

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

CLXXVII
Vol. CXLVII No. 26

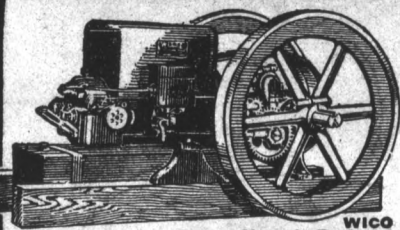
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 25, 1926

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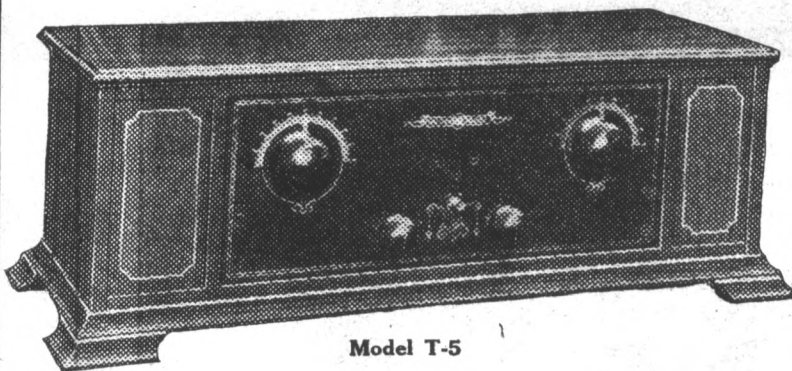
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**Walton - Morse Radio Co.,
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COLLEGE LIVE STOCK AT THE INTERNATIONAL.

THE eight Percheron horses entered at the 1926 International Stock Show, brought home fifteen prizes, including senior and grand champion mare, a reserved junior champion mare, a reserved junior champion stallion, and seven firsts. The four Belgian horses entered returned with seven prizes, including a junior champion mare, one first, a second and two thirds.

It is very significant that Corvisal, the winner of first prize in the Percheron yearling stallion (Futurity) class, and Delila, winner of the blue in the one-year-old (Futurity) mare class of the same breed, were both sired by Treviso 144394, the stallion that heads the Percheron stud at Michigan State College. An added honor was also conferred on this stallion and these two yearlings when the latter were placed as reserve junior champions in their respective classes.

The senior and grand champion Percheron mare, Maple Grove Leila, won similar recognition at last year's International. To win the grand championship twice in succession at such a show is an honor that seldom comes to any animal.

In the two-year-old Belgian mare class, Manitta de Rubis, winner of first prize, and Naome de Rubis, winner of fifth prize, are half-sisters of Prevenche, the college mare that has won so many grand championships at Chicago and other leading shows. Manitta de Rubis was made junior champion mare. The sire of these mares hereby proves himself a breeder of exceptional merit.

The fat lamb classes in which the college entries captured two firsts, three seconds and two thirds, were very large, and the competition exceptionally keen.

The college exhibits of fat barrows won more than their quota in classes

which were larger and of better quality in several of the breeds than at any former International. This was particularly true of the Berkshires where the college hogs made the best showing. The Berkshire barrow which won first place on carcasses and made reserve champion carcass by the judges was one of the college entries.

The senior yearling steer carcass shown by the college was also made reserve champion of the show.

WHAT AGRICULTURE MAY GET.

THE appropriations bill for the department of agriculture, as reported to the House from the appropriations committee, carries an appropriation of \$128,362,385 for the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1927. There is also available for the year, \$11,351,250 out of a permanent appropriation, making a total of \$139,713,635, that will be available for the use of the department of agriculture, providing the bill passes without amendment. Of this amount, \$50,862,385 is for the department proper in Washington and in the field; \$71,000,000 for highways, and \$6,500,000 for forest roads and trails.

WOULD SEPARATE RESEARCH FROM REGULATORY WORK.

THE bill creates a consolidated bureau of chemistry and soils to take the place of the bureau of soils. To this new bureau will be transferred all the present bureau of soils; all of the present bureau of chemistry except those units having to do with enforcement of the foods and drugs act, and the soil bacteriology and soil-fertility of the bureau of plant industry. In advocating this change, Secretary of Agriculture Jardine told the appropriations committee that "research work and regulatory work do not mix any more than water and oil. We have just grown up that way, and we have developed to a point now where we think regulatory work ought to be in another department by itself, rather than being in with research work."

TAX REDUCTIONS TURNED DOWN.

ALL tax reduction legislation, including President Coolidge's income tax rebate scheme, have been turned down by the House ways and means committee. Chairman Green says the majority of the committee members felt that the surplus could best be used to reduce the national debt. This is the position taken by the National Grange and other farm organizations. It is claimed that the treasury surplus will amount to between \$383,000,000 and \$500,000,000.

NATIONAL DEBT IS BEING CUT DOWN.

THE budget bureau estimates the cost of running the government for the next fiscal year at \$4,014,571,124, an increase of \$16,543,728 over the current year. An encouraging feature is a reduction of \$30,000,000 in interest on the public debt. On August 31, 1919, when the war debt was at its peak, the gross debt amounted to \$26,596,701,648. On June 30, 1926, the gross debt amounted to \$19,643,216,315, a reduction for the peak of \$6,953,485,332. It is estimated that the interest payments during the fiscal year 1928 will amount to \$755,000,000, a reduction since 1919 of about \$265,250,000 in annual interest.

MUSCLE SHOALS FIGHT RESUMED.

THE Muscle Shoals fight was resumed in Congress with the introduction in the Senate by Senator Ernst, of Kentucky, of a bill providing for the adoption of the Slep proposal, designated as the farmers' bill. The plant would be operated by a cor-

poration which would agree to produce as much nitrate fertilizer as the market will consume and distribute the surplus power under a fifty-year lease.

DITCHING WITH EXPLOSIVES.

TWO ditch blasting jobs were recently successfully completed in Ottawa county. Six hundred pounds of dynamite was used in digging 140 rods of ditch. One of the ditches was blasted through a swamp where the explosive was called upon to clear the right of way and dig the ditch all in one operation.

News of the Week

The Y. M. C. A. and the Y. W. C. A. and kindred organizations, are starting a quiet drive against the "petting" habit.

Horseshoe pitching is very popular in Chicago. One Chicago firm sold 52,000 sets of horseshoes in that city alone, and the Lincoln Park Horseshoe Club has 1,000 members.

The United States Senate voted to allow 35,000 wives and minor children of immigrants who came here before July 1, 1924, and who have taken out their citizenship papers, to enter the country.

An agreement between the union and the manufacturers has been reached whereby 7,500 garment workers in New York will return to work immediately, and 10,000 in the near future.

Walter Damrosch, who has been conductor of the New York Symphony Orchestra for forty-two years, has resigned, to be effective the first of the year.

As the use of the fez has been discontinued in Turkey, the followers of President Mustapha Kemal Pasha are now endeavoring to abolish the custom of women wearing veils.

Because of the large number of hold-ups and murders, the Detroit police department is working extra shifts, with the order to kill in an effort to subdue the crime wave.

There is a great lobby of women at Washington fighting for recognition of the Sheppard-Towner maternity bill by Congress.

The Northwestern University has recently enrolled Mrs. N. O. Freeman, of Batavia, Illinois, as a co-ed. She is seventy-seven years old and is taking a college course to maintain an active interest in life.

Brigadier-General L. C. Andrews, in charge of the prohibition enforcement in this country, estimates that there are 250,000 stills in the United States.

Navy experts told the House naval committee at Washington that forty-one of the 124 U. S. submarines are not in working order.

Miss Margaret Appleton, of Bayonne, New Jersey, 101 years of age, the world's oldest maid, says that sticking to her knitting has helped her to longevity.

The Philippines believe that President Coolidge's message makes chances for their freedom less probable, as they see in the message a hint of forced rubber growing expansion in the islands.

Ufa, the great German film trust, which borrowed \$4,000,000 from the Famous Players-Lasky and Metro-Golden corporations, is now in the hands of the receivers.

"Pussy-foot" Johnson, the world-renowned dry crusader, returned from abroad to learn that his farm harbored a still. The farm was bought four months ago and left in charge of a care-taker.

Chauncey Depew, former senator, and famous after-dinner speaker, recently celebrated his ninety-third birthday.

General Yang Sen, the Szechwanese militarist responsible for the deaths of seven British naval officers last September, seized three American cargo boats but released them when the guns of the El Cano, the American gunboat, were trained on his troops, near Hankow.

Emperor Yoshihito, of Japan, is seriously ill from bronchial pneumonia. Thousands of school children throughout Japan are kneeling at shrines praying for his recovery, which is doubtful.

Chicago and the drainage canal district failed to have legalized their water steal by endeavoring to make it a part of the rivers and harbors bill to be put before Congress.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVII

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QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER XXVI

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

A Leak in the Farmer's Ship

One Place Where Better Management Will Save Dollars

NOT long ago I made a journey through some of the very good agricultural territory of Michigan. I drove from Owosso to Coldwater, where I wished to look after some business on my farm. I enjoy riding through the open country. On this particular trip, however, I noted something which was not pleasing. Many farmers along the way had their farm machinery out of doors in one place and another. I saw hay-loaders and hay-rakes in the fields; binders, mowing machines, plows and drags in the orchards, and other machinery here and there about the barnyard; all exposed to the elements of nature.

I began to conclude that there must be some very careless farmers along this particular highway, and decided to investigate. I turned into a drive at a very nice looking place. The buildings were well painted and things seemed quite in order. The farmer, a good-natured, broad shouldered man, was picking some peaches off a small tree near the house. He looked at me inquiringly, and I began, "I am just after a little information; can you inform me if these people along this highway are having auctions and selling their machinery? I note that they have the most of it displayed out of doors ready for the auctioneer." There was a twinkle in his eye, and a smile on his face as he answered, "You don't see any of mine out, do you brother? Here, have a peach."

I talked the matter over with this industrious and prosperous looking farmer until I was full of peaches, and this was his philosophy. "Buy farm machinery when it pays you to purchase it, and after you buy it, take proper care of it. Machinery is too expensive to buy, and too expensive to operate, to allow it to stand out of doors and deteriorate."

I am a strong believer of the same

philosophy. Management and proper care of machinery on the farm is a very important factor in our agriculture. A few years ago, when most of the farm machinery consisted of a shovel, cradle, scythe, flail and pitchfork, very little thought was given to the business methods and care of farm machinery, but we are living in a different age today. Now we use the grain binders, tractors and combines.

We hear considerable about the management of soils, herds, and the scientific handling of crops, and now I think it is time we turn our attention a trifle more to the scientific handling of our farm machinery. It might be interesting for you to know that the farm machinery of the United States is worth \$3,594,800,000. I have figured

By V. O. Braun

the cost of the machinery on my 160-acre farm, which follows a diversified crop plan of corn, oats, wheat, clover and alfalfa, and find that the value, if purchased at this time, would amount to \$2,333. This figure includes a tractor, but does not include small tools, such as shovels, forks, etc.

This may seem quite a sum of money tied up in farm machinery, as the interest on the investment alone amounts to \$140 per year, to say nothing of depreciation, storage, etc. However, I do not consider it too much, and am planning on installing a milking machine, electric lights, and a water system, and I believe they shall all pay a good dividend on the capital investment. Good farm machinery should be looked upon as a sound,

legitimate investment, paying a good net dividend, rather than as a necessary expense.

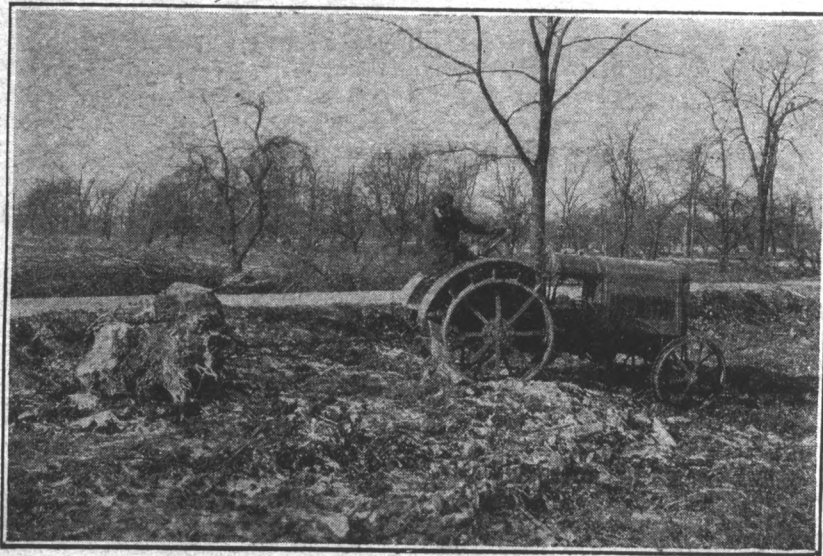
Good farm machinery has paved the way to profitable agriculture. It has greatly increased production and cut down labor costs. Labor is high, and authorities tell us that sixty per cent of the total production of the ordinary crop is for labor and power costs. Therefore, it is only common sense and good business management if, by wiser manipulation of farm machinery, we can increase the productive work per man and per horsepower unit, and lower machinery costs per acre.

The American or Michigan farmer must do this in order to compete with foreign agriculture, where labor is much cheaper. A few statistics will prove that we are doing this very thing. Only four per cent of the world's farmers are in the United States. Yet, United States produces seventy per cent of the world's corn crop, sixty per cent of the cotton, fifty per cent of the tobacco, twenty-five per cent of the hay, twenty-five per cent of the oats, and twenty per cent of the wheat. It can be seen that the care and management of farm machinery is a very great factor in our present-day agriculture.

The size of the farm and the type of farming practiced will depend upon the amount of machinery a farmer should own. Each farmer should decide this for himself. If he thinks he can produce his finished product more economically with a machine, then he should purchase the machine, otherwise he should not.

There might be an exception to this rule. Let us take a specific example. A farmer raises ten acres of wheat which is all the grain he has on the farm. A binder will cost him \$225. The interest, depreciation, insurance

(Continued on page 659).



On the Whole, Farm Machinery Deteriorates Nearly as Much from Exposure as from Use.

Still Lead With Grain and Hay

Michigan Farmers Win Honors in International Competition

By Paul Miller

THE great International Hay and Grain Show is over, and again Michigan farmers came through with flying colors—colors in which we all have reason to feel great pride, and records of achievement that will go down in the history of Michigan agriculture.

Ninety-four awards, ten first places, two sweepstakes and one reserve sweepstakes is Michigan's new record for International awards, a record of progress in this great business of producing farm crops, a record which also serves as a measure of the worth of our soil, climate and combined effort necessary to produce these crops.

In competition with four thousand exhibitors from the world at large, a creditable showing was made in every class in which we had entries. Competition was keen, in fact, keener than in any previous International. Everyone was out to win, not only to bring honor to themselves, but to the states, provinces and countries which they

represented. Quality was the keynote of the show and in every instance quality won.

The hay championship of the world was won by L. H. Laylin, of Leslie, on a high quality bale of mixed timothy and red clover. Ingham county farmers have won the hay title so many times that this old world of ours has awakened to the realization that Michigan produces something aside from flyovers and flying machines. Out of a total of twenty-five prizes offered in the five hay classes, twenty-one went to Michigan—a record equalling that of 1924. Last year, only three exhibitors from other states succeeded in breaking into the landslide of Michigan winnings. Thus the record of this state is seen to be not only enviable but consistent.

Second only to our winnings in the hay classes were those in soft red and white winter wheat. J. E. Lindsley,

of Saline, sprung a surprise by coming from twenty-second place in the soft red winter wheat class last year, to first place in the same class this year. Mr. Lindsley won the blue with a beautiful sample of Red Rock. Warren Finkbeiner, the proud son of C. D., with whom Michigan farmers associate high quality Wolverine oats and Red Rock wheat, won third place. The Clinton-Saline section of Washtenaw county has never failed to uphold its reputation as consistent producers of high-yielding and high quality soft red winter wheat.

The state's total winnings in this class were twelve out of a possible thirty places, and, considering the unfavorable weather conditions for wheat the past spring and summer, such a record is a remarkable one.

The white winter wheat class was a clean sweep, five out of a possible five prizes offered going to Michigan—

another case of quality reigning supreme. A. W. Jewett, Jr., of Mason, won first place and Fritz H. Mantey, of Fairgrove, second place.

For the fourth time, George C. and Lewis G. Hutzler have taken the rye championship to their island home, South Manitou. The world has come to regard Lewis and George as the "Rye Kings of the World," not alone for their ability to produce winning show samples, but for producing and releasing to the world a strain of rye that has become internationally famous. Hutzler's South Manitou Rosen has stood the test of time and has never failed to bring added bushels and dollars to those who have used it—after all, the acid test for any crops variety.

Lewis must have caught the "Cross-the-Channel" fever, for he came to Chicago to take in the show. Judging from the close study he gave his competitors' rye samples, the Hutzlers will

(Continued on page 654).

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRIZE

Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1926
The Lawrence Publishing Co.Editors and Proprietors
1632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
Telephone Randolph 1530NEW YORK OFFICE, 120 W. 42nd St.
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CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1041-1043 Oregon Ave., N. E.
PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 261-263 South Third St.ARTHUR CAPPER President
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VOLUME CLXVII NUMBER TWENTY-SIX

DETROIT, DEC. 25, 1926

CURRENT COMMENT

A Merry Christmas
to All—The EditorsSo the
Fight Goes
On

IN Michigan there are now thirty counties that have less than one-half of one per cent of tubercular cattle. There are twenty-five other counties in the state now being tested, and sixteen more on the waiting list. The increase in the number of counties wanting tubercular cattle eliminated, is due to a general change in public opinion regarding this work.

This change is the result of a number of causes. One is our growing appreciation of health. We are more cautious about the things that make for physical inefficiency. Perhaps this comes from a desire not to be sick, and again, it is barely possible that some wish to reduce expenses, since caution is often less expensive than calling the doctor or undertaker.

Outsiders have also aided in building up public sentiment favorable to the eradication of cattle tuberculosis. These men from other states are after clean cows to replenish dairy herds. They want such cows so badly that they willingly pay a good premium to secure them. Thousands of farmers in the thirty accredited counties can testify to this fact. So farmers living in other counties want to take advantage of this new source of income. That is human.

Then again, farmers are discovering that, unless their herds are badly diseased, the losses from the slaughter of tubercular animals are now relatively small. For the first eleven months of 1926, the appraised value of 6,768 reactors aggregated \$505,960, or an average of \$74.76 per head. The total amounts received for these animals from the packers, the state and fed-

eral governments averaged \$69.36, or an average net loss to the farmer of \$5.40 on each animal, as compared to the values fixed by the appraisers. The advantage of a healthy herd seems to overshadow this relatively small sum in the minds of the average farmer, so he is cooperating with the public in the clean-up campaign, and the fight against tuberculosis goes merrily on.

Some
Good
Prospects

HERE is news to cheer the hearts of those who think that the way of farming is, and will continue to be, a rough and weary one. This news comes from the New England States where it is said, at least by the railroad experts in their arguments before the Interstate Commerce Commission, that farmers' sons are the most eligible bachelors in the land because of the prosperity of agricultural New England.

In the testimony the counsel for one of the railroads quoted from a bulletin issued by an eastern state university which urged parents to advise their sons to become farmers, and suggested that girls should consider young farmers as the best of matrimonial prospects.

This human-interest side-light on farming conditions in the east substantiates statistics which show that farming there is on a sound basis. If the general trend of the cycle of prosperity and depression continues to operate, there is hope for Michigan. Usually prosperity, or depression, starts in the east and gradually works west. So this news of eastern agricultural prosperity should be good news to Michigan farmers.

