumption of dry mash is necessary to keep egg production at about fifty per cent. Some houses will have only one small hopper for 100 hens. Some pullets are shy, although of good laying ability if they receive the raw material. Such birds may remain away from a small hopper rather than take the pecks of cross old birds. A few hens with mean dispositions can almost control the mash hoppers during the best part of the day.

About eight or ten feet of dry mash hopper space for 100 birds seems to give good results. Even then, it often pays to keep a crock or small, low box in each section of the laying house. Every day fill this small measure with mash from the large hopper. Many hens will see the mash readily and immediately start eating from the small dish, although they have not been feeding from the hopper. A long wooden trough can be used to make the laying mash visible to all the flock.

If you have no time to make a moist mash for the flock, try pouring a little water from the drinking pail over the dry mash in a crock. The hens will immediately begin eating the moistened mash and that method also stimulates the consumption of egg-making materials.

COCCIDIOSIS AND COLDS.

Will you please tell me what coccidiosis in poultry is, the cause of it, and a remedy for it? Can you tell me if that is the trouble with my chickens? In August a number of the young birds began sneezing and rattling in their throats; they would sit around with head under wings; there is also a discharge from nostrils, and an unpleasant odor. Their heads do not swell, so I do not think it can be roup. I have used permanganate of potash in the drinking water nearly all the time. I also used a poultry regulator in a wet mash in the morning. They have all the corn and wheat they will eat for supper, besides a dry mash before them all the time. I have not lost any, but they do not grow as they should.—Mrs. E. A.

Coccidiosis is caused by a parasite which burrows in the walls of the intestines. The blind pouches become enlarged and packed with a mass of yellow, cheesy material. Birds with coccidiosis have pale heads and sunken eyes. They droop and appear weak, and blood may appear in the droppings. Feeding sour milk and placing potassium permanganate in the drinking water has seemed to aid in preventing the spread of the disease.

Removing the young stock to clean soil is the best means of preventing infection. Plowing old poultry yards helps to destroy the infection. Coccidiosis has been found to live over

(Continued on page 641).

~ doubled his production



*Columbiana, Ohio
June 10, 1926*

*The Albert Dickinson Co.,
Chicago, Ill.*

Gentlemen:

I am giving you herein my record on 26 hens on Globe Egg Mash for four months, which is 2152 eggs or an average of about 21 eggs per hen. This is much better than I was getting on a home mixed ration, as I was only averaging about one half that many on the same number of hens. My hens are four different breeds. I am surely well pleased with Globe Egg Mash and cannot afford to be without it.

*Yours truly,
W. H. Holdeman*

It pays to keep records and check profits even with a small flock.

Mr. Holdeman has only 26 hens but he keeps them for profit, not for "fun."

Here is another small flock owner who has found that it pays to follow the example of successful commercial poultry farms and feed for results.

There is nothing unusual about Mr. Holdeman's experience. Returns like his are the common experience of poultrymen who follow *Globe Methods* and feed *Globe Feeds*.

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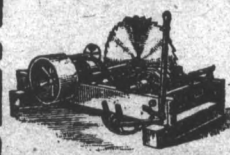
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Pathfinders

An Advertisement of
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CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS discovered America, thus adding a new world to the old. Alexander Graham Bell discovered the telephone, giving the nations of the earth a new means of communication. Each ventured into the unknown and blazed the way for those who came after him.

The creating of a nation-wide telephone service, like the developing of a new world, opened new fields for the pathfinder and the pioneer. The telephone, as the modern

American knows it, has been made possible by the doing of a multitude of things in the realms of research, engineering and business administration. Its continued advancement requires constant effort in working upon a never-ending succession of seemingly unsolvable problems.

Because it leads the way in finding new pathways for telephone development, the Bell System is able to provide America with a nation-wide service that sets the standard for the world.



CHEAP METHOD OF THRESHING SWEET CLOVER.

A CHEAP and effective method of threshing and hulling sweet clover seed is used by seed growers around Merritt in Missaukee county, according to H. L. Barnum, agricultural agent. The seed crop is harvested with a grain binder and run through an ordinary grain separator, which removes the seed and hulls some of it. This seed is taken to the co-op warehouse at Merritt, where a fanning mill is used to separate the hulled from the unhulled seed. The hulling process is then finished by running the unhulled seed through a feed grinder, with the burrs loose enough to avoid cracking the seed. A final cleaning with the fanning mill completes the job. Seed growers claim that the time and expense is considerably less than would be the case if a regular clover huller were used.—B.

CLEANING A BARREL.

We have a barrel in which paint and tar-like stuff for plaster bond for a foundation coat was skipped, which we should like to clean out to put gasoline in. Some of this stuff is a little dry, and we have tried kerosene and gasoline on it, but very little comes out. Can you give us any suggestions for cleaning it out?—H. L.

This would appear to be rather a difficult proposition, and I doubt whether you will ever be able to clean it out sufficient to make it safe for storing gasoline. If the barrel is of wood, or if of metal and has soldered joints, you might just as well give up the plan at the start. If of sheet steel with welded joints, you might wait until you have a good hot fire of brush or rubbish, then throw it on and let it get red hot, or nearly so, all over. This will probably loosen up the stuff inside so that you can work it out through the filler hole. Then, if you could turn compressed air into it you might blow out all the remainder. Even at that, you are likely to have sediment in your gasoline for some time.—D.

RETNING GALVANIZED TANKS.

Please tell me how we can clean and tin a galvanized tank which has been in use three years. In winter we have kept a fire under it to heat the water, and the soot has eaten through the zinc. Now the steel is rusting and the tank may start leaking any time. Would like to know if there is not some chemical which will remove the rust and leave the steel clean, so that we can tin it by using a blow torch and soldering copper.—O. W.

The only practicable way I know of doing this, short of sending it to a retinning factory, is to go over the surface and scrape the rusted places with a file or scraper until the clean steel is exposed, then coat with zinc chloride or cut acid and then coat with solder with a blow torch and a large soldering copper. You can get the cut acid from a tinsmith or can make it by getting commercial hydrochloric acid and putting strips of zinc into it until no more bubbles are given off. The liquid is then zinc chloride.

You will find that it will be quite a job, and considerable solder, to go over the tank if of much size, and it will probably be cheaper to buy a new tank for heating water, giving the old one two or three coats of hot paraffin and using it as a water trough or to store cold water.—D.

WELL HAS BAD SMELL.

What would cause the water in a shallow bored well to smell? We have a twelve-inch tiled well, twenty-nine feet deep, that has a peculiar smell at times. Can anything be done to clear this, or could a filter be used to make the water fit for drinking and house-

hold use? I have put down two wells about five rods apart, and the water from both is the same. Any suggestions will be appreciated.—H. L.

It is probable that the peculiar smell you complain of is due to sulphuretted hydrogen or marsh gas, which the water absorbed by coming in contact somewhere with peat or other soil containing vegetation which has become covered and compressed. Such water is not harmful, and as these materials are gases, they usually will disappear after the water stands awhile. Filtering would have little, if any, effect, and I know of nothing that will remove the smell.

I suggest you pump up a large pailful of the water when the smell is noticeable, set it out in the air for several hours, stirring it occasionally, and see if the water then doesn't smell and taste all right. If so, putting a good-sized open tank in the attic of your house, or hay mow of your barn, with a screened cover to keep out mice and insects, will probably be the best solution for your trouble.—D.

COLLEGE BROUGHT TO YOUR DOOR.

(Continued from page 627).

tion of farmers is paying the bill, and it is but just that they should reap some of the benefits. Many farmers are saying, "We are mighty glad to have our boys getting the training and we think it is so good that we would like to get in on it too. We don't want it merely dished out to us, we want a chance to find out how to learn methods ourselves. How can it be done?"

Principal H. D. Corbus and Bernard Kuhn, who used to twirl championship baseball for Michigan State College, and is now doing a championship job of agricultural teaching, think the answer lies in the new movement which they are supporting at St. Johns.

The plan as adopted by this group of farmers, will consist of a series of courses. Animal husbandry will occupy one night a week for five successive weeks. At each meeting there will be a specialist from M. S. C. who will discuss with the farmers the topics and problems that most interest them. At the end of each five weeks' course a certificate, signed by the Director of the Agricultural Department of St. Johns High School, the Director of Continuing Education, and the president of Michigan State College, will be given those—and only those—who have attended each meeting of the course and successfully completed the work in that branch. The certificate, therefore, will be valuable and tangible evidence of the work that a farmer has done.

Forty-nine of the fifty-one men present enrolled—and the other two were bankers who represented the two banks of St. Johns. "We are interested in the education of the farmers," said one of the bankers, Mr. Post, "because we know it will mean a more prosperous farming community, resulting in greater business for us. The interests of the farmers and the bankers are mutual."

This meeting is just a beginning. "We have always felt," stated Mr. C. V. Ballard of the Extension Department, "that the gap between the college and the farmers of the state was not quite bridged. This new movement, in conjunction with those already in the field, promises to fulfill the need. It is possible that a corps of trained extension men might be organized especially to work with the farmers in a whole series of courses of this kind scattered over the state. How much it will grow can be told only from the future, together with the interest that the farmers themselves take in it."

Mention the Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

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

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"3 HOURS SHIPPING SERVICE"

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



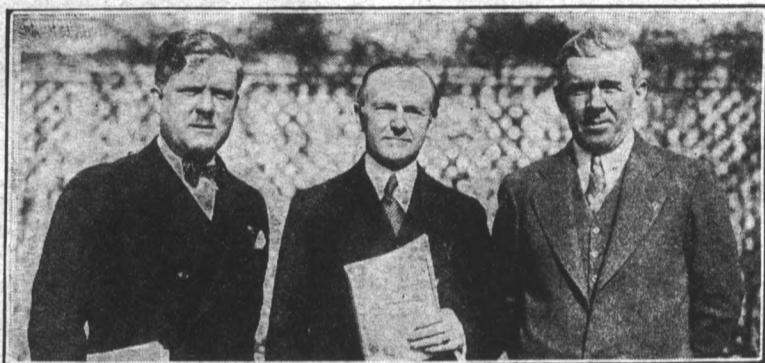
Torrential rains and a moving mountain threaten Welch town of Cwm with destruction.



Mosquitoes have been exterminated and swamp land reclaimed by this aquatic harvesting machine for weeds, invented by a Frenchman. The boat travels on land as well as on water.



This rainbow trout, weighing 13 pounds, was caught with an ordinary hook and line.



Howard Savage, national commander of the American Legion, and John Taylor, representative, called on President Coolidge to present the Legion's new legislative program.



Caesar, Cleopatra, and Anthony carry Roman names, though far from Rome—these three-week-old lion cubs are inhabitants of Joyland Park, Miami, Florida.



Prince Nicholas, of Rumania, made a tour of inspection of the Ford Motor Plant while on his short visit in Detroit.



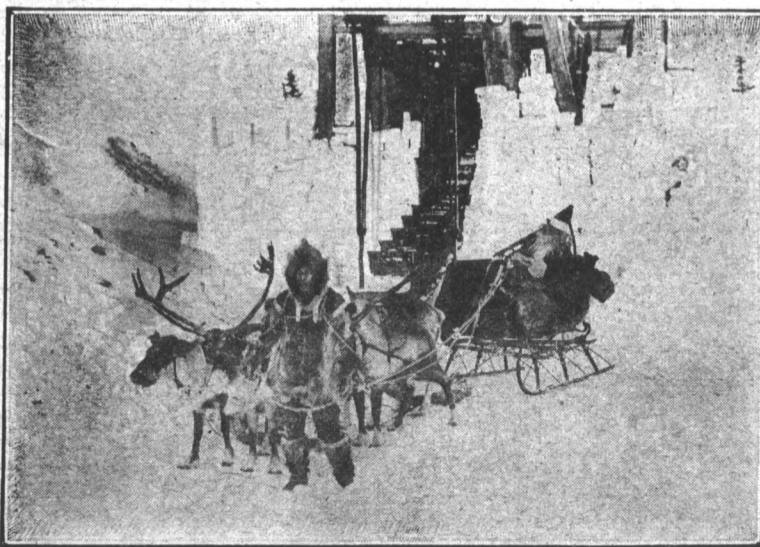
Walter Grange Taber swam the famous channel by Catalina Island in 13 hours 27 minutes.



This remarkable photo shows a Texas rattler grasping in his fangs a luckless rabbit who was not quick enough on the hop.



Sir Allan Cobham, noted English aviator, arrived in U. S. by this novel method.



One of the latest Arctic expeditions caught Santa with the camera just before he started out on his annual journey to the temperate region, loaded down with toys for the kiddies.



Pierre de Soeta, Belgian sculptor, cast this memorial to Belgian aviators.

CHAPTER IV.
The Proposal.

THE matter of a home for the Loars had been arranged even before they made the first move to leave their old neighborhood in western New York. They would live with Brand Carter, an arrangement to which Barbara alone had made objection. She had hated Brand Carter since she could first remember him, as living in their neighborhood when she was a very little girl. Always it had seemed to her he had taken an interest in her proprietary far beyond his right. And her hatred for him was exceeded only by a kindred hatred for his son, the clumsy, overgrown Blair, whose skin and unkempt hair were as dark as his father's, but whose shifty eyes were a pale gray.

To this latter hatred Barbara added, too, an open contempt. She had often wondered about Blair's mother, dead before the Loars knew Brand, and had pitied her for the life she must have led with two such men.

Naturally enough, however, Barbara's objections to her family sharing the Carter home, went unheeded. It was more at the instigation of Brand Carter than at the exhortation of the Mormon elder, that Sam Loar had been persuaded to come to St. James.

Here lay the beginnings of an empire of world dimensions, Carter had written. For him who came now, who stood high in the court and favor of the king, riches beyond dreams of avarice lay in store when that empire was fully grown.

Freckle-faced Sam Loar was a man accustomed to driving a good bargain. Not avaricious, yet vastly more practical than emotional. Then, too, there was, of course, the blood of pioneers coursing mildly through the veins of the Loars. All in all, the proposition had appealed to Sam Loar as a bargain worth striking. When Samantha heard the sermon of the Elder from the new Zion one night, and with her customary love for things new and emotional, embraced with weeping enthusiasm the promises and delights of the new faith, the decision was reached.

Sam readily yielded to the baptismal service that constituted entry into the Mormon fold, as a matter of good business. Good for the here as well as for the hereafter, he secretly argued within himself.

Not that he would prove other than a good Mormon, now that he had come. He was a man strongly self-willed, even to the point of stubbornness, and that quality alone would hold him unyieldingly on the course he had chosen. Besides, he stood by the bargains he made.

Barbara sat that first night, already rather home-sick and disconsolate, on the porch of Brand Carter's log house, on the north side of the straggling village of St. James, and stared out across the land-locked harbor while dusk deepened on the forest-clad shores. It was to be unspeakably lonely here in the island village, she feared. Already she was being made to feel her position as an alien, outside the fold of this people. She had not, and would not, no matter how overwhelming the loneliness became, embrace their strange faith.

The strong wind had swept the sky clear of clouds during the afternoon. The thin blanket of snow had lain its passing hour or two on the wet ground and had melted in the warmth of the afternoon sun. The promise of spring was in the air, lay everywhere over the northern wilderness. Yet the evening was pleasantly sharp, the sky and air like crystal clear.

The first stars blinked out in the pale green sky. Barbara sat staring out through the throat of the harbor, in the direction of the distant mainland. She saw again the heaving of leaden seas, although already it seemed much longer ago than this morn-

The Kingdom of St James

By Ben East

Author of "Michigan Mystery"

ing; saw the tiny fishing craft that rode so recklessly in the path of death; saw, too, the clear gray eyes and the gay smile of the young helmsman in that brief instant while the Briggs hung sickeningly close over the fishing boat and she had leaned down and sent her heartening smile to him.

Had he made shore, she wondered. Faith told her he had. Courage like his did not go unrequited by the Fates. Then would she ever see him again? She smiled at her own fancy. It was unlikely. He was a Gentile, to whom the Mormon island was forbidden. It was unlikely he would ever pass that way again. Still, she was no Mormon either, she reminded herself. Then a new thought came. Would he, too, remember? Sometime during that long day had he glanced out toward the island, looming as a low blue line on the horizon, and wondered about her

new religion now that she was finally among its adherents, she turned a deaf and indifferent ear.

Standing waist deep in the icy water the Mormon elders performed their assigned task, immersing the applicants in turn, releasing them to be led, chattering but elated, to the shore.

Meanwhile, from the edge of the forest there looked on a cluster of Garden Island Indians, curious to see the ceremony of their white neighbors. The grave decorum of their dusky faces could in no way offend the high dignity of the Mormon officials, so their presence was tolerated. Many there were in that solemn silent band who had themselves accepted Christianity of another sort from the priest who visited the island each autumn. These wore crosses at their necks as a symbol of submission to the white man's God, but still, when the west



and her place among the people of St. James? She felt her cheeks burn suddenly crimson at the thought and at her own temerity, and sought swiftly to think of other things.

For instance, there was the halfwit and his dog on the dock that morning. And the old Scotchman who had so coolly defied even the sheriff of the king. She was glad for him. She might need him some day.

A sudden low rustle in a clump of young cedars just beyond the end of the porch startled her. She stared for a minute, then the branches parted and a face looked out. A round face, very white and scared looking in the pale light. Barbara stifled a scream, and when she turned to flee into the shelter of the house there was another soft rustle and a dark shadow took shape beside the face. She saw then. It was the idiot, kneeling in the brush, with his dog beside him. She walked swiftly to the end of the porch.

"We're watchin' you," the boy said simply. "You'll need us some day. We'll be here."

"Thank you," Barbara said, smiling down at him. "And who are you, please?"

"I'm Orphan Danny. I'm glad you come," the boy said, and disappeared like a shadow among the trees.

The baptismal services of the Mormons took place the next day, as Aleck MacCray had told Samantha.

A short distance behind the village lay Font Lake, cradled in spruce-cloaked shores, bright and blue in the spring sun. The ice was out less than a week now, and the sparkling waters were still bitterly cold. No deterrent this, however, to the hardy Mormons, and they trooped down to the chosen spot on the sandy shore, a goodly group of them, the women in their short bloomers, the men in the picturesque garb of the frontier. Of the Loar family, only Samantha submitted to the ritual. Sam cautiously decided against it, declaring he still felt reasonably sure of his soul's safety from the winter baptism of Elder Page. Barbara quietly refused, and to her mother's urging that she accept the

wind blew his angry breath across the lake before the young men were back from their fishing, or when the gulls were late in returning in the spring and the village was hungry for eggs, it was to pagan gods they uttered their weird incantations in unison with their brothers who owed allegiance only to tribal belief.

