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MICHIGAN FARMER

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The Modern Bucksaw

ISO-VIS

A discovery that will help YOU!

Have you heard about the new motor oil, Iso-Vis? It's an important discovery that will save you money and worry and all kinds of trouble!

Iso-Vis is altogether different from other motor oils. It behaves differently. It gives *instant* and *complete* lubrication! It puts an end to dilution troubles! It cuts down repair bills!

"How can Iso-Vis do all this? How is it different?"—you ask! It's a story that will interest you—a story you ought to know.

While you are plowing corn or cutting hay, a group of men you have never seen are working for you every day in the research laboratories of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana). They are *practical* scientists of long experience and intensive training. Their work is carried on in the field as well as in the laboratory.

For many years these men have been working on the problem of dilution. It's *your* problem—but you have so many others you undoubtedly never have given it much thought.

The farmer, of necessity, usually keeps his car in an unheated garage. On a cold morning it is hard to start. Do you know the reason? Motor oils generally have been so thick in cold weather that the engine could not turn over readily—they would not flow onto the bearings and the engine was not lubricated until after about ten minutes of "warming up" or operating.

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Some people said that nothing could be done about it. But the scientists of the Standard Oil Company (Indiana) followed the farmer's method. They just kept on working. Working to improve the lubrication of your car and your tractor.

Two years ago these men succeeded in solving the problem of dilution. The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) recently announced Iso-Vis, the result of their work, after thoroughly demonstrating its efficiency in hundreds of Standard Oil Company (Indiana) cars and trucks. Iso-Vis is not an experiment. It is an established achievement. Enthusiasm is high. The world's leading automotive engineers say that Iso-Vis is the biggest forward step that has been made in the lubrication of the automotive engine.

Iso-Vis is different from all other motor oils. It is the *only* motor oil whose viscosity stays within the zone of correct lubrication. Iso-Vis has the right body to start with and *it maintains that body until it is drained off*.

No need to worry because the garage isn't heated. No longer is it necessary to keep the "choke" out for miles. Iso-Vis gives *instant* lubrication under extreme cold weather conditions. The oil circulates through the lubricating system immediately. The engine is quick and eager! After a thousand miles of motoring Iso-Vis has not thinned out. Dilution troubles are over when you use Iso-Vis!

It costs more per quart, but less per mile!

There are grades of Iso-Vis made especially for trucks and tractors which will save your expensive machinery and reduce your worries and your repair bills.

Iso-Vis is a discovery that will help *you*. The Standard Oil Company (Indiana) offers Iso-Vis as another proof of its friendship for and co-operation with the farmers of the Middle West.



Standard Oil Company, 910 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago
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DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
VOLUME CLXVIII

MICHIGAN FARMER

LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843
A Practical Journal for the Rural Family
MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER I

Gets Income From Oats and Beans

This Master Farmer Has Greatly Simplified His Farm Program

By V. O. Braun

MR. A. B. COOK, of Owosso, not only had the honor of being chosen as one of the first class of Master Farmers of Michigan, but he was further distinguished by being elected first president of the Master Farmers' Club. The farmers of Michigan have largely become acquainted with him by the various offices which he has held in this state, which include State Grange Master, President of the State Association of Farmers' Clubs, State Senator, and several others. I became acquainted with Mr. Cook, and have known him best as a master farmer, and it is from this point of view that I wish to discuss this friend of the farmers of Michigan.

Mr. Cook lives on a 160-acre farm near Owosso. The land is somewhat rolling, and of a rather heavy loam type of soil, which is quite characteristic of the farms in the fertile Shiawassee Valley. As I drove up the pleasant drive and entered the beautiful home, I was greeted with a hearty hand shake of welcome from Mr. and Mrs. Cook.

"You people have a beautiful home here," I remarked. "Yes, we like it very much," replied Mr. Cook. "We have all the conveniences here that we could have in the city, and more than that, we have the added advantage of living in the open country. I built this home eighteen years ago," continued Mr. Cook. "All the lumber came from my own woods, except the lath and shingles, and I pulled one end of the saw that cut the most of it."

Our conversation led to agriculture, and Mr. Cook explained his scientific and unique method of farming. On his

farm no live stock is kept. "I have three horses and six chickens," explained Mr. Cook, "and if you will come out to dinner Sunday, I will get rid of part of those chickens. Three horses are all of the live stock I keep on this farm. I haven't had any cattle, sheep, or hogs for quite a number of years."

Mr. Cook at present is utilizing a two-year rotation of oats and beans. About 100 acres are cultivated each year, which means, on an average, of

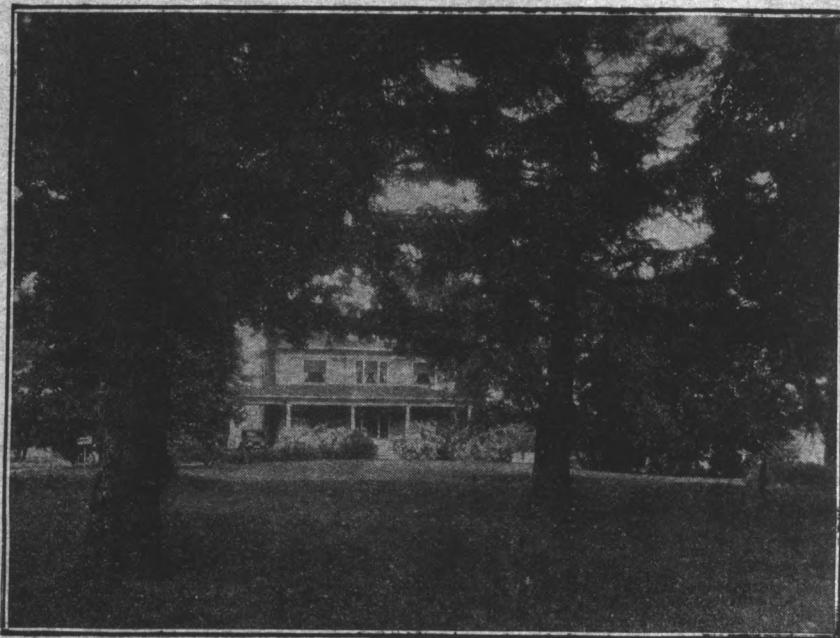
fifty acres of oats and fifty acres of beans to harvest each season. Mr. Cook is a member of the Crop Improvement Association and sells all of his oats, and the most of his beans, as certified seed. In this manner he obtains a very good price for his crop. He handed me a circular upon which was advertised his last year's crop, and I noted that the oats sold for \$1.00 per bushel and the beans at \$8.00 per hundred. Of course, this seed is of high quality. Mr. Cook has had thirty

years' experience as a producer of oats and beans, and strongly recommends Wolverine oats and Robust beans. He informed me that his 1926 oat crop amounted to well over 3,000 bushels, and that his yields were rarely less than sixty bushels per acre for oats and twenty bushels per acre for beans, and in most instances they were higher than these figures.

"Of course, we sometimes get a failure," explained Mr. Cook. "One-half of my bean acreage was not harvested this year on account of water damage. This, however, is one of the things we must contend with in farming. They will make good fertilizer though, and will help to cut down the surplus, so I am not going to shed any tears over this misfortune."

I asked him next about his opinion of a tractor on a farm. "Oh, I couldn't get along without my tractor. In fact, I have two of them. A tractor is a profitable piece of machinery, and an economical factor in production on a large farm, especially if the fields are large. I am able to use them to a better advantage than some farmers because I haven't a fence on the farm. I have no use for fences as long as I do not keep any kind of live stock, except for work horses. We use the horses for some kinds of farm work and for drawing the grain to the threshing machine."

"I should think you would raise certified corn for seed, too," I remarked, "as long as you are in the seed business." "Well, I'll tell you; my philosophy is this," he answered, and a smile came over his face. "God and nature (Continued on page 10)."



Mr. Cook Has Worked Out in His Own Home Many of His Fine Ideals.

Bean Prices Are Too Low

Government Estimates Show Prices Out of Line With Other Years

DEALERS are getting the best of the bean deal this year at the present level of prices. There are fewer marketable beans available than a year ago, yet prices are lower. Dealers say it is due to the crowding of the elevators with beans that can, at best, be handled slowly. One well-informed bean man contends that big handlers and consumers have control of the situation and can dictate the price. Whatever the cause, the facts are that farmers are suffering from the present level, and that the situation warrants higher values.

The bean crop has been greatly reduced through losses from unseasonable weather at harvest, according to preliminary results of a special survey by the crop reporting service of the United States Department of Agriculture.

About 17,000,000 bushels of beans were harvested this year, compared with 20,000,000 bushels harvested last year, but field losses being much greater than last year in important white bean districts, the quantity of these that will be saved for human consumption will be considerably reduced.

Revised production figures which in-

cludes both marketable and unmarketable supplies, for the principal bean growing states, are as follows:

	1926.	1925.
New York	1,145,000	1,144,000
Michigan	6,624,000	8,626,000
Idaho	999,000	1,584,000
Colorado	1,086,000	2,240,000
California	5,452,000	4,570,000

United States...17,000,000 20,000,000

The total harvest in New York and Michigan, where the damage was the greatest, is expected to be 7,769,000 bushels, as compared with 10,084,000 bushels in 1925. Of this year's crop in these two states, the out-turn of cleaned beans is expected to be about 5,250,000 bushels, compared with about 7,580,000 bushels in 1925. Similar, but less extensive damage occurred in parts of Idaho and adjacent states.

The crop of Great Northern white beans is estimated at 1,334,000 bushels, which is about 200,000 bushels less than last year. Red Kidney bean production is about 1,174,000 bushels, or 278,000 bushels less than in 1925. Pintos are estimated at 1,861,000 bushels, a reduction from last year of 656,000 bushels.

The California crop of small white

beans is estimated at 300,000 bushels, compared with 375,000 in 1925. The crop of California Pinks is nearly 1,000,000 bushels, about the same as last year, and California Limas, including Baby Limas, are estimated at about 2,900,000 bushels, or about 1,000,000 bushels greater than last year.

The estimated United States production by varieties is as follows:

	1926.	1925.
White	9,712,000	12,631,000
Red Kidneys	1,174,000	1,452,000
Great Northerns..	1,334,000	1,530,000
Pintos	1,861,000	2,517,000
Limas	2,919,000	1,870,000

The state of New York reports 900,000 bushels of clean beans which, added to Michigan's 4,350,000, makes a total for the two states of 5,250,000, as compared with 7,580,000 bushels in 1925, or slightly more than two-thirds as many graded beans as last year. It may also be noted that the total crop of white beans in the United States is only about three-fourths as large as last year, with a much larger pickage to be deducted.

The harvested acreage in Michigan this year was 552,000, and the average yield per acre, twelve bushels. Last

year, 639,000 acres were harvested, with an average yield of 13.5 bushels per acre. The unharvested acreage in 1925 was 87,000 acres, and this year, due to wet weather, it was twenty-four per cent of the total acreage planted, or 174,000 acres.

Then, looking at the price, we have this incongruity. On December 1, of 1924, when the total yield of beans was estimated by the government at 15,159,000 bushels, the farm price averaged \$3.74 per bushel. On the same date in 1925, when the government figures showed a total yield of beans for the country of 19,928,000 bushels, the price was \$3.28 per bushel. This year, with an estimated yield of 17,139,000 bushels the price is but \$2.93.

No doubt your elevator man can explain why the prices should be lower. But, it is well to remind him that potatoes, the chief bean competing crop, are high, and further, that when there is a letting-down in employment, as is the case this winter, that beans assume a more popular role with the laboring classes. Something is wrong and the farmer seems to be holding the bag.

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VOLUME CLXVIII

NUMBER ONE

DETROIT, JAN. 1, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Breaking
the
Shackles

IT was unfortunate for the nation that Dr. Charles W. Eliot, who for nearly fifty years occupied the president's chair of Harvard University, died during the illness of a popular movie actor. As a result of this coincidence, the death of the great university president was given but a few lines of space in the daily press, that there might be columns and pages depicting each groan and whim of the suffering film man.

Despite this uncharitable consideration of the daily press, Dr. Eliot has had a vital share in the national development of this country. His life was devoted to the task of fitting higher institutions of learning to better meet the issues of life. He liberalized education and freed it from a multiplicity of age-old shackles.

Those familiar with the history of education in America know that the one great change taking place in colleges and universities during the past half century is the general introduction of the elective system. This system had been tried, but it remained for the venerable Harvard President to successfully introduce it. Now it has been generally adopted, and by reason of this change all over the country and world, men trained in the arts or sciences best suited to their needs and desires are rendering a larger service to the nation and to mankind.

As this great educator has contributed to the liberalization of higher education in America, so ought men everywhere in all legitimate fields of endeavor to seek the breaking of shackles that hinder their own progress and that of their neighbors. Dr. Eliot once expressed the thought that only those men who aid in bringing about some sort of human emancipation are likely to be remembered by the world. His own case would seem to be an exception to the rule, at least to date; but

when time has made its measurements we undoubtedly shall see that he, too, is no exception.

Father
Time Steps
Again

again at the top of a new page in the book of life to write there the record of another year.

A little of the sorrow that grips our hearts at the passing of a friend is present when the bells ring out the old year. There is within an irresistible concentration of our thoughts upon the things that have taken place during the past twelve months. Particularly is this true of our neglects and failures. They loom large in our imagination. But they are indelibly recorded on the page we are turning over. We cannot erase that record.

The best we can do is to take recourse in the new year. The experiences of the past ought to strengthen our resolution to serve better in the days ahead. We should look upon 1927 with a broader vision. Not only should we see in it opportunity to do for ourselves, but also ways of serving better our families and our communities.

Our accomplishments in the year before us will depend not a little upon ourselves. The spirit in which we go about our new tasks will determine, to a high degree, the results. Keeping our bodies, our minds, and our spirits healthy and hopeful will reduce the failures and multiply the successes.

This, too, is the age of the cooperative spirit; not only in business, but in every phase of life's activities. There is so much that is good and wholesome and uplifting to come from our acting together, that we should give the fullest freedom to the spirit that makes this possible. Simple obedience to the "Golden Rule" will go a long way in giving that freedom, and in making 1927 the best of all our years.

An
Effective
Forum

A REPORT of the debates just completed in fifteen counties of South Dakota under the extension department of the agricultural college of that state, is interesting. The contest not only furnished entertainment and provided information, but it also built up a profound morale for improving a certain line of rural business.

The practical question discussed in this particular series of debates was, "Resolved, That the present system of cream buying stations should be abolished." While this particular question would in no way appeal to Michigan farmers, it shows that highly economic subjects can be taken up successfully in these forensic sessions.

Forty debates were held in the preliminaries and elimination contests in fifteen counties, and a total audience of three thousand persons listened to the arguments. Besides, the local and state press gave freely of space for reporting the arguments presented.

How could farmers better get their positions on economic and political matters before their communities, and, in what better way can the consciousness of a community be developed than through such gatherings. A revival of the old lyceums or similar institutions would prove a real boon to rural life and, as in the above case, to rural thinking.

Start the
New Year
Right

JUST what is time worth? The mason who lays the bricks that form our home, the mechanic who repairs our automobile, and even the hired man who helps out about the farm, show no tinge of modesty when they estimate the value of time spent in rendering their services.

But for generations there has been little or no value placed on the time spent in doing the biggest job in the world, that of a mother who manages a home. She has been accustomed to getting along with things as they were, with few conveniences, simple equipment, and a vast amount of hard work. Only recently have mothers dared to place a value on their own time and labor, and to estimate the possible economy of a change of methods in their management, to weigh the advantages of more conveniences, and labor-saving equipment.

After careful consideration some changes have been wrought, certain conveniences added, and long-desired equipment found practical. But much more is needed. It is the inauguration of a new year—the time for making new resolutions, and adopting new methods. What better resolution could homemakers effect than to resolve to add a few more approved pieces of time and labor-saving conveniences to the home plant? Such a resolution, carried out, would be of mutual benefit to every member of the family, for in releasing more of mother's time from her job of housekeeping, she will have more time for her job of home-making.

Health
On the
Farm

EACH year at the time of the International Show, the healthiest rural girl and the healthiest rural boy in the country are selected. This year two girls were so close in the scoring that the judges called it a tie. Both Jeanette Rushing, of Mississippi, and Alberta Hoppe, of Iowa, scored 98.6 per cent in health. The boy, Walter Griffin, of Kentucky, scored 96.6.

These young folks admitted the practice of all those things which health authorities agree are essential to good health. The girls said that plenty of work and sleep, and the right kind of food, have kept them healthy. They get about nine and a half hours sleep and are careful of their diet, which consists of plenty of fruit, vegetables, milk, cereals, and very little sweets.

All of these things are readily obtainable on the average farm. Of course, there is no lack of work, and plenty of chance to sleep, unless the radio is keeping rural folks up later than usual. But most all farm folks get plenty of these two essentials. There should be plenty of fruit, vegetables, milk, and cereals obtainable on the farm, but in many cases they are not on the table, at least, in the right proportion.

Farming requires much human energy, which is mostly obtained from food. To use the wrong kind of food, doubly handicaps us by not getting the needed energy, and in using an excessive amount in digestion and elimination. Abounding health should be easy in the open spaces.