Perhaps in the coming years maidens will be giving coy glances to our farm youth instead of going to the city and marrying a bank clerk or some other white collar worker. Who knows?

Going Slow
On Farm
Relief

ENDORSEMENT of the Lowden plan of farm relief legislation by the American Farm Bureau Federation has given new heart to the promoters of the McNary-Haugen bill. A revised bill, carrying the general ear-marks of the old bill,

has been introduced in the senate where hearings will likely be held.

This new bill has eliminated reference to the tariff, fixes the domestic price basis upon the cost of production plus a reasonable profit, provides for twelve members on a federal farm board, asks for no public funds except in the way of a loan on which interest will be paid, and applies to wheat, corn, rice, cotton and swine.

The promoters of this bill are going slow. They wish to make certain that they have a workable plan before going onto the floor of the House and Senate. Last year it was necessary to constantly revise the bill, which augured against confidence and support. It is the hope of the agricultural committees this year, first to settle upon a plan which a majority of the organized groups will support, and then to go before the House and Senate with an united front.

Perhaps, also, the prudent course to follow, where a new principle is being introduced, would be to test the plan on one or two crops, then, if proven sound, the plan could be extended to include other crops or farm products.

The Wets
Are All
"Wet"

THE wets of this country say the liquor question would be settled rightly if we had restricted legalized liquor sales, as they have in several of the Canadian provinces. However, an investigation of that liquor traffic by an impartial writer reveals that bootlegging is very much on the increase, and that the poisonous stuff, which we hear so much about here, also is prevalent across the border, even though good stuff can be bought at the government liquor stores.

The Canadian licensed drinking parlors are sources of drunkenness among the younger people, and are especially great factors in increased drinking by women. Prostitutes also ply their trade in these drinking parlors, and the social evil is becoming worse. These are facts revealed by the law enforcement officers of British Columbia and Alberta.

Our wets say that there is more drinking in this country now than ever before. But what about Calgary, where the wets' ideal plan is in practice, and where the police records show a 170

per cent increase in drunk and disorderly cases in 1925, as compared to 1923, and disorderly cases alone have increased 173 per cent?

Another favorite discussion of the wets is that this country will remain dry, because the bootleggers want it dry. The facts are, that the bootleggers constitute a small number as compared to their customers. The customers certainly are not supporting any supposed bootleggers' dry attitude, because they want to buy their booze as cheaply as possible. So the few hundred thousand bootleggers in this country would be a small factor in helping the ministers, merchants, manufacturers, railroads and others, who know that a sober man is a better citizen and a happier man than the imbiber, in endeavoring to lessen as much as possible, the evils of drink in this country.

The liquor problem will always be with us, but observation will convince fair-minded people that it is, and will be, less of an evil under the Volstead Act than any dry-wet compromise that can be fixed up.

Merry Christmas

WELL, Christmas is here again, but it ain't like it used ta be. The sleigh bells don't jingle no more, but the auto horns honk. We don't sit with our feet in straw, pushin' on the lines while the bells go jing-a-ling, and sitting right out in the open, takin' the weather as it comes. No, we set inside o' glass coops on wheels, with our feet on the pedals or the accelerator, steppin' on the gas ta go twenty miles somewhere fer Christmas dinner. We don't sit before the Yuletide fireplace no more, but we set around the round-oak stove or by the furnace radiator. We don't go callin' on our friends and say Merry Christmas, but we call 'em up and say it. We don't sit around the organ and sing Christmas songs, but we turn on the radio and get Christmas music from Canada, or if we don't like it from there, we get it from Florida.



We don't string pop corn and apples, but we go ta the five-and-ten-cent store and buy sparkul stuff and such like ta make a evergreen tree look like it was havin' a good time.

Nope, it ain't the kind of Christmas we used ta have. We used ta pay fer the Christmas presents when we got them—now, we pay fer them all the rest o' the year. I see a advertisement in a newspaper, of "simple Christmas gifts," "Only \$23.50," "Only \$18," etc. Seems like it costs lots more ta show the Christmas spirit now than it used ta. Seems ta me somethin' costin' \$2.35 would show it just as well as it used ta in the old days, and just as well as somethin' costin' ten times that.

We ain't makin' Christmas what we used ta make it, but it's the same old day and it's always goin' ta be the same old day, fer it's the annual celebrashun of the birth o' the spirit o' "Peace on Earth and Good-will Toward Men." We need more o' that spirit and less o' the "keepin' up with the Joneses" spirit and the "world owes me a living" spirit.

I hope you'll have a good Christmas, full o' the real spirit o' Christmas, not the spiruts. If you do, you'll not be glad, like so many folkse is, when Christmas is over. HY SYCKLE.

Michigan ranks eighth as a cooperative state, with 100,849 members. Kentucky with 194,979 members, leads all states. Over half of the Michigan farmers are co-op. members, the total number of farmers being 192,327.



The Stockings Were Hung By the Chimney With Care,
In Hopes That St. Nicholas Soon Would be There.—Moore

Fix Up the Windows

It Can Be Done Now

THE woodwork of a window sash is relatively perishable. Ten years of weathering on the sash and putty may leave both in very bad condition. In fact, no sash should be permitted to go ten years without overhauling.

The writer has just finished going over all the sash on a farm, some of which had received no attention for ten to fifteen years. In some cases the putty was entirely gone, and half the panes were missing and the sash badly weathered, and in two sash cross pieces had rotted or had been broken out.

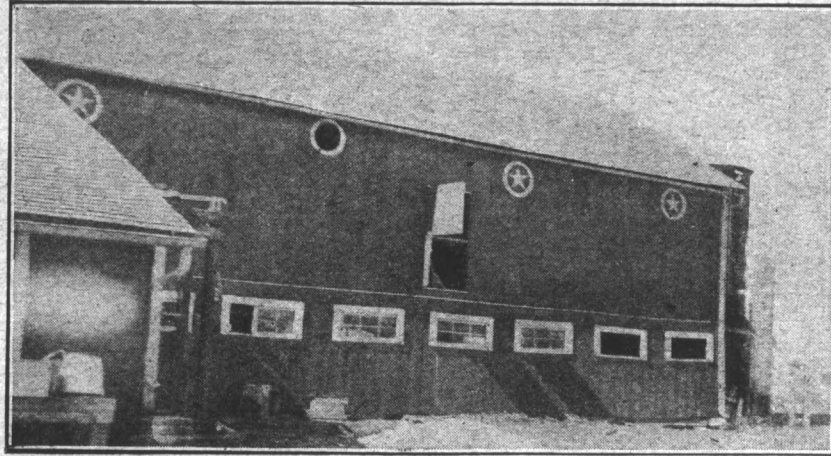
These sash from five different buildings were put in excellent condition at insignificant cost. The amount of work done can be seen to be considerable from the fact that nearly ten pounds of putty was used. The fall has been very wet, and all this work was done on rainy days. Half a dozen sash were taken out and dried in a light cellar—in fact, as many as ten were handled at a time. When dry these sash were given a thorough coat of linseed oil, then possibly the next day they were scraped well to remove weathered wood and crusts of putty.

The sash are now clean, filled with oil and in good condition to receive the putty so that it will adhere firmly and dry slowly. In applying putty the writer prefers a wide plaster scraper, using the entire width rather than stringing out the putty as usually done from a narrow edged putty tool. The "green hand" can work faster and soon be doing a serviceable and surprisingly smooth job with this wide-edged tool. Keep the putty on glass to hold all oil, and never try to work putty

in any atmosphere that is not warm—say seventy degrees or over.

After the putty job had been finished, the next wet day the sash and putty were given a coat of white lead and oil, and later a second coat. In some cases three or four coats of oil or paint, or both, were necessary to fill and coat the sash in durable fashion. This has put all sash in good shape for winter and for several years ahead.

Any farmer can put every sash on his farm in first-class shape during winter weather by taking them out a few at a time and working them in any dry place, such as a heated cellar, shop, or on newspapers laid down in the farm kitchen. While the windows were out, I covered the apertures with old doors, board covers, odds and ends of sheet metal, etc. Keep the sash



Repairing Windows is But One of the Many Winter Jobs on the Farm.

inside in cold weather until the putty is set well and the paint is dry.—G. P. Williams.

of their exhibit can be improved. The giving of this information is of great importance in promoting the use of better seeds and culture, and careful methods of harvesting and storing.

The entire community shares dinner together. In the afternoon, the program is opened at one-thirty with the community chairman in charge. Local leaders are in charge of the community singing, and each school presents in ten minutes their part in a pageant of progress. The pageant was divided into four parts which depicted progress in the rural home, the rural

church, the rural school, and the rural community.

First prize winners in the classes of yellow dent corn, white dent corn, white wheat, red wheat, oats, pea beans, potatoes, apples, canned fruit, and canned vegetables at each one of the fifteen festivals, were saved so that they might be exhibited at a county-wide agricultural and home economics festival which is held in Hastings. This county festival is sponsored by the commercial and business men of the county who provide \$400 to be used as prize money.

Electricity On the Farm

College and Power Line to Conduct Experiments in Ingham Co.

AN experiment in the use of electrical energy on farms will be carried out in the community between Dansville and Mason. The engineering experiment station of Michigan State

the proposed line were very much interested in the project. The farmers appointed Walter Craven, E. P. Haines, and Loyd Hayhoe to represent them in all matters pertaining to the line.

Current will be available the latter part of December. The college made a study of all the farms on the line and prepared uniform wiring specifications for each place. The uniformity of the wiring specifications, and the fact that one contractor was given the job of wiring all the farms, made it possible to get the work done much more cheaply than would have been possible if the farms had been wired as individual units.

Farmers on the line will pay a flat rate of three dollars a month, an energy rate of five cents per kilowatt for the first thirty kilowatts used, and three cents per kilowatt for all energy used above thirty kilowatts. This rate is an experimental one and is to be used on this line only. The national committee on rural electrification will loan the college various electrical power machines and these will be rotated from farm to farm to determine the exact cost of operating each machine under farm conditions.

It is expected that the results obtained on this line will enable the farmers of the state to determine whether they can use electricity to advantage on their farms. The power companies are also interested in finding out how much power the individual farmer will use. The results of the experiment are especially valuable in this state, where such a wealth of water power can be transformed into electrical energy.—P.

Albin Johnson, of Belding, was elected president of the Michigan Fox Breeders' Association at its annual meeting in Grand Rapids. He will succeed B. J. McGee, of Grand Rapids.

During the recent dairy-alfalfa campaign in Missaukee county, thirty-one farmers expressed a desire to purchase a pure-bred Guernsey bull calf, or a mature bull of the same breed.

The Zeeland Poultry Show will be held from December 29 to January 1 in the high school gymnasium. There will be no charge for admission.

Community Festivals

How They Are Conducted in Barry County

THE following report of community festivals held in Barry county, is made by Paul E. Rood, county agricultural agent: "The community festivals were held on consecutive school days in fifteen different neighborhoods. Six or eight school districts make up a unit, which organizes and gives the festival for that district. A grange hall, schoolhouse, and a church are usually located in one of these units.

Blank entry lists for exhibits are sent out well in advance of the date of the festival. Teachers and community leaders hold preliminary meetings. At these preliminary meetings, arrangements are made for securing a place to display the exhibits, arrangements are made for a place to serve the dinner on the day of the festival, and a building is obtained in which to hold meetings. Each community employs its own leaders in making their particular festival expressive of their

own community interest. The county commissioner of schools, the county Y. M. C. A. secretary, the county agricultural agent, and Mrs. Park, who is the wife of the Hastings' vocational teacher of agriculture, act as a county committee to cooperate with the local community leaders.

George Starr, truck crop specialist; Paul Miller, farm crops specialist; Mrs. Parks, and the county agricultural agent, judged the exhibits at the festival. Much interest was displayed by the exhibitors in the reasons for awarding certain exhibits the places accorded them by the judges. The judges took time to explain to the exhibitors the various points which they considered in deciding what ranking an exhibit should receive. This is one of the most valuable features of the festival, since it gives the specialist an opportunity to point out to the exhibitors methods by which the quality

College, and the Consumers' Power Company are cooperating on this project. After a study of the use of electricity on farms had been made by H. J. Gallagher, of the engineering experiment station, the Consumers' Power Company agreed to build an experimental line and to establish a rate which would encourage the farmers on the line to use electricity for power.

Mr. Gallagher found that electrical power was used very little by farmers in the state, and that even the farmers who used this energy for lights were doubtful of the feasibility of electricity as a power source. The power companies were not much interested in the farmer as a possible power consumer. They felt that the amount of power which would be used on individual farms was too small to repay them for the costs of making their power available for farmers.

The community at Dansville was chosen for the experiment because it was close to the college, which would make it easy to carry on the required experimental and research work, the community was typical of Michigan rural life, a consolidated school at Dansville could be used for meetings and to aid in teaching the use of electrical energy, and the farmers along

To Estimate WEIGHT OF HAY—

MEBBY THEM TRAMPS CAN TELL ME WHAT THIS STACK WEIGHS

DRIVE OUT ALL THE LIVESTOCK FIRST!

1. MEASURE DISTANCE OVER STACK
2. MULTIPLY BY WIDTH
3. MULTIPLY BY LENGTH

DID SHE COME OVER ALECK?

ONE WAY OF MEASURING DISTANCE OVER A STACK

4. TAKE ONE-FOURTH OF THIS SUM FOR LOW OR NARROW STACK; ONE THIRD FOR TALL, ROUNDED STACK
5. IF STACK IS NEWLY BUILT, DIVIDE BY 580; IF TWO MONTHS OLD OR MORE, DIVIDE BY 512

THE ANSWER IS THE NUMBER OF TONS

THAT'S THIRTEEN TIMES AROUND 'IRV'

NOTE: IN A CASE OF THIS KIND DIVIDE NUMBER OF TIMES AROUND STACK BY WEIGHT OF BULL; ADD DISTANCE TO NEAREST TREE, — ERASE AND START ALL OVER.

IF HAY IS IN MOW —
 DIVIDE BY 580 IF JUST PUT IN; BY 512 IF REASONABLY WELL SETTLED; AND BY 475 IF MOW IS DEEP AND HAY WELL TRAPPED.

but IF HAY IS IN COW

C'MON BESSIE — WE'LL FIGGER THIS OUT IN TIN CANS.

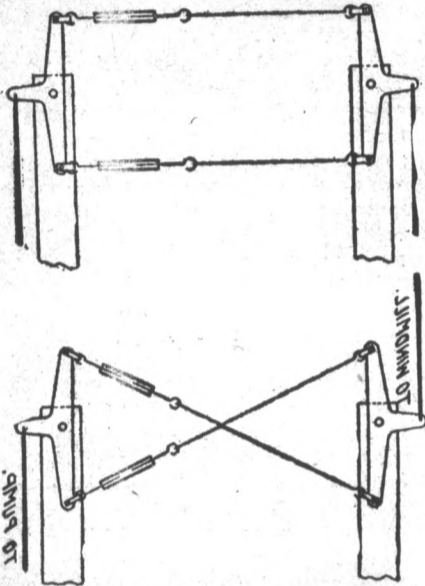
TO MARKET



ONE WINDMILL FOR TWO WELLS.

I have two wells about eighty-five feet apart, with a good windmill over one of them. Can some arrangement be made to pump both of these with one mill?—C. B.

If your wells are comparatively shallow, with the water within fifteen or twenty feet of the surface, and a suction, rather than a lift pump, is used, with the pump cylinder near the ground, it will be possible to put two-way valve between the cylinder and your present suction pipe to the near well, connect another suction pipe from this underground to the other well, and then down into the water of the second well. By the use of the two-way valve, you can shut off the suction to the near well and pump



from the far one, and vice versa. But this cannot be worked if the water in either well is more than twenty-five or twenty-six feet from the surface.

If this arrangement cannot be worked, you can put a pump in the second well and pump it from your windmill by using a quadrant arrangement of levers and light wire cables, as shown in the diagram. The upper part is the arrangement where power is transmitted from a gas engine; while the lower part shows the crossed cable method used with windmill, so that the upward pull of the pump will come on the upward stroke of the pump rod and thus prevent the pump rod from buckling. These quadrants can be purchased very reasonably from any windmill or water supply company.—I. D.

HOW ABOUT THAT CRACKED WATER TANK.

OFTEN at this time of year concrete water tanks are badly damaged by cracking, due either to water freezing in them, or by the ground freezing under them. How can they best be repaired?

First is to stop the leak. Sometimes this can be done by forcing a clay mortar into the crack. A better way is to let the tank dry out, so that the crack is dry down part way, then force hot asphalt or ordinary roofing cement into it. In cold weather it may be necessary to pour a few drops of gasoline into the crack and then set fire to it to dry and warm the crack. Then take the heavy roofing cement and thin it a little with gasoline and work this down into the crack, finally forcing the stiff cement in with the point of a trowel or corner of a putty knife. Dipping the trowel in gasoline occasionally will make it handle better.

Finally, to prevent the crack opening further. If the tank is round, half-inch rods can be put around it similar to hoops on a stave silo, and tightened up until the crack is partly closed.

Another way is to wrap galvanized wire tightly round and round the tank, and then apply about three coats of rich cement mortar. If the tank is rectangular and the crack is in the sides, heavy angle iron bars can be put across the ends, half-inch iron rods put through them just outside the tank, and then drawn up by tightening the nuts. If the break is the other way the bars and rods should be put on the other way. The corners of these bars should be rounded or covered to prevent stock being cut or injured.—I. W. Dickerson.

HAVE YOU PUT ON STORM SASH YET?

NOW, when cold winds are searching around the buildings, is rather late to be considering whether all the possible things have been done to make the family comfortable; but it is better to do so, even late, than to neglect such things entirely.

One of the greatest cold weather comforts is a full set of storm sash for windows and doors. These are not very expensive, and will outlast the house if put away properly and kept painted, and certainly help a lot in keeping out cold winds, preventing the windows from frosting over so bad, and in saving fuel.

Many homes using storm sash are getting only partial value from them because they do not fit tight enough. Whenever the frost gathers on the inside window, it is a sure sign that the

storm sash does not fit closely enough and is letting the cold air in to chill the inside glass; while, if the frost gathers on the storm sash glass, it means that the inside windows are too loose and are letting the hot, moist air out to strike the cold outside glass. The proper thing is to have both airtight, or nearly so. To make the storm sash really effective, it is necessary to tack felt strips, which can be purchased in any hardware or ten-cent store, around the outer edge of the inside face of the storm sash, so that when the sash is pushed and latched, the felt will be held closely against the window stops all around, thus making a tight joint.

If you do not have storm sash, invest in some at once, as no investment you can make will pay better dividends on the small cost.—D.

REPAIRING OLD PAPER ROOF.

Is there any way I can fix an old paper roof with tar gravel, or in any other way?—L. H.

There are three ways in which an old composition roof can be handled. If the roof is quite flat and is well supported, it could be coated with tar and fine gravel, put on in rather a heavy layer. If the roof has too much slope, this is likely to run in hot weather. Another method is to put on every year or so, a coating of tar or asphalt, applied hot. The third way is to use one of the asphalt fiber roof re-coating paints on the market. These are usually applied cold, but have enough asbestos or other fiber in them to give them tenacity and body to allow of a fairly heavy coating without running in hot weather. Your conditions will have to determine which is the best.—I. W.

Still Lead With Hay and Grain

(Continued from page 651).

be even better prepared for coming through the rye with another sweepstakes honor next year.