An odd mixture of heathen and Christian, half-understood religion and wild fanaticism, there on the beach of Font Lake that spring morning. And small wonder, for they moved, these people, through a world new and wild and crude, where paganism had long ruled and where those less staunch than fanatics lacked heart to endure.

And through it all moved the figure of the man who held the island kingdom in the hollow of his hand, who dictated law and religion, and even life itself! King Strang, energetic, enthusiastic, his deep voice raised in praise, in exhortation, in command, his auburn hair and heavy red beard bright aglint in the April sunshine.

Brand Carter and Sam Loar sat that evening on the porch of Carter's house, looking out over the harbor, discussing the events of the morning, planning for the summer. Carter turned suddenly to his friend.

Sam, he said abruptly, "Blair wants to marry that girl of yours. Have you anything against it, you and Samantha?"

Loar hesitated. "Why, I don't know, Brand," he said slowly. "I hadn't ever thought about it."

"Well, it was bound to happen," Carter said, "and it has. Blair told me yesterday afternoon."

"A trifle hasty in his decisions," Loar suggested thoughtfully.

Brand laughed. "Not so much as you might think," he said. "Blair got a likin' for good looking women from me, and if I do say it, he's a good judge. Seems he's been plannin' on this for a long time. Ever since he know you folks was comin', but he didn't say anything till he seen for sure how she looked." He chuckled. "Guess he was afraid she might have changed since we seen her last."

Sam Loar was silent for a long thoughtful minute. "How are Blair's prospects, Brand?" he asked finally. "A man's got to think of them things, you know, when he's only got one daughter."

Carter laughed, a short ugly sound in the darkness. "You ain't forgot how you got that one, have you?" he asked.

Loar started. "No," he exclaimed. "No, that's right. Still and all Brand—" his voice trailed away helplessly.

"Oh, for that matter," Carter grew amiable again. "Blair's chances are as good as anybody's in St. James. He's on the Northern Islander. The king's daily paper, you know, and he stands in well with the king. I spoke to Strang about him and Barbara this morning. Told him how she felt and all. He agreed it would be well to marry her off safe and sound to one of our own colony. Surest way of bringing her into the kingdom, as he says." He suggested we do it right away.

Barbara Loar, newly come to this despot's kingdom, juggled all unknown now in a king's hand! The fate of many a girl in St. James had before then been sealed beyond appeal with fewer words from the mouth of the prophet!

Sam Loar felt strangely uncomfortable. "But suppose Barbara don't want Blair," he suggested.

"Oh, that will come out all right," Carter said easily. "I suppose she'd rather have him than some man she don't know at all. The king's bound to pick a husband for her, just to make her a good Mormon, and she's lucky he's willin' for Blair to have her. The girls here marry who he says. The ones that might raise a holler don't dare for fear he'd take them himself. He's got five now, and I guess they figure it's better to be a young man's first than an old man's sixth. No, it'll work out all right as far as she is concerned," he finished quietly, "if you and Samantha are willin'." His voice took on an ugly edge again with the last word.

"Well, it'll be all right with us," Sam Loar spoke slowly but without reluctance. He had weighed the bargain and found it good. "It looks to me like a good marriage for Barbara," he went on, "and Samantha would do anything to make a Mormon out of her."

So in the beginning Barbara Loar lost the two who should have been her staunchest allies in the battle that lay before her.

Carter turned to Sam, slapped his knee and laughed low and exultantly. "Fine," he said. "That's fine! I thought you'd feel that way about it." Then after a minute, "I'm going to be married myself." He held up a hand at Loar's jesting unbelief. "No, I mean it," he went on. "I got tired of living here by myself. It ain't so bad, now that you folks have come, but I had planned on it before I knew about that, and anyway, I want her."

"Who is she, Brand?" Sam asked him.

"Little girl from the village here," Carter said. "Name of Molly Tigue. Seems a little young for me, but just because a man's gettin' along in years himself is no reason why he shouldn't like young women. Look at the king."

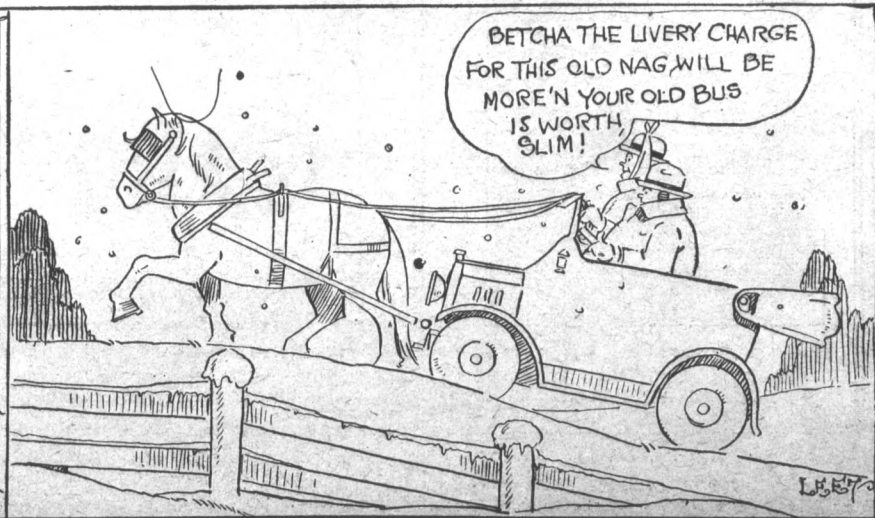
"Well," Loar said slowly, "I guess we'd better be lookin' for a place for ourselves. I kinda figured on buildin' a house this fall, but we can do it just as well now."

"Well, I guess you won't," Carter assured him. "This place is big enough for all of us this summer anyway. You and Samantha, and me and my wife, and Blair and Barbara. Nice little family party," he declared.

They spent some time in friendly argument about it, but in the end, of course, Sam Loar agreed to the plan. There was no reason for doing otherwise, and the bargain seemed a good one.

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—On the Home Stretch.



While her fate was being so calmly decided that night on the porch of the Carter house, Barbara was receiving her suitor on his own accord. She had gone for a walk in the village, and he overtook her on the street, walking slowly homeward. She would have avoided him had it been possible, but there was no way. He fell into stride beside her and before they reached the house where the two men sat talking he had declared himself.

"Barbara," he said without preface, "I want you to marry me. How soon can we arrange it?"

Barbara gave him the rudest answer of which she was capable. Without bothering to look at him, she replied with a ringing peal of derisive laughter, and instantly Blair Carter paid her for her scorn. He flung his arms about her, crushed her so tightly she could not even scream, and put his lips to hers in a long insolent kiss. A touch would have been payment enough, a rain of his kisses more than sufficiently detestable, but nothing could have been as loathsome as that long pressure of his hated mouth. She freed a hand and slapped him twice with all her strength, before he let her go, and then it was his turn to laugh. For an instant Barbara stood back, wide-eyed, panting with rage. Blair made no further attempt to touch her, and suddenly a prophetic shudder shook the girl, and she turned and fled along the street toward home.

Fifty yards away from where Blair Carter had paid her for her insulting laugh, a figure crouched on all fours in the darkness. Orphan Danny's face was contorted with anger, and his hands worked convulsively at the ends of his long arms. When Barbara broke away and fled the halfwit circled and followed her, evading her suitor, slipping along as soundless as a shadow, keeping the girl within sight until the door of the Carter house had closed upon her, giving her sanctuary.

Poor Barbara Loar. She had not yet been made to feel the pressure of the hand that ruled the island empire, did not yet know the methods to which the men in St. James resorted to win their desires, particularly when those desires had to do with the girls of the colony.

There was one on the island who could have told her much of those methods, had she asked. Molly Tigue, tired and wan and unhappy, was ready at last to give up. There was, she had learned, no way for her to escape the fate decreed for her by the king and his sheriff. She had tried all the ruses known to girlhood, had shown openly her hatred for the man she was to marry, had refused, pleaded and wept, and now at last, unknown to all of them, had taken the surest way of a maid to escape an unhappy marriage, by falling madly in love with a man other than her betrothed. Even that, she acknowledged helplessly to herself, was too late to save her now.

Could Barbara have known all that was known to Molly Tigue of the power of the men of the colony over the girls they chose for wives, it is likely she might have restrained that peal of scornful laughter that was her reply to Blair Carter's proposal. Might perhaps have evaded, have answered in a fashion less calculated to arouse the man's anger and determination.

Even the boon of knowing that she possessed one unflinching ally was denied to her. She paused the briefest instant in the doorway of the log house that night, unmindful of the presence of her father and Brand on the porch, to stare silently off in the direction of the mainland toward which the young fisherman had sailed his storm-ridden craft. Small gestures are oftentimes significant.

While she stood thus two shadows passed, all unseen, down along the rim of the beach, where the crescent of the young spring moon threw a faint radiance. Danny and his dog were circling the house, to take up their vigil in her behalf in the timber beyond. Even so small a matter as the friendship of this halfwit would have held comfort for Barbara that night, in the strange fear that had suddenly possessed her, could she have known of it.

Early next morning Danny Dawson rowed into Garden Island harbor in a small skiff, landed and went up to the crude log house of Aleck MacCray. The old Scotchman was at breakfast, served by the silent Bobbie Burns.

"I want a rifle, Aleck," the boy said soberly and without preface. "I want you to make me one in your forge."

"What do ye want wi' a rifle, lad?" the old man queried quietly.

"He grabbed her last night," Danny said. "She didn't want him to. She hit him. I seen him do it. She's mine. She come on the boat. She's my folks I've waited for." It was a long speech for Danny.

"Who grabbed her, Danny?" Aleck asked.

"Him," Orphan Danny said. "Not him that wanted to kill Black Bonnie.

The other one." The boy's forehead was ridged in an effort to make his old friend understand.

"The younger ain't?" Aleck questioned. "Blair Carter?"

Danny nodded.

Aleck shook his head at the troubled boy. "Ye dinna want a rifle, Danny," he said. "But we'll nae let harm come to the lass, you an' me." He studied the halfwit a minute. "Danny," he asked suddenly, "Hae ye seen her afore she came, t'other mornin'?"

Craftiness gleamed suddenly in the boy's dull eyes, and he grinned at the old man. "I don't know, Aleck," he said, his voice as toneless as ever, "I don't know."

(Continued next week.)

WHY NOT GIVE BOOKS?

(Continued from page 629.)

Porter. Old and young delight in it. \$2.00.

"Rebecca of Sunnybrook Farm," by Wiggin. Well beloved by girls. 75c and \$2.00.

"Boy's Life of Edison," by Meadowcroft. \$1.75.

"Wild Animals at Home," by Seton. Books by this author are favorites. 75c.

"Wild Animals I Have Known," by Seton. 75c.

"The Trail of the Sandhill Stag," by Seton.

"The Wonder and Glory of the Stars," by Forbes. \$2.50.

"Stars and Their Stories," by Kinney. Makes young children acquainted with the sky. \$1.25.

"Toby Tyler, or Ten Weeks with a Circus." Has fascinated two generations of boys. 75c.

"Adventures of Tom Sawyer," by Twain. \$2.50.

"Huckleberry Finn," by Twain. Both young and old laugh over Twain's books. \$2.50.

"Burgess' Animal, Bird, and Flower Books." Each \$2.00.

"Up From Slavery," by Washington. Autobiography of a slave boy who became greatest leader of his race. 75c.

"The Making of An American," by Riis. Autobiography of a man who cleaned up a New York City's slum district. 75c and \$3.00.

"The Americanization of Edw. Bok." Autobiography of a Dutch boy. \$1.00.

"Life of Pasteur." Tells how a great scientist blessed the world. \$1.00.

"A Christmas Carol," by Dickens. Story of Tiny Tim and Old Scrooge. 60c.

"Poor Boys Who Became Famous," by Bolton. \$2.00.

"Guide to Land Birds," by Reed. \$1.25.

For Adults.

"The Light of Faith," or any other book of his poems, by Edgar Guest. \$1.25.

"Art in Everyday Life," by Goldstein Bros. Women in home economics classes praise this book highly. \$3.50.

"The Practical Book of Home Repairs," by Fraser. \$2.50.

"One Hundred and One Famous Poems." Every home should have some poetry. \$1.00, \$1.50 and \$2.50.

"Her Son's Wife," by Dorothy Canfield. Recently published story with a purpose. \$2.00.

"Roosevelt's Letters to His Children." \$1.00.

"The Fruit of the Family Tree."

"The New Decalogue of Science," by Wiggam. Two books of popular presentation of race betterment. Each \$3.00.

"The Science of Eating." Very popular. "The Science of Keeping Young." New. By McCann. Each \$3.00.

"The Book Nobody Knows, the Bible." "The Man Nobody Knows, Christ," by Bruce Barton. Each \$2.50.

"The Mind in the Making," by Robinson. A best seller. \$1.00.

"Keeping up with Science," by Slosson. Very recent. \$2.50.

"One Man's Life." Autobiography, by Herbert Quick. \$5.00.

"The Life of Alice Freeman Palmer." In which her husband tells of what this Saginaw girl accomplished. \$2.00.

"Fifty Famous Farmers," by Winship. Some of them you probably know. \$2.00.

"Jack Miner and the Birds," by Miner. Jack attracts wild birds by the thousands to his farm. Profusely illustrated. \$2.50.

The great German poet Goethe, once gave sound advice which it is practical to carry out with the aid of good books. He said, "Every day look upon a beautiful picture, read a beautiful poem, listen to beautiful music; and, if possible say some reasonable thing."

Would it not be a lovely thing to make even a few folks act upon this advice through the books we give them on Christmas Day?



No return?

A GROUP of men set out to figure costs on an 80-acre electrified farm. Had electricity paid this farmer?

In the yard, power had been used for milking, grinding feed, pumping and light. The power cost was less than 2% of the total return. Out in the field—where seven crops were watered by electric pumps—the power cost was less than 3%.

Then they came to the house. After some study, a small figure was put down for power costs. The return? They wrote: *No return.*

But across that threshold, worn by children's feet, electricity cooked, sewed, washed and ironed, cooled the air and kept food fresh without ice. It gave a good mother more time with her children. It gave new comforts, stirred new hopes, made life more enjoyable.

Is this "No return"?

Ask your light and power company to show you what electricity can do for your HOME.

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Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Specials For the Christmas Table

In Holiday Dress, the Old Standbys of Food Are Extra Pleasing

CHRISTMAS comes but once a year but, when it comes, it brings all sorts of specials from the kitchen. Of course, mother caters to the individual tastes of her family as



much as she can but, if she can bring out from her kitchen some of the old stand-bys dressed up in a new way, it will mean just one more happy surprise for everyone gathered around the Christmas table. Just a bit of planning in advance, and many of these surprises can materialize.

It is seldom that one can follow through to completion a given menu. The one below is printed by way of suggestion:

Celery Cocktail
Wafers Olives
Roast Stuffed Fowl Giblet Gravy
Mashed Potatoes Cranberry Ice
Creamed Onions
Baked Squash in Half Shell
Brown Bread
Rosy Apple Salad Wafers
Pumpkin Pie with Cheese Sticks
Coffee

For the cocktail take:

1 cup minced celery 3 tb. minced green pepper
1 tb. minced cheese 12 olives chopped fine

Blend with salt, pepper, and mayonnaise. Fill halves of green peppers with this mixture, chill and serve on a bed of shredded lettuce.

Cranberry Ice.

This will be a pleasant change from the old-fashioned jelly. Boil down four cups of berries with two cups of water until soft. Strain and add two cups of sugar and cook until dissolved. Cool, add two tablespoons of lemon juice, and freeze to the consistency of water ice.

Rosy Apple Salad.

6 sound apples 2 tb. cinnamon candies
1 cup sugar Pinch of salt
1 cup boiling water

Wash, pare and core the apples. Bring the rest of the ingredients to a boil and drop in the apples. Cover and place in the oven for about twenty minutes, or until the apples are tender, turning once. Remove the apples and cook the syrup on top of the stove until it jells. Fill the cavity of each apple with this and serve on a bed of lettuce with French dressing, or whipped cream.

If you prefer a Christmas pudding instead of pie for dessert, try

Indian Pudding.

1 pt. milk ¼ tsp. each of cinna-
3 tb. cornmeal mon, ginger, nutmeg
2 tb. butter ¼ cup sugar
3 tb. molasses 2 eggs beaten
1 tsp. salt

Heat milk in double boiler, add cornmeal and cook fifteen minutes. Stir in remaining ingredients. Pour into a greased baking dish, cover and place in a pan of hot water. Bake in a slow oven for four hours. Serve with whipped or ice cream.

Don't Forget the Decorations.

Have your table and menu as colorful as possible with the Christmas colors of red and green and white. There are many clever ways of doing this. On the dinner menu there may be candied cranberries and crystal mint. Small candle holders filled with bright red berries and green mint leaves add a delightful touch to any Christmas table.

A "surprise plum pudding" makes a

delightful centerpiece that will arouse much curiosity and merry making. It is made by winding a continuous strip of white crepe paper one and one-half inches wide around and around in the form of a ball, and inserting at intervals as many favors as there are guests. After the last course has been eaten, the hostess may begin to serve herself with the pudding. She may do this by unrolling the strips of paper until she finds the first favor. She may pass the pudding on to the person next to her, who also finds a favor and passes it on to the next person, and so on. The favors must be small to pack into the pudding well, and may consist of such surprises as a chocolate Santa Claus, a whistle, a thimble, and a small bottle of perfume. Sealing wax may be cleverly molded on wishbone tops to represent the heads of well-known characters if one is clever at this craft. Feet may also be made of sealing wax, and when



One Dollie for Two, But These Lassies From Deckerville, Mich., Are Hoping Santa will Bring Another Next Week.

the wishbone is dressed, it furnishes an unusual doll for the "surprise plum pudding."

EXTENSION WORK EXTENDING RAPIDLY.

FARM women who are interested in the progress of home economics extension project work in Michigan will be glad to learn from Dean Campbell, of Michigan State College, that the work is progressing by leaps and bounds.

Dean Campbell's last minute report on extension activities based on a survey just completed, follows in brief:

"At the present writing the specialists' records from their first visits to the counties show that there are 1,012 local leaders enrolled in the thirty-seven counties doing project work. These leaders represent 580 different communities or local groups. While the total groups enrolled is not as yet definitely known, a fair estimate to each local group is sixteen, which means that there are approximately 9,280 women definitely enrolled. A check is also made on the spread of influence. Each woman enrolled aims to pass suggestions on to at least one other who is not a member of the local group. The spread of influence therefore doubles the number enrolled in local groups, or the number is increased to 18,560.