No Excuse
For
Ignorance

AN announcement that the correspondence courses from Michigan State College are available January first, brings to our mind that there is no excuse for agricultural ignorance, especially in these modern days.

These are days of convenience, and education is not lacking in this respect. You do not have to go out for it—it is brought to you. The rural carrier brings the storms of the seasons to bring you your farm paper and the latest bulletins, and now the free college correspondence courses. This may be supplemented with tuning in on your favorite radio station for the government farm radio lessons.

There never was any excuse for ignorance, and especially now, but there is still another factor to be considered, and that is the application for the knowledge received. A great many people know, but they do not put their

knowledge into practice. That is still just as hard to do as in the olden days.

It still is difficult to break the thick sod of custom and habit with the plows of new knowledge, and we are disinclined to cultivate new fields of knowledge while the old ones give us bare existence. But nothing will add to the pleasure of our existence on this planet more than to gain knowledge and apply it, and nothing better assures success in farming than to do the same thing.

Resolutes

WELL, it's about time to salute our resoluters again. They say we should turn over a new leaf, but I think it's a good thing to take a good look at the old one before turning it over to see what we've done to it durin' the year.

The whole trouble is, most o' us turn over a new leaf without makin' any corrections to the old one. It don't do a fellow no good to go right ahead doin' things without findin' out what mistakes he's made. I kin see



a lot o' mistakes on my page, and some blots, and I'm goin' to see if I kin keep from makin' the same mistakes again.

Now, Sofie says I gotta make some resolutions this year again. She says I've got to resolve that I'm goin' to work better than last year, and that I'm goin' to pay less attention to high school girls. Now, she's givin' me a hard job, as it's against my natural inclinations to do those things. Anyhow, I had them on my list last year.

I can't do much better, 'cause I don't want to overwork myself, and there ain't nothin' more attractive to a man than a nice looking young girl. A fellow can't help lookin' at them, 'specially now days when there's so much more to see, but, 'cause he's lookin' at them it don't mean he's goin' to spoil them, or nothin' like that.

Now, I ain't goin' to make no new resolutions, 'cause my intentions last year was good, and if I do as well this year as I intended last, it will be a world-beater year fer me.

So, all I'm goin' to do is to get my last year's resolutions out and dust them off a littul. Then I'm goin' to salute my resoluters and put my O. K. on them. It don't do a fellow no good to divide his attention between too many o' them, so I'm not going to add anything to the resolutions, 'cause I don't want to get into complications.

Some of them high school girls says I ought to reform my spellin', 'cause they don't like the form of it now. One said it was hard enuf for them to read English and Latin without learning another language to read my stuff. So I'm goin' to make a special resolution for this special request. Now, Sofie makes special requests, but she makes so many of them they're common, not special.

Well, anyhow, here's the same to you and many of them.

HY SYCKLE.

The Mecosta Agricultural school district No. 1 voted against the proposal to bond the district for a \$75,000 school building. At present some of the classes are being held in a brick building built in 1896, and the rest of the classes meet in the town hall, a frame structure next door.

The team of three students from the St. Johns High School won the scholastic apple judging contest at the apple show in connection with the recent State Horticultural Society meeting. This is the second time this school has won this cup, given by the Kent Storage Company.

Some Successful Swine Producers

This Year 23 Michigan Farmers Qualify in Ton Litter Contest

By V. A. Freeman

TWENTY-THREE ton litters were produced in the Michigan Ton Litter Contest this year, which is a pig raising and growing contest open to all the farmers of the state to see who can produce the greatest number of pounds of live pork from one litter in 180 days.

The successful producers are listed in the accompanying table, which gives the number of pigs in their litter at weighing time, the breeding of both the sire and dam, and the weight of the litter.

Many cash prizes in addition to the Ton Litter Club watch charms for each producer, will be awarded at the annual Michigan Swine Breeders' Association meeting held at the College on February 2, during Farmers' Week. A. C. Landenberger, of Albion, wins \$25 for producing the heaviest litter, regardless of breed. Harry Ward, of McBain; John H. Uhl & Son, of Unionville; Buys Brothers, of Harvard, and David Thompson, of Akron, will each be awarded \$5.00 for producing the heaviest ton litters of eleven, ten, nine and eight pigs respectively. These prizes were open to producers of any breed of swine, and the cash is provided for them, and the watch charms to each producer by Hammond, Standish Packing Co., Parker Webb Packing Co., Detroit Packing Co., and Sullivan Packing Co., all of Detroit.

Among winners of the special prizes are three sired by Duroc boars winning prizes offered by the National Duroc Record Association, amounting to \$25 for Albert Pearce, of Lapeer; \$15 and \$10 for John H. Uhl & Son, of Unionville, who also wins the American Duroc Jersey Association special of \$10 for producing the largest number of Duroc ton litters from one herd. Henry Lane, of Fairgrove, wins \$30 from the Chester White Swine Record Association for the heaviest Chester White litter, and Findlay

Brothers, of Vassar, \$25 for the Chester White litters having the heaviest average weight per pig. David Thomp-

son, of Akron, wins the \$25 special offered by the Newton Packing Company, of Detroit, for having the heav-

iest litter from a Hampshire boar.

Several other prizes were available had more of the sires and dams been registered. For instance, if the sire of Mr. Landenberger's litter had been registered, he would have won a gold watch offered by the American Poland China Record Association, and if either the sire or dam of Mr. Drake's litter had been registered he would have received \$45 from the Chester White Record, part of which will be awarded to Findlay Brothers.

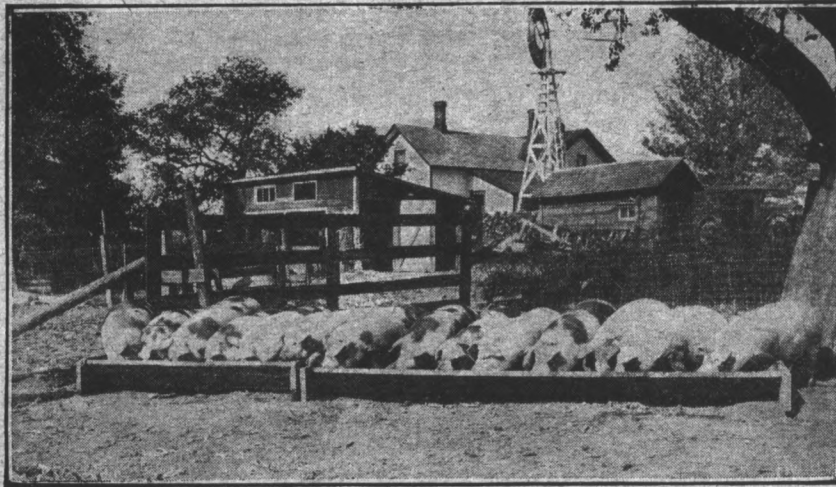
This is the first contest in Michigan in which so many litters with grade sires or dams have come through successfully. Nine of the twenty-three litters were pure-bred, five were cross-bred, and nine of the litters were grades. Most of the grades were the get of pure-bred boars and high grade sows, and undoubtedly some of the animals reported as grades were pure-breds on which the registration had been neglected for a few generations. Where the animals were known to be pure-bred they were reported as pure-breds, whether registered or not. In the previous Michigan contests, thirty-one out of the fifty-four litters have been pure-bred, and every one of them sired by a pure-bred boar. However, well selected high grade sows, when bred to good pure-bred boars, have often made good showings.

The contest is carried on as an extension project to demonstrate the best and most profitable methods of pork production under the supervision of the Animal Husbandry Department of the Michigan State College. The methods employed by these successful producers are reported by them and retold to the thousands of other farmers of Michigan who are producing on the average farm from each sow, only about one-third as much pork in 180 days as the 2,425-pound average weight of the Michigan ton litters this year.

It will be observed that six of the successful litters are from Tuscola.

Ton Litter Club Winners 1926.

Rank	Owner and County	No. in Litter	Breed	Wgt.
1st	A. C. Landenberger, Calhoun	14	P. C. x O. I. C.	3107
2nd	W. S. Drake & Son, Macomb	12	C. W. (Gr.) x C. W. (Gr.)	2824
3rd	H. Brado, Branch	12	S. P. x D. J. (Gr.)	2766
4th	Harry Ward, Missaukee	11	O. I. C. x O. I. C.	2750
5th	Albert Pearce, Lapeer	13	D. J. x O. I. C.	2626
6th	Henry Lane, Tuscola	12	C. W. x C. W.	2614
7th	Geo. M. Barth, Van Buren	11	D. J. (Gr.) x O. I. C. (Gr.)	2514
8th	Herman VanSteenis, Missaukee	12	O. I. C. (Gr.) Mixed	2507
9th	John H. Uhl & Son, Tuscola	10	D. J. x C. W. (Gr.)	2500
10th	Peter Zylstra, Ottawa	12	O. I. C. (Gr.) x O. I. C. (Gr.)	2484
11th	John H. Uhl & Son, Tuscola	11	D. J. x C. W. (Gr.)	2447
12th	H. M. Randall, Calhoun	12	C. W. x C. W.	2426
13th	Hugh Ward, Livingston	10	O. I. C. x O. I. C.	2365
14th	Clarence Blasius, Tuscola	12	O. I. C. x O. I. C. (Gr.)	2251
15th	W. L. Brooke, Eaton	12	P. C. x D. J.	2244
16th	Walter Elliott, Branch	12	C. W. x C. W.	2216
17th	Buys Brothers, Kent	9	P. C. x P. C.	2192
18th	Findlay Brothers, Tuscola	10	C. W. x C. W.	2184
19th	David Thompson, Tuscola	8	Hamp. x D. J.	2184
20th	Roy Bartlett, Arenac	11	P. C. x P. C.	2166
21st	R. G. Elliott, Van Buren	9	S. P. x S. P.	2124
22nd	Jay Wierman, Saginaw	11	D. J. x C. W.	2116
23rd	Leonard Mahney, St. Joseph	9	S. P. x D. J. (Gr.)	2064



Mr. Landberger's 3,107-lb. Litter Taking Their Daily Rations.

Want Help From Congress

Corn Borer Organization Asking Aid to Fight Corn Pest

By G. I. Christie

Chairman Executive Committee

THE European corn borer committee held a session at the Willard Hotel, Washington, D. C., December 14-15, for the purpose of considering further necessary steps to secure an appropriation from Congress for the campaign against the European corn borer.

During the stay in Washington the committee held a conference with the officials of the department of agriculture and reviewed, in a careful way, the necessary steps which would have to be taken to secure results in the clean-up campaign as proposed. It was argued by these people that there is an opportunity to do a worth while piece of work, and that the campaign, if carried out in a thorough manner, will get results.

It was agreed, however, that if the campaign is to be successful there must be a definite organization with central control, and this organization should have sufficient finances to do the work in a comprehensive way. It was also agreed that the money should be available so that the work can be undertaken not later than February 1. It is recognized that a large and difficult task is being undertaken, and that a reasonable time should be allowed for the development of the necessary organization and the doing of the work. It was also agreed that regulatory legislation should be secured in some of the states in order to make

the general campaign more effective. Conference With Secretary Jardine.

A conference with the secretary of agriculture found the secretary in sympathy with the project, and that he will support it in every possible way. The secretary raised the question as to whether Congress should be asked to appropriate all of the money. He felt that it would perhaps be easier to present the case to Congress, and that the project would receive more support from congressmen if it could be shown that the states were willing to appropriate money to match in part the appropriation from Congress.

The committee expressed the secretary's opinion that the campaign as proposed should be financed by a congressional appropriation. It is felt that if it is necessary to submit the question to individual legislatures, the whole matter may be held up and delayed so that the campaign will be of little practical use this year.

Again, it is recognized that the campaign proposed is in the interest of the public welfare. The individual farmers and the individual states in which the corn borer is now found are already meeting a big cost and will, because of the injury from the insect, suffer additional loss. The clean-up

campaign which we propose to make, and the extra work involved, are not alone in the interest of the individual farmers or states in which work will be conducted, but in the interest of the farmers of the corn belt and the people of our cities. It would seem to our committee that there is good argument for asking Congress to meet this item of expense.

Conference with Mr. Purnell.

The committee conferred with Hon. Fred S. Purnell, of the House of Representatives, and asked him to introduce a bill calling for \$10,000,000. Mr. Purnell is deeply interested in this project and agreed to introduce the measure. He is now holding conferences to determine the procedure which will facilitate this legislation and secure the appropriation at the earliest possible date. It will be proper and timely for those interested in this project to send a letter to Mr. Purnell. Resolutions by interested organizations will also give support to the cause.

The committee also conferred with Dr. A. F. Woods, director of scientific research, and other members of the department of agriculture, to consider plans for an extensive research program on the European corn borer.

It is evident that if the research work on the corn borer is to go forward in the best possible way, the various state and national forces should agree at an early time on the projects and on some plan of cooperation.

It was agreed at this meeting that a conference of station directors and interested research specialists should be called on January 6-7-8, at Washington, D. C. It is hoped that representatives from interested states will attend, and that steps may be taken to advance the research work.

Research on Agricultural Machinery.

The United States Bureau of Entomology in cooperation with Ohio State University, is conducting research work on agricultural machinery which can be used in the campaign against the European corn borer. Prof. C. O. Reed, of the Agricultural Engineering Department of Ohio State University, has been requested to select men from other institutions and undertake special projects on the best methods of handling the corn ground and corn stalks this coming spring. In order that the work may go forward with the least possible delay, it is proposed to establish headquarters at a point in some southern state and press forward the field work which must be done at this time with farm machinery.



AGRICULTURE COMING BACK.

FARMING conditions in New England are good, according to Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, who has returned from New Hampshire, where he delivered addresses at ten county farm bureau meetings. He believes that the New England farmers are as well situated as any other farmers in any other part of the country. The feeling is prevalent that agriculture is coming back. The New England farmers are having their troubles now with a large surplus of apples, and a temporary surplus of milk.

EXPENSIVE, BUT THE CHEAPEST WAY OUT.

M. R. KIERNAN, in charge of the tuberculosis work in the bureau of animal industry, estimates that it will take at least \$100,000,000 to wipe out animal tuberculosis in this country. But even at that, he figures that this amount of money would be well spent. It is insignificant compared with the loss that might have been inflicted if no money had been expended in the work of tuberculosis eradication.

In 1917, says Dr. Kiernan, animal tuberculosis was causing a loss of \$40,000,000 a year, and if the disease had not been checked, no one can tell to what tremendous figures the annual loss might have mounted—hundreds of millions of dollars a year might not have covered it.

LEAD IN POTASH PRODUCTION.

FRANCE and Germany are now leading the world in the production of potash, air nitrates and phosphate. Last year, out of a world production of 7,000,000 tons of phosphates, France, through her North African possessions, produced 4,000,000 tons. Through the development of these North African resources, France is each year gaining a greater share in the world's phosphate trade.

KEEP OUT BROOM CORN.

THE European corn borer was brought to this country in broom corn, and the government has placed rigid restrictions on the importations of broom corn. On January 1 the quarantine restrictions will be strengthened by an order requiring that corn and seed of broom-corn may be imported only under permit and under requirement of inspection and certification from the country of origin. Reinspection will also be made of these articles at ports of entry.

The object of the restrictions on the entry of these products is to provide for the enforcement of the safeguards with respect to such imports from Canada and other countries as are now enforced to prevent the spread of the European corn borer with respect to inter-state movement of the same articles of domestic production. This appears to be a case of locking the stable after the horse is stolen. If the government had taken some reasonable precautions to keep out destructive insects before the arrival of the corn borer, it is probable that we would not now be troubled with this injurious pest of corn.

PREPARE TO STUDY AGRICULTURE.

A MOVE to devise a national program of cooperation between American business and agriculture, was started by the National Industrial

Conference Board and the U. S. Chamber of Commerce, when they jointly appointed a "Business Men's Commission on Agriculture," with Charles Nagel, former secretary of commerce and labor, as chairman. The work of this committee will be to make an extensive study of the agricultural situation, with the purpose of promoting a broad and far-sighted national agricultural policy.

SEES FLAWS IN OLEO BILL.

THE new Tinscher oleomargarine bill H. R. 14686, is believed to be an effort of the packers to destroy the effectiveness of the present oleomargarine law. In an analysis of the bill, A. M. Loomis, of the National Dairy Union, finds that the bill contains very

inadequate definition of oleomargarine. It provides for labeling, but permits the word "margarine" in place of oleomargarine. It requires licenses of manufacturers and wholesalers, but not of retailers. It provides for the kind of packages, but eliminates tubs, firkins and wooden packages. A tax is provided, but without definite machinery to enforce collection. It provides for inspection of factories and reports, but omits many of the penalty and enforcement provisions. It does not provide for internal revenue tax on exported oleomargarine. It provides specifically for remission of tax on oleomargarine, not to the United States government only, but to all the state or county units or their institutions. It omits numerous sections of existing law which have been found necessary by experience to establish enforcement and stop loopholes.

Near the summit of Mt. Everest, climbers have been known to fall in the snow from sunstroke, though the air below was freezing.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

Always Give Name and Address When Sending Inquiries as Satisfactory Service Cannot be Given to Unsigned Letters

PAPER DOES NOT STOP.