Ten rye samples in all were entered by Michigan farmers, and all but one of them found a place despite keenest competition. The unfavorable weather likewise left its stamp in poor color, small kernels, and light weight on a number of the rye entries.

The fact that Michigan failed to win first place in oats last year apparently stirred up some fighting blood somewhere, judging from this year's record. Lynn Jewell, of Leslie, battling against keen competition, emerged with a reserve sweepstakes and a first place in oats. These honors were won with an excellent sample weighing exactly 47.5 pounds to the bushel, remarkably bright and uniform. It was nip and tuck between Mr. Jewell's sample and one from Canada, for the sweepstakes honors, but after careful analysis the latter proved a trifle superior in weight and uniformity, and was awarded the grand prize.

Every one of the thirteen Michigan oat entries placed in a very large oat class largely made up of exhibitors from Minnesota, Wisconsin and New York.

In the barley class, competition was so keen that only three exhibitors from Michigan were able to place. Most of the fifteen samples entered were badly colored, the direct result of rainy weather during harvest season. Fritz H. Mantey, of Fairgrove, a member of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, and a well-known grower of high quality Wisconsin Pedigree barley, placed eighth with a very fine sample, the highest that Michigan placed in the six-row barley class. Being an open class, the bulk of the awards went to exhibitors from the irrigated districts of Montana, Colorado and Utah where the rain comes as ordered.

A goodly number of first class field bean entries and our record of win-

nings indicated that Michigan came through the season with some high quality beans, despite the disastrous fall weather. Out of a possible five places, two went to Michigan growers.

John C. Wilk, of St. Louis, who has been a consistent winner at past Internationals, took the blue ribbon with a very bright and uniform sample, and George C. and Lewis G. Hutzler, South Manitou, who, in addition to being "rye kings" apparently see hopes of becoming "bean kings" as well, took second place. Michigan beans in general were somewhat discolored and small, as compared to those entered from other states.

In the soy bean classes, Michigan farmers fared well, winning twelve out of a possible twenty prizes offered. In the field pea class, Charles Konop, of Ewen, an Upper Peninsula farmer, won first place, with a nice sample of Scotch Greens. Mr. Konop was the only Upper Peninsula grower to exhibit at the International this year.

Nor did Michigan farmers fail to demonstrate their ability to produce high quality flax, alsike and sweet clover seed—a few of our minor cash crops. A total of seven flax awards out of a possible fifteen, went to Michigan. In the alsike clover class, A. J. Lutz, of Saline, in spite of keen competition from Montana, Idaho, Kansas and Utah, succeeded in winning fourth place—a new record for Michigan. Mr. Lutz is likewise a member of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, better known throughout the state as a grower of high quality Red Rock wheat, Duncan corn and alsike clover seed. Mr. Amos L. Wright, of Decker-ville, likewise established another record, by winning eighth place in a sweet clover class made up of exhibits from Kansas, Idaho, Utah and Nebraska—a fine showing. Mr. Wright, also a member of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association, is well known as a grower of Robust beans and, more recently, sweet clover seed.

Because of the presence of European corn borer in various counties of the state, Michigan was not permitted to exhibit corn at the show. However, Michigan State College, in cooperation with the United States Department of Agriculture, and Ohio State University, exhibited the arch enemy and assassin of corn in the form of a large corn borer exhibit covering some 150 feet of wall and floor space. This exhibit, by far the outstanding feature of the show, graphically portrayed to the world the seriousness of this most troublesome insect, which threatens the wealth of the nation's corn crop, and the need for stringent measures to curb its further spread into the great corn belt, where, unfortunately, it already exists.

Service Department

INHERITED PROPERTY.

Can inherited property be lawfully willed to one who is no blood relation? Could such a will be broken? The property in question belonged to my grandfather, and passed to an uncle who had no children. My uncle willed it to one who is no blood relation. What can we do in this case?—A. S.

It is of no consequence how the testator obtained title to the property. He may dispose of it as he pleases, except as against the wife and creditors. If it can be shown that the testator was insane, unduly influenced or defrauded, the will so produced thereby may be voided.—Rood.

RENEWS NOTE.

Two years ago B. borrowed from A. \$1,200 on a note secured by valuable chattel mortgage. One year later B. paid A. \$600 on this note, in cash, and gives A. a new note for the balance, \$600, with real estate and a chattel mortgage as security. This leaves the first note paid in full, but A. keeps first note, No. 1650, and writes on the face of second note, which is also numbered 1650. The second note is further secured by first note and by its chattel mortgage is held as collateral. A. holds two notes, a real estate mortgage and two chattels on one deal. Is this a legal deal? Did A. kill his note or the whole deal, when he did not discharge chattels on first note and put them on the second note?—W. J.

There is no presumption that a note taken from the original debtor in extension of the liability, is accepted as payment. The presumption is rather, that it was taken to extend the time. The original debt continues and is still secured by the mortgage. The proper procedure would have been to surrender the original note, and state in writing that the new note was given in extension of the time of payment, and not in discharge of the original liability.—Rood.

BULL FRIGHTENS CHILDREN.

A farmer in this vicinity turns his four-year-old bull in his pasture with the herd. During the past year the bull has been in the highway several times and has gone to one or more farm residences and frightened the families. He pastures the bull daily across the road from a family of small children. Can the owner be forced to tie him up? The sheriff notified him twice to tie the bull up, but he consulted the prosecuting attorney, who says no law is in force to prevent him running in pasture. Can he be charged as a public nuisance? Should the prosecutor take the case as such, or should we hire a private attorney?—R. J. M.

We are not aware of any statute preventing the owner pasturing his bull on his own premises; but if it can be shown that the bull has repeatedly escaped from the pasture, and is annoying, frightening and endangering the lives and safety of the people in the community, it would constitute a public nuisance, which could be abated at the suit of the prosecutor, and a private nuisance to the persons particularly in danger, which would enable them to maintain private action in their own name. If satisfaction is not obtained from the prosecutor, it will be necessary to employ a private attorney.—Rood.

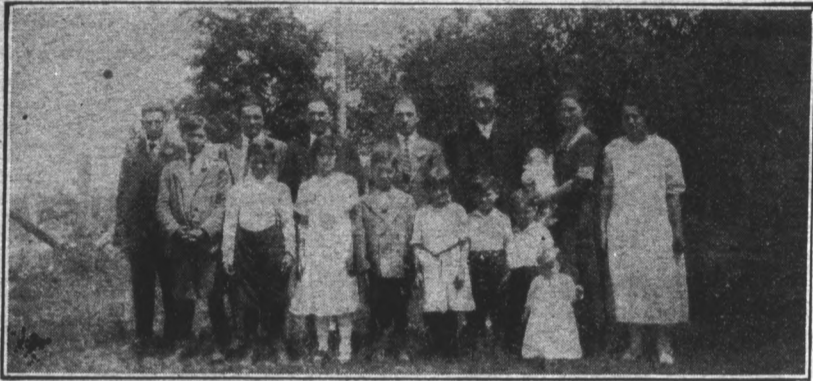
Rural Motherhood

*Our Prize Winners Show Efficiency in Home Keeping
By the Contest Man*

ONE may feel a pride in a material success, but such success is often due to man-made factors. However, in the raising of a fine family of children, one can feel proud of having cooperated with nature in a wholesome perpetuation of the species. There is so much behind a good family of fine boys and girls that one can be proud of. There is the heritage of good blood—there is character and good family management in the giving of a good family to the world to carry

last summer.—Mrs. Joseph Bur, Cheboygan County.

I am enclosing a picture of myself and family, and I have no picture without my husband, so will send this one. My age is forty-three years, and from left to right are myself and one of the twins, next Loretta, 16; Viola, 15; Gertrude, 14; Anthony, 13; Mary, 11; Carl, 10; Paul, 8; Donald, 7; Elizabeth, 5; Regina, 4; Clair, 3, and the twins, which are 23 months old. Mr.



Mrs. Joseph Bur, the First Prize Winner, is to be Complimented for the Fine Family She Has Raised.

on in a wholesome way, the world's work. One leaves much more to posterity who leaves children of character and ability than he who leaves millions. The millions may go toward corruption, but a well-raised family can be counted on as a positive factor for good.

I feel proud of the results of this contest, for it impresses one with the wholesomeness of the families of rural Michigan. The mothers successful in this contest are to be congratulated for their motherhood, and for their efficiency as home managers.

I will let the prize winners tell their own stories:

Twenty years ago last May we were married and in that time we had fourteen children. The first were twins, born the next March 17. Now nineteen years old. The youngest child is seven and one-half months old. They are all at home, but the oldest boy, who works in Detroit since last winter. Two go to high school, six go to the district school. I do my housework, with the help of my children, and sometimes a little help from my husband.

We live on a farm, keeping usually twenty or more cattle, four horses, pigs, and chickens. I do not work outdoors, but superintend the garden and chickens. I do a part of my sewing with the help of my oldest girl. I am forty-five years old and feel quite well. Children are aged as follows: Twins, boy and girl, 19 years; boy, 18; boy, 17; boy, 15; boy, 13; boy, 12; girl, 11;



Mrs. Trivett Bowditch, Winner of the Third Prize, Has Eleven Fine Children as Follows: Harold 19; Chas. 16; Gertrude 14; B. T. 13; Gladys 12; Theodore and Thelma 9; Roberta 8; William 6; Russel 3, and Olson 1.

boy, 9; girl, 7; boy, 6; boy, 5; girl nearly 2; boy infant, seven and one-half months.

The family group photo was taken

Kreiner is holding one of them, and I am holding the other. Seven of these children are going to the Burnside School, and two of them are going to high school at Brown City, so I have nine dinners to fix, as they all stay at home. When they are gone I have still four at home.—Mrs. Wm. Kreimer, Sanilac County.

In the management of my family of eleven children, I have to keep expenses down as much as possible, so



Thirteen Answer the Roll Call in the Family of Mrs. William Kreiner, Who Wins Second Prize.

Control of Chicken Pox

A Disease Which is Sometimes Serious

LAST season, particularly in the months of January, February and March, chicken pox was prevalent in many sections of the state, causing a heavy loss of thousands of birds and an untold loss in egg production. The affected areas last season could easily be traced to a few sources of infection, and due to no precautionary measures the disease spread rapidly over townships and even counties, affecting practically every flock in these vicinities. Chicken pox is again reported in several localities and precautionary measures should be taken at once to curb the spread of this dreaded disease. Chicken pox is a highly infectious disease, affecting the head, nasal passages, and throat and usually is first noticed with the appearance of yellow wart-like nodules or scabs on the comb and wattles. These spots change color rapidly, soon becoming black or dark brown in color. Accompanying these external lesions, the bird usually suffers from cankers in the throat and windpipe, the affected birds gasp for

for one thing, I cut all their hair, except that of the nineteen-year-old boy, which saves quite a few dollars in a year. I also do all my sewing, and buy nothing ready-made except the boys' overalls. I make lots of garments out of old material. My four girls have never had new coats. In buying new material, I try to buy the best, for it takes as long to make a garment that will wear a month, as it does one that will wear a year.

I am trying to bring my children up to work, so as soon as they are old enough, each one has his tasks to do to help keep things going. I don't think it hurts children to do light work. I am forty-one years of age. If I hadn't been brought up to know how to work, I don't know how I would get along now.—Mrs. Trivett Bowditch, Hillsdale County.

COMMUNITY CONTEST.

THE other day I read a news item of the real community spirit shown at Trufant when Frank Barnard was in the hospital at potato harvest time. The school superintendent and thirty-two students, together with the merchants, formed a regular old-time Golden Rule bee and not only harvested the potatoes, but husked the corn and cut the wood so that the family might not suffer crop losses because of Mr. Barnard's illness.

I am sure that there are many other instances where a real community spirit has shown itself in somewhat similar circumstances. I believe that it will do all of us good to know of them. Therefore, we will give a prize of five dollars for the best authentic story of a Golden Rule community spirit. Three dollars will be given for the next best story, and two dollars for the one which ranks third.

Please submit these stories before January 10, as the contest closes then. Send them to the Contest Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



Here's Gold!

Dollars, several hundred yearly, are added to profits from your herd by scientifically exact separation.

Each **United States Cream Separator** is equipped with a perfected, self-adjusting, disc bowl that brings all the butter fat globules to a point of center and recovers them without loss or damage to their composition.

U.S. Cream Separators are manufactured in seven sizes—motor or engine attachments for the larger sizes.

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

Stocks carried at eight conveniently located shipping points

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Burns With Intense BLUE FLAME

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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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7194 Witte Building SAN FRANCISCO, CALIF.

"3 HOURS SHIPPING SERVICE"

(Continued on page 663).



MARKETING MOUNTAIN VIEW PEACHES.

MANY people in southeastern Michigan know of the Mountain View orchards near Romeo. This orchard was originally started as a real estate proposition, and just a few five-acre plots were sold. It was then put successfully under one management.

Several years ago the sale of the fruit was put under the charge of Mr. George Faulman, who owned one of the five-acre tracts. He had erected quite a pretentious roadside stand. One might not call it a roadside stand, as it sets back from the road several hundred feet, which gives room for roadways and parking space for autoes.

When the stand was built, Faulman was criticised for building such a place forty miles from Detroit, with the expectation of having people come for their fruit. Preceding the first Sunday that fruit was ripe, he inserted ads in the Detroit papers inviting people to drive out to the orchard and bring their lunches and to help themselves to all the fruit they could eat.

The orchard is fenced, and five thousand tickets were printed for admission to the orchard. By three o'clock all the tickets were gone, even though only one ticket was required for each family. On that day 1,500 bushels of peaches were sold, and that year 30,000 bushels were sold from the stand.

The company has also maintained stores during peach time, in Detroit, Pontiac, Saginaw and surrounding cities. And even though these stores were advertised, people would come to the orchard through the towns in which the stores were located. And they would be disappointed because they would have to pay the same price at the orchard as at the store. Mr. Faulman would tell them that the ride over, the visit to the orchard, etc., was something they would not enjoy had they bought at the stores.

Sales at the stand have increased yearly, until this past season they amounted to 60,000 bushels. Eleven thousand dollars worth of peaches and apples have been sold from this stand in a day. The company stages special days, such as J. H. Hale and Elberta days, at which time these varieties can be purchased. During the past season \$800 has been spent in newspapers advertising this stand and its fruit. It is needless to say that the advertising has paid well.

ANOTHER INSECT INVADERS AMERICA.

ANOTHER injurious insect from from abroad is gaining a foothold in several eastern states. It is the satin moth, and its principal attack is on willows and poplars. The department of agriculture has announced an extension of the area under quarantine to prevent the spread of the satin moth, to include territory in Connecticut, as well as additional territory in Rhode Island, Massachusetts, New Hampshire and Maine.

PLANT-FEEDING IN WINTER.

THE hardy garden and the small fruits can better be fed in the winter than at any other time. Mulching with stable manure, preferably from the cow barn leachings, will be carried down into the soil and the plant food be retained about the roots for use the following season. The manure cannot be too rich for the asparagus or rhubarb, but for the berries or for grapes or dwarf tree fruits too much may cause trouble. I saw a nice lot of cherry trees killed by covering

the ground with nearly a foot of rich stable manure. Had this been largely bedding they might have escaped, but it was mostly manure. Keep in mind that stable manure differs vastly in the amount of animal manure it contains, and it is this that furnishes the nitrogen mostly, while the bedding furnishes humus.

CLASSIFY APPLES BY PACKAGES.

THE need for a uniform practice in the sale of apples was stressed by George E. Prater, manager of the

Plan Agricultural Policy

Farm Bureau Holds Annual Meeting

PLANS for the establishment of a national agricultural policy embodying the principles of farm relief advocated by the American Farm Bureau Federation in the past year, were the chief concern of the delegates to the eighth annual convention held in Chicago, when about fifteen hundred farmer representatives were in attendance.

Never has the American Farm Bureau Federation presented a more harmonious front than was apparent at this convention. A spirit of agreement, of loyalty and tolerance prevailed throughout the entire session. No election of a presiding officer being held, the usual caucusing and back-hall conferring was conspicuously absent.

President Thompson in his opening address said: "The morale of the organization has never been better than at the present day, and while the work accomplished during the past year will have lasting and beneficial effect, we realize that no organization can permanently live on past performances. We must have our eyes upon the future; we must plan and we must execute. There is a vast field ahead and the demands of the present day are pressing upon us and we must not fail to meet them."

Immediate legislation providing for the establishment of a federal farm board, administering an adequate revolving fund, with whose cooperation surpluses can actually be handled by cooperative agencies created by the farmer, and distributing the costs of managing these surpluses just as broadly as the resultant benefits are distributed through an equalization fee, was urged in one of the principal resolutions adopted.

The plan favored by the convention was first presented by the Honorable Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, in the principal address of the convention. The penalty imposed on farmers for the production of a surplus in any one product which benefits the whole industrial world, but bankrupts those who produced it, was stressed by Mr. Lowden. * * Neither the government nor the farm board would determine the price, according to Mr. Lowden's plan, nor would the cooperative itself "fix" the price in "any other sense than industry generally determines prices. It, like every other industry, would study all the conditions affecting the particular commodity and from time to time decide upon a price which conditions would seem to warrant. It would simply enjoy the advantages which come from organized selling."

For the first time, the south and west presented a united front in the demand for legislation dealing with the surplus problem. The recent decline in cotton prices, due to a large

Wolverine Fruit & Produce Exchange, He said that in order to increase the sale of apples it will be necessary to pack apples so that the buyer knows what he is getting. He recommended that cooking, baking, and eating apples be packed in different kinds of packages and that the names of the varieties be stamped on the package.

In the merchandizing of food products, standardization has played a big part, so that now we buy butter by brand name, and cheese without tasting it. The apple industry needs badly such modern merchandizing practices in order that the apple may compete with other food products.

The consumption of dairy products has been doubled in the last twenty years through merchandizing methods alone, but people are still buying Ontario apples for Spies and are often confused between Grimes Golden and Tolman Sweet, unless they taste them.

crop, has reversed the attitude of the south to the equalization fee idea. The eastern delegates to the convention also endorsed this resolution, although some of them declared that they would have a hard time convincing the folks back home.

Dissatisfaction with the operation of the farm loan system, because of the unsympathetic administration of the law by the farm loan board, and interference by the treasury department was expressed in a resolution which recommended that steps be taken to vest control of the system in the hands of its farmer owners, rather than in the treasury department.

A state tax program, recommended to the state federations, which would shift more of the tax burden from agriculture to industry, brought forth more discussion than any other resolution. Its recommendations included a state income tax, inheritance, corporation, luxury and consumption taxes as sources of revenue, the taxing

of land on earning value instead of sales value, fewer exemptions from taxation and the elimination of municipal and state tax-free bonds.

Other resolutions pledged continued support to cooperative marketing enterprises, urged the rapid completion of the St. Lawrence-Great Lakes waterway project, endorsed the continuation of the home and community department of the American Farm Bureau Federation as a permanent department on an equality with other departments, and demanded that surpluses in the United States Treasury be used for liquidation of the federal debt, while prosperous times in industry continue.

Features of this convention included the first Farm Bureau Agricultural Exposition, consisting of more than fifty exhibits of farm organizations and manufacturers. The model farm home, showing how the farm home may be fitted with the same conveniences and attractive furnishings found in the city home, and to which the farm bureau feels the farmer is entitled, was one of the most popular exhibits. Others included exhibits from the United States Department of Agriculture, various commodity cooperatives and farm organizations as well as exhibits from manufacturers of products used on the farm.

The second annual cooperative luncheon was held on the opening day of the convention, for which every item on the menu was supplied by farmers' cooperative marketing associations. Potatoes were supplied by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange, and butter by the Land o' Lakes Creameries, Inc.