"If the number of local leaders is added to this, the total goal in home economics extension projects for 1926-1927, is 19,040."

A CHRISTMAS THOUGHT.

AS the Christmas season approaches and the old year comes to a close, the thought comes to me in looking back—not so much what the year has brought to us, as how much we have given to Christ and to the world in the year that is past.

Have we done all we might toward holding high standards in our community? For maintaining religious service and Christian ideals for the children and young people of our neighborhood, or have we been too indolent and indifferent to exert ourselves?

The opportunities of the past year are past and only Eternity will reveal how much we have missed. But can we not resolve this Christmas time to make the next year more blessed and fruitful of good works? That we will not be so intent on the material side of farming that we neglect the far more important spiritual things?

And let us not be too much discouraged with ourselves or the world, let us remember that perfection is rare in this life.—Mrs. J. E. M.

REMOVING LIME FROM A TEA-KETTLE.

THERE are various ways of removing the lime deposits which collect in tea kettles used for hard water. One method is to leave the inside of the kettle moist and set it outdoors

of a cold night and let it freeze. This will loosen up the deposits so they can be largely scraped out.

Another way is to put some five-to-one solution of hydrochloric acid in the kettle, letting it stand a few minutes and sloshing it around so as to

(Continued on page 640).

Household Service

A GOOD SUGGESTION.

Why not have some eggless cakes this winter when eggs are high? I have a few but would like to learn some more.—Mrs. J. M. F.

This is a fine suggestion. If you have any eggless cake recipes, please send them in and exchange them with other readers.—Martha Cole.

TO TAN HIDES.

I have some hides that I would like to tan for home use. Can you tell me how to do it?—Mrs. G. R. C.

First, wash the skin with strong soap suds to remove dirt from the wool, soak overnight in soapy water and tack down over a barrel to dry. Have the flesh side down. When nearly dry, remove the hide and clean off any pieces of flesh or fat that remain. Rub prepared chalk over the skin until no more can be rubbed in, and then rub with powdered alum and sprinkle this all over the skin. This is the method used for treating sheepskins and goatskins.

In preparing coon and squirrel hides for caps, sheepskins and goatskins for rugs, and lambskins for coats and vests, the hides may be rubbed with alum and saltpeter. Then they are folded with the flesh sides together, rolled tightly and stored in a dry place for a week. The flesh side is then rubbed down with a damp cloth dipped in rottenstone until it becomes smooth and acquires a polish.

TO BRIGHTEN NICKEL.

Please tell me how to brighten up the nickel on my heating stove.—Mrs. R. H.

To brighten nickel, it may be polished with a paste made of lard and whiting, or whiting moistened with ammonia or alcohol, then polished with a soft cloth. If there are any real deep stains or rough spots on it, first remove these with steel wool before applying the polish.

One of the biggest helps that I have on wash day in cold weather is to heat the clothes pins. Every time I reach into the bag for a pin I get my hands warm. Heating the last water is also a help.—Mrs. A. D.

I find that worn-out Turkish towels make good floor mops, also they are fine as padding for holders.

I add a teaspoon of vanilla to a cranberry pie made in the old-fashioned way with two crusts. To make it, cut in halves one cup of cranberries, add one-half cup of raisins also cut in halves, one cup of sugar, one tablespoon of flour, one teaspoon of vanilla and one cup of water.—Mrs. J. E. H.

Did you know that square cornered caramels may be obtained if a saw-like motion is used in the cutting?

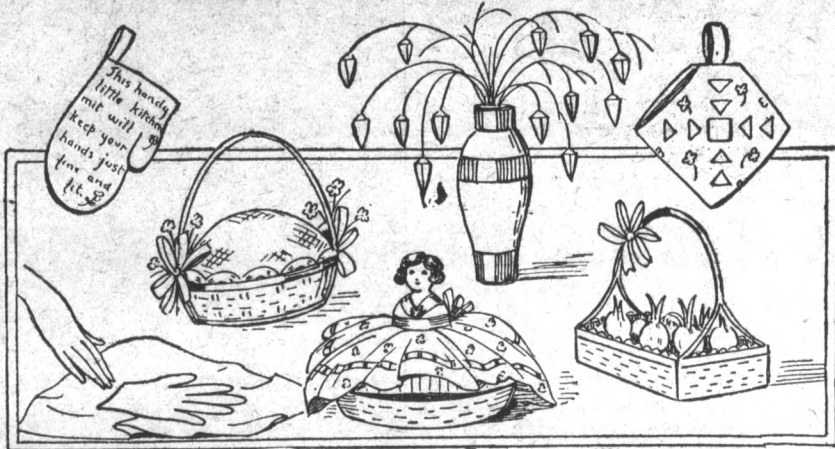
A Door Sill

By A. W. Peach

Long years ago, she crossed this deep-worn sill,
A bride with happy eyes who saw the days
All fair before her. Here she learned the ways
Of no evading that love, patient, still,
Must ever walk through hours of joy or ill;
And here she watched June's light her lilac sprays,
Heard thrushes offer God their vesper praise,
And dreamed of wonders far beyond the hill.

Within the door her loving fingers wrought
Of long and busy years a cheery home
Where peace and gladness lay like hands that bless
Though heaven may by shining ways be sought,
Across this sill she found, who could not roam,
How close to love lies heaven's happiness!

Gifts You Can Make



MOST everyone of us has a dear friend or two for whom no gift seems to be so appropriate as does some simple, unusual gift that we have made with our own hands. In such a gift there is a touch of the giver's personality woven into it that is impossible to obtain in a purchased gift.

A bit of brightness helps greatly in cheering up a gloomy day. This lovely little vase filled with Chinese bell flowers, that you can make yourself is particularly colorful. The flowers are made of orange paper about the weight of newspaper. To make them, cut a four-pointed star, using a one and one-quarter-inch square for the center and having points about one and one-half inches long. Bring the four points together and paste. By means of some flexible wire, make a stem, attaching it at the center of the square. Wind the stem with brown tissue paper and attach a few brown paper leaves. When finished, dip the flowers in shellac or wax, and sprinkle with a bit of silver powder.

If you happen to have a few pieced blocks left over from making a quilt,

they can be converted into handy bags for holders if they are sewed and bound together as illustrated. With a few holders tucked in, this bag will make a convenient gift for anyone who keeps house.

If you can make baskets, a simple one filled with bulbs which are already sprouted, will be welcome to the friend who is fond of winter blooms. Tie the handle with a cocky red bow and tuck in a bit of holly to make the gift look more Christmasy.

Something that is different in the way of holders is the hot mit. It is especially useful in taking hot dishes from the oven, for it protects the back of the hands as well as the palm. Made of heavy flannel, padded, and embroidered with "This handy little kitchen mit will keep your hands just fine and fit." It makes a welcome addition to the bride-to-be's hope chest.

A dust cloth, hemmed all the way around, is something that the busy housewife promises herself many, many times, but she seldom finds time to make them. A set of three hemmed dust cloths with a piece applied just

(Continued on page 643).



The Story of Jesus

By Alice Jackson

AS most of you older children know, the account of Jesus and His teachings is given in four books of the New Testament, called the Gospels. These Gospels were written by four different men, Matthew, Mark, Luke, and John. Each book is different from the other, although they all tell of the main facts of Jesus' life, and all have given us in Jesus' own words his wonderful teachings. The writer Luke has, however, given us the fullest account of Jesus' birth and boyhood.

You have been reading about Joseph and Mary and the country in which they lived. Mary, the maiden and Joseph, the carpenter, were betrothed, that is, they had promised to marry each other. They were both very happy and busy in their preparations for



An Angel Then Told Mary That God Had Chosen Her.

their life together. Joseph was building a new house perhaps, and making the furniture for it.

Mary began to spin and weave more busily than before to make the cloth out of which her red robe and blue cape were made. Often as she sat with her distaff in her hands, her thoughts would go back to the stories told by the Wise Men of her race, of the Messiah who was to come and set the people free. She wondered if some maiden she knew might be chosen to

be the mother of this longed-for king.

It is Luke who tells us in simple, beautiful words that an angel appeared to Mary, one evening in the spring-time, and made the great announcement to her that she was to be the mother of the Christ or Messiah. Great artists have delighted to paint this picture of the angel Gabriel and Mary, and it is called "The Annunciation."

They picture the angel in glittering white, with great wings folded on his shoulders, standing in Mary's room. The angel greeted her saying, "Hail, Mary, for thou art highly favored! The Lord is with thee!" The Latin translation of this is "Ave, Maria!", and the composer Gounod has set the words to very beautiful music. Perhaps some of you have heard it sung.

The angel then told Mary that God had chosen her to be the mother of the Christ that was to come, that she should name the baby Jesus, that people would call him the son of God, and that there never would be an end to the Kingdom that He would establish on the earth. Mary was full of happiness and wonder at the message the angel had brought, and she whispered her gladness and willingness to do anything that God wanted of her. Then the angel went away.

I am sure the next day that Mary could not spin or weave. When she went to the village well for water, the other girls must have wondered what had happened to Mary, because she looked so beautiful and her eyes were shining so. But she did not tell them what had happened.

But when she went on a visit to her cousin Elizabeth, who was the mother of John the Baptist, she wrote a song which expressed her wonder. It praised God because He lifts up the lowly, and because He will bring the kingdom which so long ago He promised. Later this poem was called the "Magnificat" from the word with which it begins in Latin.

"Thanks to the man who invented Old Hickory Smoked Salt"



"Three years ago we had an old wooden smoke-house. We hung up about 400 pounds of pork to be smoked with green maple wood, but over night the wood got well dry and the fat dripping on the fire destroyed our smoke-house and the meat. Thanks to the man who invented Old Hickory Smoked Salt, we no longer need to risk burning up our meat. The meat we cured with Old Hickory looks fine; its brown color gives a person an appetite to look at it; the meat did not shrink any and has a better taste than smoke-house meat. — Walter Laks, Holland, N. Y.

You lose many pounds in flavory meat juices and by the drippings of fat, in the smoke-house even though you may not set fire to the building. You save all this smoke-house shrinkage together with the labor and fire risk and you get better meat by using Old Hickory Smoked Salt to cure and smoke your meat at the same time. Old Hickory is pure salt with

genuine hickory wood smoke put on it by the Edwards process. Just pure salt and wood smoke, nothing added. It is so wholesome, so flavory that many prefer it to white salt for table use and for cooking.

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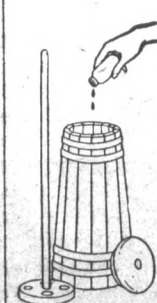


Per 100 Lbs.—Large Round Herring \$5.00; Dressed \$5.50—Round Pickerel \$8.00; Headless, Dr'sd \$10.00—Round Perch \$5.50; Skinned, Ready-fry \$11. Send for complete price list. Remit with order. Package charge 30c per 100 lbs. We charge 1/2c per lb. more in less than 100 lb. lot.

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

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

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

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DEATH BY ACCIDENT \$1000	TOTAL DISABILITY \$10 A WEEK
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DeLamater, No. Adams, Mich., while blasting stumps, was injured. We paid him \$250.

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A Just Judge

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

CHARACTER is what you have been doing and thinking all your life," says a university president. "Character is always known," declares Emerson. "Thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish; murder will speak out of stone walls. The least mixture of a lie—for example, the taint of vanity, any attempt to make a good impression, a favorable appearance—will instantly vitiate the effect. But speak the truth and all nature and all spirits help you with unexpected furtherance."

Our hero today was a man of character. For many, many years, he, an uncrowned king, ruled an unruly people. He could do this because they believed in him. In a thousand little instances, in many a large and critical moment, he had been tried, and he had never failed them. In the first verse of today's lesson he asks the people to put away their idol worship. In the next verse it



states that they did so. Many of you gentle readers know that it requires an earthquake to change people's religious practices, or to get them to have a religious practice at all. But at the old man's request they do it. Perhaps the reform was not permanent with many. We would hardly expect that it would be. But at the time they felt his power and agreed to his words. A missionary was talking with an influential native, who wanted to become a Christian. Said the missionary, "Do you believe in Christ?" Said the native, "Yes, I believe in Christ, and, Missi, I believe in you." Believing in the missionary, he came to believe in the missionary's God.

That principle works all the time. A class of twelve-year-old boys in Sunday School will take much stock in the church, in God, if they take stock in the teacher of the class. Some women can do anything—almost literally, anything—with high school girls of a certain age. Who got you to subscribe to the farm bureau, or the grange, or to a county agent? Somebody you believed in. John Brown, of Ossawatimie, believed that "one good, strong sound man is worth one hundred, nay, one thousand men without character, in building up a state."

Samuel was not a manly king. He was something greater, a kingly man. He ruled by force—the force of character. A man told me of what he saw one night, in a country church. It was in a dairy section, where there were many dairy herds, supplying milk to a city, many miles away. The milk distributors cut the wholesale price of milk, and the farmers declared they could not and would not sell milk at that rate. An indignation meeting was held in the church, which continued late. One man after another got up and declared he was done with the milk game. He would put up his herd for auction in the near future. Then something happened. The pastor of the church, who had been there for many years, got up and told the farmers a few things. Said he, "you must not sell your dairy cattle, not a man of you, and you are not going to sell them. I do not expect to hear of the auctioning of any pedigreed stock this spring. This region thrives on the dairy business, and on nothing else. If you give it up you will destroy the fertility of your farms, your rotation will be broken up, and the community will suffer in a hundred ways. Families will sell out and move away. You must not sell your cows." And they didn't. In a few months the price was put back where it had been. They be-

lieved in their preacher. He ruled by character.

The day the people met, at Samuel's request, they had a great time. They had a religious service, and while it was going on, their ancient enemies the Philistines, drew near, spoiling for a fight. Have you never observed that when the forces of good become especially busy, the forces of bad also bestir themselves? Never have the liquor interests worked as hard, or lied as much as they have since the eighteenth amendment went into effect. One will observe the same thing in his own community. Let any law be enforced that is being consistently violated, and opposition begins, forthwith. Let a man start to cure himself of bad habit, and it seems as though the habit becomes worse instead of better. "When I would do good, evil is present with me." Are we to conclude that there is a personal devil? At least we can infer that the devil is not impersonal, as an old professor of mine said one day.

The man Samuel lived for his people. He loved them, grieved over their sins, hoped for their prosperity, prayed for their souls. He said that it would be a sin against Jehovah if he ceased to pray for them. And yet, his two sons did not walk in his steps, "but turned aside after lucre, and took bribes, and perverted judgment." Why so? Samuel's predecessor was Eli, and his sons had done the same thing, or worse. One would think that Samuel would have taken warning. Very likely he was so busy with his official duties, praying for the children of others, that he neglected his own. But all preachers' boys do not turn out bad. If you think that, study that fat volume, "Who's Who in America."

The people felt so good over their celebration that day, that they put up a monument to commemorate it, called Ebenezer, meaning, God has helped us. Happy the nation that has great shrines.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 19.

SUBJECT:—Samuel the Just Judge.
First Samuel, 7:3 to 12, and
verse 15.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Direct your hearts
unto Jehovah, and serve Him only.
First Samuel 7:3.

GETTING LIME OUT OF TEA KETTLE.

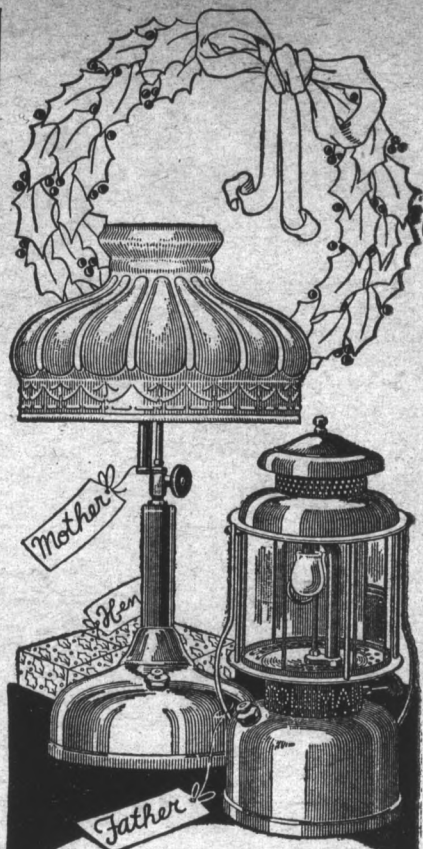
(Continued from page 638).

reach all parts of the surface. This will soften the deposits so they can be scraped out. The surfaces should then be washed thoroughly and scrubbed with steel wool or a scrubbing soap.

Still another way, especially where the kettle is of aluminum, is to remove any wooden handles, bake the kettle for some time in a rather hot oven, then knock the deposits loose by hammering on the inside with a piece of wood around which a rag has been wrapped. Sometimes the dry kettle is set directly over a low fire to do this, but aluminum melts at a rather low heat and if one is not careful, this method is likely to melt the bottom right out of an aluminum one. Strong acids or alkalis should never be used in an aluminum vessel as it is particularly susceptible to both these substances.—I. W. D.

If the brown sugar gets hard, set it in the bread tin for a few days. It will soon be beautifully moist. The same treatment moistens dried-out raisins, or other dried-out fruits, such as figs or dates.

Did you know that one way to obtain fine textured fudge is to beat it after the mixture has become cool?



for Mother and Dad!

GIVE the "folks" Coleman Quick-Lites this Christmas! A Coleman Lamp for Mother, so she will have plenty of pure white, steady brilliance for every task and pleasure. No wicks for her to trim, no soot, no smoke, no daily filling. U. S. Price \$9.00.

And a Coleman Lantern for Dad! It's the all-purpose light for any job, any place, in any weather. Wind-proof, rain-proof, insect-proof. Cannot spill fuel, cannot be filled while lighted. U. S. Price \$7.50.

Ask Your Dealer to set aside a Coleman Lamp and a Coleman Lantern for you until Christmas. If he is not supplied, write us and we will take care of your wants promptly. Address Dept. MF-17

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POULTRY

ASK FOR NEW POULTRY BUILDING.

THE board of directors of the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association have decided to ask the legislature for \$213,500 for the construction and equipment of a suitable poultry administration building at the college. This decision was reached at their recent meeting of the board at Grand Rapids.