If a subscriber to a paper does not renew his subscription, and the company keeps sending the paper to him, can he be compelled to pay for the papers which were sent after the time was up?—C. R. G.

If the papers were taken from the mail, knowing that they were sent with the expectation that they should be paid for, doubtless an action could be maintained on an implied contract. The proof of the necessary facts by the plaintiff would be difficult, and the cost of recovery would probably be more than the subscription.

HORSE GOES WRONG.

We bought a horse from a man who said there was nothing wrong with her, except that she was afraid of a threshing engine. After we had had her for a day, we found that she had a habit of biting herself. She injured herself badly in this way. She also kicked the stall to pieces. Can we make the former owner take the horse

back or pay damages?—Mrs. L. H.

Upon discovery that the property purchased is not according to the warranty, the purchaser has the right to elect which of the remedies he will pursue. He may return the property and recover the purchase price, or retain the property and sue for damage for breach of the warranty. If he retains the property after notice of the breach, he waives the right to rescind the contract and to return the property.—Rood.

A HORSE DEAL.

My son bought a bay mare (price \$65) and gave a note to First State Bank secured by mortgage on same mare and another gray mare. My son described gray mare as to age and weight to the banker. The banker drew up the paper. The bank has closed its doors. Fearing our crop would not meet our obligations, we worked out, but have been unable to collect wages. Yesterday a member of the bank staff came with two deputies for the mares. The banker took the bay mare my son bought, but did not

want the gray mare, as he was the one who wrote the mortgage that covered the mare we bought from Robert Barr. When we examined the mortgage it read as follows: "Bought from Robert Barr, one gray mare eight years, weight 1100 pounds." The Robert Barr animal was a gelding and we merely took him to winter last year for his work this season, and late last winter the owner sold him, with my consent, and paid me for wintering. We failed to get the note and they took the bay mare. My son did not tell him he bought the Robert Barr horse, but the banker put in "bought from Robert Barr" on the strength of his own knowledge. How do we stand in this case? Can they keep this note; refuse balance of security; sell the bay mare at auction; take out expenses of sale and sheriff's fee, and credit note with balance and compel my son to pay the balance of note?—A. S.

Only the property of the son is liable on his note, and if he is not of age, nothing could be taken but the property for which the note was given. The property of the father is not liable and he may recover it in whosever hands it may be found. If the son is of age, judgment may be recovered against him for the unpaid balance on the note and any property taken belonging to him not exempt from execution.—Rood.

News of the Week

A junior college for girls in Haverhill, Mass., will teach non-partisan politics and creedless religion.

Guatemala has joined the League of Nations, indicating that she sides with the league regarding the military alliance between Panama and the United States. The unofficial belief is that the alliance is a violation of the league rules.

Detroit, with 27.8 deaths per 100,000 from auto accidents is thirteenth among cities. Smaller cities are foremost in percentage of fatalities. New York, Chicago, and Philadelphia rank below Detroit.

Hungry and jobless people are causing riots in Germany. In Berlin alone 260,000 are unemployed.

John A. Larkin, of New York, has announced plans of a 110-story building on Forty Second street in New York. It will be 300 feet higher than the proposed Book Tower in Detroit, which will be eighty-one stories high.

The United States Army's five airplanes which will go on a 20,000-mile good-will tour through South and Central America, have started on their trip from San Antonio. They will visit twenty nations and eighty-five cities in four months.

The upsetting of a launch in the Hudson river carrying passengers to work, caused the death of fifty-one New Yorkers.

Statistics show that 305,000 automobiles belonging to American tourists crossed the Canadian border to go into the Province of Quebec during the past vacation season.

Draymen in Traverse City who use sleighs, are complaining because the city cleans its streets of snow too well.

Cripples in Rochester fought to get to Abram George, of Batavia, who has healing powers, it is claimed. Abram is an Indian boy, eleven years old.

Statistics show that there are 24,589,349 autos in the world at the end of last year, and that four-fifths of them are in the United States.

China has raised her customs duties one-half of one per cent and will use the proceeds to pay her League of Nations dues, including back dues, which amount to \$1,000,000.

Chicago is considered the healthiest city in the world. Its death rate is only 11.40 per thousand, as compared to 23.19 in 1876. Deaths from alcoholism have increased considerably since the enactment of the Volstead act.

The Detroit municipal Christmas tree is a forty-five-foot balsam, which was furnished by J. E. Myers, of Harrison, Michigan. At the butt it is twelve inches in diameter.

The Mexican government denies injustice to religion or oil interests, and promises protection to foreign interests that comply with new regulations.

John Haggerty, the new secretary of state, will hold two jobs, as he will retain his position as a Wayne county road commissioner. However, he will draw salary for one position only.

Traverse City, Michigan, shows a twenty per cent increase in population since 1920.

But the Cop is Still Sitting On the Barrel



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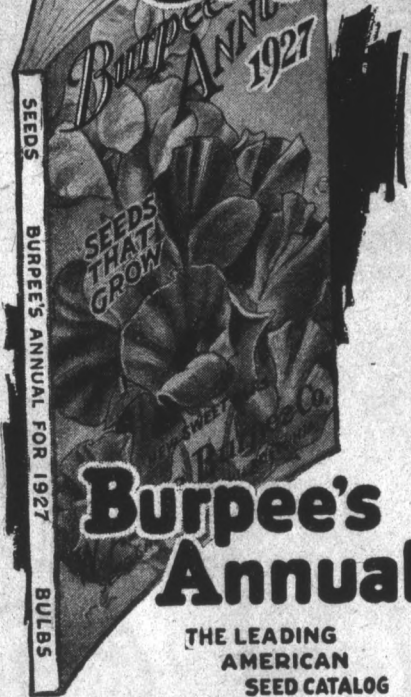
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CHERRY COSTS REVEALED.

SOME indication of what Prof. V. R. Gardner considers the finest record of costs and sales of any orchard in America, was given by A. J. Rogers, a prominent cherry grower near Beulah. Mr. Rogers has compiled his figures for the benefit of the Michigan State College in bulletin form, which is expected to be off the press soon.

The Rogers orchard was set out nineteen years ago, and a record has been kept of it from the beginning. The figures show that it costs about \$165 to bring a cherry orchard to profitable bearing, and that an orchard needs to be at least nine years old before its income will be greater than its expenses.

The cost of production per pound of cherries, not including harvesting costs, ranged from 1.2 cents to nineteen cents. The lowest cost was obtained in a Montmorency block set 16 feet apart which is thinned out as trees crowd. In this block the cost was 1.2 cents, as compared to 1.5 in a standard set orchard. However, Mr. Rogers thinks sixteen feet a little too close for general orchard practice, and recommends about eighteen feet instead. The nineteen-cent cost was obtained in a block of Lamberts.

One of the most profitable orchard practices, says Mr. Rogers, is keeping account of the cost of growing the trees, and then keeping record of the cost of maintenance and returns from the trees.

Some of his orchards have produced ten tons of cherries in a season, and his experience shows that the tonnage increased after he started using nitrogenous fertilizers.

The chief factors in the success of a cherry orchard, according to Mr. Rogers, are location, variety, close planting, light pruning and good cultural methods. The most profitable variety is the Montmorency, and the best cultural methods include intensive cultivation early in the season, followed with a cover crop.

Several hundred people camp on Mr. Rogers grounds during cherry picking time. He provides tents for them, and grocery and meat wagons come to furnish them their groceries. Often families from Chicago and Detroit make this an annual outing during which they can earn money. Last season all but one family had their own automobiles.

The cherry crop is chiefly sold in Chicago and Mr. Rogers does his own hauling. In this he makes a very efficient use of a speed truck. This truck is started out loaded, at noon, with two men for drivers. There is no stay-over in Chicago, for as soon as the truck is unloaded it is started back. A hammock is swung in the truck so that the men can take turns sleeping, and they soon learn to sleep very well that way. The truck gets back in the evening of the next day, and is immediately loaded for Traverse City, as Mr. Rogers has a contract to haul cherries there for the canning factory. It gets back in time to be loaded and started for Chicago again the next noon. In that way the truck covers about 800 miles in forty-eight hours. A truck bought before cherry harvest last spring, has already 18,000 miles to its credit.

NEW VARIETIES OF FRUIT.

THE New York Experiment Station has developed several varieties of fruit which were on exhibit at the fruit show in connection with the recent horticultural meeting at Grand Rapids.

Among these is the Cortland, which

is a cross between the McIntosh and Ben Davis. It has met with great favor in the east, but its value in Michigan is doubted. It is believed that if the Michigan growers picked their Cortlands immediately after the McIntosh, better quality would result. If picked later, the variety is inclined to become mealy.

By crossing the European grapes with the Concord, the experiment station has developed a number of varieties of promise. The Sheridan grape is one. It ripens a week later than the Concord, and has a larger and firmer berry. Its flavor is very good.

The Urbana grape is a red variety with a thick skin, and the musky flavor of the California golden muscat grape. It resembles the California Malaga in appearance, and will keep about thirty weeks.

GROWING CHRISTMAS TREES.

Would you please give me some information regarding the raising of pine trees for the Christmas trade? How far apart should the seed be planted, and at what time should the planting be done?—A. E. D.

The Norway spruce is the best tree to use for Christmas tree plantations in southern Michigan. It grows rapidly and makes a nice tree. In the northern part of the state where it does not do so well, the white spruce would be better. Christmas tree plantations, however, would probably not be very profitable at the present time in northern Michigan, as the trees would come in competition with wild stock. In the southern part of the state, however, Christmas tree plantations promise good returns.

It is not advisable to plant the seed in the field where the trees are desired. The plantations are best established by using small seedlings, or transplants, such as can be obtained from a nursery, or the little trees may be raised in seed-beds on the farm. In Christmas tree plantations the trees should be planted 4x4 feet apart, requiring 2,720 trees to the acre. Cultivation of the plantation, or preparation of the ground is not necessary, although they result in a little faster growth of the trees. If the growth is too fast the trees will become open and spindly, and will not make desirable Christmas trees. If it is desired to raise the small trees on the farm, rather than to buy them from a nursery, the seed-beds should be made in the garden, or where the little trees can be watered during the first year. Norway spruce seed can be purchased from seed houses, the addresses of which may be obtained by writing to the Forestry Department of the Michigan State College.

Norway spruce seed averages about 56,000 seeds to the pound. The seed should be planted at the rate of about two ounces to twelve square feet of bed. The seed-beds are usually made about four feet wide so as to permit of easy care. They should be made of sandy loam, or rather, sandy soil, and the top inch of the bed had best be made by taking soil from a fresh dug pit, at a distance of a couple of feet below the surface so as to obtain rather sterile soil and thus prevent damping off injury, to which the little seedlings are rather susceptible. The same soil should be used for the covering. The seedlings may need watering and shading during the first year, as they are rather delicate. The seed should be planted early in the spring.

The trees will be about three inches tall at the end of the first year, and about seven inches at the end of the second year, after which they grow more rapidly. They may be trans-

planted to the field when they are two years old. The first year after transplanting they will make but little top growth, and after that they should grow about a foot in height each year.

THUMB POTATO SHOW IMPROVES QUALITY.

THE Thumb Potato Show held at Mayville, drew 150 entries owned by ninety-two exhibitors, this year. The quality of the potatoes shown was much better than those displayed last year. Much of this improvement no doubt was due to the use of a carload of certified seed potatoes, which was distributed in this district last spring.

Mr. Cartwright, the president of the show association, and one of the banks in Mayville have each offered to donate \$1,000 to be used in the erection of a community building in which the potato show could be held each year. Potato buyers in the vicinity say that the show has aided very much in the development of interest in potato grading work among the farmers. Potato grading contests for farmers are a part of the program of the show.

In the grading contest, each contestant is required to grade a bushel of field-run potatoes into U. S. No. 1's, No. 1 small, No. 2's, and culls. The farmers who do the grading become much interested in the number of cull potatoes which they find in one bushel. This interest will result in an improvement in the grade of potatoes which formerly were sold from the Thumb district.

WILL ADD VEGETABLES TO CANNING LIST.

THE county agricultural agent of Charlevoix county, B. C. Mellenkamp, arranged a meeting for canning factory officials and patrons of the canning factory at East Jordan. This factory, which has been in operation for only one year, packed over 200 tons of cherries during its first season.

Mr. Starr, truck crop specialist, was present at the meeting. His talk was a discussion of some of the problems of producing truck crops for the canner. The farmers present at the meeting appeared to be much interested in the prospect of growing these crops, for which there will be a good local market.

URGE STAINING OF SOUTH AMERICAN SEED.

IN carrying out the provisions of the Gooding-Ketcham seed staining act in regard to South American alfalfa seed, a hearing was held at the department of agriculture, November 16, to consider the matter. If it be found that such alfalfa seed is unadapted to use in this country, it will be stained ten per cent red.

Those arguing in favor of such staining, in addition to the American Farm Bureau Federation representative, were Professor J. E. Cox, of Michigan, representing the National Seed Improvement Association; C. F. Barnum, of the Seed Service Division of the Michigan State Farm Bureau; Professor Curtis, of the Iowa Experiment Station, and Mr. Westover, of the U. S. Department of Agriculture.

AUTO ACCIDENTS MOUNT.

DURING the past calendar year, 23,900 persons were killed, and approximately 600,000 suffered serious personal injury from automobile accidents, while the total economic loss due to the destruction of property, congestion and other causes incident to inadequate traffic facilities, is estimated to be not less than \$2,000,000,000 annually. This mounting curve of human, material and the financial loss due to street and highway accidents, according to Secretary of Commerce Hoover, is one of the most conspicuous examples of waste in modern life.

THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

RUST THE ENEMY OF CUTTING MACHINERY.

WHETHER it is a shearing machine "cutter" or a safety razor blade, the expert sharpener will always throw back on your hands as worthless, the blade that has corroded on the cutting face. Of all the worthless shearing blades that I have seen altogether, from start to finish, ten times as many had been rendered worthless by rust on the edge, than by all other damages combined, not excepting actual breakage of blades.

Some years ago I had occasion to go over a stock of several dozens of combs and cutters for shearing machines, and failed to find a perfect one

otherwise, they would soon rot out. Also, it would seem that such a floor should rest on either a concrete or a hard tamped gravel base to keep it solid.—D. Russell.

SIZING NEW PLASTER FOR PAINTING.

Can you tell me how to use a silicate of soda (water glass) in sizing new plaster walls in order to paint them? Any information will be appreciated.—H. P.

Probably the best way to handle new plaster walls is to let them stand without painting until next summer, as there is always some danger of the fresh lime cooking or hardening the oil in the paint, and causing discolora-



Keep the Cutting Edges on the Shearing Machine and Similar Equipment, Free From Rust and Corrosion.

in the entire bag of them. The combs and blades had been thrown into a small bag while sweaty and damp, and were flecked and patched with rust throughout. When the new cutting edges come to the user from the factory, they are coated with oil, and even if not used for several years they remain smooth and perfect. Unless they are cleaned and oiled in much the same way after the shearing is done, the equipment is sure to be rough and with ragged edges the next spring.

The mower can be left out all winter until the cutting sections are rough with rust—but after a session at the grindstone the knife will cut the grass; but this is not the case with the shearing blades. These combs and blades have become really rather expensive in recent years, and the man who is buying them for the first time for use next spring, will find nothing more important in the care of his shearing machine than the careful cleaning and oiling of the cutting edges after the shearing has been finished.—G. P. Williams.

EXPERIENCE WITH HORSE STALL FLOOR.

IN response to a recent question about floors or horse stalls, will give my method. Several years ago I saw a floor of 2x4's laid edgewise and spaced one inch apart. This floor extended the full length of the stall from back of the hind feet up in front of the front feet. Later, I tried it out in my own barn and found it the most satisfactory stable floor I ever had. The 2x4's can be spiked together with inch blocks as spacers, or can be bolted together, with long bolts running from side to side, with wooden or metal spacers. An iron hook mounted on the end of a fork handle is used to clean the cracks every day. Such a floor is safe, resilient to the horse's feet, and keep the horse clean."

If the 2x4's are creosoted thoroughly before being used for this purpose, they should give pretty good service,

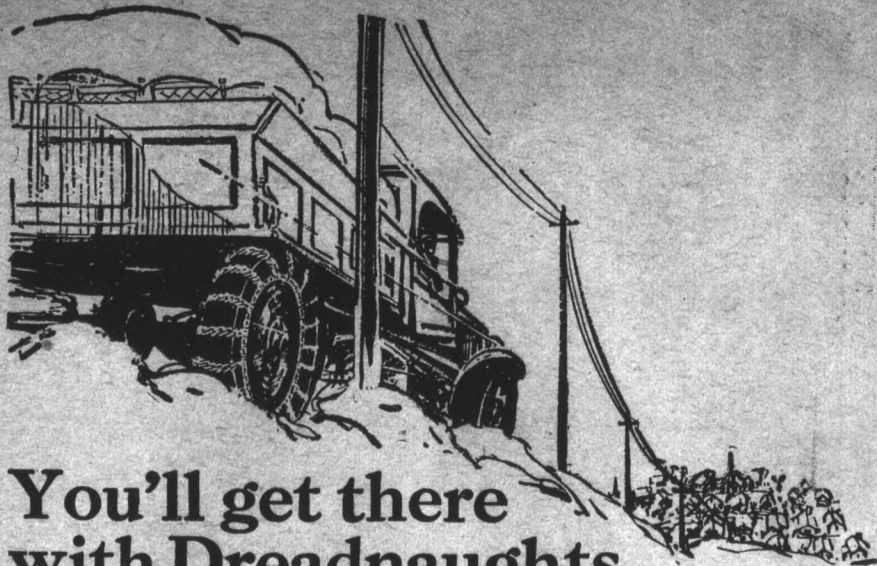
even when it is sized before painting. Also a better job of painting can be done when the windows can be kept open and the house thoroughly aired between coats.