Fred Overton, well-known fruit grower of Bangor, Michigan, died on December 9 at the Burgess Hospital, at Kalamazoo. He was seventy-one years old and was well known as an advocate of the sod-mulch method of growing apples.

WOK, Chicago, is to have a real super-power station when its 20,000 watt transmitter is installed.

Brickbats and Bouquets

A Forum For Our Readers' Opinions, Not Ours

PROTECT THE COON

THE raccoon is one of the most beautiful fur bearers we have in Michigan, but he is also one of the most abused of the fur bearing animals. In the past there were plenty of hollow trees in which the raccoon could seek protection, but during the past thirty years, changes have come about which make our forest trees less numerous, and with modern forestry hollow trees are not left, so the raccoons have no place to go for protection.

Nowadays raccoon is not only trapped, but hunters make it a common practice to go out with dogs. If the coon happens to evade the dog, and climbs a tree, he is immediately spotted with a flash light and brought down with a gun. Sometimes two or three coons are found on the same tree and are killed.

We cannot eat our pie and still have it, so if Michigan wishes to keep this valuable fur animal, a law should be passed to stop coon hunting with or without dogs, and to make trapping the only legitimate means of getting the raccoon.

These are the sentiments of one who has been a hunter and a trapper in Michigan for the past forty-four years. —Arthur Kilts, Kent County.

GET AFTER THE CHICKEN THIEF.

RECENTLY chicken thieves broke through the barred windows of our new poultry house, which also was

padlocked. We kept in there a flock of pure-bred Rhode Island Reds and the thieves took forty-four of them, which I could have sold as breeding stock for \$66. The robbery happened between midnight and 4:00 a. m., as the family was up at the other hours.

I called the sheriff's office as soon as we knew of the robbery, and he sent a deputy, but nothing has been done. Now, why in the name of fairness can't Michigan have laws that would protect our farm property? Why can't we have a state reward offered for the apprehension of chicken thieves? The reward should be big enough to be of some good so that our deputies will get busy when called upon, when we give proof that our property has been stolen. The penalty for chicken stealing ought to be five years of hard labor at Ionia.

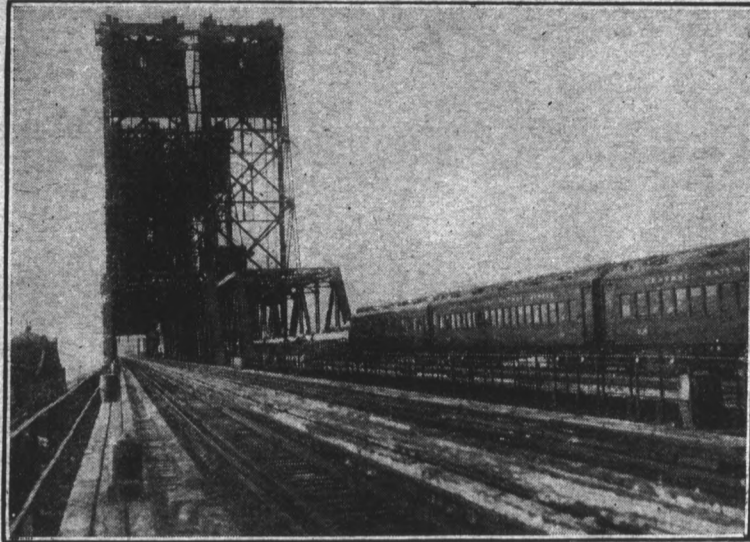
Can't our state legislature wake up to the immediate need of some greater protection to farmers against chicken thieving?—Mrs. S. M. MacDougal, Kent County, Michigan.

Bathtubs in American farm homes average one tub for every five families, according to Miss Irene Foley, home economics expert of Kansas. The tubs are being installed so fast that it is hard for the statisticians to keep figures up-to-date. Bath tubs total 1,275,252, while 2,040,404 farm homes have running water for household purposes. This constitutes thirty-two per cent of the farm homes. Thirty-eight per cent of the farm women use washing machines for their weekly washing.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Prof. Theodore Svedberg, of Sweden, was awarded the 1926 Nobel Peace Prize in chemistry.



The largest drawbridge in the world, built by the Central Railroad of New Jersey, at a cost of \$14,000,000, was dedicated recently. It connects Bayonne and Elizabeth, New Jersey.



Charlene Meredith, movie actress, sells stock in herself with dividends paid on her success.



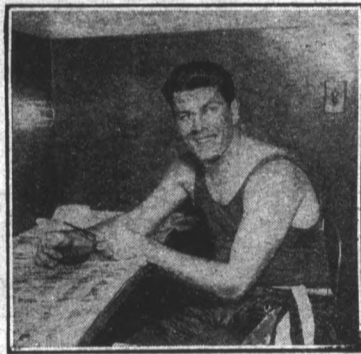
This motor boat, built by Dr. R. F. Fiske, who spent only \$12 in the building, broke an unofficial world's record by making 23.11 miles an hour.



Joseph Knitzer, thirteen-year-old Detroit Boy, established his reputation as a violinist of unusual promise in appearing as a soloist with the New York Symphony Orchestra.



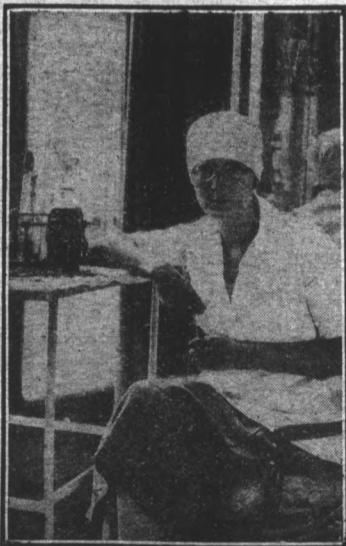
Marjorie Quigley, of Los Angeles, California, is the only woman training to become a hand-writing expert.



Tunney capitalizes his pugilistic prowess by embarking on a vaudeville career.



Clemington, Jr., and Marjorie, children of Mrs. Corson, second woman to swim the English Channel, may also become swimmers.



Dr. Brian Garfield, French doctor, and wife of American auto racer, has taken up surgery.



A disastrous cyclone swept the town of Heber Springs, Arkansas, on Thanksgiving Day, causing heavy loss of life and property damage. More than 400 people were made homeless.



Lives of foreign residents are seriously threatened by uprising in Hankow, China.

CHAPTER V.
The Lovers.

BUSY spring days intervened and strung themselves into busy spring weeks before Barbara had a chance to learn of Molly Tigie the things she had need to know concerning the standing of a maid in the strange colony of the Mormons.

Meanwhile, Blair Carter did not push his quest for her. He seemed satisfied to wait, knowing that when he finally set the date for their wedding, there would be no course open for her save to agree. Had she made open efforts to escape, to definitely rid herself of him, he would have been amused, would have looked on as a cat watches a mouse that seeks hopelessly to gain its freedom again. So long as Barbara did not resist him he did not bother to pursue, however, content to anger her with his studied insolence, to frighten her with his smug assurance.

Barbara heard of Brand Carter's pending marriage to a young girl of the colony without feeling and interest, and thought of the girl, when she thought at all, with disgust. She saw her, came to know her finally. A tiny slip of a girl, younger than Barbara herself. Hair like a golden halo, and wide eyes of purest blue. But oh, so spiritless! Cheeks as wan as though the emotions of youth had burned out to ashes there. No feeling mirrored in the wide eyes. A droop to all her young body, as though she had become drunk with despair finally, had passed them into a stupor of resistance.

Gradually Barbara's feeling of disgust passed into one of pity, as she saw more of the girl, but still she could feel no more than a passing interest, saw no parallel between herself and this Molly Tigie whom the prophet had promised in marriage to his sheriff.

Then one night she came upon a Molly Tigie so changed and vivified that she would not have known her, and in an instant her interest in the affair between this girl and Brand Carter became personal, of vital concern to her. In it she saw suddenly a likeness to the struggle that she knew lay ahead between herself and Brand Carter's son.

Barbara had slipped away that night, down the path that led along the shore beyond the Carter house. Tall cedar trees grew there, and the waves came in across the little harbor to lap gently against the rocks, to follow one another in an endless gay frolic up the gravel beach. A jumble of gray rocks lay above the shore, and among them on more than one night Barbara had found sanctuary from her own thoughts while she watched the moon rise out of the lake to the east, laying a broken, deckled path of gold at her very feet.

Hidden away there in her favorite niche between two age-seamed boulders of granite, Barbara heard slow footsteps come along the path, through the cedars. She sat very still, hardly breathing, and after an instant the low murmur of voices reached her. The trespassers upon her solitude, whoever they might be, were talking in low tones, scarcely above a whisper, and before they came within sight, out in a little glade among the trees and rocks where the May moon fell in a flecked pool of golden radiance, Barbara knew that a man and a maid strolled there together.

It is a tender moon, that full moon of mid-May. The earth awakes beneath its gentle spell, with life and love pulsing in her warm breast. The wild geese that have fared northward in staunch V's across the March sky, nest under that moon. The forest that has lain dry and barren in the autumn, sullen and dark in the winter, is smiling and kindly now. It is a lover's moon, and something of its gentle magic seemed to have breathed

The Kingdom of St James

By Ben East

Author of "Michigan Mystery"

itself into the young heart of Molly Tigie that spring night.

Her face was upturned to the man who walked beside her, and it was radiant and warmly aglow. There were limpid, tender lights in her wide eyes, soft laughter in the slim white pillar of her throat. The man who walked beside her was, of course, not the sheriff of St. James. His arm was about her, his head bent down to catch the low music of her voice.

Herself unseen, Barbara huddled in

stiffed an impulse to cry out, and then suddenly divining that it was Danny Dawson with some message, she sprang up and drew her curtain aside.

It was Molly Tigie who stood there beneath the window, her white frightened face upraised, a finger on her lips imploring silence.

Softly Barbara swung the hinged window open, reached down her two hands and half lifted, half dragged the trembling Molly within the room. Still silent, the girl gestured to know

Let's Make It "A Merry Christmas"!

By James Edward Hungerford

My friend, will Christmas mean to you
A day of blessings rare,
Among good friends, whose hearts are true,
Whose happiness you'll share?
Will Christmas bring the ones you love,
The day with you to spend?
If so, then thank the One above,
For you're in "luck," my friend!

To some it means a cheerless day,
With strangers all about,
And not a single sunshine ray
To wipe the shadows out;
And all about you they abound—
In hamlets, towns and marts;
No loving friends will gather 'round
To cheer their lonely hearts!

My friend, will Christmas mean to you
A home that's bright with cheer?
A wife, and laughing children, too,
And all that life holds dear?
Will Christmas bring you gifts of gold,
And blessings without end?
Or will you be "out in the cold,"
Without a single friend?

If you are blest with worldly wealth,
And friends whose hearts are true;
With wife and children; home and health,
My friend, it's up to you
To help your friendless fellowmen,
Whose lives are drab and gray,
And bring God's sunshine back again
To them—on Christmas day!

the tiny crevice of the gray rocks and watched them cross the open glade. They were nearly to the trees on the far side when their voices fell away, they paused as though startled, their lips brushed together in a swift farewell, and they were gone, the girl slipping away among the trees in the direction of the village, her companion turning quickly back along the shore, the way they had come.

Barbara sat very still for a long time after that staring off to the east, puzzled by strange thoughts of this little cluster of people of which she was a part, imprisoned here on this lonely island while nights and days and months rolled so impassively by. And who shall blame her if she thought, too, of the young fisherman on the distant mainland, for whose coming even the May moon seemed to be laying a highroad of golden ripples?

Late that night, long after the last light had gone out in St. James, and all had grown quiet in the sleeping village, a figure crossed the clearing behind Brand Carter's house, from the direction of the timber, and halted in the dark shadow of the log walls. A furtive figure, wrapped in a long cloak, that dashed across the open strip of moonlight clearing, and once within the shelter of the friendly shadows, fairly skulked against the logs.

A moment it paused as though listening. Then it crept along toward the end of the building, stopped beneath the last of the small windows, and tapped softly on the glass.

Barbara Loar, asleep within that corner room, was startled into full wakefulness by the low tapping. She

if others were within earshot. Barbara shook her head.

"They are in the loft," she whispered. "Two rooms at the other end of the house. They cannot hear."

Molly turned to her timidly then, her hands clutching at Barbara's arms. "We saw you," she whispered. "There by the big rock. We weren't sure it was you. Then I watched here, and saw you come home, so I knew. I watched your light till I found out which room was yours. It was you, wasn't it?"

Barbara nodded. "I didn't mean to spy," she said, "I go there often in the evening. It's so quiet among the rocks and trees. I'm sorry."

Molly's voice sunk to a hoarse, strained whisper. "Have you told?"

Barbara shook her head. "Anyone?" the girl persisted.

"No one," Barbara assured her.

"Promise that you won't," Molly begged.

"Of course, I promise."

"Swear to me," the girl urged anxiously. "Swear by the Book of Mormon!"

Barbara shook her head. "I'm no Mormon, Molly," she said gently.

Molly stared at her and her whispering was choked by dry sobs. "I wish I wasn't either," she breathed fervently.

Barbara touched her hand and saw she was shaken as though with cold.

"But I will swear by my Bible never to tell anyone I saw you tonight," Barbara promised her. "I hate Brand Carter as much as you do, Molly. But I don't understand anyway. Who was it you were with tonight?"

"He is Hugh Boyle," Molly said. "He

keeps the light. We hoped to be married by now. But Hugh is a Gentle, so, of course, the king would forbid it, even if he hadn't promised me to Brand. None of the elders dare marry us against his will."

"But don't you even dare let them know you want to marry Hugh?" Barbara asked.

Molly shook her head. "He would just disappear if they knew that," she said. "The king would have him killed, and besides Brand would make me marry him the next day. This way I keep putting him off."

"Do you mean," Barbara asked incredulously, "that the king gives you to whomever he sees fit and you have nothing to say about it?"

Molly nodded. "Yes," she said slowly, "and no one in St. James dares to help you against his wishes."

"Then why don't you leave St. James?" Barbara demanded. "Why not run away with your Hugh Boyle? You could go in a boat at night and be safe on the mainland by morning."

Molly's eyes grew round with doubt. "Oh, I couldn't do that," she breathed. "I couldn't leave my home and my mother. Leave her all alone, too. I'd never do that, never! I—" she hesitated—"I'd be afraid to leave the church, too. Sometimes I wish I wasn't a Mormon, like I just said, but afterwards I'm scared and sorry I said it! No, I'd never dare to run away from St. James. Hugh will find some other way, I know he will! He knows I can't run away. He's begged me to, but I can't. I don't dare!"

Poor little Molly Tigie, held in the toils of that strangest and most relentless warden that ever gripped and imprisoned human hearts—religion. Half faith, half fear! Loyalty to her widowed mother, love of home, these might detain her for a time, but in the final testing it would be her religion that would halt her flight, would bind her to this spot where its temple was reared, even though she be laid on its altar, a living sacrifice in the most tragic fire the heart of a maid can know!

She turned swiftly toward the open window again. "I don't dare stay any longer," she whispered. "I'm afraid they'll find me here."

Before Barbara could detain her, she had stepped backward through the open window, and again a fleeing shadow crossed the clearing between house and timber.

It was two days before Barbara saw her again. Two days in which Barbara, pondering over Molly's trouble, could not help pausing now and then to wonder about her own problem. If the men of the colony chose the girls they wanted, and had the king's will to aid them, how finally was she to escape Blair Carter's hands? Would the authority of this high priest of the Mormons be extended over her, despite the fact that she had openly declared herself no member of the colony?

Then she met Molly on the street, a radiant, eager little Molly, as happy as on that night in the moonlight along the old path. Wondering at the swiftness of the transition from despair to gayety, Barbara let herself be led down away from the village to the dock, where the two girls would be alone.

"We have found a way," Molly whispered to her. "I'm safe from Brand Carter now, for ever!"

CHAPTER VI.
The Wedding.

SHANE McCraggen turned from the task of making fast the Belarion at her dock, to watch his father where he worked mending gill-nets.

The old man had drawn his bench to the western side of the fish shanty, where the warmth of the late May sunshine struck full. He sat now, hunched over his work, his fleet gnarled hands flying back and forth with

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—Merry Christmas, Ma!



the hand-carved wooden shuttle. If he had watched the Mackinaw boat come into the harbor and tie up, if he saw Shane standing there studying him, he gave no sign.

A tall, thin man was Dennis McCraggen, once straight as a boat's mast, but slumped now like a bit of cordage not quite taut. He thrust out before him a pair of withered, misshapen legs, as useless looking as the splintered butts of twain storm-riven masts.

His hat was off, laid aside, and the spring air stirred his thick black hair, revealing the silver that flecked it as an early autumn snow speckles a rocky headland.

A deep wistfulness came in Shane's eyes as he watched the movements of his father's twisted, rugged body, slumped there on the bench.

He remembered as though it were yesterday, the raw November morning they brought him home thus. Remembered, too, the unyielding strength of him before that morning. That was ten years ago. Fifteen he was then, he recollected, with a smile, and he had thought himself a man. Had made regular trips on his father's Donnybrook for four years then. That morning he had not gone out.

He saw the Donnybrook again as she limped into the harbor, sheathed with ice, bare of canvas, like a crippled gull homing before the pitiless gale. Saw the four men who stepped over her sides and made her fast. Saw them lift their helpless burden and trail slowly up to the house. Dennis McCraggen's face had been as leaden gray with agony as the wind-lashed waters of the lake. Yet he had contrived a tight-lipped smile at the frightened lad, and had said through locked teeth:

"It'll be all right, Shane. It'll be all right. Sure it's only a bit o' a wrench to me old back. A slip on the pond boat while I was haulin'."

So it had been only a slip on the pond boat, whose floor was ice coated, but never again would Dennis McCraggen's wrenched back straighten upright, never again would he stand as erect as the foremast in the Donnybrook, as he had been wont to stand before. Gradually his lean thighs had begun to wither, his legs to grow more and more helpless.

But in his fright that morning young

Shane had whispered, "Ay Denny, ay Denny! It'll be all right!" and then he had trembled with fear at his own temerity in calling this stern sire by his Christian name. But Dennis had only smiled grimly through his mask of pain and said, "Ay lad, that's right. Be callin' me Denny. I niver wanted a son by the likes o' her. Be callin' me Denny!"

Never again had the appellation of father or son passed between them.

Shane watched now the curious serenity that rested on the crippled man's face as he worked. Dennis was like that. Taking what came to him, calmly, unwhimpering. He dragged his poor body from the little cottage up on the hill down to the fish house as cheerfully as he had once sailed the Donnybrook through calm summer nights, as bravely as he had faced autumn gales.

He took his place in the Bellarion quietly, wasting no time on self pity, and doing, as far as his withered legs would let him, his fair and full share of the heavy work of hand hauling the long nets, of shifting the ballast and reefing the sails in time of storm, of cleaning and packing the catch.

And whereas the other Mackinaw boats required a crew of three men, this taciturn sailor and his stalwart son sailed their ship alone, and when the Bellarion came homing into port from a run to the gillnets, she carried no light load either.

Shane walked slowly up toward his father.

The run is not what it should be, Shane," the older man greeted him.

"It is not," Shane agreed. "The whitefish should still be comin' close off shore. Still the haul is light each day." He paused a minute. "I met Michael Callagan's boat off the point," he resumed. "He sailed out of Garden Island harbor early this mornin'. Aleck sends word he has made of us at his place tonight an hour after dusk."