The board feels that the request for the building should appear as a separate item from the college's general building budget. Thus the legislature would fix a definite amount to be spent for the poultry buildings.

A committee was appointed by the Poultry Improvement Association to investigate the needs of the college poultry department. Their investigation resulted in their recommendation of a two-story administration building with a full basement to provide space for incubation, storage rooms, a crate fattening laboratory, a killing and dressing room, an experimental laboratory and class rooms. Buildings for research work in breeding, feeding, housing, management and production, are also needed. A new set of buildings for the laying contest are advised, and three model laying houses should also be built. Fifty acres of land should be included as part of the poultry equipment.

THE R. O. P. STARTED.

THE Record of Performance Association for Poultry is well started on its work in Michigan. Members of the association are: M. G. Smith, of Holland; Howard Secor, Clio; W. A. Downs, Romeo; L. W. Aseltine, Grand Rapids; H. H. Green, Charlotte; E. G. Kilbourn, Flint; Harry Burns, Milling-

ton; W. J. Bos, Zeeland; W. S. Hannah, Grand Rapids; Strick Sisters, Hudsonville; W. C. Eckard, Paw Paw; G. H. Nye, Eaton Rapids; Superior Poultry Farm, Zeeland; Leo V. Card, Hillsdale; K. A. Zimmerman, Mason; C. N. Whittaker, Lawrence; H. B. Pelton, East Tawas; Mrs. Will Loomis, Casnovia; W. R. Brott, Charlotte; Pinecroft Poultry Farm, Owosso.

Mr. R. L. Gulliver has been hired as inspector by the association. He will inspect each flock at least once a month, trap the birds, and weigh the eggs from each flock at every inspection. Certificates will be issued for all hens which produce 200 eggs averaging twenty-four ounces to the dozen. It is expected that the Record of Performance work will stimulate the breeding up of high-producing strains of poultry in the association flocks.

COCCIDIOSIS AND COLDS.

(Continued from page 633).
in infected soil for one or two years. Some poultrymen feed both the mash and grain in hoppers to reduce the danger of infection from picking the feed from infected soil.

The young stock with colds can be treated by removing the mucus from the nostrils by squeezing with wads of tissue paper. Then inject commercial roup cure, potassium permanganate or commercial disinfectant into the nostrils with a medicine dropper. Provide ample roosting space so the birds will not crowd together at night and become overheated.

At the age of seventy-seven, Robert J. Prest, living near Shelby, Michigan, is still working his eighty-acre farm without the aid of a hired man.

Brickbats and Bouquets

A Forum For Our Readers' Opinions, Not Ours

FARMER A SCIENTIST.

MR. WATERBURY'S experiences in several recent issues make interesting reading, especially to one who has studied the sciences. He does not seem to realize the fact that he is confirming observations made by the immortal Darwin.

We may disagree with Darwin when he is speaking about the descent of man, although he never said that man was descended from the monkey, but we must all agree together that he was one of the greatest scientists from the viewpoint of revealing nature's laws. Darwin asserted that plants thrive best in the best environment, and nature tended to eliminate species which could not thrive in a poorer environment. Now, that is just what Mr. Waterbury has observed i. e., that his potatoes grew best and were free from disease when given the best and richest seed-bed, while seed from a disease-free field tended to revert when planted in the poorer kind of soils.

Thus Mr. Waterbury has proved my often remarked contention, that farmers are natural scientists more qualified to make true observations than the book men who have learned their lessons from some other man's written word. That is why we laugh at the professors who assert that cucumbers and muskmelons will not mix or cross-pollinate when planted near each other. We farmers know from sad experience, that they will mix. Mr. Waterbury is an exception though, in that he not only observes with attention, but is able to put his observations in

words for the benefit of his fellow-farmers.

I have observed a queer thing in regard to potato culture. Petoskey Rural Russets planted in our section—Berrien county—invariably lose their russet color and come out either a dull white or pinkish white. They tend to lose their somewhat square shape also, and elongate so that they resemble the Rural New Yorker. Why this is so I do not know, but I do know that if seed is saved from the same field for several years in succession, the resulting crop would never be taken for Petoskey Rural Russets. There is none of that distinctive russet color which distinguishes the parent seed, and but little left of the original shape. I know that the practice is to plant on newly cleared land in that north country, and goodness knows, there is enough of that, but here our soils are old and worn, deficient in humus, and doubtless deficient in potash. It is not the practice here to use commercial fertilizer and we are just awakening to the benefits of planting on a clover sod or alfalfa sod. Very little sweet clover is sown here, and that little mostly for a cover crop in orchards, while alfalfa is too new a crop to make available any sod land for potato culture. We simply cannot compete with regular potato growing sections, for our yields are low and the crop rarely free from scab. Then, too, the merchants discriminate against the home product in favor of carlots loads from regular growing sections farther north. We must continue to exchange our grapes and peaches for the potatoes and beans of our northern brothers.—L. B. Reber.

Speed up your egg factory

A HEN, to be really profitable, must produce ten times her weight in eggs every year.

That means that your hens must eat not only enough to keep the egg factory going, but enough to supply the material that goes to egg-making.

Look to the appetite and the digestion. Add Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a to the ration—one pound to every 50 pounds of mash or feed.

Right promptly you will see the difference. Hens will begin to sing and scratch and cackle. You will see the good feeling, the good humor and the red combs and wattles—sure signs of pink of condition and of egg-laying.

Pan-a-ce-a is not a feed. It does not take the place of any feed and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-ce-a.

Pan-a-ce-a is not a stimulant. We want you to get that once for all. It is a tonic which gives good health, whets the appetite, improves the digestion. It has a beneficial effect on the nervous system. It tones up and invigorates the egg organs, so that the right proportion of the feed goes to egg-making and not all to flesh, bones and feathers.

Pan-a-ce-a speeds up the egg factory.

Tell the dealer how many hens you have. Get from him enough Pan-a-ce-a to last 30 days. Feed as per directions. If you do not find it profitable, return the empty container and get your money back. We will reimburse the dealer.

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

DR. HESS POULTRY
PAN-A-CE-A

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

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



More Egg Money

Make \$1000 a year from 300 hens, like others are doing. Poultry Tribune shows how; explains brooding, culling, feeding management; monthly, 80-160 pages.

3 Months' Trial 15c
One Dollar a Year

Colored art chicken pictures suitable for framing FREE every other issue. Send stamps or coin today at our risk. Poultry Tribune, Dept. 7, Mount Morris, Ill.

Get More EGGS



We guarantee EGG a DAY to bring you 3 times its cost in extra eggs or money refunded. It has never failed yet. Users report getting as high as 4 times more eggs ALL WINTER. The most powerful laying tonic ever discovered. No harmful effects. A trial gives amazing proof. Results or your money back promptly.

EGG a DAY MAKES Hens Lay

You can rely on EGG a DAY. It is the product of an old, respected firm. When we say we have never seen anything to compare with EGG a DAY, you may depend on it.

We advise every poultry keeper to try it. A 65c package supplies 250 hens a month. Order from your dealer. If he does not carry it, do not fail to order from us.

STANDARD CHEMICAL Mfg. Co.
Dept. 25, John W. Gamble, Pres., Omaha, Nebr.
Makers of Reliable Live Stock and Poultry Preparations Since 1880

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

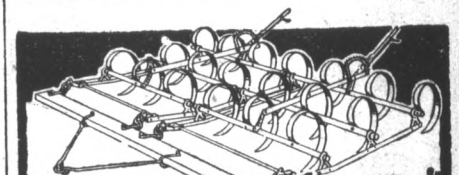


The Extra Eggs

SOON PAY FOR THESE

Self-Heating Sanitary Poultry Fountains and Heaters

Keeps water at right temperature day and night in coldest weather. Requires less than a quart of oil a week. Made of heavy galvanized steel. Positively Guaranteed. Every hen-house needs one. Hens cannot wet themselves or waste water. Sanitary Fountain and Heater complete, only \$2.50 for 2 gallon size. Also made in 3 and 4 gallon sizes. Order today or send for circulars and testimonials. Agents wanted. C. A. S. FORGE WORKS, Box 604, SARANAC, MICH.



Cultivate with Kovar

Instead of using the ordinary harrow or cultivator thousands of farmers have increased the yield per acre, by using the KOVAR Spring Tooth DIGGER. It eradicates quack grass and all other noxious weeds as well as lifts and aerates the soil leaving it finely pulverized and ready for seeding with one operation. This digger is adapted to the cultivation of all fields and is especially suited for alfalfa, orchards and other jobs that require thorough work. As many sections as desired—for any kind of power.

Get full information and illustrated booklet with name of your nearest dealer.

W. J. HARDY, Deckerville, Mich., Representative

Jos. J. Kovar Co. Owatonna Minn.

OUR PAGE

Two Sides to a Question

City and Country Both Defended

I WRITE in favor of country life, perhaps you think naturally so, as I am a country boy, but I think I could give enough satisfactory reasons to cover "Our Page."

In the first place, I think the country life is a great thing, unappreciated by many. All the food we eat is produced in the country. The city is real-



Clare Warner Won First in Rural Russets at Gaylord Show.

ly built of the country products. All the lumber, steel and other building products are from our country places.

But really, if the city is so nice, why do the city dudes flock to country resorts? The air in the country is much sweeter and purer, while you may make a wee noise in the country without being pinched for it.

In the country you can roam at your will and fish, hunt and enjoy all the country pleasures without paying for them.

Although the city people have many privileges in the country, they should not abuse them and carry matters too far, as many have done. Many of our children are handicapped in the schooling, but all the same, determination has brought many of them to the President's office, and many other high offices. The city children have their minds turned toward foolishness more than the country children do.

Your sincere M. C. friend, George Nichols, Thompsonville, Michigan.

I have not been an active M. C. in the past, but that letter about the city vs. farm, and "Pink Eyes" answer, just set me to thinking.

I, also, have lived in the city as well as the country. But "Pink Eyes" seems to think the country is all "honey and cream." Now, "Pink Eyes," a city fellow may not save much, but did you ever stop to think that maybe the farmer didn't either? In fact, did you ever see a common farmer get rich on the farm? I haven't. It is all bills, bills, bills. The prices in the small towns seem to go sky-high and the few checks and change that come in are so meager that it is just work hard and skimp. It seems that the farm is more than all work and less than no play. Now, I would like to see some of these "farm enthusiasts" on a cold January morning trying to thaw out the only pump with a tea kettle of hot water; or see you starting to school in mud knee deep. I guess you would not smile so much.

I would like to see "Billie" make a go of her theory. Real farming farmers don't have time to play. Not as I've seen them, and that has been all my sixteen years.

"Kid" talks as if there was nothing to harvest but hay, and nothing else to do but chores.—"Dimples."

the first part of our motto and see if we can't "work" Uncle Frank for a larger and better Merry Circle. Eventually, why not now? C'mon! Let's go!—Semi-annually yours, Guilford Hal Rothfuss, Norvell, Mich.

We could easily use more space, that's true. But if Our Page was given more it would be out of proportion to what is given in other departments. You might try using influence with the powers.

Dear Uncle and Cousins:

I have been a silent reader, as the saying is, but have taken heaps of interest in what is going on. I see Guilford has a sorta evolutionist feeling, and I quite agree.

I think that Dalton Puterbaugh wants "Farm Kate" to write to him, too. I think she may write to Herbert if she wishes. I think he's fine, and wouldn't mind writing to him myself. By the way, I'd like to start some correspondence, and if Herbert, Guilford and some boys and girls will put their addresses on their letters, I'll write first, so You C?

I agree with Helen Piper on rouge. I do not like it, and I fairly hate lipstick. Most girls nowadays look like circus or vaudeville dancing "shebas." Well, as nearly all the girls sign fictitious names, I guess I'll do the same this time.—Merry John.

I bet you are a girl. Sometimes it is my fault that the addresses are left off. So many sign fictitious names that I get out of the habit of putting the addresses on.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

Cousins, when you were taking the ninth grade, wasn't French just about

the hardest thing you ever studied? I took my French book to bed with me last night and fell asleep studying it. Hard luck, eh? Imagine an Irishman studying French!

What you say is true, Cousin Guilford, the world is mighty uncertain. You sure kept me in suspense from the beginning to the end of your story. Won't some of your cousins please write to me? This little dinky place is terribly lonesome at times, and as I am almost a stranger here, I sometimes get lonely.

Honestly, Uncle Frank, if you knew how many wishes went with this letter, you wouldn't feed it to W. B., even for dessert. Well, I must close.—I am your cousin, Dorothy Munn, Perkins, Michigan.

I presume you give French an Irish twist once in a while. I hope some of the unexpressed wishes will be fulfilled.

Dear Uncle Frank:

You haven't heard from me for a long time, have you? You see, I've been away from home for over a year, going to school, and now I'm back, all I can do is to revel in the ice and sleet, and the music which the wind gods play on their harps, the trees.

Charlevoix is truly "the land of the snow," and a most beautiful part of Michigan. I have not lived up in this place very long, and am from the south, but I have learned to live it dearly.

Looking over a stack of old Michigan Farmers, I found a letter written on evolution, and that is what caused me to write. I forget the writer's name, but she seemed to convey the idea that ancestry did not count in any way.

This idea may be true in many



The Washtenaw Team was Selected to Represent Michigan at the International. It Consists of Raymond Girbach, Mac Olds, Rodney Lincoln and Clifford Boyer. F. C. Essick was Coach.

Farm Needs Love

Only By Loving It and Trying to Improve It, Can One Succeed

THERE never was a time when farm life and farm occupations were so attractive as they are today. In the old time, the farmer was isolated. Today all the world comes to him at home. He can hear music and speeches with his radio, he can visit his neighbors, go to church, and reach amusements with his automobile. These changes have transformed life on the farm.



But no farm is worth anything without somebody who lives on it, works on it, loves it, and tries to improve it. But think what a reward there is for him who is faithful and who is really worthy to be a farmer! The sun shines for him, the gentle showers fall for him, the chemical elements in the soil strive for him, all nature speaks and works for him. What a high communion is this, when the eternal forces that have brought into being the world and man and all living beings are working together for a common end! Is it

not a great thing to be a part of all this? I use no sacred names, but what could be more sacred than honest toil offered with a glad heart, and with the vision of all the great future of human joy unfolding its glory to the mind? Good luck to you all!—DAVID JAYNE HILL.

Seventy-six years old last June, Dr. David Jayne Hill, one of America's greatest historians and diplomats, pauses to send this fine word of greeting to our farm boys. Dr. Hill was Ambassador to Germany 1908-1911, and before that had won fame as an author and as resident of Rochester University.

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

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have been a slacker for a year or two, and this is why. My mother is blind and I have to do the housework, cooking and everything. I usually help my dad a little bit, too. Evenings mother wants me to read to her, and I always do.

I have been an M. C. for almost three years, but inactive. I would like to have a G. C. pin, but I know I never could start anything, or write an interesting letter, so I'm doomed. Anyway, this is my farewell as I'm almost over the top of eighteen.—Well, so-long, "The Kid."

I am sorry you did not write more often. If you have the attitude that you cannot write anything interesting, you certainly will not be able to. Your mother must enjoy your reading to her.

Dear Uncle Frank and Co.:

Something is decidedly Limberger in Denmark. Nope, you don't know what I mean a-tall. Listen, my children, and thou shalt be duly informed. Give your chins a much-needed vacation and pull in your ears—you're coming to a tunnel!

The other day I was looking through a stack of Michigan Farmers dating back to the dim, forgotten ages when the Merry Circle was a mere infant, as it were. As I read through issue after issue, one thing struck me as being rather peculiar, and set me to thinking. (No kidding, I do that li'l thing once in a while). The Merry Circle, although generally scattered

over two pages, took up enough space to fill at least one page, and usually a column more. Which is all very lovely.

At that time there couldn't have been more than two or three thousand members, or five thousand at the most. And now, about four years later, the "info," "dope," "inside," or what have you, comes from headquarters that the "infant" has grown and has a membership of approximately thirteen thousand. Which is also "ze grand."

Now, here's the point: With over three times as many members, we haven't any more space than we had when we first started. Sometimes we don't even have as much. How come? Whassamatta? Uncle Frank, isn't the talent in the Circle as good as it used to be? Aren't the M. C.'s writing as much as they did? Or mebbe Mister H2O-Bury is Scotch with space and needs th' room for advertising. Please elucidate. Why in th' Mussolini can't ye eds add another page to the Michigan Farmer for advertising purposes and give us two whole pages for the Merry Circle?

I believe the Circle has grown enough to warrant it. Don't you? I know that there are a lot of good stories and letters and drawings that are "put away for future reference" (by ye janitor) if you know what I mean, merely because of lack of room in the paper. In round numbers, as "One-Punch" McTague says, it's a dirty shame. Don't you think, uncle, that if we worked up enough agitation, the "powers that be" would let us have two pages?

What do you say, M. C.'s? Let's use

ways, but certainly, environment is a great thing, but I beg to disagree. Ancestry is the greater, and I could give a true instance if I cared to do so, as proof.

I once heard a speaker say that he could bring up a criminal's son to become a great and good personality. This is sometimes true, but don't you think that there is a tendency toward crime or, in other words, that to a great extent, the blood is tainted. Perhaps I'm late in writing. This may have been "cussed and discussed," but if not, I would like to hear other members' opinions.—Lovingly, "Dream-bird."

Every season has its beauty, and winter up north has its compensations. There is no doubt as to the influence of ancestry, but sometimes environment or will power overcomes most of its effects.

CHRISTMAS PUZZLE.

HERE is a Christmas sentiment by one of our famous men, which is somewhat mixed up. After you get it straightened out, including the name of the author, write it neatly on a sheet of paper, and if you are a Merry Circler put M. C. after your name. If you want to write a letter, put it on another sheet.

All the neat, correct papers will be selected and placed in a basket and ten picked out for prize winners. The prizes this time will be: for the first two lucky boys, dandy clutch pencils; for the next three boys, two Michigan Farmer pencils; for the first two lucky girls, beads; and for the next three, handy little pocketbook knives. All who have correct papers and are not Merry Circlers will get M. C. pins and membership cards.

This contest closes on December 24. Send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before that date.

Here is the mixed-up quotation:

"A dogo nosiccen is a culation rimstcash."—Jennibam Karflinn.

AD CONTEST ANSWERS.

Below are the correct answers to the Ad Contest of two weeks ago:

1. A Colt light Plant—19-591.
2. An Ingersoll watch—592-20.
3. A. H. Grebe & Co.—5-577.
4. Blue Hen Colony Brooder—594-22.
5. "Feeding Secrets"—594-22.
6. Penny's wide assortments—9-581.
7. Edwards Metal Roofs—9-581.
8. United States Cream Separator—596-24.
9. Douglas MacLean—7-579.
10. Aladdin Lamp—7-579.