If painted at once, something must be applied to the walls to neutralize the free alkali of the lime. The usual method is to wash the walls with a strong solution of ten parts sulphate of zinc in ninety parts water. Another solution sometimes used is a pint of strong vinegar to three or four gallons of water, but this is not so reliable as the sulphate of zinc. Some painters then use a soap and alum size before painting. This is made by dissolving enough good bar soap in hot water so that when cold it will make a thin jelly. This is rubbed well into the wall and allowed a day or so to dry. Then a solution of a pound of alum to a gallon of water is applied in a liberal quantity. The alum acting on the soap makes an insoluble alum soap which is waterproof, and is effective in stopping suction and the action of the lime on the paint. I do not know much about the silicate of soda treatment, but doubt whether it is as reliable as these given.—Dickerson.

BLAST UNCOVERS MARL.

FIFTY pounds of dynamite was used in blasting ten rods of ditch in Genesee county. The expense of ditch digging by this method was one dollar a rod. The explosive used on this ditch uncovered a marl bed when the blast was set off. The farmer who owned the land upon which the ditch was dug had purchased limestone and sowed it upon a field within eighty rods of the marl bed. He did not know of the presence of the marl until the deposit was uncovered during the ditching.

Washtenaw county has eight poultry demonstration farms. Several of these are going to become accredited flocks and they are affiliated with the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association.



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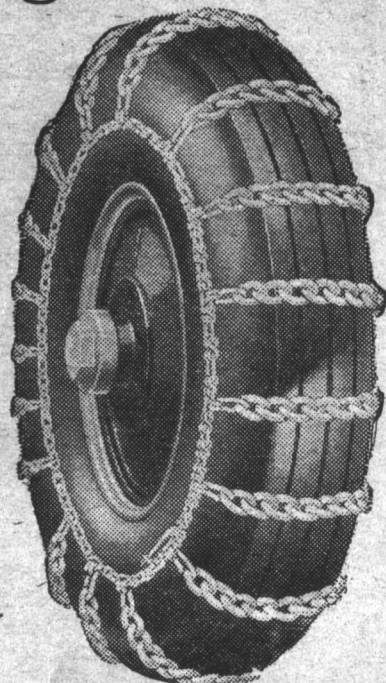
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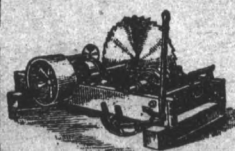
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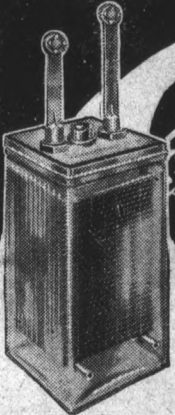
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(Continued from page 3).

gave us certain kinds of soil and climate, and I think we should grow the crops best adapted to that soil and climate. I believe we ought to try changing the crops to suit the soil, rather than changing the soil to suit the crop, as it is more practical and economical. I used to raise corn, but about fifteen years ago my family and I took a trip through Iowa, Illinois, and Indiana during the corn harvest. When I saw the corn they grow out there, we were ashamed of our own corn crop, and we haven't grown any since that time. We can not begin to compete with them in corn; but take oats and beans, I can raise as good, or better crops than they dare raise, so for that reason I am raising oats and beans. Perhaps I could make money raising seed corn, I suppose I could, but you know, when I get a crop, I get considerable satisfaction from knowing that it is as good as any crop grown anywhere. The crops we grow should have 100 per cent adaptation to our soil, and should have no natural handicaps. A natural handicap is a thing to avoid."

"There is one more thing I would like to have you explain," I asked, "how do you manage to keep up the fertility of your soil from raising oats and beans, and oats and beans again, when you do not grow any clover for hay, or put any manure back on your land? I understand you even sell your straw. I don't believe I could do it with my farm."

Mr. Cook then explained his method of maintaining soil fertility as follows: "In the first place, I have a naturally fertile soil. Oats probably do not remove as much fertility from the soil as some other crops; not as much as potatoes or corn, and I always sow about 200 pounds of acid phosphate per acre with my oats. Then, too, I always seed the oats with clover. After the oat harvest, the volunteer oats and the clover make quite a growth, and in this manner some humus is obtained from plowing this growth under as green manure for the bean crop. I row acid phosphate again with the beans as I do with the oats. Beans again, is a crop which does not require as much fertility as some crops, and being a legume, they may add some nitrogen to the soil. I also return some of the bean pods back to the soil; those which I do not feed to my horses I usually scatter on the hills, and this also aids to maintain soil fertility. Thus, by turning under more or less of a growth of clover and volunteer oats, using commercial fertilizer, and returning some of the bean pods to the soil, I am able to maintain my soil fertility. I can sell the straw, which is entirely clean of weeds, at a remunerative price per ton, and I think it pays me to do so, instead of putting it back on the soil. I am trying at the present time to secure a more satisfactory legume than clover to sow in the oats which will make a larger growth to return to the soil, but I haven't obtained anything yet exactly satisfactory. I am running several experiments on maintaining soil fertility, the results of which I am not ready to announce at this time."

Mr. Cook maintains two tenant houses on his farm for his hired help. He does not wish Mrs. Cook to have the extra burden of cooking for hired men. During the summer time two extra men are kept busy with the farm work proper. During the remainder of the year the help is employed in the woods and in cleaning of grain and beans in bad weather. Mr. Cook supervises and aids with the farm work, but finds time to attend many important state and county agricultural meetings, and is frequently found on the program at these gatherings. He is a true friend of the rural people, and a hard fighter for agricultural rights, justice and edu-

cation. Some of these points were clearly brought out in our conversation.

When I asked Mr. Cook what he thought was the best paying proposition on the farm, he thought for a moment, and then said, "By George, I believe my tennis court has paid me the largest dividends. It has supplied my family with recreation and has kept my children at home and satisfied. They have spent many happy hours on it, and I enjoy it myself. I'd sooner see boys playing tennis than loafing around a pool room. I believe we must furnish recreation for the boys and girls on the farm, and they must have the same educational advantages as the city boy and girl. We must promote a satisfied life, with a real challenge for the farm boy and girl."

Mr. Cook has had a radio in his home for nearly six years, and he considers it an essential part of a satisfied farm life. He is a strong believer of vocational agricultural education, as well as an academic education. His ideas of education and recreation are well carried out on his own farm and in his own family. Mr. A. B. Cook, Jr., is a graduate of Michigan State College, and a successful agricultural teacher in Ionia. Mr. John Cook, the youngest of the family, is a student at Michigan State College at this time and is a leader in his class. Mr. Cook's daughter is also a graduate of Michigan State College. Mr. Cook has a large beautiful woods on his farm which he has dedicated to the boy scouts of Shiawassee county. He has built them a club house, and every summer the boys spend many happy hours in these woods. A seven-foot boulder fireplace in the lodge also makes it available as a winter camp. "This gives me a chance and an opportunity," explained Mr. Cook, "to do something for the young people, for, after all, if agriculture, or this country is to prosper, it is the young people who are growing up to manhood that are going to make it do so. I want to do all that I can to make them good citizens and to promote the Boy Scout movement and all the principle it involves. That is our duty as much as it is our duty to raise good seed oats and beans."

After my conversation with Mr. Cook, concerning his work, and after taking a look at his office and library on the farm, I could not help but feel that here is a Master Farmer with the right kind of ideas and ideals concerning a true agriculture. I only hope that the next generation will produce more of them.

FERTILIZER GIVES GOOD RESULTS IN HURON.

FIGURES on fertilizer test plots of potatoes, as reported by David Woodman, county agricultural agent of Huron county, show that the use of fertilizers gave a material increase in yield on every plot. The fertilizer was used at the rate of 500 pounds per acre. Where no fertilizer was used, the yield was 118 bushels per acre. When 3-12-4 fertilizer was used the yield was 190 bushels per acre. 2-12-2 fertilizer showed a yield of 202 bushels per acre. The yield on the plot where 0-12-12 analysis was used was 214 bushels per acre, and where 0-20-0 was the fertilizing element, the yield was 224 bushels per acre.

Seventy members of the Congressional Men's Club at Hart, were entertained recently at their monthly banquet by the lantern slide and moving picture talk on forestry by R. F. Kroodsmas, forestry specialist. This Men's Club is very much interested in conservation and reforestation problems.



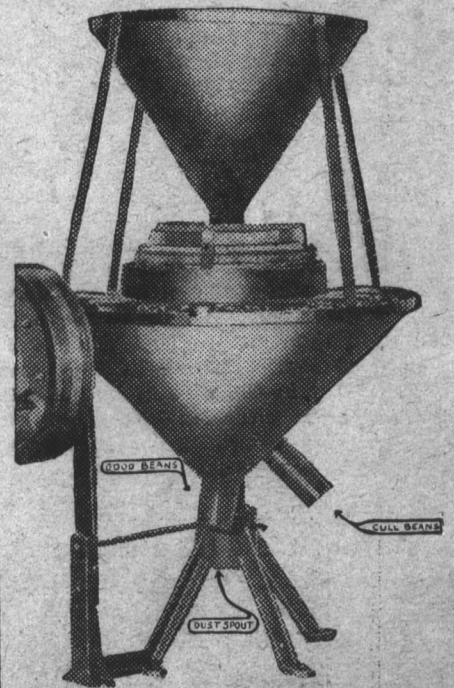
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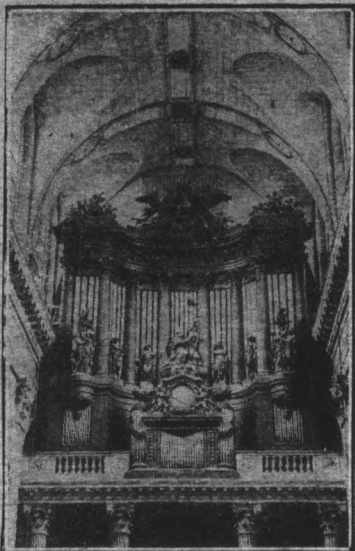
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



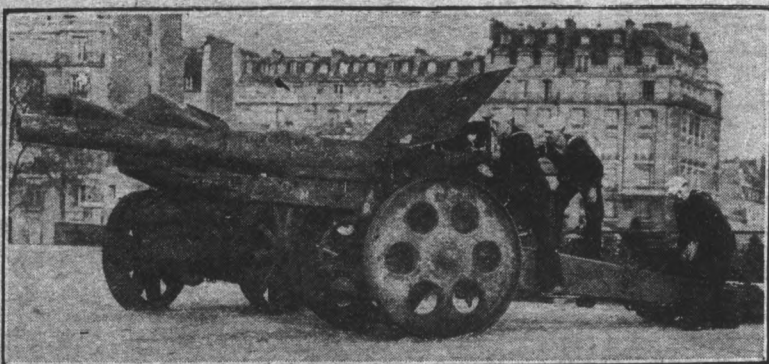
The largest organ in the world has been installed in a church of St. Suplice in Paris.



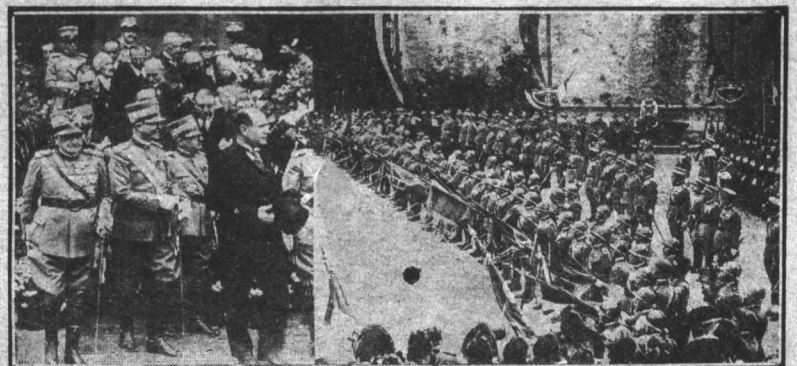
The village of Roquebilliere, on the Riviera in France, was partially buried under an avalanche of earth and rock from nearby mountains.



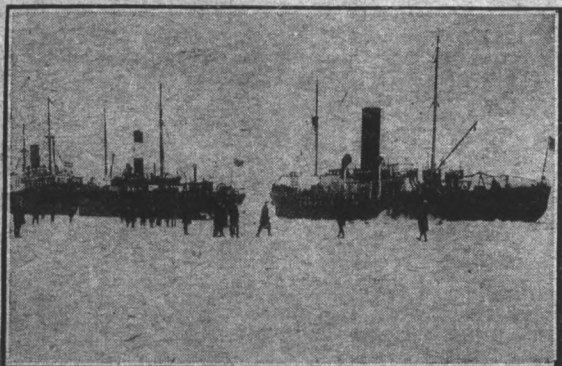
Lloyd George is again in the lime-light, speaking in favor of the Liberal Land Policy.



Sailors of the U. S. S. Memphis evince much interest in a captured German field gun of the World War as they compare it with the guns of their battleship.



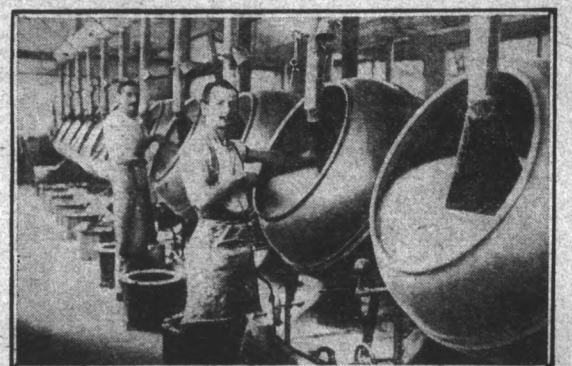
Premier Benito Mussolini reviewing the color guards of the King's regiment. Included in this group at the left are the high dignitaries of the army and Italian government.



When the steamer Thor became icebound in the Baltic Sea, passengers were placed in the lifeboats and dragged to Helsingborg.



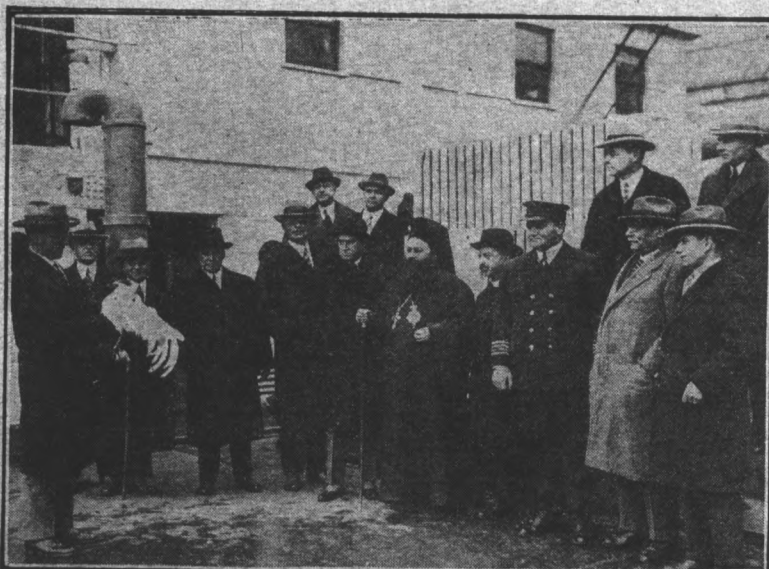
King Ferdinand, of Rumania, will undergo a second operation for intestinal cancer.



Interrupted during the World War, the manufacture of "champagne candy" is again resumed at Verdun, France.



Pietro Mazzini, eight-year-old boy pianist, recently gave a recital before Queen Elizabeth, Belgium.



A shipload of America's prize fowls, donated by foremost breeders of prize poultry in this country, recently left here to be appropriated for the education of Near East Relief child refugees.



A mirror showing a multiple of silhouettes, invented by Etienne Drian, is popular with milady.

LAD," Dennis said soberly, "It'll be somethin' to do with that gang o' thaivin' devils! I tell you they must lave!"

Shane nodded. "They'll be soon goin' now," he prophesied. "The boys from here to Green Bay is up an' ready. They'll not be standin' it much longer. I fear the time though. Men know no limit, when they're blood mad!"

"You don't think tonight is picked for the time?" Dennis queried. "An' that's why Aleck is nadin' us?"

Shane shook his head. "It'll not be that," he said slowly, and paused, looking away across the open lake toward the distant low line of Beaver.