Dennis eyed him a minute in speculative silence. "We'll not be failin' Aleck," he said slowly, "but I'm not likin' the look of it. I niver like sailin' that close St. James in the dark."

Shane shook his head. "No, Denny," he agreed, "We'll not be failin' Aleck. Though I can't say I'm likin' the look of it myself."

(Continued next week.)

never have done was to give up education. The effects on alcohol used to be taught in the schools, and lectures were given on the price that the drinker paid for his fun. We must go back to that. Alcohol is as deadly now as it was then—and varnish, liquid shoe polish and hair dye are deadly, too. We don't want to back to "good old" whiskey, "pure" whiskey, impure whiskey, or any kind of whiskey. That verse in the Bible still tells the truth, and it is still there. "At last it biteth like a serpent and stingeth like an adder." And we don't want light wines, heavy wines, feather-weight wines, or any other kind of wines, or beer, either. Let us get rid of the whole liquid mess. We will live longer, do more, have more money and more happiness, and we won't curse our unborn children.

They get to Jericho, these immigrants, and are put through a course of strict discipline. They march around the walls of the city and are not allowed to make any noise, aside from the buglers. After going through this seemingly silly process the last grand crash comes on the seventh day. What is it Ecclesiastes says? "To everything there is a season, and a time to every purpose under heaven;" a time to be born and a time to die; a time to plant and a time to pluck up that which is planted. A time to kill, and a time to heal, a time to break down, and a time to build up." Much of the tragedy of life lies in the fact that we do not do things in their time. The Israelites had that lesson well rubbed in, at Jericho. They did as they were told at the time they were told, and in the manner they were told. Gideon and Samuel are two strong characters. Big men in a little country. But big men often come from little countries. Read the history of Greece, of Holland, and of England. After all, it is quality that counts. The religion of the Bible creates men and women of quality.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 26.

SUBJECT:—Moses to Samuel.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Surely His salvation is nigh them that fear Him, that glory may dwell in our land. Ps. 85-9.

A LEAK IN THE FARMER'S SHIP.

(Continued from page 651).

and storage on the binder would be about \$35 per year. He could not afford to cradle the wheat for this amount of money, therefore, he decides to buy the binder. If he purchases the binder, his acre cost for machine cutting is \$3.50, which is too high for economical production. He cannot compete with the western farmer, who can cut and thresh his wheat with a combine for \$1.00 per acre.

In an instance of this kind, it would not be wise to follow either of the above plans, but would be best to hire or rent a binder to harvest his wheat. The more acres of wheat he owned, the less the acre cost of harvesting, for the interest, insurance and storage remains the same, no matter what the acreage may be. The depreciation is the only variable which changes with a larger acreage of wheat. Therefore, the problem of the farmer in this case is to take his pencil and paper and figure which is cheaper for his particular instance; to hire or to buy a binder.

Thus, the buying of machinery is a business enterprise which takes in a number of variables and conditions. The same management which affects the binder costs is applicable to all other machinery on the farm. I am strong for machinery, but I also believe that a farmer can tie up too much capital in machinery which he uses very little, or be like the boy who wanted every new machine manufactured that had a seat on it. Each farmer must decide what and how much machinery he shall own, by careful figuring, and by balancing all fac-

tors which are taken into consideration.

After we decide what machinery to buy on the farm, let us take up the next problem in machinery management, and that is the proper care and storage of it. This seems to be the most wasteful factor in the farm machinery business.

Farm machinery, like automobiles, or any other standard manufactured product, is reaching a higher state of perfection and efficiency each year. The majority of our farm implements on the average size farm, if given the proper care and attention, will last a natural lifetime. With the present high cost of machinery, it is very poor business to allow it to stand in the field, exposed to the elements, or to use it as a roosting place for the farm poultry. Rain will destroy the paint, decay the parts constructed of wood, and rust the parts made of iron. The wind will strain and wreck the large farm implements, and even the hot sun has a deteriorating effect on machinery. Authorities tell us that properly stored and cared for machinery will depreciate about one-half as fast as machinery which is left out of doors and not cared for. Storage, therefore, is a major economic problem, and one well worth attending to. Keep the tools in the shed when not in use.

Storage of machinery is not only an important factor in machinery management on account of cutting down the depreciative value, but it keeps the machinery in better condition, thus adding to its efficiency of service and cutting down the operating cost per acre. A few examples will illustrate.

When I was a lad on my father's farm, we had a neighbor who would always store his implements wherever he finished work. One spring we both started plowing for oats on the same day. His plow had been out of doors all winter, and one of the handles had decayed and broke off before he had plowed half way across the field. The accident cost him one-half day of man and team power in a very busy time. After a new handle was put on the plow it took about another half day to get the moldboard to scour in order that he could do a good job of plowing. The result was a poorly prepared seed-bed, and more work for the team. Our plow was put into the tool shed in the fall, and the moldboard given a coat of shellac. The result was two acres of well prepared land the first day of plowing.

Last spring on my own farm we plowed twenty acres of oat ground in twenty-six hours with a tractor, and I know of a neighbor who plowed four days on a twenty-acre field. The neighbor was in the habit of allowing his tractor to set out of doors. His plows were rusty, and he had to spend some extra time in cleaning spark plugs and carrying extra water for the tractor. By proper storage and care we not only saved fourteen hours of valuable time, but did a better job of plowing and used less kerosene and cylinder oil.

Every farmer knows of similar incidents on the farm; where the hay rope broke in busy haying time because it wasn't kept in the barn in a dry place, or where the binder refused to tie bundles because the knotter and needle were rusty from being stored under the apple tree. A great many times these minor incidents, occurring at a strategic period, and holding up production, amounts to a good many dollars.

It can be seen that the up-to-date farmer of today, has a problem in machinery management as well as a problem in soil, crop and live stock management. The safe rule for him to follow is to get out his pencil and note book and figure what kind and how much machinery he shall buy, buying that which shall be an asset to him. Then, after purchasing this machinery, it should be stored, repaired, and cared for in an efficient and economical manner.

Looking Back

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

REVIEW, review, evermore review," is the axiom of teachers. President Wilson, when he was a college professor, said that the longer he lived the more he realized the infinite capacity of the human mind to resist the introduction of knowledge. Today we are following the method of the pedagogue. We are reviewing.

Moses, commanding his vast and strange army of immigrants, leaves Mount Sinai, and the long procession starts for the land of Heart's Desire, Canaan. Do you suppose that their anticipation was any stronger than the anticipation of some immigrants who come to America? Not all, but some. The religious motive was stronger in the Hebrews than it is in modern im-



migrants, and yet some of these latter-day ones have highly religious ideals locked up in their breasts. Were the Hebrews disappointed when they got to Canaan? Many were, and many

moderns who have pilgrimed to America are disappointed. Dr. E. A. Steiner records how he walked ten miles to secure the coveted citizenship papers. The government office was a dingy, ill-smelling place, full of tobacco smoke and idlers, while an ignorant, whiskey-smelling politician administered the sacred oath of American citizenship.

When the huge caravan gets to Canaan, there is a pause. The great commander urged that they enter at once, but the people ask that a committee be appointed to investigate. These people were pretty fairly modern. They knew how to kill a good proposition in committee. The inscription on many a splendid measure should be, "Killed in Committee." The

ten report ill tidings, and the two report good tidings, and that is the end of it, for a long, long time. It takes them forty years to recover. They must wait until enough first-class funerals have taken place to remove the objectors. In fact, all the objectors kindly died off. If that would take place in some communities—! Still, it is not a good plan to wait for funerals, because others of the same kind may move in, or be born, in the meantime. Patience and education will usually do it.

When Moses dies, the load of leadership falls on Joshua, a most worthy successor. He is not like Moses, for that would be impossible. He must exercise his leadership in his own way. He issues his first general orders to proceed, and into the land of promise the people come. Now, it is to be noted that, although the land had been promised these people, still they had to win it. The promise of life is ours, but effort must be put forth to attain it. God makes us promises of life, of strength of character. But before these are ours they must be won by the most painstaking effort. Says a Scotch preacher, "You will not stroll into Christlikeness with your hands in your pockets, shoving the door open with a careless shoulder." "You will not yawn yourself into heaven with an idle wish," said Richard Cecil.

At this point the series of lessons touches again on the temperance question. One very vital mistake has been made, with respect to national prohibition. When it became law, we gave up education. We thought it was all over. J. Barleycorn had been buried, and the mourners might as well go home and be as cheerful as they could. But J. B. proved to be an exasperatingly lively corpse, and the mourners were turned into merrymakers. We now see that the one thing we should



WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Christmas and the Day After

By Careful Planning Mother Has Time to Enjoy Christmas Too

WITH Sunday following on the heels of the greatest of all home-gathering holidays, Christmas, it means a very busy day for mother. There will be week-end guests, undoubtedly, but mother can have time to enjoy their company and the true spirit of Christmas if she plans her meals carefully beforehand.

With but a little preparation the remains of the Christmas dinner can be converted into appetizing dishes, with no suggestion of left-overs. If you serve roast chicken, turkey, or game, the left-over portion will make a meat pie for the Sunday dinner.

Cut all the meat from the carcass and crack the bones and cook them for several hours, reducing the stock to one pint. Thicken with one tablespoon of flour, add one cup of creamed celery, carrots, or onions that may have been left over from the Christmas dinner, and add the minced meat in the proportion of two cupfuls to this amount of stock. Place this in a baking dish and heat in the oven until hot. Cover with English pastry, using:

2 cups of flour	½ cup hot water
2 tsp. baking powder	2 tsp. lemon juice
1 tsp. salt	1 egg yolk
1 cup shortening	

Sift dry ingredients, cutting in one-half of the shortening. Dissolve the rest of the shortening in hot water,

remainder of the butter and grated cheese and serve.

Cranberry Salad.

If there was a bit of cranberry jelly left, it will turn the trick of making a salad most attractive. Dice a banana and heap on a bed of lettuce. Garnish with two or three cubes of cranberry jelly, sprinkle with chopped nuts and add a tablespoonful of creamy mayonnaise.

If you did not include celery in your meat pie, a celery salad which will utilize left-over relishes is good.

1 cup diced celery	2 tb. chopped olives
2 tb. minced green pepper	2 tb. broken nuts

Blend these ingredients with mayonnaise and serve on a bed of lettuce. An equal amount of any relish may be substituted for the green pepper. Garnish with sliced radishes or bits of red apple.

SURPRISES FOR THE KIDDIES AT CHRISTMAS.

IN planning any festivity for the children, the main thing to remember is their love of the spectacular and their keen imagination. Anything made to imitate something else is always sure to make an appeal to their love of make believe. Christmas time and its joy and happiness is for them.

coat with white icing. After it is dry, mark off seams with chocolate, using a toothpick.

Bake any good cake batter in small baking powder cans. (If lined with wax paper, cake will come out perfectly). When cold, cut into even sections the shape of a drum. Dip each section into white icing, then decorate with a toothpick dipped in red or green

icing or chocolate to imitate drums. Drumsticks can be made from candied orange peel or toothpicks, with cherries stuck on the ends. Then place on drum, crossed.

Attractive animal cookies can be made by frosting plain cookies with colored chocolate icing, and placing an animal cracker in the center before the icing dries.

Pulling Together Always

WELL-KNOWN is the story of the Wise Men of the East, who, guided by the Star, found the young child Jesus and offered Him their gifts of "gold and frankincense and myrrh." Henry Van Dyke, in "The Other Wise Man," tells a beautiful story of a life of sacrifice in the search to find the "Prince who is worthy to be served."

Artaban, selling all his possessions, buys three jewels—a sapphire, a ruby, and a pearl—to carry as gifts to the Prince. On the way he stops "to minister to a poor dying Hebrew," and misses the caravan. Having only a spent horse, he is compelled to sell his sapphire to buy a train of camels to cross the desert.

He arrives in Bethlehem after the flight of Joseph and Mary and the Young Child Jesus into Egypt, at the time when Herod has ordered the slaughter of all the boy babies under two years of age. Artaban gives his ruby to save the life of a baby of lowly birth, but does not realize that in his deed of love, he has found the Prince in his heart. He seeks everywhere, but as he seeks he performs acts of kindness. He feeds the hungry, clothes the naked, heals the sick, and comforts the captive, carrying always the sunshine of love to all.

At last, after years of searching, he returns to Jerusalem, where he finds Jesus is to be crucified. As he follows the multitude to Golgotha, hoping to offer his pearl for His ransom, a young girl begs him to save her from a life of slavery to pay for the debts of her dead father. He ransoms her with his pearl—the last of his treasures, "which he has kept for the King." Discouraged, hopeless, but peaceful in the thought that had he to live his life over again, he would do as he had

done, he is struck by a piece of tile from the roof of the Praetorium. But before he dies, his life in the service of love is rewarded, and he sees the King.

Today there are many others, many Artabans, in all walks of life; there are many organizations having "Service" for their motto. Not the least of these is the Parent-Teacher Associations. Their aim is Cooperation—Pulling Together Always—for the good of the child. No other organization of any kind comes so close to the American home as the Parent-Teacher Association. It touches the homes of the rich and poor alike, of the educated and the illiterate. Nowhere else do people meet on so common a ground as at a Parent-Teacher meeting, because the good of the child is of paramount interest, and what affects one child, affects all.

The Christmas season finds the associations especially active. They give baskets of food to the needy, and brighten lives of the feeble and the infirm, as well as the lives of the little children, with gifts appropriate to them.

Some associations are serving hot lunches to the children; are providing milk to the undernourished; are alleviating the distress of those children having enlarged tonsils, adenoids, poor eyes—in fact, are aiding in every phase of health work; are providing play-ground equipment; are raising the standard of the movies and other places of recreation; are acting as the big brother and sister in chaperoning our children; are seeking only the best in literature for the children; and are selling the school and its work to the public. Quietly but effectively, they are finding the Prince every day in their missions of love, though they themselves may not be cognizant of it.—Mrs. M. Vincent.

THE SPIRIT OF CHRISTMAS.

Brush from the heart's own hearthstone
The dull, dead ashes of care.
Breathe with the breath of the soul
new life
In the embers of love glowing there.

Kindle anew with friendship
The full, warm flame till the eye
Shines with the spirit of Christmas
time
On the strangers that you pass by.

Live to its utmost fullness
This day, bright star at its morn!
Christ with His infinite love lives on
And today His great love is re-born.
—C. A. Brunais.

Did you know that custards should be baked in a slow oven having a temperature around 300 degrees F. to prevent wheying?

Yuletide Greetings

ON Christmas day the fireside is the center of a thousand charms—the home is clothed with its most beautiful garments. And so it is that I wish for you, gathered around the home hearth, the joy of good health, the blessing of love for one another, and happiness springing from the charity in your hearts.—Martha Cole.

add lemon juice and egg yolk. Slowly add the flour and knead three minutes. Roll to about one-half inch thick. Cover baking dish and bake one hour.

Change the Sauce.

If you have followed the Christmas tradition and served old-fashioned plum pudding for the holiday dinner, the portion of the pudding that is left will be a surprise for the family if it is served with a different sauce and garnish. Lemon sauce is very good with a pudding that is rich.

¼ cup butter	1-3 tsp. salt
1 cup sugar	3 tb. lemon juice
2 eggs beaten	1 tsp. grated lemon rind
½ cup boiling water	

Cream the butter, add the sugar, then the beaten egg, and when well mixed, the salt and boiling water. Cook in a double boiler until the mixture thickens, and add the lemon juice and grated rind. Serve hot. This sauce will also convert a piece of fruit cake, that has been steamed, into an appetizing dessert.

Peas with Rice.

Peas with rice make a tasty accompaniment for chicken or game pie, provided peas have not been incorporated in the pie.

¼ cup butter	2 cups hot water
1 onion, minced	3 tb. grated cheese
1 tb. minced parsley	Salt
3 cups peas	Pepper
¼ cup rice	

Pan-fry onions and parsley three minutes with half of butter. Add peas and cook five minutes. Add rice (uncooked) and cook about three minutes. Add hot water and seasoning and cook slowly until the rice is soft. Add the

Every child loves a surprise, so why not try something new this year in the way of Christmas dainties for the children?

Clown cookies will bring shouts of joy. They may be made by sketching faces and hair on plain sugar cookies. Chocolate or colored icings may be used. The features may be made by using small raisins or small colored candies. Faces may also be sketched on cakes baked in muffin tins.

To make a baseball, stick the flat sides of two small, round-shaped cup cakes together, trim if necessary, and



After Santa Had Gone the Kiddies Could Hardly Wait Until the Mysteries Concealed in the Gaily Wrapped Packages, were Revealed.

Household Service

ENAMELED RANGES RECOMMENDED.

IN reply to Mrs. F. T.'s request, a number of readers have told of their experiences with enameled ranges. Mrs. L. R. says, "I have used an enameled range for five years, and it is as good as when I bought it. It does not crack or peel off."

"Mine is a cast iron enameled range," says Mrs. W. R. B. "I clean it when the stove is only warm. With steel wool and a good cleaning powder, I remove any stains and then wash with warm water and soap. Next I go over the entire stove with kerosene and a polishing cloth. I have used a blue enameled range for two years, and there isn't a chip or scratch on it."

"Anyone who has an enameled range has a life-saver," is the opinion of Mrs. J. L. "It is very easy to keep clean, and does not scratch. If Mrs. F. T. gets an enameled range, I hope she will tell us how she likes it."

TROUBLE WITH SAUERKRAUT.

Can you tell me what is the cause of our sauerkraut being so soft?—Mrs. H. F.

Perhaps you allowed your kraut to "ripen" too long. After the kraut is made, it should be placed in a warm place until it has "ripened" to the desired stage. Then it should be put in a cold place where the ripening process will be checked. If preferred, it may be canned in glass jars.

PINE NEEDLES FOR PILLOWS.

I would like to make some pine needle pillows. Can you tell me how to cure or treat the needles? Also, if they should be white pine or jack pine needles?—Miss A. K.

Will some reader who has been successful in making the fragrant pine pillows, please tell us how they did it?—Martha Cole.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

HOW THE CHILDREN GET WORMS.

JIMMY just loves that dog," said Mrs. Brown. "And Laddie loves him, too. You ought to see the cute way he kisses him."

Since I had been called to treat Jimmy for "worms" I was very much interested in the story. So was Mrs. Brown when I told her that worms in children are very often the result of animal transmission. It is even thought that the eggs of certain tiny worms may be spread by rats and mice holding midnight revel over uncooked food in closets and pantries. But the chief animals to offend are pigs, cattle and fish, used as food, and not sufficiently cooked to totally destroy the larvae of the worms.

"Worms" is nothing like as common an ailment as one might suppose by listening to the many mothers who have observed that John, Jimmy or Bill picks his nose, grits his teeth at night, or gets blue around the eyes. There are many common things that will, and do, produce such symptoms. My suspicions are aroused more readily when the child, in spite of good meals, is always hungry and refuses to gain in weight, or when he is easily tired, no "pep," pale, perhaps dizzy, and frequent headaches. In such cases I advise parents to watch the stools to see if there are any signs of worms or their eggs. As a usual thing, when worms infest the intestinal tract, a brisk purge with castor oil will dislodge enough evidence to make the case clear.

It must be remembered that grown-ups harbor worms just as frequently as children do. In fact, tapeworm is much more common in adults than in children. It is no easy job to cure such a case, and I am not an advocate of attempts at home treatment. The remedies mostly in use for round worms are santolin and calomel, but both are poisonous drugs, and very good judgment is required in every individual case to decide what dosage is necessary. For tapeworm the treatment is still more complicated. I know of only one simple remedy that would be at all safe for home use, and that is pumpkin seed. The usual plan is twenty-four hours without food, then eat two to four tablespoonfuls of pumpkin seed kernels, and about two hours later take a brisk cathartic.