AD CONTEST WINNERS.

THERE was considerable interest shown in the Ad Contest. A great many had it right but quite a few lost out in being careless about their answers. For instance, many gave "A Watch" as the answer for number two, instead of an "Ingersoll Watch." The following five boys and five girls were lucky enough to be picked as the prize winners:

Pencil Boxes.

Fred Douglas, Crosswell, Mich.
Harold Fennema, R. 2, Grand Rapids, Mich.

Margaret Hintz, Hermansville, Mich.
Bertha Unsitalo, Box 76, Peckie, Mich.

Clutch Pencils.

Elwyn Isley, R. 1, Palmyra, Mich.
Clarence Bisnack, R. 1, Palms, Mich.

Beads.

Auriel May Bakker, R. 1, Box 10, West Olive, Mich.
Colleen M. Crispin, R. 2, Sand Lake, Mich.

Knives.

Anthony Juergens, R. 3, Dexter, Mich.
Ruth Brastrom, Harrietta, Mich.

KEEPING FIT.

EVERY normal boy has the desire to attain a high degree of physical fitness. Many, however, are handicapped by lack of proper information on training rules and care of the body.

The U. S. Public Health Service has prepared a publication to fill this very need. This publication, entitled, "Keeping Fit," gives authoritative information on sound physical development, illustrated with numerous charts, diagrams, and pictures. Other important information on personal hygiene,

with special chapters on sex hygiene for the growing boy and young man are included. Readers may obtain this publication free of charge by writing to the U. S. Public Health Service, Washington, D. C.

Rural Health

CHRISTMAS GIFT SUGGESTIONS.

PERHAPS you are planning Christmas gifts. You know it ought to be done, but you do hate to fritter the money away in things that will count for nothing. In planning for your own family why not have some that will make for year-around health?

Good Digestion.—Much of the indigestion of farm folks is due to the constipation induced by the cold, dreary earth closet that is a thousand miles away on winter nights, and obtrusively close on hot, summer days. Make the family a Christmas gift of sanitary plumbing. Alternative: a chemical toilet.

Good Eyesight.—How are your lighting facilities? Do you still use tallow dips or kerosene lamps? Get a complete lighting system, if possible. If this is not within reach of your pocketbook, you will find some excellent lamps that will at least give superior light for the living room, equal to electric lights.

Fresh Air.—Keep your house at the proper temperatures, and to regulate this, install a reliable thermometer in each living room.

Plumbing Comfort.—One of the best gifts for the housekeeper is the introduction of a force pump, tank and home water supply. Not only will this give comfort for every day of the year, but it will add to the value of your property, and your health will be better because of a plentiful supply of pure drinking water.

For Good Sleep.—Buy a sound, well-constructed mattress. Many a person is provoking "that tired feeling" by trying to sleep on a sagging, old mattress that compels one to lie all night in a strained position.

Sound Teeth.—If your gifts must be inexpensive, take a look at the toothbrushes that are being used by the different members of the family. In addition to brushes, you may consider gifts of dental floss, or some dainty dentifrice. Possibly mother or father would be willing to install new teeth if a Christmas gift from the children.

Family Sanity.—It is thrown in with these other gifts. When you have good sleep, good digestion, good light, fresh air, good food and good water, there comes a courage, a harmony, and a balanced humor that eases friction, dispels family gloom, and makes for a genuine Merry Christmas the year around.

GIFTS YOU CAN MAKE.

(Continued from page 639).

the shape of the hand, would make a most practical gift. Then when there is a bit of hurried dusting to be done the hands will not become soiled.

To the one who is fond of old-fashioned lavender or other sachet, a tiny basket, filled with this dainty fragrance, covered with soft-colored chiffon, and tied with a pretty bow, makes an unusual gift. Place on the dressing table the dainty fragrance which it diffuses will be a happy reminder of a dear friend the entire year.

Quaint little old-fashioned ladies in colonial dress ornament many things in the boudoir this year, but the little miss illustrated here is useful as well as ornamental, for beneath her puffy taffeta skirt she conceals a pin cushion.

The Florida Citrus Exchange is about to put out a juice extractor for citrus fruit which can be used at home. It is hoped that this will increase considerably the consumption of citrus fruits.

Safety—Profit Availability

It is one thing to invest money.

It is another thing to invest it safely.

It is still another thing to invest it profitably.

And it is still another thing to invest it both safely and profitably and at the same time be able to draw your money, or cash your investment in an emergency, or when wanted at 100 cents on the dollar.

Availability is a big word and means much. It means as much as safety or profit. Ready cash is always worth much more than money tied up. That is why the savings certificates issued by this company have proven so popular all these many years. For 37 years people have been able to cash them for their full value when wanted. They are like ready cash earning

5% and 6%

Ask for Booklet

Resources
\$11,500,000

Established
1889

The National Loan & Investment Company

1248 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

Detroit's Oldest and Largest Savings and Loan Association
Under State Supervision

When Writing to Advertisers Please Mention
The Michigan Farmer

Roses are
Blooming
AND
CROPS
ARE
Growing

RIGHT now when farming activities are at a standstill and the Northern country is bleak and cold, the Southern farmer is supplying early crops to Northern tables, at big prices.

Winters in the Southland are very mild. Snow and ice are unknown in the Gulf Coast section, and roses bloom all year 'round. Labor costs are low, living conditions better—fine schools, churches, roads, etc.—and plenty of inexpensive farm land. Write today for free information about how you can make more money and live happier in the Southland. Address: G. A. Park, Gen. Imm. & Ind. Agent, L. & N. Railroad, Dept. MF-6 Louisville, Kentucky.



9 TO A LAYER
18 to a Quart
Enormous new variety. Bears in 90 days after planting and 10 months out of 18. Often 100 berries per plant at one time. Plants, special now at \$1 a dozen; \$5 per 100. Growers guide free.
KEITH'S BROS. NURSERY
Box 41-A
SAWYER, MICH.

Defy
Wind
and
Cold
with the best, strongest and cheapest cold-weather garment
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off

Brown's Beach Jacket

The Old Reliable Working Garment
Made for rough-and-ready outdoor service of strong knit cloth with a warm knit-in wool-fleece lining. Will not rip, ravel or tear, can be washed and keeps its shape. Properly cut to fit snugly without binding. Three styles—coat with or without collar and vest.


An acceptable Christmas gift
Ask your dealer

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
Worcester, Massachusetts

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

PIG INCUBATOR

DOUBLES HOG PROFITS



Best Equipment For McLean System

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

ECONOMY HOG HOUSE

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

Best for McLean System

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

Raise 16 to 20 Pigs Per Sow Yearly

Hog raisers all over the hog belt are doing this. So can you by using the Economy Hog House the year round. Actually costs less than if you built it yourself. Get this patented, centrally heated hog house now and make more money than ever before. Farmer Agents Wanted.

Limited Number of Territories Open.

Write for Our Proposition.

SEND COUPON—SAVE MONEY

Economy Housing Co., Onawa, Iowa Dept. L.
Send catalog and agents proposition to:

Name _____
Town _____
State _____ R.F.D. _____



I will condition a Horse or Cow in twelve days

Put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50 percent to looks and value. Satisfaction guaranteed or no pay. Send postal for free offer.

P.M. FAUST, BRYN MAWR, PA.

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

by using *Aborno*, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today.

Aborno Laboratory 92 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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.

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

Ready for Service

A light colored calf born February 18, 1926. Sire: Prince Echo Rauwerd, a 34-lb. grandson of May Echo Sylvia. His first ten tested daughters averaged 22.6 lbs. butter and 425.3 lbs. milk in 7 days, all but one in 2-year form.

Dam: A 32.46-lb. daughter of Echo Sylvia King Model from a 29.9-lb. cow.

His seven nearest dams average 31.56 lbs. butter and 444.5 lbs. milk in 7 days. Send for pedigree of Tag No. 646.

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

WANTED To hear from someone having registered Holstein 30-lb. bull, 3 to 6 months, also two heifers due soon. ALVIN C. MORGAN, Yale, Mich.

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 568 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

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

HORSES ARE IN BETTER DEMAND.

SEVEN years of activity have been completed by the Horse Association of America, which observed the beginning of its eighth year with an annual meeting and banquet at Chicago, on December 1. More than 300 members and friends attended. Reports showed that there is an increasing demand for good horses and sires in the United States, and that importations of Percherons, Belgians, and Shires were greater this year than at any time since 1914.

The talks brought out also that, during the past year, 177 pulling contests

will not thrive well, but corn meal mixed with wheat bran and cooked into a mush, is fine for growing pigs, and I like to give them bran slops often, and mostly warm feeds during cold weather, as they will relish it better, and consequently thrive better on it. Grinding and cooking food for the stock has always given good results with me, although many claim that it does not pay to cook it. One objection is the expense, the cost of fuel in cooking is an item, and the labor of grinding is another.

The feeding value of grain depends largely upon the free oil or fat contained in them, with the sugar, starch,



These Mares and Colts Belong to Orville Millar, of Mecosta County, Who Has For Many Years Raised From Two to Four Colts Each Year, For Which He Has Always Found a Market Before the Animals Were Four Years Old.

were held in thirteen separate states with eighteen dynamometers, against three contests held in 1923 with one dynamometer; and that the 1926 contests were witnessed by one million people, as against about 20,000 in 1923. The speakers emphasized that pulling contests are stimulating the breeding of the very best draft horse stock.

It was additionally stressed that the use of horses on farms has been greatly encouraged this year through the instrumentality of the Horse Association in promoting demonstrations of big-team hitches, by means of which as many as eighteen horses can be driven to all combinations of farm implements with a single pair of lines that go to the leaders only.

SOME LARGE HERDS NOT PAYING.

THE first year of testing work for the Macomb No. 3 Association, E. B. Elliott, tester, brings out the fact that seven herds averaged above 300 pounds of butter-fat production for the association year. But several large herds in this association averaged below 275 pounds of butter-fat production, and some cows in other herds made less than 250 pounds of butter-fat during the association year.

A FEW BRIEFS ON HOG FEEDING.

THE subject of feeding fall pigs through the winter is an important one. To begin with, there must be good, dry, warm and well ventilated quarters. The farmer who grows pigs, whether in the summer or winter and lets them "root hog or die," can not expect much profit. A pig properly is grown to concentrate the products of the farm. The hog is a grass eater and an omnivorous creature, and hence, it is easy to supply its wants, and they should be supplied to its full capacity.

When commencing to feed pigs, it should be the aim to give them all they will eat of the different kinds of feed from the time they are taken from the sow. Pigs fed on corn alone

etc. One per cent of oil is considered equal to more than two per cent of sugar and starch. At these estimates, sixty-nine pounds of corn equals seventy-eight pounds of barley, but barley is richer in albumoids and is, therefore, more valuable than corn for the development of flesh.

The hog's ration should contain some animal matter, and for this purpose there is nothing equal to digester tankage. This feed is made from scraps and bones from city market and butcher shops, the material being cooked under high pressure and afterwards all the grease removed by pressure, the residue ground, screened and placed in bags ready for feeding. A number of agricultural stations have conducted experiments which show that the cost of producing pork can be greatly reduced by feeding tankage in connection with grain feeds. It has been found that rapid and economical growth can be had by the use of digester tankage with corn alone, and also with corn and middlings.—V. C.

TESTING WORK INCREASES IN KALAMAZOO.

THE Kalamazoo Cow Testing Association, conducted by Orrin Reeder, reports another successful year. The high herd in both milk and butter-fat production belongs to Roy Buckingham. This herd averaged 431.7 pounds of butter-fat and 12,947 pounds of milk. The high cow in butter-fat production was owned by Mrs. E. B. Travis. This cow, a grade Jersey, produced 596 pounds of butter-fat, and 14,315 pounds of milk.

The work of the two testers, Mr. Fleming and Mr. Reeder, in Kalamazoo county, has had a further influence on other dairymen. It has resulted in the formation of the third cow testing association in Kalamazoo county. Other results have also been accomplished by these testers. They have encouraged the more widespread use of legume crops. Much alfalfa and an enlarged acreage of sweet clover can be found throughout the country. En-



An Old Friend of Yours

Every horse owner knows Gombault's. For spavin, splint, curb, capped-hock, fistula and other ailments. Easy to use. Leaves no scar or blemish. At your druggist's, \$2.00 a bottle, or direct from us on receipt of price.

The Lawrence-Williams Co.
Cleveland, Ohio.

GOMBAULT'S
CAUSTIC
BALSAM

GOOD FOR HUMANS, TOO

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

HEREFORD STEERS

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

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

JERSEY BULLS ready for service. World record breeding. From R. of M. dams making up to 595 lbs. fat, and by R. of M. sire whose first daughter makes 547 lbs. fat. Age 2 yrs. J. K. HATFIELD, Remus, Mich.

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

FINANCIAL KING JERSEY BULLS for sale, from R. of M. Cows. Type and production. COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.

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

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

Shorthorns Best of quality and breeding. Bulls, cows and heifers for sale. BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, 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 best condition. Write or call GOTTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Mich. Telephone 7100.

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

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.

FOR SALE Poland China boars of March and April farrow. Also some choice bred gilts, due to farrow in March and April. Every one immunized for cholera. WESLEY HILE, Ionia, 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.

Large Type Poland Chinas size and large litters our specialty. 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.

couragement in the feeding of some grain with pasture, and improving the winter dairy conditions, has brought improved production to the Kalamazoo County Cow Testing Association members. Both Reeder and Fleming are continuing to test for their associations.

DAIRY INDUSTRY MUST BE UNITED.

ONLY a few years ago the production and marketing of milk was purely a local matter. That time has passed and the dairy industry from farm to family doorstep, is now a national problem," said M. D. Munn, president of the National Dairy Council, at the opening address of the annual meeting of the Council in Chicago, December 2. "Milk that is produced in Wisconsin, in Iowa, in Minnesota, however it may be marketed, has a direct bearing upon the conditions surrounding the production and marketing of milk in New York City, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Boston, Detroit, Cleveland, or any other city I might name, and likewise the production and marketing of milk in those territories last named have a direct connection with, and influence on, the same process in Wisconsin and Iowa.

"Every bit of production from the dairy cow, with the exception of what is consumed on the farm, must pass through one of several channels from producer to consumer, either as fluid milk, cream, butter, ice cream, cheese or other dairy products. Production is absolutely dependent upon the proper relationship of each branch of this industry, and it is entirely dependent upon the consumption of dairy products throughout the nation. Producers and consumers, and all of the industry which has to do with the preparation of products for market, and delivering them in a satisfactory and efficient manner, are dependent upon understanding each other and coordinating themselves with each other and realizing that the determination of any one principle that is national in scope by one group without consultation with the others, will inevitably have an effect upon the others. Unless we can work out problems of the industry in harmony, with an understanding of the relationship that each bears to the other, we can't hope to have a stabilization of the dairy industry and a proper relationship that will justify continued production and continued consumption. I say what I have about this national aspect because the National Dairy Council has come to realize how important it is, not alone to the industry, but to the consuming public, and above all, to the production end of this industry in our endeavor for educational work in the past few years."

MICHIGAN LIVE STOCK WINNINGS AT INTERNATIONAL.

THE following is a list of the winnings by Michigan exhibitors at the International Live Stock Show: In the fat swine exhibits, Michigan State College took 4th and 6th on barrows, 200-250 lbs.; 3rd on 250-350 lbs.; 2nd on pen of barrows 200-250 lbs.; 4th on pen 250-350 lbs, and 4th on get-of-sire. In fat Tamworths, the college was awarded 3rd and 4th on barrows 200-230 lbs, and 1st and champion on pen barrows 200-230 lbs. J. J. Newland also was awarded 2nd on barrow 200-230 lbs.

College was also awarded 1st and reserved champion on the swine carcasses 200-230 lbs, 1st and 3rd on carcasses from 300-400 lbs. This reserve carcass sold at 17c per pound.

On breeding Berkshires, Corey farms of New Haven, Michigan, took 1st on aged boar; 1st on junior yearling boar; 2nd on senior boar; 1st on aged sow; 1st, 2nd and 3rd on junior yearling sow; 3rd and 4th on senior sow pigs; 2nd on junior sow pigs; 1st aged herd; 2nd on young herd; 2nd on young herd bred by exhibitor; 4th on get-of-boar; senior and grand champion boar and senior and grand champion sow.

In breeding Duroc Jersey class, A. C. Gross, of Hartford, Michigan, was

awarded 4th on aged boar and 5th on aged herd bred by exhibitor.

Cattle Exhibit.

The grand champion animal of the live stock show was awarded to Oklahoma Agricultural College on Rubert B., a Hereford calf weighing 960 lbs., which sold at \$3.60 per pound. The grand champion carload of cattle went to John Hubly, of Illinois.

On cattle carcasses the Michigan State College was awarded first and reserved champion on animals born between January 1 and May 31, 1925, and first on Aberdeen-Angus specials.

Gottfredson Farms, of Ypsilanti, was awarded 8th place on aged Shorthorn bulls; 8th on bulls, calved between June 1 and December, 1924; 5th on cows, calved before January 1, 1925.

On breeding Shorthorns, C. H. Prescott & Son, of Tawas, was awarded 5th on heifers, calved between October 1 and December, 1925; 7th and 8th on pair of calves; 5th on bull calves, and 4th on heifers, calved before June 1 and December 31, 1924.

On breeding Aberdeen-Angus, Woodcote Stock Farm, of Ionia, was awarded 1st on aged cow; 6th on cows calved before June, 1923, and May, 1924, 2nd on heifers calved between June 1 and December 31, 1924; 7th on heifers calved between June 1 and May 31, 1926; 4th on aged bulls; 5th and 6th on bulls calved before June 1, and December 31, 1924; 6th on bulls calved between June 1 and September 30, 1925; 6th on three bulls.

W. E. Scripps, of Orion, Michigan, was awarded 1st, senior, and grand champion on aged bulls; 9th on bulls calved between June 1 and September 30, 1925; 6th on steers calved between October 1 and December 31, 1925.

On breeding Polled Shorthorns, L. C. Kelley & Son, of Marshall were awarded 5th on aged bulls; 2nd on cows calved between June 1, 1924, and May 31, 1925; 5th on cows calved a year later; 2nd on fat Polled Shorthorn steer.