"Shane," Denny said swiftly, "Do you know more o' Aleck's word? Lad," with a sudden tenseness, "you're not thinkin' it has to do with the girl we saw on the schooner that mornin' o' the storm? You're forgettin' her?"

Shane denied gravely. "I'm not forgettin' her, Denny, but this has naught to do with her." He paused. "I'd not mind if it had, though," he added slowly.

Dennis McCraggen shook his head. "You're the better off it hasn't Shane," he said.

"Denny," Shane said soberly, "I'll know her the first chance I get, if I have to sail up on King Strang's doorstep to do it! Brown eyes like hers, there's naught but an honest heart could lie behind them! I've seen her but the once, and only for the flick of an eye then before the waves carried us on, but I'll not forget her—an' I'm thinkin' she remembers, too."

"Aisy, Shane," the older man entreated him. His voice became hoarse and drawn. "I knew a colleen like that once—an' she was rotten to the black heart o' her!"

Shane faced him squarely. "An' she was my—"

"Stop!" Dennis had sprung up to face him, his cheeks drained of color, his nostrils distended in rage. "Spake it an' I'll be batin' down the word upon your mouth!"

Shane smiled coolly, almost contemptuously. Dennis would be as good as his word. Since Shane could remember, it had been a standing threat between them that Dennis would whip him if he spoke of his mother. Never but once had the threat been carried out. That was a month after the accident in the pond boat, when in the loneliness bred of inactivity he had openly violated the rule and Dennis had been as good as his word. Had beat him unmercifully, but for a month thereafter had dragged about, silent and sad, his spirit as broken as his body.

It was the memory of that month that restrained Shane now. Pity for the relentless old man before him, not fear, that held him back from speaking the forbidden word.

Still he could not forbear that contemptuous smile. "I'll spake it some day, Denny, and you'll not strike me," he said quietly, and as he turned to walk away up the dock Dennis equally quiet answer reached him.

"Ay," he said, "I'll be dead that day."

Yet at the plain meal they ate together in their neat cottage an hour later, against their early departure, there was no ill-will between them. They understood and loved each other, these two, with the quiet affection found between two men equally strong and unyielding. Each respected the sternness of the other, and liked him none the less for it.

Aleck MacCray sat that night in his log house at the foot of the Garden Island Indian village, sunk in a moody silence, while thick clouds of tobacco smoke swirled and eddied about his uncovered head.

Bobbie Burns, for once barred from the intimate presence of her white lord, was hunched on a bench at the opposite of the stone fireplace, smoking in a silence as inscrutable as

The Kingdom of St James

By Ben East

Author of "Michigan Mystery"

Aleck's. On a stool near the old man sat Hugh Boyle, keeper of the St. James light, his effort at relaxed indifference belied by his alert movements at each new sound. Near him his rifle leaned against the log wall. Aleck's weapon was likewise down from its accustomed hooks above the fireplace, rested within reach of his hand.

On the floor between the two men, Danny Dawson sprawled in a shapeless heap, his head pillowed on Black Bonnie, their joint shadows flung in a grotesque dance to a far corner of the room by the flickering flames of a light fire.

It was thus Shane found them when

Mormon elder who was to perform this secret ceremony. One of the few of the high inner priesthood of Strang's strange church who was already in secret revolt against the tyrannic rule of the king and prophet. Impelled by sympathy for this man and maid, held apart by the will of the despot who ruled the island kingdom, he had been easy of persuasion in the matter of the forbidden marriage. His ruddy, thin face was aglow even now with boyish enthusiasm at the prospect of this mild adventure.

Behind him came Molly Tigie, pale and silent, scarcely seeming to know that this was her wedding night. Yet, at sight of the silent group of men

HAPPY NEW YEAR

By James E. Hungerford

Happy New Year! Something magic
In the words that stir the heart;
Old year's gone, with annals tragic,
And we'll take a fresh, new start!
Pass up all our frets and troubles;
Turn our backs on trials and riles;
Let them fade away like bubbles—
Greet the year that's here with smiles!

It is futile, friends, to worry
Over past mistakes and frets;
Only gets us in a flurry—
Fills us full of vain regrets.
Yesterday is gone forever,
And today is bright with cheer;
Now's the time to make endeavor,
For a brand-new year is here!

Look with faith unto tomorrow;
Glance not backward, with a sigh;
Wipe away each trace of sorrow—
Let your heart with hope soar high!
Joy you'll get, if joy you're giving,
As the golden moments flit;
Now's the time to do your living—
Now's the time to do your "bit!"

Put old "dreary days" behind you;
Let old "might-have-beens" take flight;
Don't let former failures blind you
To the present's promise bright!
Just go bravely forward knowing
That the future's "choked" with cheer;
Let your cup be overflowing
With the joys of this New Year!

he had unlatched the plank door and pushed it open. When he had shaken hands with Aleck and Hugh, the old man motioned him to a seat by the fire, continuing to smoke in silence for several minutes. Both the younger men refrained from talking, tolerant of the old frontiersman's mood, though Shane readily sensed in the air a tension, an alertness, portending some event of major importance, concerning which he was eager to ask.

Presently Aleck spoke. "Where's Dennis?"

"He stayed by the boat," Shane replied. "We're kapin' the canvas aloft on her. Denny'll not be lavin' her unguarded unless he's naded here."

Aleck nodded. "Ye may hae need to run for it," he agreed. "Then, without farther prelude, 'Tis Hugh's weddin' night, an' we thought we might hae use for you."

"Weddin'?" Shane exclaimed. "To who? Not Molly Tigie?"

The old man nodded, and when Hugh would have broken eagerly in, he held up a restraining hand. "Nae lad," he said. "Ye've nae time to talk." He nodded to Orphan Danny, watching them from the floor. "Fetch them doon, laddie," he said, and the boy arose and went slowly up the crude stairs that led to the loft.

It was a strange procession that trailed down those plank stairs in the yellow light of a lantern on the table, and the dancing light of the fire.

First came a little man in a black suit, with silvery white hair and a stooped, spare frame. Roberts, the

there at the foot of the stairs, the fear faded for a brief minute from her eyes and happiness lighted them as they met those of the man whose bride she was to be.

After her there came a second girl, and Shane, staring up into the thick shadows that lay along the old stairway, felt his blood quicken and a swift elation pulse through him at sight of her. This was the girl who had leaned down toward him from the reeling deck of the Kathleen Briggs that morning of the gale, of whom he had said to Denny only that morning, "I'm thinkin' she remembers, too."

In the same instant she saw him, standing there beneath her, the yellow light of the lantern striking full in his face. She paused the briefest instant on the stairs, and there was the swift intake of her breath, the brushing of an uplifted hand against her slim white throat, then her warm, frank smile of recognition and a faint flush that swept over her face as though a soft shaft of the firelight had touched it.

Shane's boast came back to him swiftly, and a delighted certainty with it. The girl had not forgotten, and Shane's blood went singing a rushing song through every fibre of his happy body as she came slowly to the foot of the stairs, walked across the room and gave him her hand in greeting.

"I am glad to see you again," she said, smilingly, "I have wondered a great deal if you made land that day."

"I've seen worse storms than that," Shane told her, "an' besides, I'm think-

in' somethin' brought me luck that mornin'."

There was no time then for more commonplaces. They moved swiftly to make Hugh Boyle and Molly Tigie husband and wife, there in the plain room of Aleck MacCray's log cabin, while the groom and his two witnesses rested, frontier fashion, on their long-barreled rifles, and the bride and her bridesmaid cast frequent furtive glances toward the plank-shuttered windows. The orders of King Strang had been responsible for many a strange wedding, the frontier saw makeshift marriages as it saw makeshift funerals, but none stranger than that of Molly Tigie to the man she had loved so hopelessly, in a ceremony whose ritual was read by a Mormon, but that was guarded by Gentiles, by a squaw, a half-wit and a dog.

The ruddy face of Roberts was alight with pleased excitement as he spoke the words of the ceremony forbidden by the high priest of his church. In the shadows along the wall, Bobbie Burns was hunched, still gloomily silent, still smoking silently. There were times when the doings of Aleck's people were beyond her comprehension, but at such times it was not her place to ask questions.

Beside her Danny Dawson sat, his shoulders slumped, paying no heed to the ceremony, his crossed eyes never once leaving the face of Barbara Loar.

Then almost as the eager little elder spoke the last solemn words of the service, from her place in the shadows beside the fire, Black Bonnie raised her head and growled.

CHAPTER VII. Shane and Barbara.

FOR the briefest instant, the little circle stood breathless there in the center of the room. Molly's hands had flown to her throat in an instinctive gesture of fear, and she stood now half-supported by Hugh and Barbara, one on either side. Elder Roberts stood motionless behind them, his eyes very wide in the firelight.

Only Aleck MacCray moved. A swift glance at the door told him the bar was in its place. He dropped a hand to Black Bonnie's head to quiet her, and nodded toward the stairway. "Gang up there an' hide awa," he ordered, indicating Barbara, Molly and the frightened little elder. "Gang wi' 'em Danny, lad, an' take Black Bonnie, it's like they may hae seen ye cross together."

He waited till the four of them were safely up the stairs, the collie trailing at her master's heels, till the board flooring of the loft had ceased to crack under their footsteps as they found comfortable places along the log walls.

Then he motioned Hugh and Shane to seats on either side the fire.

"Keep your rifles wi' ye, lads," he said. "They are fu' helpful in an argument." He drew forth his clay pipe, packed it and lighted it with an ember from the fire, sat back to smoke; as unconcerned as though no hostile Mormon king were within a thousand miles of his island home. "Till an' light, lads," he invited them.

An instant later there came a sharp rap on the door.

"Gang tae the door, Bobbie," he ordered without rising, and when she had unbarred and opened it, and the lantern light touched the scowling face of Brand Carter, flinging into shadowed relief, the form of his son beside him, standing hesitant, as though more than half ready to flee, the old man did not even evince surprise.

He rose, studied the visitors for an instant across Bobbie's shoulder as she stood blocking the doorway against their entrance. He noted their rifles, and before he deigned to walk toward the door to greet them, he turned to the fireplace and picked up his own long-barreled weapon.

He shoved the sullen squaw to one side and faced Carter in scowling silence.

Activities of Al Acres—The City Man Says That the Sign Is Superfluous, Al

Frank R. Leet



"Aweel?" he queried finally. "Ye're nae friend o' mine sheriff. What brings ye to my place?"

"We want the girls," Carter said shortly. "We know they're here. We saw them leave St. James tonight with that half-wit, and there's no place else they'd be coming. Send 'em out."

"Carter," Aleck said slowly, "Nae mon, white or Indian, hae I ever sent out o' my house yet, had I asked him in. If ye're sae sure there's them here ye want, come in an' get 'em if ye can. Ye see the two lads here. If ye've business wi' either o' them, they'll answer for their sels."

"It's not them we want and you know it," the sheriff retorted hotly. "It's the two girls from our own colony that came over here tonight with that idiot Dawson. If you don't turn them over, we'll search your place."

"Hae ye a warrant?" Aleck asked quietly.

"No. We don't need one either," Carter flung at him. "Dead Scotchmen don't talk."

"Nae," Aleck answered. "They dinna. Dead sheriffs dinna search aither! I hae only ain reason why ye canna come inside me door, Brand Carter," he touched his rifle barrel significantly. "'Tis this." He smiled tauntingly into the sheriff's angry face. "Ye hae seen the inside o' my barrel once," he said. "I dinna draw twice on any mon. Ye canna come in to-night sheriff, nor any other night. Now gang wi' ye!"

He flung the plank door shut upon Carter and shot the bar into place. Instantly, he leaped nimbly to one side, clear of the path of a bullet fired through the planks, and waited, his rifle raised. For an instant there was dead silence. Then there came the sound of footsteps retreating down the path toward the dock. They grew fainter, died away.

Old Aleck stood watching the barred door until the footfalls could no longer be heard. Then he turned to Bobbie Burns. "Bobbie," he said soberly, "ye worthless old Lamanite, bring my jug."

And when the squaw had brought the heavy jug from its place on the cupboard shelf, he took three tin cups from the table and solemnly filled them.

"Lads," he said gravely, yet with a broad grin wreathing his face, "We'll hae a drink to the bravest sheriff in St. James."

He drained his cup with them, poured another. "Will ye drink wi' me again?" he asked, and when they shook their heads, he poured off the second cup alone. It was only then that he took note of the anxious glances Hugh directed toward the loft.

"I ken lad," he said. "I hae not forgot." He paused a moment, rubbing his bald head with a speculative hand. "It's nae time for them to come down yet."

He rose after a minute and went toward the door, his rifle slung through the hollow of his arm.

"I'll nae be gone lang," he said, motioning the two younger men to keep their places beside the fire.

They heard him go away down the path the sheriff and his son had taken, and after a few minutes heard him returning.

"They've gone," he said. "The Indian fishermen on the dock say they started awa' for St. James, rowin' fast. They've gang for help, and whilst they're awa' we'll take the lassies across the Narrows tae the village, an' land them safely hame!"

He stepped to the stairs and called to the group hidden above. "Come doon," he said, and then as the frightened face of Elder Roberts appeared like a round moon in the loft opening, he added, "The Gentiles hae the field, parson, and the Gentiles are drunk, sae ye ken ye're safe enough."

"Molly," Hugh Boyle begged his bride as she came down and stood beside him, still pale with fright, "let's get out of this place."

She shook her head. "I can't, Hugh," she whispered. "I can't leave. I don't dare." She began to sob quietly. "Please don't ask me that, for I can't ever."

Thus did Molly Boyle—poor little Molly Boyle—declare through her tears her allegiance to her religion, and make ready to return to its bondage.

Aleck touched Hugh gently on the arm.

"Gang wi' her laddie," he said quietly. "She's a white woman an' ye're place is wi' her an' her kin. A white woman now ye cannot drag around from pillar tae post! Now, Bobbie there, she's nae bu a d—d Lamanite, an' it dinna matter wi' her! Bobbie," he roared suddenly, "Fetch me the jug an' cup! We'll drink tae Auld Lang Syne an' the Lamanites!"

And when the grinning squaw had obeyed, understanding this white master of hers better than his own people understood him, and Aleck had drunk deeply again, he lapsed once more into silence.

Poor old Aleck McCray, lonely old figure of the wilderness of the frontier! Lonely without knowing it, for the society he had foregone, watching this youth go forth with his wife to create a new home, even though it be lodged in the wilderness, and, at the old wanderer's heart, loneliness and perhaps regret, gnawed like a rat.

The contact with whites, the formation of a family here beneath the roof of his crude wilderness cabin, had touched a muted cord within him. Not for him the white woman whom a man must follow, but for this other younger man, and the old frontiersman understood and envied.

He gave out brief directions finally, sparing all needless words.

"We'll set 'em over the Narrows wi' three skiffs. We may hae need of three rifles. If they're layin' by for us outside an' we cannot cross, we'll run for Shane's boat. She's just without the harbor, and Dennis will hae the sails aloft." He turned to Bobbie Burns. "Gang stay wi' someone," he said, "An' take my jug along," he added as a final word.

On the dock he paused for an instant, looking off across the Narrows, listening for the drip of water from oars, for the creak of locks. No hostile sound came, however, and he nodded toward the row of skiffs that lay along the shore.

"Ye've your ain skiff, Hugh," he said, "Take your ain wife wi' ye."

Shane had stood beside Barbara those few minutes in the cabin, had managed to whisper brief words to her concerning the night's events. Phrases that meant little, but a time that was priceless. A few scant minutes to span neither knew how long a period of waiting, before they should speak together again.

Each knew the preciousness of those flying minutes to the other, and each acknowledged silently their value to himself. They had come down to the dock together in a sweet silence, fraught with understanding. They stood now a little distance apart while Danny Dawson hovered just behind them.

Aleck studied them a brief minute. "Lad," he said, "Ye've come a lang way for this night's work. We'll gie ye a reward that I'd claim myself if I were nae sae old. Ye take the lass in your skiff, an' I'll fetch Danny an' the parson wi' me."

Barbara's face was averted as Shane helped her to her place in the stern of the little skiff. If the pale radiance of the starlight did not deceive him, her eyes were alight with happiness, and suddenly her warm little hand was drawn shyly away from his and she dropped hurriedly to her seat.

Oh, Barbara Loar, wise Barbara Loar! What girl does not know that there is no surer way to bring a man to his knees before her than to avert her eyes? Save for that shy withdrawal of her hand, even Shane McCray, with his warm Irish blood, would have dared less far!

He looked off across the stretch of black water where the stars winked like sunken candles, and for an instant as he drove the skiff out from the shore, turned it and took up his steady stroke, there was silence between them. There reached them faintly the sound of dripping oars on either side. Purposely Shane lagged in his stroke, letting the two boats pull away from him until they were lost to sight or hearing in the darkness.

A soft nightwind stirred the lake to indolent little ripples that lapped gently against the side of the boat and set the warm stars to dancing ever so merrily on the black water. Shane and Barbara were suddenly alone in a world infinitely large, infinitely tender, in which their emotions grew, feeding upon the very silence. Shane leaned forward and touched her hand where it lay along the gunwale of the skiff. This time the hand was not withdrawn, and Shane slipped to his knees on the bottom of the boat and took her in his arms.