Prevention is better than cure for worm trouble. This calls for thorough

scrubbing of hands and finger nails whenever one has been working with animals. All members of the family should unflinchingly wash hands before meals, and so must individuals before handling food. No vermin of any kind should be tolerated around the house.

Our Little Folks

DID you ever realize that nineteen hundred and twenty-six years ago no one had as yet celebrated Christmas? For in the year one (or about that time) occurred the event which caused the authorities later on to start a new numbering of the years, for it was the event that marked the first of all Christmases.

In the midst of the gay reminders of the holiday season, the evergreen and holly, the gifts and good cheer, let us think back to the very first Christmas of all.

Some of you will remember from preceding stories that the Romans were the rulers at this time of the little country of Palestine. Every so often they took a census, as we do now, so as to have the name of every man who should pay taxes. Instead of giving in his name where he lived, he was compelled to go to the town in which his family belonged. There was no one, great or small, who dared disobey the decree of the Emperor Augustus, so we find Joseph, who lived in Galilee, but whose father and mother were descendants of David of Bethlehem, starting out on the long journey from Nazareth to Bethlehem.

Joseph and Mary had been married for some time and, although it was cold weather, she decided to go with him. There were many others, descendants of David like themselves, who must go to Bethlehem on this same errand. They took along provisions on the donkey's back, and unless taken in at some friendly house along the way, camped out at night.

Joseph took especial care of Mary as she rode through the paths in the fields and over the stony roads. They no doubt took the easiest route, which was on the east side of the Jordan River, crossing the river at a ford. They then passed through the beautiful city of Jericho, with its rose gardens and orchards. On the fourth day they came to Jerusalem, the largest city of Palestine. The sight of this beautiful city among the hills must have stirred the hearts of both of them, but it was getting late and they did not tarry. The road became more and more uneven, winding along hill-sides and ever getting higher.

At last they came to the gates of Bethlehem and went slowly up the steep and narrow streets into the town. Mary was very tired and she must rest. But every little village home was crowded with strangers, who had come also to be counted. Joseph then led the way to the village inn, but that was full, too. This inn or kahn, as it was called, was not a bit like a hotel as you think of one.



Joseph Saw Strange, Eager Faces at the Entrance of the Stable-Cave.

It was made up of low-roofed buildings that were around an open square and in the middle was a pool of water where the animals could drink. On this night the open square was crowded with camels, horses, donkeys, and goats, with their pack loads and saddles strewn about.

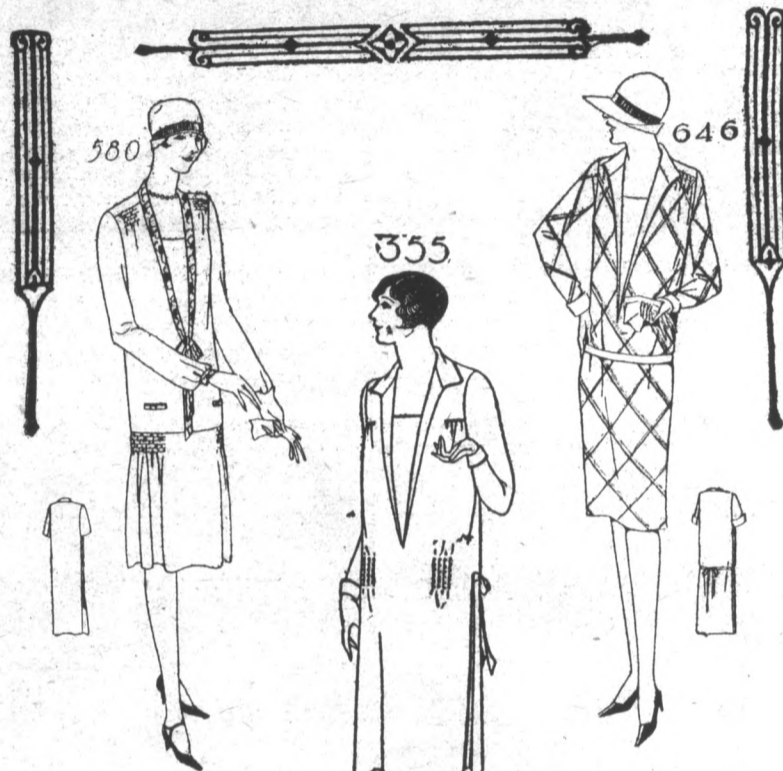
Near the inn was a kind of cave cut into the soft rock, where cattle and horses were kept. A part of the cave was empty, and Joseph decided it was better to stay there than to be under the open sky. He spread straw on the ground and laid the sleeping mat upon it. There they slept amid the sound of men's voices, jingling camel bells and trampling feet. And there it was that the Child was born who was to be called the Son of God. Mary wrapped him in a long band of cloth, which they called swaddling clothes, and a manger, or box out of which the horses ate, served for his first cradle.

Later in the night when Mary and the Baby Jesus were resting, Joseph saw strange eager faces peering in at the entrance to the stable-cave. He was asked if a baby had been born there. Then they told the strange and beautiful story in which St. Luke in his gospel has given us. They were shepherds watching their flocks among the hills around Bethlehem. Suddenly a glorious angel stood right beside them. They were afraid, but he said, "Fear not, for I bring you good tidings of great joy."

Then he pointed toward Bethlehem and said, "In that city of David is born this day a Saviour who is Christ the Lord. This is how you will know Him, for He will be wrapped in swaddling clothes and lying in a manger." As he ceased speaking, they heard the sweetest music in the air, and looking up they saw a host of angels with shining wings, and it was from them that the music came. "Glory to God in the Highest, and on earth, peace, good will to men."

Thus was kept the first Christmas, with carols by the choir of heaven, and God's own Son, the Saviour of the world, coming as a Christmas gift for all mankind."

Styles For Stouts and Misses



No. 646—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 2 3/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 1 yard of 40-inch contrasting.

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inches bust measure. The 36-inch size takes 3 3/4 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/4 yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 637—Playtime. Cut in sizes 1/2, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. The 4-year size takes 2 1/2 yards of 40-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 32-inch contrasting.

No. 638—Long-waisted Dress. Cut in sizes 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. The 8-year size takes 2 1/4 yards of 36-inch material, with 3/8 yard of 36-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Address your orders to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

OUR PAGE

What Christmas Means to Me

Some Worthy Sentiments Expressed by Merry Circlers

CHRISTMAS, Christmas, everyone speaks of Christmas. From baby brother to grandfather, who served in the Civil War. Christmas to me is a time when rich and poor celebrate. It may be a day of feasting and merry-making in town or country—it may be a day of prayer and thanksgiving—but it is still Christmas day. All the world looks forward to Christ-

gested that it is necessary that we live peaceably with our fellowmen. Strength of character is needed, and a depth that reaches far beyond the petty things of life. To build character one must toil constantly and diligently, and Christmas is the time when the great ideal should be nearest to us and give us help.—Bernice M. Ball.



Esther May Clark and Her Brother. Enjoying Winter Weather.

mas, the French, the English and the Spanish.

No king with his jewels can take Christmas day from us.

Christmas day to me is a day of reunion—

“Sisters and brothers
Uncle and aunts,
Speed away home
As Christmas calls.”

Our Heavenly Father was born on this day. Why should not His children gather for a day of prayer and thanksgiving—to be happy and content?

Some folks say Christmas is a day to give gifts. Let us forget this. Make it a Christmas as in the year our Father was born. He came to do good. Let us also plan on this day to help the poor and needy.

If on Christmas a gift you receive—do not measure it as to cost and size—measure it with the love with which it is given. Remember, it is “Better to give than to receive.”

My idea of Christmas is here given. Help give cheer, help the poor, make Christmas a day of reunion, and forget your hard feelings, make friends, and ask the aid of God for all.—Walter Burns.

To me, Christmas is a day of peace and quiet, a day of thankfulness, of rest. The noise, the clatter, the bang is out of place. For myself, I prefer Christmas to include my immediate family in our own country home, set in a white landscape and the white flakes floating in the air like soft white feathers.

Christmas should be a time of joy, but I prefer mine in the quiet way. We should not let our present joys obliterate the memory of the Birth of Christ, and all it symbolizes. Christmas should inspire us each year to lead more kindly and more righteous lives. It should help us to forget our failures and gain new courage with which to climb the ladder of our ambitions and hope to lead us upward, hand-in-hand.

Christ lived that He might teach how to live. Our society is so con-

A day of glad rejoicing is what Christmas means to me, Of which the world-wide symbol is the gorgeous Christmas tree, With gifts and boxes laden of all different sorts and kinds, Which provide keen fascination for both young and aged minds.

The happy children crowd around in unrestrained delight To see what has been left for them by Santa in the night; While the elders stand back smiling—this eagerness to perceive, Thinking: “Truly, 'tis more blessed to give than to receive.”

Then comes the grand feast headed by a stuffed and roasted goose, With the luscious cranberries floating in their crimson juice; That rich fruity Christmas cake and those delicious raisin pies; What a feast for empty stomachs and a sight for hungry eyes!

But 'mid all our gay rejoicing we should think of girls and boys, Who, because of wretched poverty, have not seen Christmas joys. Then let us try to keep the day as He, the child whose birth We celebrate on Christmas day, would do were He on earth. —June Nelson.

The time is here again when most little girls and boys begin their annual winter sport, namely, “being good for Christmas,” even at Thanksgiving.

To find the origin of the “present” idea, we must go back into history about 1930 years, to the time of the birth of Christ. Who does not know the story of the Three Wise Men and their long trek across the country to lay their gifts at the feet of the Christ-child

Christmas, to my mind, means a

great deal more than a mere exchanging of presents. The real meaning of Christmas is embodied in the work of the churches and charities, of the missions and community funds.

If it were not for Christmas and its spirit of giving, there would be thousands of homes that would go through the bleak winter, pinched by poverty, with nothing to vary the ceaseless monotony of hunger and want. Cares are lightened and cheer brought into millions of homes by such organizations as the Detroit Community Fund, the Salvation Army, and other charities. Even our little Merry Circle fund portrays the spirit of Christmas with its happiness-spreading among the crippled children.

To me, Christmas personifies the true spirit of Christ. There seems to be a spirit in the atmosphere that brings out all that is good in us. Everybody has nothing but good-will for

MERRY CHRISTMAS.

I DO not think that I can improve upon what the M. C.'s have said about Christmas, so all I will say is, “Amen” to their sentiments, especially as they have referred to it as a character-building and spiritually-lifting holiday, rather than one of selfish indulgence. I hope that Christmas means to you all that it means to them.—Uncle Frank.

everyone else. Quarrels and differences are laid aside or forgotten in the galaxy of Christmas and New Year's resolutions. On every side we hear glad shouts of “Merry Christmas!” The ringing of sleigh-bells fills the air, and everybody's happy.

To sum it all up, then, Christmas means liberal and unstinted charity to those who are in need. It means the spreading of good-will and happiness all around us. It reminds us once more that it is more blessed to give than to receive. That, after all, is the true spirit of Christmas.—Guilford Rothfuss.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I can just imagine the punishment I should undergo for not thanking you for the pencil I received as a prize. Thank you ever so much. I have four pencils, three of which I have received from different places, but the one from you, uncle, is best. It has been carried more than 500 miles, besides all the other use it has received.

You have quite a few Rossmans in the Merry Circle Club, have you not, Uncle Frank? All of them are my cousins.

I, like other people, am careless at times. I was very careless indeed, last Saturday, because I poured boiling water on the top of my foot. It appears to be all healed, but I know differently. —Lola Viola Rossman, Metamora, Michigan.

I am glad you like the pencil. You are doing better than others in acknowledging the pencil at a late time, as some never acknowledge the receipt of their prizes. I like to know if the prizes have been received and if they are liked.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle Frank, you really should be here now and hunt some genuine

four-legged deer. Let me tell you, it's great sport, all right.

I was to the cave-in at the iron ore mine at North Lake, Thursday, November 4. It sure was some dreary-looking sight. Fifty-two men lost their lives in it, and only one man escaped.

I see that the dispute is getting red-hot over the prohibition problem. I agree with George Nichols and believe that it should be more strictly enforced. As my letter is getting long and my pencil rather short, I will close.—So good-bye, Carl Peterson.

I am not strong at hunting deer, because they look too nice to shoot. There have been some serious mine accidents in the north this fall. I wonder if any M. C.'s had relatives in them.

Dear Uncle Frank:

As I was reading the Michigan Farmer this week, I became especially interested in the letter written by Wilma Fry. I have a cousin who goes to the “Skidmore” school near Vestaburg and he told me his teacher's name was Miss Fry. He does not know her first name, but I have an idea it is Wilma Fry, as this school is near Vestaburg. My cousin sure thinks he is lucky to have her for his teacher.

Oh, this bobbed-hair and knicker question! Why is it any worse for a girl to have her hair cut than a boy? Well, I bet if boys had to have long hair hanging around their head, they'd say, “hand me those scissors,” and they wouldn't be long cutting it off either. Knickers are perfectly all right if they are used with common sense. Just ask the boys how they would like to go hunting, work in the fields or climb fences, and have long skirts wrapping around their ankles.—Not much! I'll say they wouldn't.—Your niece and cousin, “Peggy.”

I am glad to get this boy's comment on Wilma's teaching, for she must be the one to whom he is referring. I am sure Wilma would be a fine teacher. You have a sensible view of the other subjects.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received the gift, for which I thank you very much. And I was greatly surprised, for I have tried several times, and at last won. I was at the State Fair and saw a great many things. What I liked very much was the cattle. Michigan has quite a few good cattle, that were brought to the State Fair. I enjoyed it very much.—John Vlock, Carleton, Mich.

Glad you liked the prize and that you have found it pays to be persistent. You must have had a nice time at the fair. Why didn't you come to see me?

SAY, KIDDO!

Farming ain't fun, I'll surely allow, But I like it better than town—right now! I've lived in a town three years in a row, And so, begging your pardon, believe me, I know!

Now, when I was livin' in a little old town, There was nothing to do but loaf, the year 'round. You had to stay idle; while out on the farm, You'd earn some money, and keep out of harm.

You have to buy all your things at the store, And the bill will take all of your wages—and more. The forced town idleness makes you as weak As a wee little brook trout—out of the creek.

But I'm living out in the country now, Where there's darn good milk from a darn good cow. An' a plate full o' spuds, an' an' a piece o' fried pork.



Marion Pickup is Good at Drawing Girl Heads.

And last, but not least, a great deal of work.

“Work an' be happy,” that's my little motto, But maybe I ain't braggin' quite as much as I ought to. But there's quite a bit in it, if you ask me.

There's a lot more to it than that which you see.

Now, if you don't mind, I'll tell you the truth, Real hard work is good for the average youth. Just follow the plow for a month and you'll see, That you've got quite a notion to almost agree.

So, Kiddo, you may have the town if you wish, But if you want to convince me, peddle your fish. But to stay out of mischief, and also of harm, What could be easier?—live on a farm! —Menno G. Martin.

JUMBLED QUESTION CONTEST.

THIS time we will have a question contest which is a combination of the Read-and-Win and our jumbled sentence contests. First, you will have to straighten out the question, and then look for the answer to it on one of the pages of this paper. After you find the answer write the straightened-out question, and also the answer with the number of the page on which you found the answer. Please write neatly, as careless papers will not be considered, even though they are right, and don't forget to put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner. Put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler. All of the correct, neat papers will be mixed together, and ten pulled out for prizes. The prizes will be as follows: The first two girls' prizes, nice boxes of stationery; the next two girls' prizes, beautiful brooch pins; and the next one a handy pocketbook knife. The boys' prizes are as follows: The first two, fountain pens; the next two, handy clutch pencils; and the last, a hand pocket knife. The contest will close December 31. Send your contest papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. All who have correct answers and are not M. C.'s, will receive buttons and membership cards.

Here is the jumbled question: Hawt neev hoguth tirgh lilw ont be nosediced

Poultry

LEVEL ROOSTS BEST.

ROUP and colds in poultry are common ailments during the winter time on many farms. Much of this trouble can often be avoided if the poultryman will take a few precautions. Level roosts will aid very materially in protecting the health of the poultry.

When the roosts are on a slant the birds always try to get on the top two or three roosts. The lower roosts will often be entirely vacant. This tends to crowd the birds together so that they become warm during the night. In the morning as the birds get down on the floor their bodies cool off very rapidly. Colds and roup are much more common in houses where the birds are crowded together on the roost. Level roosts will help in avoiding this trouble.

The roosts should be four feet above the floor for the heavy breeds, such as Rhode Island Reds and Plymouth Rocks, and four and one-half feet from the floor for the light breeds, such as Leghorns.

CHICKEN POX.

(Continued from page 655). prevent a spread of the disease from bird to bird, as the drinking water is the usual source of dissemination of the disease. If only a few birds are affected, remove them from the flock, and treat them individually, although this isolation will probably not prevent the spreading of the disease through the remainder of the flock.

Birds affected, should be fed the most palatable foods obtainable, the pox or scabs should be painted with iodine, and if throat cankers are present, these also should be treated with tincture of iodine. When an individual bird is seen gasping for breath, the mouth should be opened, and the thumb placed under the throat, throwing the entrance to the windpipe up into the mouth, and usually a canker will be seen just inside the windpipe. With the aid of a hairpin, this canker can usually be dislodged, and the resulting injury should be painted with tincture of iodine. Many birds can thus be saved. When the eyes are affected, a twenty per cent solution of argyrol should be placed in the affected eye, and this treatment will usually clear up an eye infection in a few days. A drop of this argyrol solution administered with an eye dropper daily, is very effective in clearing up "bad eyes."

There is no flock treatment that is effective. Every effort should be made to increase the feed consumption of the flock, as the birds carrying considerable weight seem to have more resistance to the disease, and are not so seriously affected as birds in heavy production that are lacking in body weight.

The disease usually goes through a flock in six weeks, affecting practically every bird in the flock, although many birds have considerable disease resistance, and will continue to lay without interruption.

Care should be taken to prevent the spread of the disease to neighboring flocks. All visitors should be kept out of the pens, and sparrows should be screened out as they are often carriers of this disease from flock to flock.

If you know of any pox being present in your community, remember that it will reach your flock only through the introduction of new birds from diseased sources, on the feet of visitors walking through your houses or yard, or by sparrows, and every precaution should be taken to prevent these possible sources of infection.

A POULTRY SCHEME.

ANOTHER fraudulent scheme is being worked on the poultrymen of Wisconsin, according to reports from that state. A salesman has been visiting the poultry farms there and explaining to the owners that he is employed by the college to inspect farm flocks for disease, and to give advice on the treatment of such diseased birds as he pretends to find. The treatment which he recommends for disease control is the use of a certain tonic which he offers to sell.

Due to the real assistance which has been given poultrymen in the past few years by the colleges, the farmer usually buys the tonic, as he is convinced that its use is recommended by the institutions fraudulently represented. The tonic is of little or no value, and the college has no part in recommending its use.

RADIO BRIEFS.

"It may be possible," says Senatore Marconi, famous radio inventor, "that some day electric waves will be used for the transmission of power over moderate distances. That achievement will involve the perfection of devices for projecting the waves in parallel beams in such a manner as to minimize the dispersion and diffusion of energy into space."