W. S. Wood & Son, of Rives Junction, 2nd on Milking Shorthorn bulls, calved between August 1, 192, and August 31, 1924; 7th on aged cow; 5th on heifers calved between August 1, 1923, and July 31, 1924; 3rd on three cows in milk; 6th on two cows in milk; 3rd on graded herd; 4th on pair of calves.

Sheep Exhibits.

In the fat sheep classes Michigan State College was awarded 2nd on pen of fat Shropshire lambs; 2nd on association special; 2nd and 5th on Cotswold wether lambs; 3d on yearling Hampshire wether; 3rd on ten Hampshire lambs; 3rd on association specials; 5th on yearling Dorset wether; 5th on yearling Oxford wether; 1st and 3rd on wether lambs; and 1st on pen of lambs; 5th on yearling Rambouillet wether; 2nd on pen of lambs.

H. T. Crandall, of Cass City, was awarded 3rd on fat Cotswold wether; 2nd on fat Leicester wether lamb; 4th on aged breeding Lincoln ram; 1st and reserved champion on yearling ram; 1st on ram lamb; 3rd on yearling ewe; 1st and reserved champion on ewe lamb; 2nd on flock; 2nd on aged breeding Cotswold ram; 5th on yearling ram; 5th on ram lamb; 2nd on three ram lambs; 6th on yearling ewe; 1st, 5th and 6th and reserved champion on ewe lamb; 2nd on three ewe lambs and 2nd on flock.

L. C. Kelley & Son, of Marshall, were awarded 5th on Dorset ram lamb; 1st and champion on aged Cheviot ram; 3rd on flock of Cheviots; and 4th on flock of Southdowns.

Bursley, of Charlotte, was awarded 4th and 6th on aged Oxford rams.

W. E. Scripps, of Orion, was awarded 4th on carload of native lambs.

ALBION FARMER LEADS IN TON LITTER CONTEST.

A CHECK-UP of the results of the ton litter contest in Michigan show that the litter owned by A. C. Landenberger, of Albion, won first place. There were fourteen pigs in the prize-winning litter, which weighed 3,107 pounds at the close of the contest. Crossing a Poland China sire on an O. I. C. sow produced these pigs. Second place went to a litter of grade Chester Whites which weighed 2,824 pounds. W. S. Drake & Son, of Utica, were the owners of the second place winners. Third place went to a litter of twelve cross-breeds which weighed 2,766 pounds and which were owned by H. Brado, of Coldwater. The greatest average weight obtained in the contest was an average weight of 273 pounds, attained by a litter of eight pigs owned by David Thompson, of Akron.—P.



Make Cows Pick Up ~ give more milk

FOR all-winter Milk profits, without interruption, most cows need more than simply good food. The sudden change from tender pasturage to dry, hard-to-digest feeds is too much for them to overcome—without aid. Part of the expensive diet simply GOES TO WASTE.

And this wasteful milk loss NOW! Take several of your poor milkers and give a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare with the feed—note the almost immediate improvement in the milk pail. It's those ADDED quarts that boost your milk profits. You'll be amazed at the convincing proof of the Kow-Kare aid to increased milk flow.

Kow-Kare has a direct, positive, action on the digestive and assimilating organs. It enables them to carry a

heavy load without a break-down. It builds greater vigor into the cow while it is putting more milk into the pail. A single can of Kow-Kare will ration one cow one to two months, depending on the dosage you deem necessary. It's a small investment to pay for profit and health insurance.

Treating Cow Diseases

For Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., Kow-Kare is your one sure remedy. It attacks these diseases by quickly building up to robust health the organs where these troubles originate. If you have never tried Kow-Kare, ask your neighbor. Kow-Kare has a well earned reputation as a profit-maker and a money-saver in the cow barn.

For cows about to freshen, Kow-Kare provides just the strengthening aid needed to bring cow and calf through without costly disorders and loss of production. Feed it two to three weeks before and after calving; it costs little, brings sure results.

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., Lyndonville, Vermont
Makers of Kow-Kare, Bag Balm, Grange Garget Remedy, American Horse Tonic, etc.

Feed dealers, general stores, druggists have Kow-Kare—\$1.25 and 65c sizes. (Six large cans, \$6.25). Full directions on can. Mail orders sent postpaid if your dealer is not supplied. Our valuable free book on cow diseases sent free, on request.

KOW-KARE

FAMOUS CONDITIONER
OF MILCH COWS



The W-W HAMMER TYPE FEED GRINDER
THE GRINDER WITH THE HAMMERS

Grinds grain, alfalfa, fodder, etc., separately or together, any fineness. No extra attachments. Trouble proof; the grinder without burrs or loose working parts. **Make Your Own Mixed Feed.** Grinds oats, etc., for pigs' slop. Four sizes; elevator or blower; Timken bearings. 12 years' successful service. Write for folder and ground feed samples.

2-T\$150

The W-W Feed Grinder Co., Wichita, Kansas.
WM. FORD & Co., Inc., Highland Park, Mich., Distributors.

All Sold Out of spring pigs and sows. Have a few fall pigs at reasonable prices. We thank our customers for their patronage. E. A. CLARK, Breckenridge, Mich.

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.

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.

Registered Delaine Ewes
fine ones, bred. F. H. RUSSELL, Wakeman, Ohio.

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

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

We Are Offering a few bred ewes of all ages, 15 aged ewes cheap. J. B. WELCH, Ionia, Mich.

Bred Ewes all recorded, sent on approval. Karakules, Leicesters, Cotswolds, Lincolns. L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

HORSES

3 Registered Percheron Mares and their two mare colts. Mares in foal to a ton horse. For sale at my sale, Dec. 20th, 1 1/2 mi. north of Streeter's Crossing on Muskegon Interurban, or 2 mi. northeast of Coopersville. HORACE H. WALLCOTT, Coopersville, Mich.

\$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.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, December 14.
Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.41; No. 2 white \$1.42; No. 2 mixed \$1.40.

Chicago.—December at \$1.38½; May \$1.39½; July \$1.32¾.

Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.39 @1.40.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 80c; No. 3 yellow 79c.

Chicago.—December at 74c; May at 82½c; July 85c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan at 53c; No. 3, 50c.

Chicago.—December at 46c; May at 50c; July 48½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 94c.

Chicago.—December at 85½c; May 96½c; July 95½c.

Toledo.—Rye 94c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.85@4.90.

New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.50@6; red kidney \$8.25@9.

Barley.

Malting 78c; feeding 67c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22.75; cash alsike \$20.25; timothy, old \$2.65.

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

WHEAT.

Wheat prices averaged higher in the past week, but lost ground at the close. The undertone is quite unsettled, with trade sentiment confused and uncertain as to the probable trend. Conditions in domestic markets appear fairly strong because of the liberal exports to date, coupled with the probability that consumption of the new crop started earlier than usual. The world situation has gained some strength, also, through continuation of larger takings by importing countries than expected. Of course, stocks of wheat in commercial channels in the United States are large, Canada still has a big supply, and competition from Argentina and Australia is increasing. These conditions should temper expectations as to improvement in prices. The margin between export surpluses and import requirements promises to be smaller than expected, so that the world situation may take on a more bullish tinge, especially since present wheat prices are not high.

WHEAT.

Foreign inquiry for rye has broadened in the last two weeks, although the actual sales confirmed have been moderate. Heretofore, the importing countries have been getting supplies from Russia, Rumania, Hungary and Poland, as well as Canada and the United States. But, there are indications that importing countries may be obliged to buy more freely in the next few months and that these supply sources other than North America will begin to fail. Statistically, the world situation is strong because of the moderate or small crops in both exporting and importing countries.

RYE.

Corn prices had a further good advance in the past week, but a reaction occurred at the close. A sharp decline in receipts at primary markets, due to delay in the movement of new grain, and some improvement in the shipping demand have strengthened the cash situation. Fresh recruits to the ranks of speculative buyers, based on the theory of ultimate scarcity, have made it easier to carry the hedging load represented by the large visible supply. But, the movement of new grain is due to increase so that further advances may run into difficulty. The opinion that corn will be rather scarce by late summer in 1927 is widely held among competent observers. Whether prices will continue to rise in the next two or three months, discounting this probable

CORN.

scarcity long before it occurs, is a question that will be determined chiefly by the attitude of speculative interests.

OATS.

Oats prices have been extremely strong in the last week, primarily because of speculative buying. Cash market conditions have been fairly favorable, due to light receipts and steady demand, although the visible supply is large enough to clog attempts to bring about extreme advances in price.

SEEDS.

Clover seed prices advanced during the past week, the Toledo marketing showing a gain of 50 cents per bushel. Prices to growers also have been rising recently, alsike clover gaining 70 cents per hundredweight at country points during the two weeks ending November 23. Approximately 60 per cent of the red clover and 85 per cent of the alsike had been sold by growers on that date, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture.

FEEDS.

Prices of by-product feeds have advanced slightly in the last two weeks. Heavier feeding as a result of wintry weather in the last month has reduced supplies in consuming sections and increased the demand at distributing points. The rise in corn and oats has had a sympathetic effect on the feed markets. Cottonseed meal remains extremely cheap, with 43 per cent meal quoted at \$24.50 in Memphis, as compared with \$43.50 for 34 per cent linseed meal at Minneapolis.

EGGS.

The seasonal turning point in the egg market has been reached at last and prices for fresh eggs on the Chicago market are about 12 cents lower than a week ago. Receipts have begun to increase and lower prices are becoming necessary to move the larger supply. While a downward trend is to be expected for the next four or five months, frequent returns will occur from time to time, when unfavorable weather temporarily checks production. Storage eggs are still moving freely into consumption, with indications of a satisfactory clean-up at the end of the season.

Poultry markets have been firm during the past week, partly because of speculative buying in anticipation of the holiday trade based, to some extent, on the belief that unfavorable weather might interfere with shipments from the country. Consuming demand is satisfactory, but is not absorbing as large a fraction of the total receipts as usual at this season, so that the accumulation in storage begins to look rather heavy.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 41@44c; ordinary firsts 36@40c; miscellaneous 42c; dirties 28@31c; checks 26@28c. Live poultry, hens 24½c; springers 23c; roosters 18½c; ducks 25c; geese 20c; turkeys 34c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 46@49c; storage 29@36c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 25c; light springers 21c; heavy hens 26@27c; light hens 18c; geese 22c; ducks 28c; turkeys 40c.

BUTTER.

Butter prices were strong during most of the past week, but a sharp break occurred at the close, 92-score at Chicago dropping three cents in one day, although eastern markets continued at the highest prices for the season. Production probably is at, or close to, the year's low point. In addition to prospects of large supplies of domestic butter, rather heavy receipts of foreign butter arrived at New York. It is probable, also, that prices have reached a level at which consumption is likely to be restricted. Under the conditions, it is doubtful if prices will rise again to a new high point for the winter, so that it can be assumed that the seasonal downward trend has set in. After the market drops to a point at which purchases of foreign butter will be difficult to make on a profitable basis, it is probable that the downward progress will be relatively slow. The unusually heavy distribution of storage butter in the past month has brought that phase of the trade into healthy condition.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago.—52½c; New York 56c; Detroit, fresh creamery in tubs 45@48c.

POTATOES.

Potato prices have worked lower in the past week. Carlot shipments are up to normal for this season of the year in spite of the moderate crop yield, and supplies in the principal

consuming centers have been ample recently, partly because of liberal shipments earlier in the season. While the market may remain relatively weak for a while, no severe decline is probable. The small setback that has occurred thus far seems to be stimulating demand in some directions, and it is probable that producers will curtail shipments as sentiment still favors higher prices later in the season. Northern sacked round whites are quoted at \$2.25@2.35 per hundred pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES.

Apple markets are still under the influence of extremely heavy supplies. Owing to the low prices in distributing centers, shipments from producing sections are not much larger than usual at this season of the year, but receipts are ample for the demand. A small advance in prices would tend to bring forward larger quantities of the lower grades which have been held back because prices have been too low to pay the cost of shipping and handling. On the Chicago market, New York and Michigan Baldwins are quoted at \$3.25@3.50 per barrel, with Illinois Jonathans at \$4@4.50.

WOOL.

While mills are buying wool only on a small scale, demand has broadened slightly in the last few days. A few dealers have been making concessions in order to reduce inventories, but prices are now showing a steadier tone. The small stocks of choice wools available, and the stability in foreign markets tend to keep the domestic trade optimistic. Stocks of foreign wool held in bond on December 1 were down to 38,000,000 pounds as compared with 83,000,000 pounds on June 1. Both at London and in the primary markets of Melbourne, Adelaide and Wellington, competition has been active and prices have been firm. Domestic mills are active. While most of them bought the bulk of their supplies earlier in the season, their rate of operations is reducing stocks and some buying in a piecing out way is necessary all the time. Sales of strictly combing territory at \$1.07, clean basis, and Ohio delaine wools at 45@46c were reported in the Boston market. On the whole the situation favors stability at the present level for a while, rather than any decided move up or down.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 60c@33 bu; bagas 75c@31 dozen bunches; beets 75c@31 bu; cabbage 50c@31 bu; red \$1@1.25 bu; local celery 15@65c dozen; carrots \$1@1.25 bu; hothouse lettuce 75@90c per 6-lb. basket; dry onions \$1@1.50 bu; root parsley 75c@1.25 bu; curly parsley 25@50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1@1.50 bu; spinach 75@1 bu; turnips \$1@1.50 bu; Hubbard squash 75c@31 bu; pears 75c@1.50 bu; leeks 50@75c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25@1.75 bu; pumpkins 50@75c bu; eggs, retail 65@80c; hens, wholesale 25@27c; retail 28@30c; springers, wholesale 25@27c; retail 28@30c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 20@22c; ducks, wholesale 27@29c; geese, wholesale at 24@26c; ducks, retail 30c; geese, retail 26@28c; veal 18@20c; dressed poultry, retail, hens 32@35c; springers 32@35c; ducks 38@42c; dressed hogs 18@19c.

GRAND RAPIDS.

The strength of onions was the outstanding feature of the Grand Rapids market this week. Prices on yellow globes touched the highest level of the season. Other commodities were about steady. Onions \$1@1.25 bu; potatoes \$1.20@1.30 bu; parsnips \$1@1.25 bu; carrots 75c bu; beets \$1.25@1.35 bu; turnips 75c bu; leaf lettuce 7@9c lb; radishes 50@75c per dozen bunches; parsley 40c dozen bunches; celery 15@40c dozen; squash, best 2½@3c lb; poor 60c bu; beans \$4.40 per cwt; wheat \$1.20 bu; rye 74c bu; pork 15@15½c lb; beef 8@12c; veal 14@15c; lamb 20@22c; chickens 16@24c; hens 17@24c; ducks 24@25c; geese 18@20c; turkeys 35c; butter-fat 53c lb; eggs 54@58c; pullet eggs 40c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Dec. 18—Ralph M. Cutting, Lapeer, Mich., (Dispersal). Guy E. Dodge, Clio, Mich., manager.
Feb. 24—Tompkins & Powers, Flint, Mich., (Dispersal). Guy E. Dodge, manager.
March 2—Frank Renshaw, Pontiac, Mich., (Dispersal). Guy E. Dodge, manager.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, December 14.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 26,000. Market is fairly active, and 5@10c lower than Monday's close, and 15c lower than average; sows \$11.25 for 260-290-lb. weight; bulk of fed 170-240 lbs. \$11.15@11.25, pigs included; most packing sows at \$10.50@10.60.

Cattle.

Receipts 14,000. Market is closing steady on low killing classes; yearlings active; prime kind \$14.25@14.50; better grade yearlings at \$13@13.65; cows, heavy, slow; top fat yearlings fairly numerous; stockers fair, and 25c higher for the week; weighty steers \$10.50 down; vealers \$10@11; heifers \$11.50@12 to shippers.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 24,000. Market slow, opening about steady on odd classes; fine fat westerners to small killers \$13.35; early bulk of fat lambs \$12@13; choice medium weight fat lambs around \$11.75; culls \$8.60@9 mostly; fat ewes \$5@6.50; feeding lambs \$11.50@12; fresh feeders scarce; top yearling wethers good.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 376. Market opening steady but slow.
Good to choice yearlings dry-fed \$10.50@11.50
Best heavy steers, dry fed 8.50@9.50
Handy weight butchers... 7.75@8.50
Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@7.50
Handy light butchers.... 5.50@6.25
Light butchers 4.50@5.50
Best cows 5.00@6.00
Butcher cows 4.25@5.50
Cutters 3.75@4.00
Canners 3.00@3.75
Choice light bulls 6.00@6.50
Bologna bulls 5.50@6.50

Stock bulls 4.00@5.00
Feeders 6.00@7.00
Stockers 5.50@6.50
Milkers and springers... \$55.00@90.00

Calves.

Receipts 505. Market steady.
Best \$15.00@15.50
Others 14.50@15.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,746. Market on good lambs 15c higher, others steady.
Best grades \$13.00@13.25
Fair lambs 10.50@11.50
Light to common lambs.. 6.00@9.50
Best lambs 6.00@12.00
Fair to good sheep 5.00@6.00
Culls and common 2.00@3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,817. Market is 20@35c lower.
Mixed \$11.40
Roughs 10.30
Yorkers 12.65
Pigs 11.65
Stags 8.50

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,500. Market weak to 15c lower, lighter weights up mostly; bulk medium weights \$12, others, including pigs, \$12@12.10; few packing sows \$10.25@10.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 400. Market is steady to weak; light yearlings \$10.25; few light steers \$9.75; yearling heifers at \$8@9.50; native cows \$2.75@3.50.

Calves.

Receipts 125. Market steady; tops at \$16; culls and common \$8.50@11.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 400. Holdover 2,000. Top and bulk of fat lambs \$13.25; culls and common \$10@10.50; early fat ewes at \$5@7.

WHY ONE MAN'S POTATOES BRING A PREMIUM.

WE have a little lesson in our community of interest and value to Michigan Farmer readers. The writer has two neighbors, whom we shall call Smith and Jones. Both grow and sell potatoes on the city market. Their stalls are close together. Jones has difficulty selling his spuds, unless supplies are scarce. While, with very few exceptions, Smith disposes of his without trouble at premium prices.

The reason for this difference in sales resistance is that Smith grows good potatoes. Much care is taken in the production. For many years he has been fitting his farm to grow quality potatoes. The soil is in excellent physical condition, while substantial applications of fertilizer are added each time potatoes are planted. The best available seed is used. Spraying is intelligently done. The crop is planted sufficiently early to mature properly. Then he grades much better than the law requires.