"I love you, Barbara Loar," he whispered, and for answer she sat very quiet, looking straight down into his face, making no effort to draw away, while a great glory grew in her dark eyes. Gently he drew her down to him till he could feel the swift pulsing of her breath upon his cheek, could catch the faint elusive fragrance of her hair, distilled and borne on the night mist. Still she did not turn her face away, and slowly, slowly, Shane brought her lips down to his own, until with a little swift catch of her breath, she surrendered them to his kiss.

Only a touch, that first kiss between them, light as the caress of a falling autumn leaf upon the unstirred surface of a woodland pool, but oh, the sweetness and the wonder and the glory of it! Did not the ageless stars look down and pause the briefest instant in their endless circling for just that kiss? And did not other stars look up from the unfathomed depths

(Continued on page 19).

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WOMAN'S INTERESTS



Start the New Year Right

By Careful Planning One Doesn't Need to Spend All the Time Over Kitchen Stove

START the New Year right! With this timely admonishment coming from friends both far and near, mother could not put the advice to a better test than trying it out on the New Year's dinner. By planning a holiday dinner that can be prepared ahead of time, she can spend the first day of the new year in the front of the house instead of over the stove in the kitchen. This does not mean a cold handout for the family and guests. It means planning and selecting dishes which can be prepared a day or two in advance.

Start right off with the main course. Who needs an appetizer before turkey and fixin's? This means fewer dishes to serve and fewer to wash up, all of which requires time. Besides, starting with the main course leaves more room for the festive dessert which usually accompanies a holiday dinner.

If turkey heads the menu, prepare the bird for roasting, and make the stuffing the day before. Then, in a short time the turkey can be stuffed and sewed, ready for the oven. Or if a fat fowl holds the place of honor, simmer it until tender, the day before. About an hour before dinner time, heat up the dressing which was prepared the day before, stuff the chicken, and brown it quickly in the oven. Ham for baking may be boiled a day or two beforehand, left standing in a cold place in the liquor in which it was cooked, reheated in this, then skinned, covered with bread crumbs and sugar, stuck with cloves, and put

Nuts and candies help to give a festive touch, and may even be arranged in the serving dishes long beforehand.

Thus, with forethought, most of the work of New Year's dinner can be pushed ahead and the homemaker can start the New Year right by having a holiday the very first day of the year.

BAKED APPLE QUESTIONS STILL UNANSWERED.

EITHER Michigan apple growers or the Michigan State Horticultural Society should establish a scholarship in home economics at Michigan State College for the purpose of doing research work in baking and cooking apples, is the opinion of Mrs. Louise Campbell, state home demonstration leader, who served as one of the three judges in the apple baking contest held at Grand Rapids recently.

Some of the questions which Mrs. Campbell thinks might be answered by the proposed studies are:

At what temperature does each variety of apple bake best?

How long should the apples be left in the oven at this temperature to obtain the best results?

How much sugar should be used per apple of each variety?

What varieties are not suitable for baking purposes, but are ideal for

sauce or pies or various kinds of salads.

What varieties are best for baking?

In the apple baking contest, the judges agreed that the nine best baking varieties in their order were: Northern Spy, King David, Rome Beauty, Wolf River, Steele Red, Rhode Island Greening, Jonathan, Spitzenberg, and King.

All these varieties were baked under uniform conditions at 300 degrees Fahrenheit. The fruit was in the oven one hour and thirty minutes. It was apparent from the results that some varieties do not need to be baked quite so long, while others still had "hard centers," indicating that they needed longer baking. The skins of some with hard centers had completely collapsed, and these varieties were considered undesirable for baking purposes.

In answer to the question, "Which apple will you pick out for dinner tonight?" the judges agreed on a beautiful rose colored apple. It looked appetizing, and Paul Kempter, chief steward of the Pantlind Hotel, and one of the judges, declared patrons of cafeterias invariably pick out red apples when selecting baked fruit.

The most attractive baked apple entered in the contest also was found to be best in texture and flavor. It was

a Northern Spy grown by F. C. Sherman, of Hart.

HOGSHEAD SCRAPPLE.

IT is usually a problem, in homes where several hogs are killed each winter, as to how the heads shall be



Bobby Brekkola, of Trout Lake, Enjoys Sun Baths with His Pet.

used. Head cheese is delicious, but becomes monotonous where so much is made. My mother has always used a part of the heads for scrapple, that old-time favorite, and it is always liked.

The head is cut up and boiled in the usual way. When tender, the meat is taken from the liquid and the skin, bones and most of the fat removed. The meat is then cut in small pieces, the liquid strained and poured over the meat, and it is returned to the stove. Salt to taste, and when it reaches the boiling stage, slowly stir in cornmeal to make a thick mush. Move it to the back of the stove and allow it to boil very slowly for half an hour. Take from the fire and pour into molds. When cold it is ready to slice and fry in hot fat as desired. If kept in a cool place, it will keep for ten days.

A little flour added to the meal keeps the scrapple from breaking so much when frying. This is delicious for either supper or breakfast, and is not too rich for the digestion of children. —Mrs. N. P.

HOME DEMONSTRATION AGENT IN KENT COUNTY.

FOR the first time since 1919, Kent county has a home demonstration agent. Miss Agnes Sorenson, for the past two years extension specialist in clothing at Michigan State College, is the new agent. Miss Sorenson is no stranger to Kent county, as she has been giving sewing work to local leaders for two years past. The Kent County Board of Supervisors made the necessary appropriation in October. Miss Sorenson came to the new position November 15. Her work, under the local leader plan, for two years developed the sewing project in Kent county until it was necessary to put someone in the county to look after the work. Last year thirty groups were taken care of in the work. This year the second-year sewing work and home furnishing courses are given. Mrs. Marion Hoffman is giving the latter work. Miss Sorenson plans to meet each local group at least twice this winter.

The girls' club work will also be under Miss Sorenson's direction. Twelve sewing clubs are organized for this winter, with an enrollment of over 100 girls. —K. K. V.

Happy New Year

A NEW YEAR is ready to unfold with new duties, new opportunities, new pleasures. It is my wish for you that it will bring you greater happiness, a brighter home, and better health for you and your children. —Martha Cole.

in the oven for final browning just before dinner.

White potatoes to be scalloped, or sweet potatoes to be candied, may be cooked the day before and arranged in a baking dish ready for the final cooking. The green vegetable—spinach, cauliflower, Brussel sprouts, or whatever it is—may be washed and prepared for the pot a day ahead of time.

Make the cranberry sauce or jelly two or three days before and set it away in a cold place. Wash the celery, wrap it well, and put it in a cold place.

Tomato aspic, or grapefruit for a salad, can also be fixed the day before. The lettuce and salad dressing also may be all ready for last-minute combination. Lettuce, in fact, gets crisper and more attractive if washed, covered, and let stand in a very cold place for a few hours before serving.

Mince pie for dessert can be baked a day or two early. Or a mousse of cream and shredded pineapple or other flavoring may be packed down in ice and salt the day before and turned out in a frozen mold at dinner time. If the weather is very cold, set the mousse outdoors, and the weather will do the rest. The fruit cake left over from Christmas may be served with the mousse.

Farm Bureau Women Hold School

FARM women everywhere are interested in the program of the annual meeting of the American Farm Bureau Federation and the First National Farm Bureau Agricultural Exposition. If possible, they are more interested in the home and community training school held December 3-4 preceding the annual meeting.

Women leaders from about twenty-five states were present at this training school and their slogan was, "An adequate standard of living for the farm home and the farm income to pay the bill." Mrs. Suwell, field director of the home and community work, stated in one of her talks that it should not be necessary to have a "hot dog stand" or a "gas filling station" on the farm in order to make it possible to live there.

Farm Folks Have Same Urges.

The whole program centered around this statement, also by Mrs. Suwell, "The farm family is made up of men, women, boys, and girls with the same urges and desires for beauty and culture as well as conveniences, that impel their city cousins." Since the farm home is in a sense removed from other homes, the people living there should possess the facilities for making their own entertainment. Books, magazines, games, music and radio all have a place in the farm home. Good lights, restful chairs, well chosen pictures, cheerful colors, are appreciated in rural homes everywhere. Since it is well-nigh impossible to obtain help in the farm home, the farmer's wife should have, as fast as the family pocket-book will allow it, every labor-saving device.

Someone has said, "It takes the faith of a Methodist, the cleanliness of a Baptist, the perseverance of a Presbyterian, and the penitent spirit

of a Catholic, in order to be a success as a farmer's wife." In the old order of things, communication was slow and difficult, and travel very handicapped. Immediate contact between city and country homes was very infrequent, but today, better roads, rural delivery, radio, auto and the rural children in town schools, make it impossible to use as a high type farm home, the home of fifty years ago. It must be a modified prototype of the average city home.

Farmer is Helping Himself.

An outstanding feature of the conference, very noticeable, in fact, was the attitude of the farm women themselves. They sensed that everything had been tried to bring about an adequate farm income by the farmers' own organized power.

As women have the training of the children especially under their care, I am wondering just what our next generation will accomplish, trained to that idea.

A lady physician, talking on health for rural children, asked the pertinent question, "would we not love our children just as well were their mouths shut, some meat on their bones, and their backs straight?" Such children, sent to school, must, in the natural order of things be tail-enders, and tail-enders are dangerous thing in democracy.

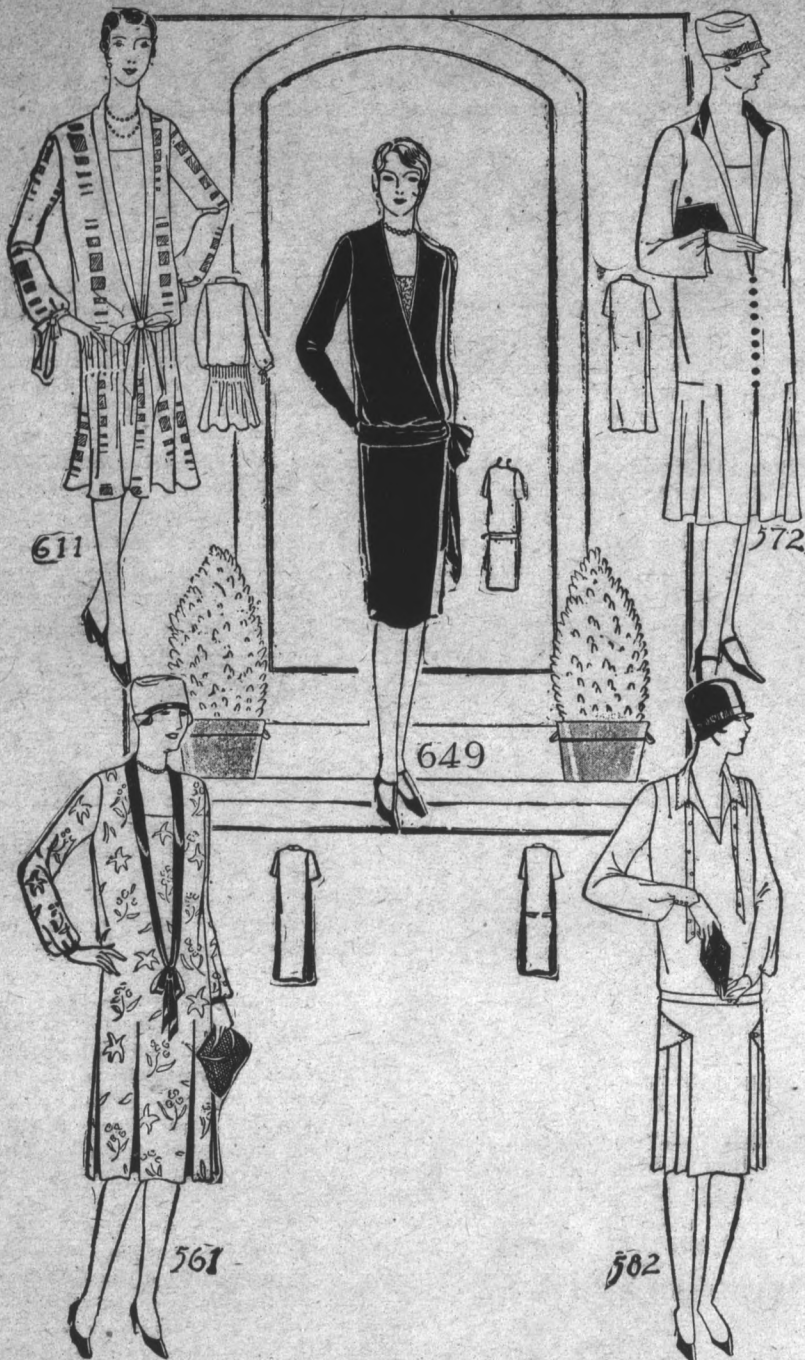
Much thought was provoked by the discussion of "roadside markets." Many women in many states are making possible college education for their young folk through these markets.

Electricity in the farm home received much attention.

Movies, and what to wear and how to wear it, were also two other subjects discussed. These will be discussed in later issues.

Winter Sanctions Simplicity

With Straight Lines and Plenty of Fullness



No. 582—Tailored Styling. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material with $1\frac{1}{4}$ yards of ribbon.

No. 572—Chic Slenderizing Model. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46, 48, 50, 52 and 54 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{1}{4}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

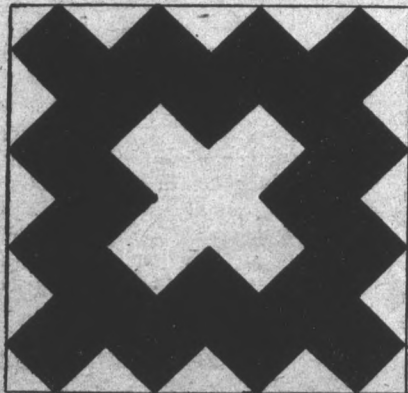
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No. 561—Street Frock. Cut in sizes 36, 38, 40, 42, 44 and 48 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires $2\frac{7}{8}$ yards of 40-inch material with $1\frac{1}{2}$ yards of 27-inch contrasting.

The price of each pattern is 13c. Just enclose 13c extra when you order your pattern and a copy of our large Pattern Catalogue will be sent to you. Address all orders to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

THE RAIL FENCE.

THIS quaint quilt pattern, called the "Rail Fence," was sent in by Mrs. J. P., of Branch county. She says it is an excellent one to use up small pieces. It is made of two-inch squares and half-squares. Made in two contrasting colors, it is prettiest. To



make it, you will need five two-inch squares and sixteen half-squares in the light color, together with twenty two-inch squares in the dark color. Other patterns will appear regularly.

Did you know that custards have finished cooking just as soon as a knife inserted in the center comes out clean?

HOW MY CLUB EARNED MONEY.

WHETHER it be your club, your Aid Society, or your Missionary Society, one of the important problems with which you have been invited to assist is how to make money to finance certain projects which the organization wished to sponsor.

Other clubs are eager to learn new ways of building up their finances. What plan or stunt has your organization worked out for earning money?

For the five best letters describing how a club can earn money, we will give handy recipe filing cabinets. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before January 6.

No. 611—Bloused Silhouette. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires $3\frac{1}{4}$ yards of 40-inch material with $\frac{3}{4}$ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

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CONSUMERS FISH CO., Green Bay, Wis.

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

F-I-S-H

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Recruits For Christ

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

HAVE you thought of the human material that Christ selected, for His private school? All sorts of people came to Him, but he picked twelve men to be His particular pupils and attendants. And he selected them from the active walks of life. They were what we would call business men, except one, who was a politician, and one who was a bolshevist, a "red." "Not up to the colleges in Jerusalem; not to the learned and rich and strong; but down to the seashore among illiterate and profane fishermen working with their greasy, ill-smelling boats and nets." And this has been true in almost every age. The leaders and prophets have come from unexpected places. In Israel, Jehovah brought his message to a child. Later, Amos, herdsman and fig-picker bore the divine message to courts and before kings. In the middle ages it was Peter Wal-



do and the Poor Men of Lyons who wrought righteousness.

The other day two men were talking about the need of a great leader for today, and they agreed that one would be forthcoming, perhaps before we realized it. Said one, "Where do you think this man will come from?" Said the other, "I do not think he will come from any of our huge universities. I believe he will come from one of the small denominational colleges, or from the ranks of labor." That, of course, was conjecture. But it is worth thinking on. It is profitable to inquire once in a while whether we are turning out the human material from which great souls are made. We are, of course, producing clever men, energetic men who will amass wealth and become talked about. That goes without saying, but we must have more than that.

Give us men! Men from every rank, Fresh and free and frank; Men of thought and reading, Men of light and leading, Freedom's welfare speeding. Men of faith and not of faction, Men of lofty aim in action, Give us men, I say again, Give us men!

These fishermen got up and followed the Teacher. They may have stopped to attend to something else first, but the record does not say so. It does not indicate that any of them went home to change his clothes or get a shave. Some people always put their religious obligations last. If they are financially pinched, they tell the preacher they cannot pay their church dues this year. If they are pressed for time, they give up their office in the church before anything else. A woman said not long ago, "I have a good many social engagements, but I always put my church first. If something has to go by the boards, it is not the church."