WCFL, owned and operated by the Chicago Federation of Labor, and the only station in the United States built, owned and operated by its listeners, who pay one dollar a year for the entertainment, recently celebrated its official opening.

Less than six years ago there was only one broadcasting station in the

United States organized for the service of the public. Today there are more than six hundred.

A North Dakota farmer recently found a new use for the radio, which he says is proving profitable. He has had a receiving set installed in the cook car of his threshing outfit to provide entertainment for his men throughout the days and evenings spent "in the fields." This farmer says this is the first season during which he has had no trouble in keeping his men in camp at night, and gives full credit to the radio.

Even in Argentine radio has taken its place at live stock and farm implement shows. At the famed Palermo Show, along with modern machinery and farming implements, with dairy equipment and electric lighting plants, radio played a definite role in the exhibits.

Never put oil or vaseline on the switches of a set.

CANADIAN FARMING.

THE number of Americans migrating to Western Canada to engage in farming was greater in 1926 than during previous years, according to the department of labor. These Americans have taken their families along with them, and are purchasing small wheat farms in the prairie provinces.

The increase in agricultural operations in Western Canada is indicated by the large demand for American farming implements in that part of the dominion. Rollin R. Winslow, the American consul at Winnipeg, reports that during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1926, Canada imported agricultural implements from the United States valued at more than \$13,000,000. The chief import items from the United States were farm traction engines valued at more than \$6,000,000, threshers valued at \$2,500,000, and plows valued at more than \$1,100,000.

All but fifteen counties in Michigan are cooperating with the state and federal governments in campaigns to eradicate tuberculosis in cattle.

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 man 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.



Per 100 lbs.—Frozen Large Round Herring, \$5; Dressed, \$5.50—Round Pickered, \$8; Headless, Dressed, \$10; Round Perch, \$5.50; Skinned, Ready-fry, \$11; Round Pike, \$12; Halibut, \$20; Salmon, \$13; Whitefish, \$14; Tullibee Whitefish, \$9. Send for complete price list. Remit with order. Package charge 30c per 100 lbs. We charge 2/10 per lb. more in less than 100-lb. lots.

CONSUMERS FISH CO., Green Bay, Wis.



Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service Lansing, Michigan

TRAPPERS

— Get More Money — For Muskrat, Coon, Mink, Opossum, Fox, Weasel, etc. Be sure of best prices. Write for price list now.

BENJAMIN DORMAN Famous Among Trappers for 20 Years 147 West 24th St. New York

Ship your FURS

To McMILLAN FUR & WOOL CO. MINNEAPOLIS, MINN. Old Reliable (47 yrs) and Largest Dealers in the Northwest. Pay High Prices. Quick Returns. Satisfaction. Free! Circulars to anyone interested in Raw Furs. Trappers Guide to those who ship to us.

GALLOWAY COATS

\$22.00 Special Sale Price \$34.75 Made from hides Delivered to you supplied by you. from our stock. No better protection from cold winter blizzards. Long years of wear—fully guaranteed. Ship us your cattle and horse hides and other raw furs; we will convert them into fur coats and robes at considerably less than the usual prices. We also make and have in stock a full line of ladies' fine fur coats. Buy from us and save money. Catalogues and other prices gladly sent upon request. HILLSDALE ROBE & TANNING CO., Hillsdale, Mich. (Oldest Galloway Fur Dressers in U. S.)

HIDES TANNED

All kinds of hides tanned and manufactured into coats, robes, scarfs, chokers, rugs, etc. In any style and exactly as ordered. Best linings and furnishings. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED. Write for Free Catalog and Price List. READING ROBE & TANNING CO. READING, MICHIGAN. CUSTOM TANNERS FOR OVER FORTY YEARS.

BEAN SIMPLICITY SPRAYERS

Delivers 5 1/2 gals. a min. at 250 lbs. pressure. Good work with gun or nozzle. With or without truck. Bean Spray Pump Co. 31 HOSMER STREET LANSING, MICH.



LADIES' PONY FUR COATS \$30 You furnish the raw horse hide, we tan, dress and make up coat. If you have extra fur for collar and cuffs, no extra charge, made in latest styles. W. W. WEAVER Custom Fur Tanner READING, MICH.

25% TANNING HIDES OFF

Better work — better service direct to you at agents' prices. Tanning horse and cow hides, \$3.50 to \$5.50. Ship where thousands of others are shipping and save 25%. Write for prices. Badger Robe and Tanning Co., Stevens Point, Wis.

FISH

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

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

Whites are the Limiting Factor in Egg Production

ONE hundred pounds ordinary grain ration produces 45% more yolks than whites. Hens need protein to produce whites. Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk supplies the protein ingredients for whites in the proper proportion to balance the yolks for maximum egg production. The public formula for Michigan Egg Mash with Buttermilk is your assurance of constant high quality feed and production records.

Send for pamphlet of our Poultry Feeds containing valuable feeding suggestions.

Distribution all over the State



Giant Grip Shoes and Calks

Increase Horse Power

WINTER holds no fear for you if your horses are shod sharp—if they have on Giant Grip shoes and calks. Safe footing and sure tractive power increase their capacity for work. Calks can be changed easily without removing the shoes. Your horses can always be shod sharp. Giant Grip calks stay in—wear sharp and wear longest. They are your sure protection on icy hills, and your guarantee that your horses will not be working under strain.

Your blacksmith has Giant Grip shoes and calks. Have him put on a set now when sure footing is needed most.

Giant Grip Mfg. Co.
OSHKOSH, WISCONSIN.

THE CALK IN THE YELLOW BOX

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

AN UNEXPECTED EXPERIMENT IN FEEDING HOGS.

WE had been feeding hogs for several years. These feeders were from pure-bred brood sows kept on our 120-acre farm. Corn was the chief source of feed, although we used oats, barley, cooked beans, and other feeds, as they were available on the farm.

During this period, there seemed to be somewhat better gains by the spring pigs than from those raised in the fall. The cause was not studied in any special way, but a pair of stock scales told us much about the gains made by these litters. Invariably, the spring litters would make a better growth of bone and weigh heavier at the end of seven months, than would the fall pigs. What was the reason?

We now know quite definitely that it was due largely to the fact that the spring litters were out in the pasture where they received all the bone-making material necessary to their normal development. They had clover and alfalfa pasture until it was time to be turned into the corn field to hog down the crop.

The fall pigs, on the other hand, did not have much advantage of pasture. They were put on a concentrated ration early and kept on this until they were turned off in the spring. Then we did not feed minerals, nor much that provided mineral elements.

But one season we got a new hunch on the hog feeding business. Our hog house had to be rebuilt. The yards were changed. In doing this, an ash heap from the burning of several apple tree stumps was included in one of the yards. A bunch of fall pigs was turned in pens connected with this yard, while another bunch of the same type of pigs was turned into other pens. Some time afterwards it was observed that the pigs from the pens opening into this yard were showing better appetites and apparently making better gains. When we began to crowd them, those in the second yard went off feed more easily than did the others. We at that time, did not think of the ash heap in this connection; but had observed how these pigs would root about and eat the ashes and coals.

We are inclined to believe that the ashes were largely, if not wholly, responsible for the first lot of pigs giving us average total gains amounting to better than twenty pounds higher than the other lot, according to the weights on the home scales. This might not work out on other farms, but as for us, we have seen to it since that our pigs have been provided with all the ashes and salt that they want. We are confident of being the gainers for doing this.—E. E. Hibbard.

HOG CHOLERA GETTING UNDER CONTROL.

REPORTS from throughout the state indicate that losses from hog cholera have been unusually large this fall. Serum is now available for vaccination and the outbreaks of cholera are being brought under control. The feeding of garbage to unvaccinated hogs has been responsible for a large percentage of the cases of hog cholera in this state.

CAREFUL SELECTION OF HOGS.

ON our farm we have found that it pays to carefully select our hogs. The sows have been mated from a prolific strain, and it has been the means of more pork with us.

Our herd of hogs has now reached the stage where we are reasonably sure that they will produce large lit-

ters of pigs that are strong and select in every way. That is an important point. It goes without saying that when we feed, we get results from that feed. Hogs of good size will eat but little more than the runty kind that we used to keep, but, that was a good lesson for us. A good strain of hogs, like anything else, cannot be built up in a year. It takes patience and good judgment, together with some extra effort, but it has paid us. We mark the pigs from the litters that seem promising, and these are kept for breeding purposes.—E. O. S.

CENTRAL SIRE MAKING RECORD.

THE central sire owned by the Livingston Bull Association, has demonstrated ability to produce excellent progeny. Every calf sired by this animal shows promise of becoming an outstanding individual. One of the daughters of this bull won second place in her class at the Michigan State Fair this year. One of the great advantages in bull association work is that an opportunity is given to inspect numerous offspring of each sire before the sire is disposed of. Many Livingston county breeders are now planning to secure a son of the central sire to be used in building up their herd.

SHEEP CLUBS POPULAR IN BARRY.

THE success of the Barry county boys who have been enrolled this summer as sheep club members, has interested many more boys in the work. Twelve excellent Shropshire sheep were recently purchased for \$31 a head, and distributed to boys who wished to take up sheep club work. This number of sheep was not adequate to supply the demands of the boys, so the sheep had to be distributed by lot. More animals will be secured later.

DAIRYMEN VS. REAL ESTATE MEN.

A LARGE acreage which was formerly productive farm land in Oakland and McComb counties, is now covered with neat rows of five-room bungalows, or else the acres are the scenery surrounding a pretentious summer home. The effect of this subdividing upon rural activities is shown by the following report: "The number one cow testing association of McComb county recently reorganized for its fifth continuous year of work. Nearly half of the original members are still testing their cows, which is an especially good percentage of old members retained, when you consider the turnover of farms in this section caused by Detroit real estate activities."

More than 3,000 fox pelts have been produced on Michigan fox farms during the past year. Prices are about thirty per cent higher than a year ago. There are 216 fox farms in Michigan this year, as compared to 160 last year. This state is considered the leading fox farming state in the Union.

The county agricultural agent of Wexford county reports that eighty farmers attended a dairy meeting held recently at Manton. The community of Manton is becoming very active in the promotion of dairy activities.

Ten ewes owned by L. B. Lawrence, of Chelsea, clipped 190 pounds of wool, an average of nineteen pounds. The state average for a year is eight pounds.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Wallinwood Guernseys

Sons of **BROOKMEAD'S SECRET KING** for sale. **F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH.**

One Reg. Guernsey Cow with C. T. A. record of 10,000 lbs. milk, 520 lbs. B. F. T. B. and abortion tested. **LEO LYLE, Decatur, Mich.**

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

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

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

Registered Guernsey Cows and Heifers three fresh cows. **Rollin J. Anderson, Holton, Mich.**

Ready for Service

A nicely marked calf, born February 27, 1926, and about half white. His sire, a grandson of May Echo Sylvia, is a show bull and a son of White Susie, 35-lb. show cow with 1,113 lbs. butter and 28,361 lbs. milk in a year. His dam is a 22.3-lb. Jr. 4-year-old daughter of a 20.8-lb. 2-year-old with a 365-day record of 862.48 lbs. butter and 21,441 lbs. milk in a year.

Send for pedigree of Tag No. 220. An excellent individual bred at Pontiac. "MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

HOLSTEIN BULLS

Sired by a Grand Champion and out of tested dams. Accredited herd. Also a few good bred heifers.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

\$1,000 buys ten Reg. Holstein heifers; five are milking now; others are younger; all nicely marked and sired by our 33.58-lb. sire. A real buy at that price. **E. A. ROHLFS, Akron, Mich., R. 3.**

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, yrs or 2 yr old.

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

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

JERSEY BULLS ready for service. World record breeding. From B. of M. dams making up to 565 lbs. fat, and by R. of M. sire whose first daughter makes 547 lbs. fat. Age 2 yrs. **J. K. HATFIELD, Remus, Mich.**

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

FOR SALE—Six Jersey cows, bred to Toronto's Butter Lad, first cousin to Champion two-year-old of any breed, also yearling heifer sired by him. Will freshen soon. **RENWICK, Rockford, Mich.**

SELL your poultry, baby chicks, hatching eggs and real estate through a Michigan Farmer classified advertisement.

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

FINANCIAL KING JERSEY BULLS for sale, from B. of M. cows. Type and production. **COLDWATER JERSEY FARM, Coldwater, Mich.**

TWO Reg. Jersey cows and two heifers, all T. B. tested. Priced for quick sale. **LEO LYLE, Decatur, Mich.**

SHORTHORN BULLS—milking strain, from heavy milking dams. Roans and reds, serviceable age. Write **JOE MORIARTY, Hudson, 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. **GOTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Mich.**

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

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

HOGS

Service Boars---Bred Gilts Fall Pigs

Everything immunized. We Guarantee to please you.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, 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.**

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

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

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.**

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

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

L. T. P. C. Sows spring gilts and boars. Inspection solicited. **J. E. HUMPHREYS, Cassovia, 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 woolly type, ewes and ram lambs, call on **DAN BOOHER, R. 4, Ewart, Mich.**

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, Leicester, Cotswolds. **Lincolns. L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.**



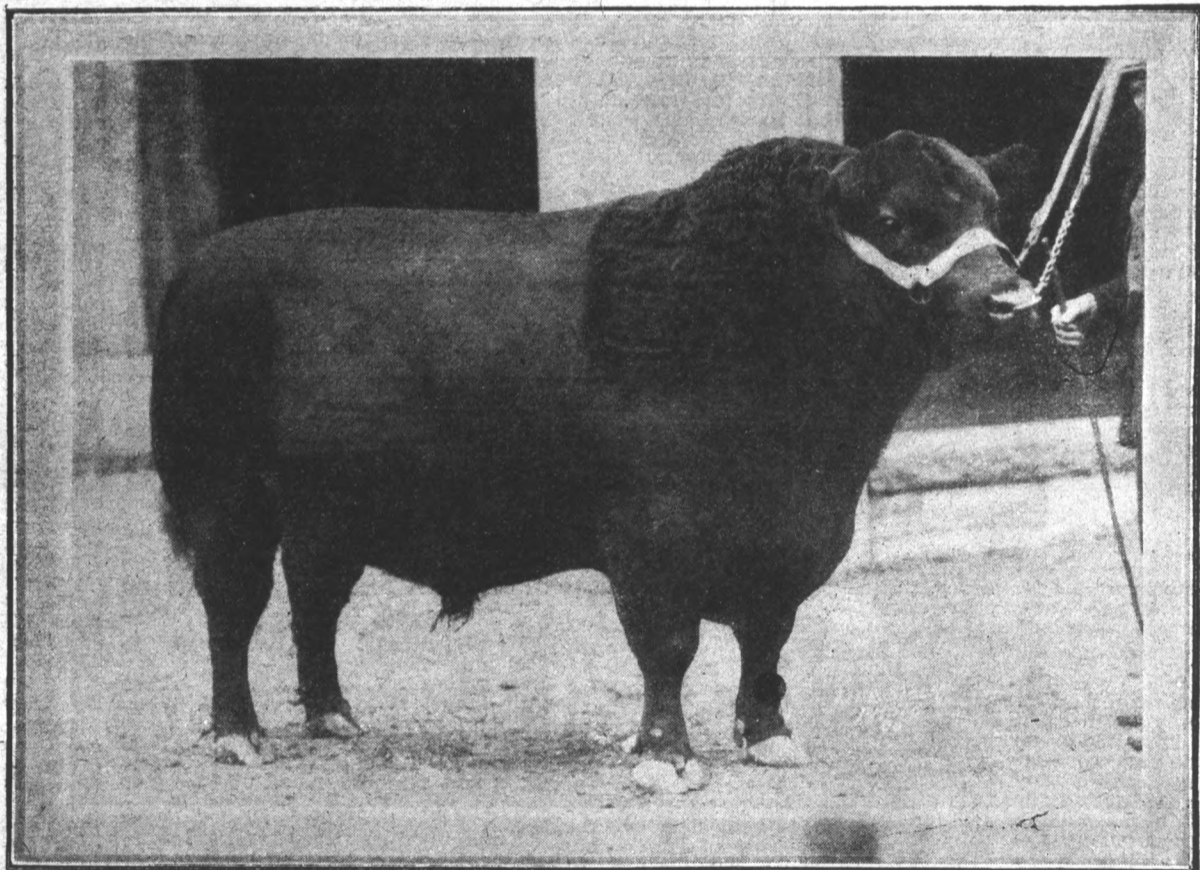
WILDWOOD FARMS

PRESENT

QUALITY MARSHALL 369886

1926 Grand Champion Aberdeen Angus Bull

**International Livestock Exposition---Chicago
Royal Agricultural Winter Fair---Toronto
Michigan State Fair---Detroit**



**Quality Marshall Was Undefeated in Any Prize Ring
in the United States and Canada in the Year 1926**

WILDWOOD FARMS
ORION, MICHIGAN

W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop.

SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, December 21.

Wheat.
 Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.42; No. 2 white \$1.43; No. 2 mixed \$1.41.
 Chicago.—December at \$1.42 7/8; May \$1.42; July \$1.34 1/4.
 Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.42 1/2 @ 1.43 1/2.

Corn.
 Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 82c; No. 3 yellow 81c.
 Chicago.—December at 75 1/4c; May 83 3/4c; July 86 3/4c.

Oats.
 Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan at 56c; No. 3, 54c.
 Chicago.—December at 46 3/4c; May 51 1/4c; July 49 1/2c.

Rye.
 Detroit.—No. 2, 98c.
 Chicago.—December at 94 5/8c; May \$1.01 1/8; July \$1.
 Toledo.—Rye 99c.

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 \$36; spring wheat bran at \$35; standard middlings at \$36; fancy middlings at \$40; cracked corn \$34; coarse corn meal \$32; chop \$31 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Domestic wheat prices have shown stout resistance to bearish pressure in the last month, and may be preparing for an advance. Milling demand is rather persistent, the United States has only a modest surplus left for export, and stocks are decreasing. The recent declines at Buenos Aires and Winnipeg have placed them at a level where they may stabilize, instead of acting as a further drag on domestic markets. The situation contains the possibility of a good-sized bullish move in wheat prices in next two months. Much depends upon the speculative attitude as the cash market conditions alone are hardly strong enough to cause much of an upturn.

RYE.

The rye market probably will follow wheat, although, on a statistical basis, it is in much the stronger position. Export buying shows some increase. Receipts are small. Mill buying is rather slow.

CORN.

The movement of corn from the new crop increased noticeably in the last ten days, and prices have made no additional progress. The undertone remains quite firm, however, and a good deal of bullish speculative activity is at work in the market, based on talk of dollar corn some time during the crop year. In spite of the increase in primary receipts, they are below seasonal volume. Consuming demand is rather slow, so that additions are being made to the already large visible supply. Feeders have been buying more freely recently, and there is a possibility of a strong situation developing at Omaha because of limited receipts and fairly large needs in nearby territory. Argentine corn is available on the Pacific Coast at less than a parity with domestic grain shipped from the middle west.

OATS.

The bullish activity in the oats market, which started two weeks ago, is still in evidence. Primary receipts have been exceptionally light, and the scarcity of choice grades is already acute, resulting in stiff premiums. The visible supply was reduced 2,595,000 bushels in the past week, and is the smallest since early in September. Also, it is considerably smaller than at this time last year or two years ago.

SEEDS.

The seed market has been strong during the past week, with advances

registered all along the line. Red clover seed was marked up 50c on the hundred pounds; sweet clover, 50c; timothy, 25c; and alfalfa, 50c. Alsike seed has advanced \$2.50 per hundred pounds since the first of December. The foreign clover seed markets are steady and offerings are moderate. Higher prices for timothy seed are expected eventually, but will not come so long as offerings continue at the present liberal proportions.