On the other hand, Jones fails to do many of these extra things. His soil is in fair condition; but he does not spray, and his seed is the remnant of the preceding crop, usually the small unsalable tubers. As a result, there is no type to his crop. It is difficult to get a respectable percentage of good potatoes. Consequently, they do not attract buyers. And because he has been selling potatoes of this kind year after year, buyers having good trade shy his wagon, even when, because of seasonal conditions, he may have produced a crop somewhat above his average. They apparently do not expect good potatoes from him.

Invariably, a certain few buyers are always present at Smith's truck early in the morning. These men compete for his load. Because of the quality, they make their best bid, which enables him to sell early at an advantageous price. When buying of Jones, careful inspection of the potatoes is made. But they take Smith's word. He has a reputation that is valuable to him, and they know he will protect it.

But the peculiar angle to this whole affair is that Smith could afford to sell his good potatoes for a less price than Jones could his inferior spuds. Jones' production costs per bushel are higher. The extra care taken by Smith to produce quality potatoes results in such high yields that the expense of growing a bushel is much below that of the small yields on the Jones' farm. Better soils, better seeds, and good spraying practice all make for more economic production. Smith can go on producing potatoes at a profit, after Jones has gone bankrupt.

The writer has been convinced by this neighborhood demonstration that better production methods, at least, in growing potatoes, are merely short cuts to lower production costs. And further, that they are the most fundamental in developing a successful marketing program.—Jim Brown.

VETERINARY.

Gathering in Head.—I have a six-year-old horse that is naturally wild and ready to run. He has been quiet for the last two weeks. His breathing is short and quick. His nose runs some of the time. What can be done for a gathering in the head?—R. B. W.

—Add fine hay to the depth of two or three inches in a pail, pour boiling water, then add sufficient turpentine to give the odor in the steam. Let the horse inhale the steam once daily for several days.

Lump Jaw.—Is there any cure for the lump jaw on a cow? C. K.—This is curable if the lesions are not too extensive. Swellings should be opened, and the cavity packed with gauze saturated with a ten per cent solution of chromium trioxide. After a few days, the inside of the cavity will loosen and can be removed. Internal treatment consists in giving dram doses of potassium iodide, (dissolve two ounces of potassium iodide in a pint of water, and give one ounce three times daily). Good results are often obtained by just painting the swelling once daily with tincture iodine, along with the internal treatment.

Cows talk understandingly and impressively with the milk pail as the loud speaker.

A blast, followed by fire in a coal mine near Princeton, Indiana, caused the death of twenty-one miners.

Salesmen Wanted ALL OR PART TIME

Experience in Farm Machine Selling Preferred. Large wholesaler of motor driven washing machine for farm and country home use wants men in each county to take charge of sales, call on dealers and prospects. This is an opportunity for the right men to make a permanent connection with a handsome income. All or part time or sideline. Must have sales ability. Replies will be treated confidentially. This is one of the largest concerns of its kind. Apply at once. **HYDRO MOTOR & MANUFACTURING CO., 4831 16th St., at Grand River Avenue.**

Free FINE ART CALENDAR

Appreciative of the enthusiasm with which the farmers of America have received my No-Buckle Harness, thereby creating a growing demand which has again compelled me to enlarge my factory, I wish to give every farmer in America a fine calendar. It is a beautiful work of art in three colors, the creation of one of the best American artists.

This fine calendar sent free upon receipt of the coupon below. If you desire my big harness catalogue, check it also. Wishing you a prosperous 1927.

Sincerely, James M. Walsh Co.,

James M. Walsh Co.
123 Grand Ave., Dept. 431
Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me at once without cost

- ☐ Fine Art Calendar
☐ Walsh Harness Catalogue

Name _____

Address _____

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	\$6.24
11.....	.38	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.46	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	.54	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	.62	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	.70	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	.78	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	.86	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	.94	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.02	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.10	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.18	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.26	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.34	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.42	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	1.50	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

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 sub-soil. All general crops do well. Small fruit and truck crops pay big returns. Dairying profitable. Nearby creamery pays big prices. One farmer cleared \$652 in nine months on four cows. One truck grower cleared \$2,600 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 W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 603, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California, farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FINEST PRODUCTIVE FARMS AT LOW PRICES. In great Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and Ocean. Fine land, climate, marketing facilities. Long growing season. Big early crops command top prices. Concrete roads make farming pay big on farms abandoned when roads were poor. Other bargains. Address Room 144, Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

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 barns, good house, two miles to station, good roads, 14 miles northeast of Kalamazoo. Good proposition to reliable party equipped to handle the place. Address owner, E. J. Woodhams, 837 W. Philadelphia Ave., Detroit, Mich.

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.

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

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

FARMS FOR RENT

WISH A DESIRABLE TENANT for three-hundred-acre farm, Hillsdale County, Michigan. Land very productive and well improved. Tenant should have \$2,000, or one-half interest in high grade Holstein herd, horses and implements. 60% of milk checks (Detroit market), for tenant. Write owner, H. R. Smith, 817 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

REDUCE PUFFED ANKLES

Absorbine reduces strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, poll evil, fistula, boils, swellings. Stops lameness and allays pain. Heals sores, cuts, bruises, boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair. Horse can be worked while treated. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 5-S free. Grateful user writes: "Have tried everything. After 3 applications of Absorbine, found swelling gone. Thank you for the wonderful results obtained. I will recommend Absorbine to my neighbors."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Demand for Veal is Good

Ship Your
DRESSED CALVES
and **LIVE POULTRY**

TO
DETROIT BEEF COMPANY

1903 Adelaide St. Detroit, Mich.
Oldest and Most Reliable Commission House in Detroit

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

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—Furnished farm on shares or by month. Harry Hagemeister, Dryden, Mich.

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

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.

FLORIDA ORANGES—assorted box containing 24 juicy oranges, 4 grapefruit, 20 tangerines, 24 kumquats, glass jelly, \$3.50. Express prepaid. Taylor's Packing Company, Tampa, Florida.

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

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

HAVE YOU A CAMERA? Write for free sample of our big magazine, showing how to make better pictures and earn money. American Photography, 141 Camera House, Boston 17, Mass.

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

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

CHOICE EXTRACTED HONEY—5 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. Homer Buzzard, Fenton, Mich.

FARM MACHINERY

SAVE 50%—Brand new 1-6 horse 32 volt 1750 speed General Electric motors with pulley, cord and plug. Powerful motors, will operate any washing machine, \$7.50 each. Also other direct and alternating bargains. Queen City Electric Co., 1735 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WHY IS THE FERGUSON PLOW less than half the weight of an ordinary tractor plow? Ask your nearest Ford dealer for the answer.

FOR SALE—22x32 grain thresher, beaver and tractor. Showalter Bros., Onkama, 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.

EDGEWOOD KENNELS offer Reg. White Collie puppies from good working stock. Easily trained. Ray Harold, Gladwin, Mich.

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

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

FOX WOLF COYOTE HOUNDS, trained. Also the best mink dog in the state. Trial. Box 4, Herick, Ill.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—3 months old. \$5.00 and \$10. Rickard Johnson, Conway, Mich.

PEDIGREED American Blue rabbits for sale. Ben York, Portland, Mich.

CHOICE Registered Collie pups. Ideal Christmas presents. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

FERRETS—prices for December, females \$5.00; males, \$4.50. Thos. Sellers, New London, Ohio.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPS—Strongheart strain. Mark Short, Bear Lake, Mich., R. 1.

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

LOOK! Five pounds good mellow smoking tobacco, \$1.00. Five pounds chewing, \$1.25. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers' Club, 110, Hazel, Kentucky.

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.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs., \$1; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2. Cigars, \$1.80 for fifty; \$3.25 for 100. Guaranteed. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 293-egg males. Egg-bred 26 years. Winners 15 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.

400 BARRED ROCK HENS—pullets and cockerels for sale, all from White Diarrhea tested stock, also on Michigan accredited and demonstration farm list. Priced for quick sale. Leo Lyle, Decatur, Mich.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—R. C., famous for quality. Cocks, cockerels, pullets, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Burt Sisson, Inlay City, Mich.

BREEDING COCKERELS—O. A. C. Barred Rocks, from choice trap nested stock, \$5.00 and up. N. Ingweiler, New Haven, Mich., R. 1.

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

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Roy Kortright, Chief, 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 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.

FOR SALE—Pure Giant Mammoth Bronze turkeys, vigorous, disease free. Mervyn Kenney, R. 2, Traverse City, Mich.

UNRELATED Mammoth Bronze turkeys and toms, from prize winners, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan. Sarah Bridgman, Breckenridge, Mich.

PURE-BRED Bourbon Red old turkey hens, \$8.50. Young hens, \$5.00. Freed Fausnaugh, Chesaning, Mich.

FOR SALE—large White Holland turkeys, toms \$10, hens \$8.00. D. E. Dean, Holly, Mich., R. 3.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS—hens all sold. Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell, Hanover, 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.

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

BABY CHICKS

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

HELP WANTED

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

AGENTS WANTED

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

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

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



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, December 14.
Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.41; No. 2 white \$1.42; No. 2 mixed \$1.40.
Chicago.—December at \$1.38½; May \$1.39½; July \$1.32¾.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.39 @1.40.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 80c; No. 3 yellow 79c.
Chicago.—December at 74c; May at 82½c; July 85c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan at 53c; No. 3, 50c.
Chicago.—December at 46c; May at 50c; July 48½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 94c.
Chicago.—December at 85½c; May 96½c; July 95½c.
Toledo.—Rye 94c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.85 @4.90.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.50 @6; red kidney \$8.25 @9.

Barley.

Malting 78c; feeding 67c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22.75; cash alsike \$20.25; timothy, old \$2.65.

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

WHEAT.

Wheat prices averaged higher in the past week, but lost ground at the close. The undertone is quite unsettled, with trade sentiment confused and uncertain as to the probable trend. Conditions in domestic markets appear fairly strong because of the liberal exports to date, coupled with the probability that consumption of the new crop started earlier than usual. The world situation has gained some strength, also, through continuation of larger takings by importing countries than expected. Of course, stocks of wheat in commercial channels in the United States are large, Canada still has a big supply, and competition from Argentina and Australia is increasing. These conditions should temper expectations as to improvement in prices. The margin between export surpluses and import requirements promises to be smaller than expected, so that the world situation may take on a more bullish tinge, especially since present wheat prices are not high.

RYE.

Foreign inquiry for rye has broadened in the last two weeks, although the actual sales confirmed have been moderate. Heretofore, the importing countries have been getting supplies from Russia, Rumania, Hungary and Poland, as well as Canada and the United States. But, there are indications that importing countries may be obliged to buy more freely in the next few months and that these supply sources other than North America will begin to fail. Statistically, the world situation is strong because of the moderate or small crops in both exporting and importing countries.

CORN.

Corn prices had a further good advance in the past week, but a reaction occurred at the close. A sharp decline in receipts at primary markets, due to delay in the movement of new grain, and some improvement in the shipping demand have strengthened the cash situation. Fresh recruits to the ranks of speculative buyers, based on the theory of ultimate scarcity, have made it easier to carry the hedging load represented by the large visible supply. But, the movement of new grain is due to increase so that further advances may run into difficulty. The opinion that corn will be rather scarce by late summer in 1927 is widely held among competent observers. Whether prices will continue to rise in the next two or three months, discounting this probable

scarcity long before it occurs, is a question that will be determined chiefly by the attitude of speculative interests.

OATS.

Oats prices have been extremely strong in the last week, primarily because of speculative buying. Cash market conditions have been fairly favorable, due to light receipts and steady demand, although the visible supply is large enough to clog attempts to bring about extreme advances in price.

SEEDS.

Clover seed prices advanced during the past week, the Toledo marketing showing a gain of 50 cents per bushel. Prices to growers also have been rising recently, alsike clover gaining 70 cents per hundredweight at country points during the two weeks ending November 23. Approximately 60 per cent of the red clover and 85 per cent of the alsike had been sold by growers on that date, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture.

FEEDS.

Prices of by-product feeds have advanced slightly in the last two weeks. Heavier feeding as a result of wintry weather in the last month has reduced supplies in consuming sections and increased the demand at distributing points. The rise in corn and oats has had a sympathetic effect on the feed markets. Cottonseed meal remains extremely cheap, with 43 per cent meal quoted at \$24.50 in Memphis, as compared with \$43.50 for 34 per cent linseed meal at Minneapolis.

EGGS.

The seasonal turning point in the egg market has been reached at last and prices for fresh eggs on the Chicago market are about 12 cents lower than a week ago. Receipts have begun to increase and lower prices are becoming necessary to move the larger supply. While a downward trend is to be expected for the next four or five months, frequent upturns will occur from time to time, when unfavorable weather temporarily checks production. Storage eggs are still moving freely into consumption, with indications of a satisfactory clean-up at the end of the season.

Poultry markets have been firm during the past week, partly because of speculative buying in anticipation of the holiday trade based, to some extent, on the belief that unfavorable weather might interfere with shipments from the country. Consuming demand is satisfactory, but is not absorbing as large a fraction of the total receipts as usual at this season, so that the accumulation in storage begins to look rather heavy.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 41 @44c; ordinary firsts 36 @40c; miscellaneous 42c; dirties 28 @31c; checks 26 @28c. Live poultry, hens 24½c; springers 23c; roosters 18½c; ducks 25c; geese 20c; turkeys 34c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 46 @49c; storage 29 @36c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 25c; light springers 21c; heavy hens 26 @27c; light hens 18c; geese 22c; ducks 28c; turkeys 40c.

BUTTER.

Butter prices were strong during most of the past week, but a sharp break occurred at the close, 92-score at Chicago dropping three cents in one day, although eastern markets continued at the highest prices for the season. Production probably is at, or close to, the year's low point. In addition to prospects of large supplies of domestic butter, rather heavy receipts of foreign butter arrived at New York. It is probable, also, that prices have reached a level at which consumption is likely to be restricted. Under the conditions, it is doubtful if prices will rise again to a new high point for the winter, so that it can be assumed that the seasonal downward trend has set in. After the market drops to a point at which purchases of foreign butter will be difficult to make on a profitable basis, it is probable that the downward progress will be relatively slow. The unusually heavy distribution of storage butter in the past month has brought that phase of the trade into healthy condition.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago.—52½c; New York 56c; Detroit, fresh creamery in tubs 45 @48c.

POTATOES.

Potato prices have worked lower in the past week. Carlot shipments are up to normal for this season of the year in spite of the moderate crop yield, and supplies in the principal

consuming centers have been ample recently, partly because of liberal shipments earlier in the season. While the market may remain relatively weak for a while, no severe decline is probable. The small setback that has occurred thus far seems to be stimulating demand in some directions, and it is probable that producers will curtail shipments as sentiment still favors higher prices later in the season. Northern sacked round whites are quoted at \$2.25 @2.35 per hundred pounds in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES.

Apple markets are still under the influence of extremely heavy supplies. Owing to the low prices in distributing centers, shipments from producing sections are not much larger than usual at this season of the year, but receipts are ample for the demand. A small advance in prices would tend to bring forward larger quantities of the lower grades which have been held back because prices have been too low to pay the cost of shipping and handling. On the Chicago market, New York and Michigan Baldwins are quoted at \$3.25 @3.50 per barrel, with Illinois Jonathans at \$4 @4.50.

WOOL.

While mills are buying wool only on a small scale, demand has broadened slightly in the last few days. A few dealers have been making concessions in order to reduce inventories, but prices are now showing a steadier tone. The small stocks of choice wools available, and the stability in foreign markets tend to keep the domestic trade optimistic. Stocks of foreign wool held in bond on December 1 were down to 38,000,000 pounds as compared with 83,000,000 pounds on June 1. Both at London and in the primary markets of Melbourne, Adelaide and Wellington, competition has been active and prices have been firm. Domestic mills are active. While most of them bought the bulk of their supplies earlier in the season, their rate of operations is reducing stocks and some buying in a piecing out way is necessary all the time. Sales of strictly combing territory at \$1.07, clean basis, and Ohio delaine wools at 45 @46c were reported in the Boston market. On the whole the situation favors stability at the present level for a while, rather than any decided move up or down.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 60c @ \$3 bu; bagas 75c @ \$1 dozen bunches; beets 75c @ \$1 bu; cabbage 50c @ \$1 bu; red \$1 @1.25 bu; local celery 15 @65c dozen; carrots \$1 @1.25 bu; hothouse lettuce 75 @90c per 6-lb. basket; dry onions \$1 @1.50 bu; root parsley 75c @ \$1.25 bu; curly parsley 25 @50c dozen bunches; potatoes \$1 @1.50 bu; spinach 75 @ \$1 bu; turnips \$1 @1.50 bu; Hubbard squash 75c @ \$1 bu; pears 75c @ \$1.50 bu; leeks 50 @75c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25 @1.75 bu; pumpkins 50 @75c bu; eggs, retail 65 @80c; hens, wholesale 25 @27c; retail 28 @30c; springers, wholesale 25 @27c; retail 28 @30c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 20 @22c; ducks, wholesale 27 @29c; geese, wholesale at 24 @26c; ducks, retail 30c; geese, retail 26 @28c; veal 18 @20c; dressed poultry, retail, hens 32 @35c; springers 32 @35c; ducks 38 @42c; dressed hogs 18 @19c.

GRAND RAPIDS.

The strength of onions was the outstanding feature of the Grand Rapids market this week. Prices on yellow globes touched the highest level of the season. Other commodities were about steady. Onions \$1 @1.25 bu; potatoes \$1.20 @1.30 bu; parsnips \$1 @1.25 bu; carrots 75c bu; beets \$1.25 @1.35 bu; turnips 75c bu; leaf lettuce 7 @9c lb; radishes 50 @75c per dozen bunches; parsley 40c dozen bunches; celery 15 @40c dozen; squash, best 2½ @3c lb; poor 60c bu; beans \$4.40 per cwt; wheat \$1.20 bu; rye 74c bu; pork 15 @15½c lb; beef 8 @12c; veal 14 @15c; lamb 20 @22c; chickens 16 @24c; hens 17 @24c; ducks 24 @25c; geese 18 @20c; turkeys 35c; butter-fat 53c lb; eggs 54 @58c; pullet eggs 40c.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Dec. 18—Ralph M. Cutting, Lapeer, Mich., (Dispersal). Guy E. Dodge, Clio, Mich., manager.
Feb. 24—Tompkins & Powers, Flint, Mich., (Dispersal). Guy E. Dodge, manager.
March 2—Frank Renshaw, Pontiac, Mich., (Dispersal). Guy E. Dodge, manager.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, December 14.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 26,000. Market is fairly active, and 5 @10c lower than Monday's close, and 15c lower than average; sows \$11.25 for 260-290-lb. weight; bulk of fed 170-240 lbs. \$11.15 @11.25, pigs included; most packing sows at \$10.50 @10.60.