These men went their way, and left their nets behind. They had to. They would have had a hard time of it dragging their nets up and down the hills of Galilee, and in and out of the crowded streets of Capernaum. But that is what some good folk try to do. They want to be Christians, but they also want to keep all the impedimenta and trimmings of their old life. Their motto is, "The best of both worlds." But they might as well give up. It cannot be done. You may have one, but you cannot have both. "Ye cannot serve God and mammon."

Is there anything new under the sun? Listen to this. In a certain theological seminary a professor teaches a course on religion and insanity, or, the effect of the lack of spiritual poise on the mind. And this professor is one of the officials in an insane asy-

lum. Each year two or three theological students come to the asylum and study under this man, and study the patients confined there? What has religion to do with this? It has everything to do with it. Many of these sufferers are paying the penalty of trying to serve two masters, and the mind has given way under the strain. Christ's teachings are not alone religious, but deeply biological. They reach to the last facts of life.

Leave your nets behind.

One of these men was a politician. Matthew was a tax-collector, and, as such, had to work for the Romans. This was the lowest work a man could engage in, from a Jewish point of view. To do that was to be disloyal to one's own people. But the Lord chose him, also. Talk about democracy, you have it here. "A man's a man for a' that." Yes, and the first man to practice that philosophy was the Galilean. He did not care to what profession a man belonged, so long as it was honorable.

This tax collector gave a banquet at his house in honor of his newly found Friend. We may be pretty certain that it was a society affair, and that the "four hundred" were present. And did the Teacher decline the invitation? He did not. He went. There is no record of His declining any social invitation. But that does not mean that He entered into all the gossip conversation, or shared all the uncharitable judgments of people. He lifted the conversation and the whole event to a higher level.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JANUARY 2.

SUBJECT:—The Christian a Follower of Jesus. Lesson, Mark 1:16 to 20; 2:13 to 17, and I John 2:6.
GOLDEN TEXT:—He saith unto him, Follow me. And he arose and followed him. Mk. 2:14.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON CHAT FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

THE story this week is about a little boy who was far away from his mother. He was living with an old man who was the priest. The priest was nearly blind, so the little boy helped take care of the church. He opened the doors and closed them and kept the lamps burning. This church, or temple, was not much like our churches today, but the Hebrew people loved it very much.

One room was especially sacred, for it contained the Ark of the Covenant, an ancient chest containing the tablets of stone on which the commandments were engraved. All the Hebrew people, no matter where they lived, had to come to this temple once a year to worship. The little boy's mother and father came each year, and the mother always brought him a little coat, which she had made herself for him. How lonesome she must have been for him the rest of the year!

One night when the lights were dim in the temple and the priest and the boy had lain down to sleep, the little boy heard his name called. His bed was probably only a mat on the floor, with perhaps a wooly sheep skin for covering. Instead of snuggling down under the cover, the boy jumped up and ran to the priest and said, "Here am I!" The priest said he had not called and the boy lay down again. Again and again the voice called, until finally the priest told the boy that it must be the voice of God calling for him to listen to his message.

The boy lay down again and waited for the voice. When the unseen presence called him, he answered as the priest had told him, "Speak, Lord, for thy servant heareth."

The message to the Hebrew people was not a hopeful one, for the old

priest's sons were very wicked and were leading the people astray. So the boy had to tell the priest, whom he was very fond of, that Jehovah was going to punish his people.

At this time they were fighting against a cruel and powerful tribe, the Philistines. The Hebrews became so desperate that they tried to gain victory by bringing into the battle the sacred Ark of the Covenant, thinking the Philistines would be in awe of it. But unfortunately the Philistines fought harder than ever and not only defeated the Israelites, but captured the Ark.

This was one of the most dreadful things that could happen, and discouraged the people for many years. This little boy grew up to be a great prophet, and led the twelve tribes by his wisdom and counsel until they chose a king.

Can you guess the boy's name? It will be printed in next week's issue.

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

WHAT ABOUT CHILBLAINS?

AS sure as cold weather comes I have a flood of letters asking what to do for chilblains. One year I invited readers to tell what they found good, and had thirty-two different remedies. Obviously, it is not good to advise anyone to try thirty-two different things, so I prefer to stay by general principles in this article. No doubt I shall repeat much that I have said before, but it will bear repetition. Chilblains may come on any part of the body where the circulation is not very active, and the ears, nose and chin may suffer just as much as the hands and feet. Chilblains of the ear are sometimes so bad as to require surgical excision, and even amputation.

Chilblains are somewhat akin to burns in their course. They are sections of devitalized tissue. When they ulcerate, a process of tissue building must take place before repair is complete. In persons who are old, sickly or weak, this may take a long time. The ulcer must be cleaned up. Peroxide of hydrogen will usually do this. Then it must be kept clean, and the circulation encouraged while healing occurs. Iodine is usually a good application.

Many chilblains do not ulcerate, but none the less, there is a spot of irritable tissue that itches and burns in cold weather at the least provocation. This is because there has been enough frostbite to destroy some of the finer blood vessels. Eventually, there will be other vessels to do the work, but the building-up process is slow. Sufferers must protect their feet by wearing warm hose, and shoes that are roomy and stout. Anything tight hinders recovery. On coming in from the cold, bathe the feet five or ten minutes in cool water, then dry with rough towel and rub the feet until they glow. This will prevent much of the itching and will hasten repair. Be careful, though, that you do no hard rubbing on tender skin that is frostbitten. For such tender surfaces, dry very gently.

Those who have much trouble with chilblains often are poorly nourished. They should eat the foods that build up and supply heat. Cream, butter and eggs are among the best of these foods. Children may need codliver oil. When they put on a few pounds in weight and improve the quality of the blood, the chilblains leave.

I haven't said much about what you should put on, because that is not the question of greatest importance. Like burns, however, anything that covers the exposed nerve endings, excluding air contact, gives some relief. Benzoinated cold cream, any heavy, clean ointment, or a good oil, will relieve the early burning and distress.

POULTRY

A REGULAR CLEANING TIME.

WHEN Joe Purnell cleans his wife's poultry house, believe me it is clean. The house holds approximately 300 hens and is divided into three pens. When Joe starts house-cleaning, which he does regularly once each month, he drives all of the hens out of pen one and cleans that. Then he drives them out of pen two and cleans it. By that time pen one, where he started, is disinfected, swept and relittered. The hens come back into pen one, and pen three gets its clean-up. That happens in winter. In summer he saves time by the simple process of shutting them all on the outside range.

"My wife's hens," says Joe, "kept me in hog feed a few years ago after that June freeze that ruined all our corn. I never appreciated hens until then. Now, when she asks me to help out a little I don't argue. I found the best plan just to have one day a month."

Joe takes out all the litter and sweeps the concrete floor. He cleans and sprays the dropping boards. He sprays the walls, the ceiling and nests.

In October the house is given an exceptional treatment. The rear wall, rear roof over the perches and about two feet from the floor around each pen is given a good coat of whitewash.

"Whitewash not only aids in disinfecting," says Mrs. Purnell, "but makes the interior of the house much lighter. This aids the hens in fall and winter in working the litter later in the evening than they otherwise would."

"Joe believes in plenty of disinfectant. He uses a standard product and mixes it with kerosene to spray the roosts and dropping boards and fixtures. We are never bothered with lice or mites, and have never had any disease to speak of."

Each fall and spring the house and everything in and about it gets a thorough disinfecting, but on the monthly clean-up days only a hand spray is used, principally on the rear wall, perches and dropping boards. On this day the mash hoppers are filled and the supply lasts until the next month. Near the entrance door is a box with a hinged lid having two compartments. One of these holds a mixture of five bushels of wheat and oats. The other compartment is filled with sorted ear corn. This is the scratch feed supply.

Water is furnished the birds in ordinary six-quart galvanized pails which are filled twice each day in winter. In summer natural fall carries water from the stock tank through an inch pipe to the poultry.

"I find it a lot easier to keep the houses clean and the hens free from disease and vermin if I have a regular time set to clean up the houses. The wife has plenty to do without having to carry feed and clean poultry houses. Besides, it is good business. Nowadays I can borrow a couple of dollars once in a while. Before we made the hens pay it wasn't so easy," he chuckled.—W. C. Smith.

POULTRY CULLING SCHOOLS GIVE RESULTS.

SEVERAL counties in Michigan were given an opportunity to train leaders in poultry work, particularly culling. Kent county was one of the counties, and the work went across in good shape.

Twelve communities started with sixteen local leaders. One community dropped out after the first lesson. At each lesson, culling work was stressed

but in addition work was given in feeding, housing and management, and chicken diseases. Each leader had to cull his own flock and a neighbor's, keeping records before culling and after, and on the culls. Each leader had also to give a public culling demonstration. The three meetings went off well, the classes of the local leaders were well attended.

The object of the work was to teach culling, and how well the leaders got this work and then imparted it to their classes, is best told by the following figures: The first culling was on the home flock. One thousand eighty-four hens were culled, that, before culling, laid 584 eggs a day, or fifty-six per cent production. After culling there were 807 hens that laid 482 eggs, or 59.7 per cent production. The 277 culls laid fifty-nine eggs in a day, or twenty-one per cent production. At the second culling, which was a neighbor's flock, 1,351 hens laid 531 eggs, before culled, or thirty-nine per cent production. After culling there were 957 hens which laid 512 eggs, or fifty-two per cent production. The 385 culls laid forty-nine eggs, or twelve per cent production.

The proof of the pudding is the eating. It is very evident that the leaders got the culling idea very thoroughly. How well did the students get the lesson? Here are reports from seventeen members of the local leader classes. The seventeen culled 1,287 hens that, before culling, laid 496 eggs, or 38.5 per cent production. After culling there were 774 hens that laid 431 eggs, or 55.6 per cent production. The 512 culls laid fifty-two eggs, or ten per cent production. No question but what the students got the work.—Vining.

CLEANING UP TUBERCULOSIS.

We are much troubled with tuberculosis among our poultry. We have already killed the hens, and will dispose of the entire young flock very soon. Will you please give us explicit directions for eliminating the disease from henhouse and range? Would also like to know if Rhode Island Reds are more susceptible to the disease than other breeds.—R. D. S.

The only means of eliminating tuberculosis from the hen house will be thorough cleaning and spraying with coal tar disinfectant, followed by plenty of sunshine. Of course, the longer the period that poultry remain out of the house, the greater the chances of preventing more infection. Plowing and liming the range close to the hen house turns under the poultry manure and plows up clean, uncontaminated soil. Undoubtedly the freezing, thawing and sunshine on the range during the winter greatly aid in cleaning up disease.

There is no evidence to show that Rhode Island Reds are more subject to a disease like tuberculosis, than are other breeds of poultry.

GOSLINGS WITH GAPES.

Please give me a remedy for goslings that apparently have the gapes. Lost eight small ones about six weeks old, and one all feathered. We held a post-mortem on two but could find nothing in their throat.—Mrs. G. M.

A disease commonly called gapes, or pneumonia, sometimes affects ducklings, and this might also be the cause of losing the goslings. It is not the same as the gape worms which bother chicks. It is a type of cold probably due to dampness, draughts, or a general lack of vigor, and seems to be similar to pneumonia. Such cases are difficult to treat, except by prevention, which includes a balanced ration to promote rapid growth, and a protected place for damp, windy nights. Young goslings are usually quite vigorous and do not die easily.

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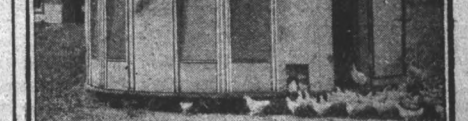
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OUR PAGE



Two Short Stories

By Merry Circlers

HERE are two of the stories which won prizes in our short story contest some time ago. As it is good practice to write short stories, we will have another contest in the near future. It would be a good thing to think now of a plot for your story.

Two Sides.

It is worth while to remember that there are always two sides to trouble.

A boys' class in one of our city Sunday schools found this out during a tie-up on the suburban trolley line. Two or three of the class "lived-out-a-ways," as they called it, coming in to class sessions or other meetings, by way of the electric street car.

"A pretty fix!" grumbled James, when the car stopped and it was found that it could not go on. "Biggest old time planned on record, and we're out of it, thanks to this bothersome storm. The other fellows will get away with all the good stuff, while we're freezing on the track all night."

"Worst of it is," said Howard, the more thoughtful member of the class, "we sort of counted on this to advertise ourselves to outsiders and buy up some good-will and good opinions, and so forth."

Merwin had been talking to the motorman and conductor and some of the road employes. He burst into the car just in time to catch the last remark. "Look-a-here, fellows!" he began,



It Looks as if Winona Putnam and Keith Barrica Are Going to Have a Chicken Dinner.

eagerly. "I can tell you something much better to do than talking. We're three husky, long-legged chaps. What do you say to hiking on by ourselves, and bring this train crew a surprise party?"

An hour or so later, a relief party appeared, bearing a portion of the lunch provided for the banquet. Crew and passengers alike voted the chocolate the best they ever tasted. The baked beans and ham sandwiches very quickly disappeared.

Needless to say, that afternoon's work of the climbers was better than any advertisement that could have been planned. A full account appeared in the next day's paper, and they often blessed the "trouble" that brought them such a host of well-wishers.—Delia Veldman, Hudsonville, Michigan.

Her Neighbor's Fire.

"Give us a cookie, Lorna," begged the two little Fritchett twins, as they

came upon Lorna, their fifteen-year-old sister, when she was pulling a pan of hot, delicious cookies out of the oven.

As Lorna gave each ruddy lip a kiss and placed a cookie in each little outstretched hand, she sang, "Oh, oh, the beggars are in the land! Now here's a kiss for each little lip, and here's a cookie for each little hand!"

As she watched the twins run up the stairs, she said to her mother, "My, what stomachs those children have!"

"Yes, isn't it funny, dear?" answered Mrs. Fritchett, "all children are the same, even you!"

"But they seem happier if they get cookies, and I'm thankful that they get hungry for them, 'cause I like to bake," said Lorna as she turned to her work.

Just at this moment Lorna was attracted by cries from the road. Smoke was rolling skyward from their nearest neighbor's house.

Lorna soon was running down the road. The air was chilly, and in spite of the thin house slippers that covered

her feet, she soon grew very cold. But Lorna paid little heed to this. She had run into the yard and started pumping water for the men on the roof. She pumped tirelessly for a long while. But the cistern that fed the two main pipes had gone dry. The well was dry, too! Only one pump remained, and this one was frozen!

If she could only get the kettle of hot water that was back home on the stove! To run home and get the water seemed to be the only chance, and Lorna took it!

Shouting an explanation, Lorna ran over the fields to her home and soon was hurrying back with the kettle of water.

Hope of saving the house had almost been abandoned by the time she had come back. But the men reckoned wrong! The hot water had thawed the pump, and with Lorna pumping a steady stream of water, the fire soon was quenched.

"If it had not been for Lorna, my home would have been completely destroyed," said the neighbor. He hurried over and shook hands with a rather exhausted Miss Fritchett, who had started home from her neighbor's fire. —Martha Everest.

work. It is "normal" for bright girls to like such work. Guilford always writes interesting things.

Dear Uncle Frank:

By the way, I don't see very many letters from the boys anywhere. I guess they have lost out in the Merry Circle. But boys, we can't let that go. Let's get some pep and start writing again. Let's just show the girls that we are no "dead heads," and that we really can write letters.

Let's get busy and write and hold up the boy end of the Merry Circle. I enjoyed the letters from the home-comers very much, and thought they were interesting. Well, as I have said



Henry and Carletta Retrom Ready for a Ride.

enough for this time, I will close.—An M. C. friend, Harold Snyder, R. 1, Kalamazoo, Mich.

When it comes to writing letters, the boys are not there, except in special instances, but they could be if they tried. I am glad you liked the home-comers' letters. Come again.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Is it possible that I could be accepted into your Merry Circle? I have never lived on a farm except to visit one. Picking flowers in the woods is more fun than I could ever have in the big city of Detroit.

For two years I lived in Seattle, Washington. I've been in most all the western states, and also Canada. When you are going east on the train, getting your last glimpse of those beautiful, giant mountains, you nearly cry. There's something, oh, that holds you so fascinated.

My brother and another boy built a cabin up on Mt. Rainier. I am a student of Cass Technical High School, a sophomore, and fourteen years old.

What wonderful people you have in your column, Uncle Frank! I wish more Detroit girls had such ideas.—Respectfully, "Ruthie."

I am pleased to know that you like our circle and those who take part in it. If you will take part in the contests, you will undoubtedly become an M. C.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am very glad that one of the cousins has started such an interesting

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I wish to express my thanks for the dandy fountain pen I received last week. It comes in handy for my school work, and I am very much pleased with it.

I am writing this letter with it.—Thanking you, I remain, Ruben Johnson, Hermansville, Michigan.

It pleases me that you like the pen, and I appreciate your telling me.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am not an M. C., but wish to be one. We have not taken the Michigan Farmer before this year, so I have had no chance to be an M. C., but I have read every Michigan Farmer I could get hold of. Many of the writers end up by saying that they don't want to make their letters too long. Now, for me, I don't think that a letter is too long if it is interesting and, of course, if it is not, W. B. seems to be always hungry. Hope that he'll be chuck full when my letter arrives there.