FEEDS.

The feed market is steady under an improved demand, following the extremely cold weather, and only moderate offerings. Cottonseed meal has strengthened in the past fortnight. Demand for linseed meal has been somewhat curtailed following the recent advances, but prices worked a little higher again last week.

HAY.

The hay market was irregular last week, with timothy and prairie hays showing advancing tendencies and alfalfa hay ruling dull. The improvement in the demand, due to colder weather, continues, and since receipts generally are moderate, a steady market is probable. Shipments of alfalfa hay from states such as Kansas, Nebraska, Wyoming and Colorado to the eastern markets are reported to be the largest in recent years.

EGGS.

Prices for fresh eggs have rallied following the recent break, and progress into lower ground from present levels will be more deliberate. Near-zero weather is general throughout the country and is expected to retard the lay temporarily, but the normal seasonal increase in production has already gotten well under way, and will continue. Receipts of eggs at the leading markets are averaging about 40 per cent larger than a year ago. Most of this increase is due to larger shipments from the Pacific Coast and southern states, as the production of pullet eggs in the middle west is not of any large volume as yet.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 44@48c; ordinary firsts 38@43c; miscellaneous 46c; dirties 28 3/4@31c; checks

26@28c. Live poultry, hens 23 1/2c; springers 23 1/2c; roosters 18 1/2c; ducks 27c; geese 21c; turkeys 39c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded at 46@48c; storage 39@36 1/2c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 25c; light springers 21c; heavy hens 26c; light hens 18c; roosters 18@19c; geese 22c; ducks 30c; turkeys 43@44c.

BUTTER.

The butter market has worked higher again at Chicago following a sharp break of three cents a pound, and the eastern markets continue firm at practically the high point for the season. Supplies of finer grades are limited and are easily cleaned up at higher prices. Storage butter is rapidly disappearing into consumptive channels. A shortage of 10,000,000 pounds, as compared with a year ago, was reported in the country's holdings as of December 1, compared with a surplus of 6,000,000 pounds a month previous. Foreign butter markets have strengthened in the past fortnight, so that there is less danger of any severe competition from imports. A final turn in the butter market is to be expected at any time, however. Production of fresh butter is increasing and it will offset the smaller reserve stocks. The higher prices of butter at retail, and the lower costs of substitutes will have an effect on consumptive demand eventually, when it will be necessary to reduce prices in order to move supplies.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 54c; New York 56c; Detroit, fresh creamery in tubs 45@49c pound.

POTATOES.

The potato market is quiet, with dealers buying only for actual trade needs. Shipments have been increasing so far in December, as growers have grown impatient waiting for prices to advance. Some improvement in demand and prices after the first of the year is not unlikely, however, particularly in view of the reports of heavy losses of marketable potatoes due to rot. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.15 to \$2.40 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

Apple prices are holding fairly steady in spite of liberal supplies and

a dull demand. Owners of good stock are not inclined to sell at present prices in the hope that markets will improve later in the season. Idaho combination extra fancy and fancy Jonathans, 2 1/2-inch, are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.65 a bushel at Chicago.

WOOL.

Wool markets are showing a better tone. Mills buyers are showing more interest, but are trying to locate lots available at concessions. Foreign markets continue firm, with some South American wools quoted a cent higher. Boston reports sales of choice fine scoured territory at \$1.07, with average quality at \$1 to \$1.05, and Oregon fine, mostly French combing, in the original bags to \$1, scoured basis. Imports are increasing and supplies of foreign wools probably will be materially increased in the next two months. Strictly combing Ohio wools from quarter-blood delaine are quoted at 45c, although some holders ask 46c for choice delaine.

BEANS.

The bean market is irregularly priced, with C. H. P. whites quoted at \$4.85 to \$5.25 per hundred pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points, according to quality. Dealers are demanding certificates of quality in addition to the samples usually accepted, due to the wide variance in the quality of offerings. The bean crop in the entire United States is now estimated at 17,000,000 bushels, as compared with 20,000,000 bushels harvested last year. In Colorado, the crop of 1,086,000 bushels is less than half as large as the crop last season. Severe damage in the field forced Michigan growers to leave 24 per cent of the acreage planted unharvested this season. Of the crop harvested, only 4,350,000 bushels are available for food and seed, as compared with 6,471,000 bushels in 1925. Bean prices are expected to strengthen after the first of the year. Canner activity usually opens up late in January and with the supply so small, higher prices are not improbable.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 60c@83c bu; bagas 75c@81c bu; cabbage 65c@81c bu; red cabbage \$1.25@1.50 bu; savoy cabbage 75c@81c bu; local celery 25@65c dozen; carrots 90c@\$1.25 bu; mustard 75c@\$1 bu; hothouse lettuce 90c@\$1 per 6-lb. basket; dry onions \$1@1.25 bu; root parsley 75c@\$1.25 bu; curly parsley 25@50c per dozen bunches; potatoes \$1@1.60 bu; turnips \$1@1.50 bu; turnip tops 65c@\$1 bu; Hubbard squash \$1@1.50 bu; leeks 50@75c dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25@1.75 bu; pumpkins 50@75c bu; vegetable oysters 75c@\$1 dozen bunches; eggs, retail 65@80c; hens, wholesale 25@27c; retail 28@40c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 20@22c; ducks, wholesale 27@29c; retail 30c; geese, wholesale 24@25c; retail 26@28c; veal at 18@20c; dressed hogs 17@19c; dressed poultry, hens 32@35c; springers 32@35c; ducks at 38@42c.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Christmas week slightly improved the Grand Rapids market on many commodities. This was particularly true of poultry and greenstuff. Prices were: Hothouse leaf lettuce 8@10c a lb; radishes 60c dozen bunches; celery \$1.25 square; parsnips \$1.25 bu; carrots \$1 bu; cabbage, white 75c@\$1 bu; red \$1.50 bu; onions \$1@1.25 bu; beans \$4.35 cwt; wheat \$1.20 bu; rye 74c bu; buckwheat \$1.35 cwt; potatoes \$1.25 bu; apples, Spys \$1.50@2.50 bu; Delicious \$2@3 bu; various other varieties 75c@\$1.50 bu; poultry, turkeys 35@38c; hens 18@24c; chickens 17@25c; ducks 24@25c; geese 20@22c; eggs 43@48c; butter-fat at 53@55c pound.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Feb. 24—Tompkins & Powers, Flint, Mich., (Dispersion). Guy E. Dodge, manager.
 March 2—Frank Renshaw, Pontiac, Mich., (Dispersion). Guy E. Dodge, manager.

Antrim County.—This was a difficult fall of secure corn. Potatoes were a good crop, and also brought a good price. About one-half of the crop has been marketed. Farmers have about enough hay and feed for home consumption. Sheep and hogs are good prices. The bean acreage here was small, and the quality poor.—H. W.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, December 21.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.
 Receipts 35,000. Market mostly 25c lower than Monday's average; tops at \$11.70; 220-280-lb. butchers at \$11.45@11.60; 200-220-lb. average in big demand; most 140-190-lb. weights \$11.25@11.50; light lights showing slow decline; tops 60c up; packing sows at \$10.50@10.75; bidding 50c lower on pigs, few sales \$11@11.25.

Cattle.
 Receipts 8,000. Market steady; fat steers strong to 25c higher; yearlings mostly steady; killing quality declined comparatively late in run suitable for eastern shipping; good butchers and heifers and low-priced cows strong to 15c higher; vealers 50@75c higher; fat yearlings \$11.50; medium weight \$10.75, some selling at \$13.45; big packers at \$10.50@12, according to weight; few at \$12.50@13.

Sheep and Lambs.
 Receipts 12,000. The market on fat lambs opening fairly active, and strong to 25c higher, holding choice medium lambs above \$13; bulk of fat lambs early at \$12@12.75; bulls strong at \$9; sheep steady; fat ewes \$5@6.25; best held around \$6.75; yearling wethers up to \$10; feeding lambs are steady; big come-back feeders at \$11@11.75, holding few come-backs around \$12.

DETROIT.

Cattle.
 Receipts 218. Market steady.
 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..... 5.00@5.50
 Cutters..... 4.00@4.25
 Cannons..... 3.00@3.85
 Bologna bulls..... 6.00@6.50
 Stock bulls..... 4.00@5.00

Feeders..... 6.00@7.50
 Stockers..... 5.50@6.50
 Milkers and springers... \$55.00@90.00

Calves.

Receipts 548. Market 50c higher on good.
 Best..... \$12.00@16.50
 Others..... 3.00@14.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,419. Market steady to 25c higher.
 Best grades..... 12.75
 Fair lambs..... 10.00@11.00
 Light to common lambs.. 6.00@9.00
 Best lambs..... 5.00@6.25
 Fair to good sheep..... 5.00@6.40
 Culls and common..... 2.00@3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,857. Hogs 10@25c lower; some sold early at \$12; packers bidding \$11.80 late, none sold.
 Mixed..... \$12.10
 Roughts..... 13.00
 Yorkers..... 12.00
 Pigs..... 12.00
 Stags..... 8.50
 Extreme heavies..... 11.00

BUFFALO.

Hogs.
 Receipts 1,200. Market slow, with very little sold; few butchers 10@15c lower; pigs and light lights 25c lower; few light and medium weights at \$12.15@12.35; packing sows steady at \$10.50@11.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market steady; cows mostly 50c higher.

Calves.

Receipts 1,650. Culls and common \$8@11.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 800. Market around 25c higher; fat lambs \$13; few at \$12.75; culls and common \$10; few fat ewes \$6@6.75.

CATTLE MARKETS WEAKEN.

THE cattle markets moved higher early in the past week, but a sharp down turn occurred at the close.

Fat yearlings reached a new high of \$14.35, but sales above \$13 were rare, and heavy weights did not get above \$10.85.

At present, the steer market is in about the same price notch as a year ago, after being at a substantial discount for most of the year.

The total movement of stocker and feeder cattle into the corn belt since July 1, was about the same as last year, but considerably lighter than in the same period of the three preceding years.

HOG MARKET BREAKS AND RALLIES.

HOG prices dropped to a new low point for the season during the past week, but rallied strongly before the close.

The break in prices did not carry far into new low ground, and it was noticeable that demand broadened decidedly on the break.

LAMB RECEIPTS CONTINUE HEAVY.

AFTER decreasing about sixty-five per cent in the two months prior to Thanksgiving, receipts of lambs have increased nearly a third in the last three weeks.

Fail to Breed.—I have a herd of 12 Holstein cows and one pure-bred Holstein bull. The cows have all been fresh within the last five months.

This may be the fault of the bull, yet it is most often due to some abnormal condition of the genital organs.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Isabella County.—The amount of live stock on feed is a little above the average, with feeding conditions good.

Calhoun County.—On account of the rainy weather last fall, and the condition of corn, a considerable portion of the crop is still in fields.

Montmorenci County.—Live stock is in good condition, having had plenty of pasture before winter set in.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings.

Table with 4 columns: One, Four, One, Four. Lists rates for various advertising services.

REAL ESTATE

\$125 SECURES GOOD FARM in the best section of Central Georgia. 50 acres at \$25 per acre.

FARMING UNDER THE MOST FAVORABLE CONDITIONS—where winter never comes, where life is worth living.

FARM WHERE BIGGEST PROFITS ARE. No such opportunity again. Concrete roads have opened great Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and Ocean.

TO LEASE—300-acre farm, good soil, well fenced, excellent pasture with water.

FOR SALE—Splendid productive sheep farm. Well stocked with over 200 good grade breeding ewes.

WONDERFUL OPPORTUNITIES. Southern Georgia farm lands. Write for complete information.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—To hear from owner of farm or improved land for sale.

WANTED—to rent a first-class stock and grain farm.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

ket. About 50 per cent of the usual amount of plowing was done this fall.

Chippewa County.—The fall was very wet and not much fall plowing was done. Oats and peas were a poor crop.

Ogemaw County.—The amount of fall plowing done is small in comparison with other years.

Macomb County.—Farmers who had woodlots are getting up their season's supply of fuel.

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

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

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS

State Accredited, blood tested, from a high production flock, chicks that will make good on your farm.

125 ENVELOPES and 125 Letter Heads neatly printed with name, address and business.

TABLE CHRISTMAS TREES—2 ft. 50 cents; 2 1/2 ft. 75 cents; 3 ft. \$1.00; 3 1/2 ft. \$1.25.

EXTENSION LADDERS—20 to 32 ft., 25c ft.; 34 to 40 ft., 27c ft., freight prepaid.

ALL WOOL YARN for sale from manufacturer at bargain. Samples free.

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

MOTORCYCLES

MOTORCYCLE BARGAINS—Used rebuilt. Guaranteed. Shipped on approval.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—VALUABLE BOOK—(free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits.

FOXES

FOR SALE—Three pair Registered Silver Black Fox. All proven breeders.

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—22x32 grain thrasher, beamer and tractor.

WHY HASN'T THE FERGUSON PLOW any wheels? Ask your nearest Ford dealer for the answer.

PET STOCK

FERRETS—Over thirty years' experience. Yearling females, the mother ferret special rat catcher.

EDGEWOOD KENNELS offer Reg. White Collie puppies from good working stock.

COON, SKUNK, fox, wolf and rabbit hounds. Trained dogs sent on 10 days trial.

A FEW EXTRA FINE pedigreed Flemish Giants from 14 to 17-lb. registered parents.

FOX WOLF COYOTE HOUNDS, trained. Also the best mink dog in the state.

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

CHOICE Registered Collie pups. Ideal Christmas presents.

JUST THE THING FOR CHRISTMAS—White Collie Pups. J. E. Hegner, Reed City, Mich.

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

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

FREE—New Catalog hardy fruit trees, shrubs, roses, bulbs, seeds. America's largest departmental nursery.

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$3.75 thousand. General line nursery stock. Free catalog.

CLOVER SEED FOR SALE—180 bu. white clover. 250 bu. Grimm's Alfalfa seed.

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

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO GUARANTEED—Chewing, five pounds, \$1.50; ten, \$2.50.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Smoking or Chewing, 4 lbs. \$1; 12, \$2.25. Send no money.

TOBACCO—Chewing or smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2. Cigars, \$1.80 for fifty; \$3.25 for 100.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN EGGS AND CHICKS—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment.

FOR SALE—White Wyandottes of the pure-bred Regal Dorcas strain, the best and most popular strain in the world.

GEESE, DUCKS—Choice Toulouse, Embden, African, White China, Brown China geese.

400 BARRED ROCK HENS—pullets and cockerels for sale, all from White Diarrhea tested stock.

WHITTAKER'S RED COCKERELS, pedigreed from high-producing hens.

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

SILVER LACED Golden and White Wyandotte Cockerels. C. W. Browning, Portland, Mich.

PEAFOWL—Pheasants, Bantams, Pigeons, free circular. Harry 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."

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

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—at fall prices. Unrelated strain.

FOR SALE—Pure Giant Mammoth Bronze turkeys, vigorous, disease free.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Axtell-Evan's Strain. Regal-Dorcas White Wyandotte Cockerels.

FOR SALE—large White Holland turkeys, toms \$10, hens \$8.00.

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

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

TURKEYS—Bourbon Reds, hens \$8, toms \$12, until Christmas.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Gold Bank Strain. Unrelated stock.

PURE-BRED Giant Mammoth Bronze Gobblers, \$9.00 each.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, price reasonable at \$9.00 each.

BABY CHICKS

BABY CHICKS—Barred Rocks and Rhode Island Reds. February Hatch each week.

HELP WANTED

WORKING FARM FOREMAN for four-hundred-acre farm near Ypsilanti, Mich.

DRIVER SALESMAN—23 to 35 years age. Permanent employment; good future.

SITUATIONS WANTED

YOUNG MARRIED MAN desires steady position on farm.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS—Our New Household Cleaning Device washes and dries windows, sweeps, cleans walls.

MAN WANTED—To sell Nursery Stock for old reliable firm.

Reading for Your Home

EACH year you are called upon to decide that all important question: "Which newspaper, what magazines will we have in our homes during the coming year?"

Helpful---clean---dependable---these are the standards to apply in making your decision. You are choosing for the home, and, of course, you will want the best.

The Michigan Farmer is accepted by these standards in more than 85,000 Michigan farm homes. We trust it is so accepted in yours, and that during the long winter, the reading season, its weekly visits will be a source of profit as well as pleasure to you and each member of your family.

Your Own Home Farm Weekly assures you of its appreciation of your patronage, by inviting you to continue as a reader, and extends to you and yours the season's greeting—

A Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year

If you want other papers in combination with The Michigan Farmer, we offer below a list of combinations with well known publications at unheard of prices. If you do not find the club of your choice listed, send us your list and we will quote rock bottom prices.

OFFER A-2.

MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.
McCall's Magazine, one year.
Household Magazine, one year.
SPECIAL TO YOU \$1.25.

OFFER A-3.

MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.
Today's Housewife, one year.
Household Magazine, one year.
Woman's World, one year.
SPECIAL TO YOU \$1.30.

OFFER A-4.

MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.
People's Home Journal, one year.
Pathfinder, one year.
SPECIAL TO YOU \$1.35.

OFFER A-5.

MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.
Christian Herald, one year.
McCall's Magazine, one year.
Household Magazine, one year.
SPECIAL TO YOU \$2.45.

OFFER A-6.

MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.
American Needlewoman, one year.
Woman's World, one year.
Household Magazine, one year.
SPECIAL TO YOU \$1.15.

OFFER A-1

**MICHIGAN FARMER, 1 yr.
American Poultry Advocate 1 yr.
Household Magazine, 1 yr.
Special Price to You \$1.00**

DAILY NEWSPAPER CLUBS

These Prices Include The Mich. Farmer

Adrian Telegram	4.25
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Big Rapids Pioneer	3.25
Coldwater Reporter	4.25
Detroit Free Press	4.25
Detroit News	4.25
Flint Journal	4.25
Grand Rapids Press	4.25
Grand Rapids Herald	4.25
Jackson Citizens' Patriot	4.25
Kalamazoo Gazette	4.25
Lansing State Journal	4.25
Lansing Capitol News	4.25
Monroe News	3.25
Manistee News Advocate	5.00
Niles Daily Star	4.25
Owosso Argus Press	4.25
Port Huron Times-Herald	4.25
Sault Ste. Marie Evening News	4.25
Saginaw News-Courier	4.25
Traverse City Record Eagle	4.00
Toledo Ohio Daily Blade	2.75
Toledo Ohio News-Bee	2.75
Toledo Times	2.75
Chicago Herald-Examiner	5.25
Chicago Daily Drovers' Journal	5.50
Chicago Tribune	5.25

OFFER A-7.

MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.
Modern Priscilla, one year.
Poultry Tribune, one year.
SPECIAL TO YOU \$1.00.

OFFER A-8.

MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.
American Magazine, one year.
Boy's Life, one year.
SPECIAL TO YOU \$3.00.

OFFER A-9.

MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.
Woman's Home Companion, one year.
Household Magazine, one year.
SPECIAL TO YOU \$1.25.

OFFER A-10.

MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.
Youth's Companion, one year.
People's Popular Monthly, one year.
SPECIAL TO YOU \$2.15.

OFFER A-11.

MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.
People's Home Journal, one year.
McCall's Magazine, one year.
SPECIAL TO YOU \$1.30.

OFFER A-12.

MICHIGAN FARMER, one year.
Dearborn Independent, one year.
Woman's World, one year.
SPECIAL TO YOU \$1.80.

THE MICHIGAN FARMER
Detroit, Michigan