Cattle.

Receipts 14,000. Market is closing steady on low killing classes; yearlings active; prime kind \$14.25 @14.50; better grade yearlings at \$13 @13.65; cows, heavy, slow; top fat yearlings fairly numerous; stockers fair, and 25c higher for the week; weighty steers \$10.50 down; vealers \$10 @11; heifers \$11.50 @12 to shippers.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 24,000. Market slow, opening about steady on odd classes; fine fat westerners to small killers \$13.35; early bulk of fat lambs \$12 @13; choice medium weight fat lambs around \$11.75; culls \$8.60 @9 mostly; fat ewes \$5 @6.50; feeding lambs \$11.50 @12; fresh feeders scarce; top yearling wethers good.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 376. Market opening steady but slow.
Good to choice yearlings
dry-fed \$10.50 @11.50
Best heavy steers, dry fed 8.50 @ 9.50
Handy weight butchers 7.75 @ 8.50
Mixed steers and heifers 6.00 @ 7.50
Handy light butchers 5.50 @ 6.25
Light butchers 4.50 @ 5.50
Best cows 5.00 @ 6.00
Butcher cows 4.25 @ 5.50
Cutters 3.75 @ 4.00
Canners 3.00 @ 3.75
Choice light bulls 6.00 @ 6.50
Bologna bulls 5.50 @ 6.50

Stock bulls 4.00 @ 5.00
Feeders 6.00 @ 7.00
Stockers 5.50 @ 6.50
Milkers and springers... \$55.00 @ 90.00

Calves.

Receipts 505. Market steady.
Best \$15.00 @15.50
Others 14.50 @15.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,746. Market on good lambs 15c higher, others steady.
Best grades \$13.00 @13.25
Fair lambs 10.50 @11.50
Light to common lambs... 6.00 @ 9.50
Best lambs 6.00 @12.00
Fair to good sheep 5.00 @ 6.00
Culls and common 2.00 @ 3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,817. Market is 20 @35c lower.
Mixed \$11.40
Roughs 10.30
Yorkers 12.65
Pigs 11.65
Stags 8.50

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 1,500. Market weak to 15c lower, lighter weights up mostly; bulk medium weights \$12, others, including pigs, \$12 @12.10; few packing sows \$10.25 @10.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 400. Market is steady to weak; light yearlings \$10.25; few light steers \$9.75; yearling heifers at \$8 @9.50; native cows \$2.75 @3.50.

Calves.

Receipts 125. Market steady; tops at \$16; culls and common \$8.50 @11.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 400. Holdover 2,000. Top and bulk of fat lambs \$13.25; culls and common \$10 @10.50; early fat ewes at \$5 @7.

WHY ONE MAN'S POTATOES BRING A PREMIUM.

WE have a little lesson in our community of interest and value to Michigan Farmer readers. The writer has two neighbors, whom we shall call Smith and Jones. Both grow and sell potatoes on the city market. Their stalls are close together. Jones has difficulty selling his spuds, unless supplies are scarce. While, with very few exceptions, Smith disposes of his without trouble at premium prices.

The reason for this difference in sales resistance is that Smith grows good potatoes. Much care is taken in the production. For many years he has been fitting his farm to grow quality potatoes. The soil is in excellent physical condition, while substantial applications of fertilizer are added each time potatoes are planted. The best available seed is used. Spraying is intelligently done. The crop is planted sufficiently early to mature properly. Then he grades much better than the law requires.

On the other hand, Jones fails to do many of these extra things. His soil is in fair condition; but he does not spray, and his seed is the remnant of the preceding crop, usually the small unsalable tubers. As a result, there is no type to his crop. It is difficult to get a respectable percentage of good potatoes. Consequently, they do not attract buyers. And because he has been selling potatoes of this kind year after year, buyers having good trade shy his wagon, even when, because of seasonal conditions, he may have produced a crop somewhat above his average. They apparently do not expect good potatoes from him.

Invariably, a certain few buyers are always present at Smith's truck early in the morning. These men compete for his load. Because of the quality, they make their best bid, which enables him to sell early at an advantageous price. When buying of Jones, careful inspection of the potatoes is made. But they take Smith's word. He has a reputation that is valuable to him, and they know he will protect it.

But the peculiar angle to this whole affair is that Smith could afford to sell his good potatoes for a less price than Jones could his inferior spuds. Jones' production costs per bushel are higher. The extra care taken by Smith to produce quality potatoes results in such high yields that the expense of growing a bushel is much below that of the small yields on the Jones' farm. Better soils, better seeds, and good spraying practice all make for more economic production. Smith can go on producing potatoes at a profit, after Jones has gone bankrupt.

The writer has been convinced by this neighborhood demonstration that better production methods, at least, in growing potatoes, are merely short cuts to lower production costs. And further, that they are the most fundamental in developing a successful marketing program.—Jim Brown.

VETERINARY.

Gathering in Head.—I have a six-year-old horse that is naturally wild and ready to run. He has been quiet for the last two weeks. His breathing is short and quick. His nose runs some of the time. What can be done for a gathering in the head?—R. B. W.

Add fine hay to the depth of two or three inches in a pail, pour boiling water, then add sufficient turpentine to give the odor in the steam. Let the horse inhale the steam once daily for several days.

Lump Jaw.—Is there any cure for the lump jaw on a cow? C. K.—This is curable if the lesions are not too extensive. Swellings should be opened, and the cavity packed with gauze saturated with a ten per cent solution of chromium trioxide. After a few days, the inside of the cavity will loosen and can be removed. Internal treatment consists in giving dram doses of potassium iodide, (dissolve two ounces of potassium iodide in a pint of water, and give one ounce three times daily). Good results are often obtained by just painting the swelling once daily with tincture iodine, along with the internal treatment.

Cows talk understandingly and impressively with the milk pail as the loud speaker.

A blast, followed by fire in a coal mine near Princeton, Indiana, caused the death of twenty-one miners.

Salesmen Wanted ALL OR PART TIME.

Experience in Farm Machine Selling Preferred. Large wholesaler of motor driven washing machine for farm and country home use wants men in each county to take charge of sales, call on dealers and prospects. This is an opportunity for the right men to make a permanent connection with a handsome income. All or part time or sideline. Must have sales ability. Replies will be treated confidentially. This is one of the largest concerns of its kind. Apply at once. HYDRO MOTOR & MANUFACTURING CO., 4831 16th St., at Grand River Avenue.

Free FINE ART CALENDAR

Appreciative of the enthusiasm with which the farmers of America have received my No-Buckle Harness, thereby creating a growing demand which has again compelled me to enlarge my factory, I wish to give every farmer in America a fine calendar. It is a beautiful work of art in three colors, the creation of one of the best American artists.

This fine calendar sent free upon receipt of the coupon below. If you desire my big harness catalogue, check it also. Wishing you a prosperous 1927.

Sincerely, James M. Walsh Co.,

James M. Walsh Co.
123 Grand Ave., Dept. 431
Milwaukee, Wis.

Please send me at once without cost

- ☐ Fine Art Calendar
☐ Walsh Harness Catalogue

Name _____

Address _____

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.

At classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

1. 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.

2. Live stock advertising has a separate department and is not accepted as classified. Minimum charge 10 words.

	One	Four	25	One	Four
10.....	\$0.30	\$2.40	25.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.38	2.64	26.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.46	2.88	27.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	.54	3.12	28.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	.62	3.36	29.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	.70	3.60	30.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	.78	3.84	31.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	.86	4.08	32.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	.94	4.32	33.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.02	4.56	34.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.10	4.80	35.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.18	5.04	36.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.26	5.28	37.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.34	5.52	38.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.42	5.76	39.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	1.50	6.00	40.....	3.28	9.84

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 soil. All general crops do well. Dairying profitable. Truck crops pay big prices. One farmer cleared \$852 in nine months on four cows. One truck grower cleared \$2,000 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 W. E. Price, General Immigration Agent, Room 603, Southern Railway System, Washington, D. C.

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California, farming is now a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns. Dairying, hogs, poultry and fruit should yield a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, insures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Best crops to plant are well proved. Selling is done co-operatively in established markets. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin folder and get The Earth free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 512 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

FINEST PRODUCTIVE FARMS AT LOW PRICES. In great Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and Ocean. Fine land, climate, marketing facilities. Long growing season. Big early crops command top prices. Concrete roads make farming pay big on farms abandoned when roads were poor. Other bargains. Address Room 144, Del-Mar-Va Building, Salisbury, Md.

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 barns, good house, two miles to station, good roads, 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.

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.

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

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

FARMS FOR RENT

WISH A DESIRABLE TENANT for three-hundred-acre farm, Hillsdale County, Michigan. Land very productive and well improved. Tenant should have \$2,000, or one-half interest in high grade Holstein herd, horses and implements. 60% of milk checks, (Detroit market), for tenant. Write owner, H. R. Smith, 817 Exchange Ave., U. S. Yards, Chicago, Illinois.

REDUCE PUFFED ANKLES

Absorbine reduces strained, puffy ankles, lymphangitis, poll evil, fistula, boils, swellings. Stops lameness and allays pain. Heals sores, cuts, bruises, boot chafes. Does not blister or remove hair. Horse can be worked while treated. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Horse book 5-S free.

Grateful user writes: "Have tried everything. After 3 applications of Absorbine, found swelling gone. Thank you for the wonderful results obtained. 'I will recommend Absorbine to my neighbors'."

ABSORBINE
TRADE MARK REG. U. S. PAT. OFF.
W. F. YOUNG, Inc. 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

Demand for Veal is Good Ship Your DRESSED CALVES and LIVE POULTRY TO DETROIT BEEF COMPANY

1903 Adelaide St. Detroit, Mich.

Oldest and Most Reliable Commission House in Detroit

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

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—Furnished farm on shares or by month. Harry Hagemeister, Dryden, Mich.

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or unimproved land for sale. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

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.

FLORIDA ORANGES—assorted box containing 24 juicy oranges, 4 grapefruit, 20 tangerines, 24 kumquats, glass jelly, \$3.50. Express prepaid. Taylor's Packing Company, Tampa, Florida.

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

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

HAVE YOU A CAMERA? Write for free sample of our big magazine, showing how to make better pictures and earn money. American Photography, 141 Camera House, Boston 17, Mass.

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

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

CHOICE EXTRACTED HONEY—5 lbs. \$1.00 postpaid. Homer Buzzard, Fenton, Mich.

FARM MACHINERY

SAVE 50%—Brand new 1-6 horse 32 volt 1750 speed General Electric motors with pulley, cord and plug. Powerful motors, will operate any washing machine, \$7.50 each. Also other direct and alternating bargains. Queen City Electric Co., 1735 Grand Ave., Chicago, Ill.

WHY IS THE FERGUSON PLOW less than half the weight of an ordinary tractor Plow? Ask your nearest Ford dealer for the answer.

FOR SALE—22x32 grain thresher, beaver and tractor. Showalter Bros., Onkama, Mich.

PET STOCK

FERRIS—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.

EDGEWOOD KENNELS offer Reg. White Collie puppies from good working stock. Easily trained. Ray Harold, Gladwin, Mich.

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

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

FOX WOLF COYOTE HOUNDS, trained. Also the best mink dog in the state. Trial. Box 4, Herick, Ill.

PEDIGREED COLLIE PUPS—3 months old. \$5.00 and \$10. Rickard Johnson, Conway, Mich.

PEDIGREED American Blue rabbits for sale. Ben York, Portland, Mich.

CHOICE Registered Collie pups. Ideal Christmas presents. Silvercrest Kennels, Gladwin, Mich.

FERRIS—prices for December, females \$5.00; males, \$4.50. Theo. Sellars, New London, Ohio.

PEDIGREED POLICE PUPS—Strongheart strain. Mark Short, Bear Lake, Mich. R. 1.

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, shrubs 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., Faribault, 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

LOOK! Five pounds good mellow smoking tobacco, \$1.00. Five pounds chewing, \$1.25. Quality and satisfaction guaranteed. Farmers' Club, 110, Hazel, Kentucky.

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.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs., \$1; 12, \$2.25. Send no money. Pay postmaster on arrival. Pipe free for ten names of tobacco users. United Farmers of Kentucky, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2. Cigars, \$1.80 for fifty; \$3.25 for 100. Guaranteed. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Farmers Union, Paducah, Ky.

POULTRY

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

400 BARRED ROCK HENS—pullets and cockerels for sale, all from White Diarrhea tested stock, also on Michigan accredited and demonstration farm list. Priced for quick sale. Leo Lyle, Decatur, Mich.

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

RHODE ISLAND REDS—R. C., famous for quality. Cocks, cockerels, pullets, \$3.00 to \$5.00 each. Burt Sisson, Inlay City, Mich.

BREEDING COCKERELS—O. A. C., Barred Rocks, from choice trap nested stock, \$5.00 and up. N. Ingweiler, New Haven, Mich., R. 1.

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

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, free circular. John Hass, Bettendorf, Iowa.

SILVER LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS, \$3.00 each. Roy Kortright, Chief, Mich.

TURKEYS

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

PURE-BRED 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.

FOR SALE—Pure Giant Mammoth Bronze turkeys, vigorous, disease free. Mervyn Kenney, R. 2, Traverse City, Mich.

UNRELATED Mammoth Bronze turkeys and toms, from prize winners, Indiana, Ohio, Michigan. Sarah Bridgman, Breckenridge, Mich.

PURE-BRED Bourbon Red old turkey hens, \$8.50. Young hens, \$5.00. Freed Fausmaugh, Chesaning, Mich.

FOR SALE—large White Holland turkeys, toms \$10, hens \$8.00. D. E. Dean, Holly, Mich., R. 3.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS—hens all sold. Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell, Hanover, 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 Day, Ellsworth, Mich.

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

BABY CHICKS

STOUFFER CHICKS have a reputation. Parent Stock has been State Inspected and Accredited for the past three years. Twelve Varieties. Poultry Manual Free; explains the Accredited Plan, contains up-to-date information about raising chicks and pictures of chickens in natural colors. Stouffer Egg Farms, R-20, Mount Morris, Illinois.

HELP WANTED

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

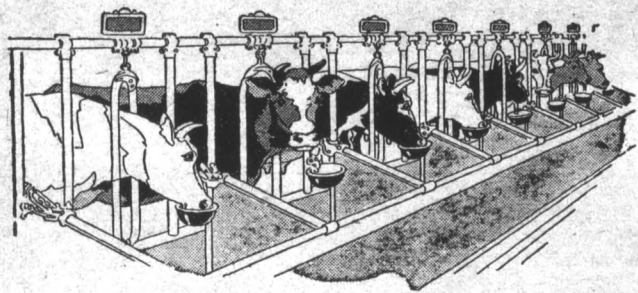
AGENTS WANTED

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

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.

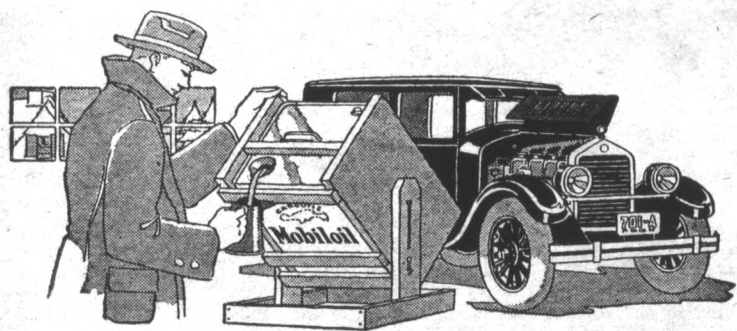
MAN WANTED—To sell Nursery Stock for old reliable firm. Pleasant work. Liberal commission payable weekly. The Clyde Nursery, Clyde, Ohio.

Keep Winter's thieving fingers out of your milk pails.



WITH freezing weather come special farm problems. For example, the care of cows. To give the maximum amount of milk a cow must drink all the water she can. But a cow cannot consume as much icy water as she can warm water. Therefore, several prominent farm papers advise warming water for cows during cold weather. This additional care and expense is paid for many times over by increased flow of milk and increased profits.

How to keep Winter from stealing engine efficiency, too.



ANOTHER important farm problem in winter is efficient operation of your car, truck and tractor. Avoidance of winter driving trouble is largely a matter of correct lubrication. Follow the Cold Weather Recommendations in the Gargoyle Mobiloil Chart while the temperature is below freezing. The correct grade of Mobiloil repays its slightly extra cost in many ways—easier starting, lower gas and oil consumption, smoother running, lower repair bills, less carbon and overheating. *Mobiloil proves the cheapest oil to use the year around.*

Cold weather driving tips to save you trouble and expense.



THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B."

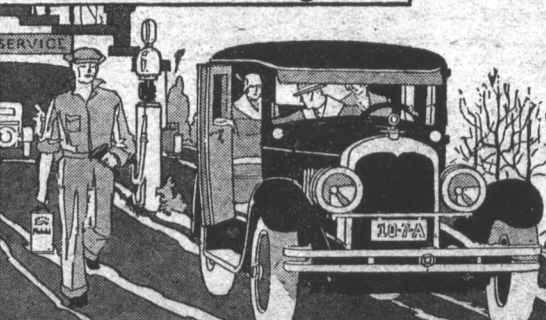
Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

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

NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chrysler 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 & 6).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Vellie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Willys-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.



1. Always push out clutch pedal before starting the engine. This relieves the "drag" of the transmission on the starter.
2. When starting in cold weather, use choke only while cranking. Push it back part way the instant the engine starts and fully, as soon as possible.
3. Allow the engine to warm up before attempting fast driving.
4. Use alcohol or other suitable anti-freezing mixture in the radiator and keep at proper strength during cold weather.
5. Keep radiator protected by suitable cover during cold weather.
6. Use only oil that you know is suited to your engine. The correct grade of Mobiloil will give you lowest cost per mile and is worth a special trip to town, if necessary.
7. In winter you use the choke more freely. This dilutes the oil in the crankcase more rapidly. This necessitates more frequent draining of the crankcase. Consult Chart of Recommendations for the correct grade of Mobiloil for winter driving.



VACUUM OIL COMPANY MAIN BRANCHES: *New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, Buffalo, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Minneapolis, St. Louis, Kansas City, Dallas.*
Other branches and distributing warehouses throughout the country