Well, for my opinion on that rouge and things, I think that if a girl thinks she needs some paint, as some call it, let her put it on, but not for me. My cheeks are red enough. Some girls are so pale that a small quantity of it makes them look better, don't you think so? As for the other things, here goes for them all, although I don't believe in wearing knickers to school or such places—they are meant for sport.

Uncle Frank, would you please tell me how to get to be an M. C.? Don't you think that would be a nice little bit of information to put at the bottom of the page along with your address—"Frizzy."

To become a Merry Circler, you have to take part in a contest. If you get one contest right, although you do not win a prize, you will be given an M. C. card and button. You are right, some short letters with nothing in them are too long, but interesting letters always seem short. Those girls who are so pale should look after their health and not their vanity cases.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I'll bet you a piece of pie that this letter is going to land head over heels when it sees you. I certainly do wish that the M. C.'s would stop the discussion of bobbed hair, rouge, boyish bobs, etc. Instead, they should study about the earth, and talk about the birds and their songs. Isn't it wonder-

ful about these creatures? They never are sorrowful, and never worry about the future. It seems to me that they must have this in mind. "Don't worry about the future, the present is all thou hast. The future will soon be present and the present will soon be past." I am trying to keep this in mind, but it does not always work quite right.—Your pal, Gertrude.

You didn't say just where this letter would land when it saw me. I must have an awful effect on letters. The sentiment you express is a good one to keep in mind.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Katherine Kafer said I must think the Merry Circlers were dumb, not to know that goslings were green. To the contrary, I think them the brightest on earth—being the only ones.

I agree with Melba Sutton when she says Normal work is interesting. I am attending the Mason county Normal at Ludington, and I enjoy the work very much. It's not nearly as hard as one might think.

I certainly enjoyed Guilford Rothfuss' "good roads essay." I wish he would write more letters than he does. Here's hoping W. B. is taking his after dinner nap.—Sincerely, Dagmar Thomasen, Ludington, Mich.

I am glad you like Normal school

Three Good Suggestions

By Secretary of Agriculture W. M. Jardine

IF I have any suggestions to make for your success, they are these: Learn all you can. Ignorance has no place in the United States, least of all, on the farms. Farming requires intelligence and study.

Stick to your job. There are tiresome, monotonous things about every line of work. The man who succeeds is the man who goes ahead with his work regardless of difficulties.

Learn to work with other people. Cooperation means much to farmers now. It is going to mean a great deal more in the future. Cooperation is successful only when people have developed the readiness to work together. It is the easiest to learn this when you are young.

The best success to every one of you in every one of your fine activities.

W. M. JARDINE.

Hon. W. M. Jardine, Secretary of Agriculture in the cabinet of President Coolidge, was born in Idaho, June 16, 1879, and lived and worked on ranches in that state and Montana until he was twenty years old, graduating in agriculture at Utah Agricultural College in 1904. Beginning as cereal-ist of Kansas Agricultural College 1907, he was successively agronomist, acting director and dean of agriculture, then director and dean, and then president.

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

topic as our high schools. The school I attend ranks among the best in Michigan, and well it should!

Last year the senior class took a trip to Washington, D. C., and they had such an interesting time that our seniors this year are going to take the same trip. We have organized into groups, with ten or twelve seniors in each group. The group I am in is selling candy—we buy it at a wholesale house and in that way make nearly one-half profit. We sell it to the students. We also are planning a dance for some day next week, from 4:00 o'clock to 6:00, in the gym. We wish to raise \$30 each in group activities, leaving the remaining \$30 of the expenses to be paid by each individual.



Vera Kelch Won a Prize for this Drawing Submitted to Our Drawing Contest.

There is quite a bit of competition among the groups and this adds to the interest. My letter seems to be made up entirely of "Hi school talk," but I hope more M. C.'s who are attending high schools will write and tell us of their activities.—"Kay."

I think it is fine for high school classes to do as yours is doing. The Washington trip will be an interesting one. Let's hear from others on school activities.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Did you ever read John Bunyan's "Pilgrim's Progress?" Well, trying to get a letter past Mr. Waste Paper Basket reminds me of Christian's travels. Just think about it—one poor scared little letter, starting out all alone to go so far. First, that little letter that never, as yet, has had any experience in the world, is put out in a big mailbox. (The mailbox must seem awfully big to a thin letter, especially), and there it stays, until Mr. Mailman comes along.

After that, it has companions, of, oh, a lot of letters, destined to arrive at who knows where? Then the city post offices—the mailman, and the mailbox again. Then the brave little letter is opened, read, and likely thrown into W. B.'s ugly mouth (at least to the letter), and never seen again. Perhaps W. B. will choke on this.

Uncle Frank, I'm too late for the contest, but I have a suggestion now. Why can't we have a beauty contest? I mean, everyone who enters the contest will write a description of the most beautiful scene in his life. I think it is always interesting to everyone to know the beautiful things in the lives of others.—Another M. C., Alfreda Sting, Gagetown, Mich.

Sometimes a letter does have a rough road to travel, but if it is full of goodness and confidence, it usually "gets there." Your beauty contest is a good one. Thanks for the suggestion.

BEAUTY CONTEST.

HERE is a real beauty contest suggested by a Merry Circler. Write, describing the most beautiful thing you have ever seen, in 250 words or less. Everybody has seen something beautiful, so everybody ought to write. Please write neatly and put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner of the paper. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name.

Fountain pens will be the first two prizes for both boys and girls. Beads will be the third prize for girls, and knives for the boys. The fourth and fifth prizes for both boys and girls will be two Michigan Farmer pencils. All who send in contest papers showing worthy effort in this contest, will receive Merry Circle buttons and mem-

bership cards if they are not now members.

This contest closes January 7. The contest papers should be sent to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF WINNERS DELAYED.

THE holiday rush has made the delivery of mail in the big cities very uncertain. Therefore, I believe many of those who answered the last contest will not be able to get their

as carbolic acid, but may be swallowed without injury.

THE KINGDOM OF ST. JAMES.

(Continued from page 13).

of the lake and likewise pause? And was not the nightwind for that instant so gentle that its whisper was like a benediction?

How vastly different that swift meeting of lips from the slow, insolent kiss Blair Carter had put upon her. How different the adoration in this man's eyes from the sullen scorn in his!

And still they were strangers, had seen each other but once before that night, had spoken together not even once. Crude mayhap, and a little mad, but they were living, these two, in a day likewise crude, and in a world of madness. Besides, Shane McCraggen would not pass that way soon again.

They dared not loiter, even to prolong that priceless minute. Gently Shane drew the girl to a place at his feet, where she could rest her head against his knees as he rowed. Then he took up the oars again, and the boat slipped soundlessly toward the bulk of shadow that was the shore of Beaver. Danger forbade that they should talk, and their hearts were too full to feel the need for speech. So in a golden silence, they crossed the Narrows and separated, with only the memory of that single kiss to last them until another hour should be awarded them.

Aleck drew forth the flat brown bottle from a pocket of his shirt before they parted on the beach.

"Lad," he said soberly to Hugh, "I wish ye a lang life o' happiness. Ye've married a white woman. Follow her tae the ends o' the earth!"

They heard him humming softly to himself as he turned toward his skiff. "Generations hae passed, till the Gentiles at last

Hae divided their lands as their own!" The two girls with Danny struck swiftly through the woods, leaving Elder Roberts to make his way to St. James by another path, and alone.

Late that night Barbara Loar sat by her open window, looking out over the beach and the silent expanse of the lake, and tried vainly to see the white sails of the Mackinaw boat riding the darkness, bearing away the man she loved. Her lips still burned with the sweetness of his kiss, and her dark eyes were still alight with wonder and happiness.

(Continued next week).

THE NEW YEAR.

Dig a deep grave with that spade called Hope,
Deep enough, long enough,
Broad in its scope,
But in it drop not one sorrowing tear
For to it we'll carry
And in it we'll bury
All the heart-breaking failures we suffered last year.

—C. A. Brunais.

The recently discovered antiseptic, hexylresorcinol, is fifty times as strong



Twenty Tales From Timberland

The Queer Ways of Mother Quail

JENNY, Johnny, Joe! What are you doing out there?" called Mother Quail from the shelter of the brush pile in the corner of the fence down in the back meadow. Jenny, Johnny and Joe, three little baby quails did not answer. Only a few days ago she had allowed them, together with their dozen brothers and sisters, to get out of the nest for the first time. Father Quail now had the rest of the family off hunting for food.

"Come back, come back!" whistled Mother Quail very loudly.

The young quails came fluttering to her from the other side of the rail fence.

"You naughty runaways," she scolded.



"Come Back," Said Mother Quail.

ed. "I told you not to go farther than the rail fence. Little quails that do not obey, sometimes never come back at all. Come, we must find some dinner." So off they went, dodging in and out among the tall grasses, Mother Quail taking the lead and Jenny, Johnny and Joe, trailing along behind. Here they would find a chinch-bug or

grasshopper and there a few tiny seeds. But these did not seem to satisfy the hunger of the baby quails and they wandered on and on.

As the hungry brood neared the little creek that sang its way through the meadow, Old Mother Quail heard a noise that made her heart stand still. Just by a flutter of her wings, Mother Quail told her twittering brood to be quiet.

"Tramp, tramp, tramp," the sound came nearer.

"Do as I do," commanded Mother Quail of her brood. Tip toe, tip toe, tip toe, Mother Quail meandered her way through the grasses, but scarcely disturbing them. The baby quails followed, doing likewise.

"What's the matter?" asked Jenny and Johnny and Joe with inquiring glances at Mother Quail.

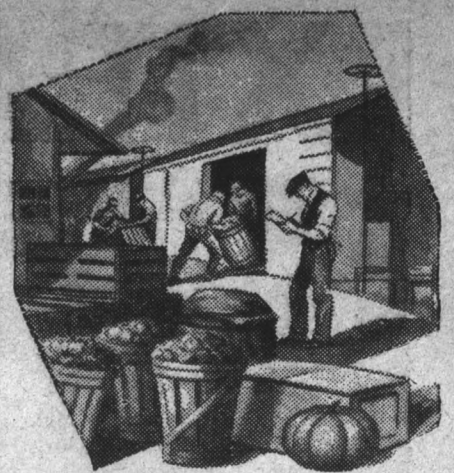
But Mother Quail only answered by a flutter of her wings, which meant that they must keep quiet and follow.

Now, Jenny and Johnny were very frightened, but they thought it best to do as mother cautioned. Joe was very frightened, indeed, and the only thing he could think of was to fly. Now, Joe was very young and could not fly very well at all. He fluttered up into the air above the tall grasses in the meadow.

"Bang, bang."

Joe fell to the ground and the rest of the quail family never saw him again. And so Jenny and Johnny got their first lesson, that it was always best to obey mother.

This is the first of our new series of stories. On Page 16 there is also another short story to help you with your Sunday School lesson. Write and tell me how you like them.—Aunt Martha.



SOUTHERN FARMERS are shipping at BIG Prices

Early Southern crops are moving North, and Northern cash is coming South to the prosperous farmer who realizes that the climatic conditions, the soil conditions, the living conditions and the low labor costs of the Southland all make for year-round prosperity, and something in the bank when the season is over. Let us

tell you about how you can live better, be happier and save money in the Southland.

Write today to G. A. Park, Gen. Immigration and Industrial, Dept. M-7, Louisville, Kentucky.



SHOE BOIL, CAPPED HOCK

or bursitis are easily and quickly removed without knife or firing iron. Absorbine reduces them permanently and leaves no blemishes. Will not blister or remove the hair. Horse worked during treatment. At druggists or \$2.50 postpaid. Horse book 6-S free.

Surprised user writes: "Horse had largest shoe boil I ever saw. Now all gone. I would not have thought that Absorbine could take it away so completely."

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

SEND for this Book

Describes farm trucks, wagons and trailers with steelwood wheels. Also any size steel or wood wheels to fit any farm truck, wagon or trailer. Farm tractors, Crawler attachment for "Ford" or "International" tractors. Write for free book, illustrated in colors, today. **ELECTRIC WHEEL CO., 35 ELM ST., QUINCY, ILL.**



Sold at all Drug Stores. Used the world over for generations. **E. S. WELLS, Chemist, JERSEY CITY, N. J.**



DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable. Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope. **Brooks Appliance Co., 307 State St., Marshall, Mich.**



Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

EXTRA MILK

—try this simple plan!



IT is a fact! Seven cows in ten are capable of giving far more milk than they do—in the winter months. Malnutrition—the bane of human health and well-being—is far more common in cows than in people. It is the biggest leak in winter dairy profits. Under the urgent strain of consuming and converting quantities of dry, coarse feeds into milk, the digestion and assimilation break down. The cow may appear healthy, but the milk fails to come in paying volume. Quantities of high-priced feed go to waste.

The remedy is simple—and amazingly inexpensive. Help the milk-making organs meet the added burdens thrust upon them. Build new vigor into the digestion and assimilation—milk profits simply MUST result.

Kow-Kare is doing just this job for added thousands of cow owners every year. Instead of just cramming feed into their cows these dairymen are helping their cows keep the milk-making process going full-speed. Kow-Kare has a marvelous

tonic, strengthening effect on the productive organs—makes them function actively, produce maximum milk flow and resist disease. Kow-Kare, fed sparingly, but regularly with the feed will put your "poor milkers" back in the profit column. Try it; a single can of Kow-Kare will ration one cow from one to two months, the treatment being regulated by the cow's general condition. It's a little investment, with big—and certain—results.

For Cow Diseases

In treating Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Bunches, Scours, Lost Appetite, etc., Kow-Kare has a well-earned 30-year reputation of bringing cows back to health and production. It goes to the source of the trouble—makes the affected organs regain vigorous health—resist disease.

For cows at calving Kow-Kare, fed before and after, prevents expensive troubles, makes cow and calf healthy and vigorous.

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

DAIRY ASSOCIATION CO., Inc., LYNDONVILLE, V. T.

KOW-KARE



*Famous
Conditioner
of Milch Cows*

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY



The Best is the Most Economical

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

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

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.

GUERNSEYS Two registered Guernsey cows, fresh, or nearly so, 2 fine Reg. heifer calves, seven months old, 2 splendid bulls from A. R. Dams, nine months old. Don't write but come and see them. WM. S. ORMISTON & SON, St. Johns, 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.

AT THE TOP

A Colantha cow from our herd was high butter-fat cow in Cow Testing Association work in Michigan in 1925. This herd of cows averaged 11,988 lbs. milk and 588 lbs. butter in 1925. Typey Colantha Bulls from cows standing high in Official and Cow Testing work insure unusual production. Ask us about them.

McPHERSON FARM CO.,
Howell, Michigan

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

NEW OLEO BILL.

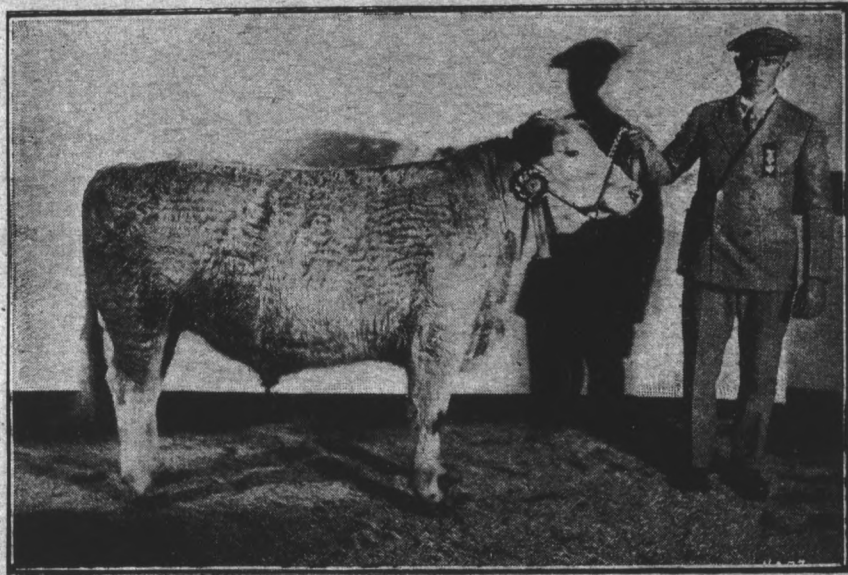
A BRAND new oleomargarine law is proposed in a bill introduced in the House by Representative Tinch, of Kansas. The dairy organization representatives were not consulted when it was drafted, and it is looked upon with suspicion as a piece of dangerous legislation.

It provides for the present tax on oleomargarine, with the accompanying fines for law violations, but contains a provision that margarine may be removed from the place of manufacture for export to a foreign country, or for consumption upon vessels plying between ports of the United States and those of foreign countries, or upon sale to the government of the United States or any subdivision thereof, without payment of tax under such regula-

probably one-third of the fuel, and the beans will cook quicker. We cook them until they begin to soften, after which the heat in the hot water will complete the process, making them about the same as those used by the housewife when cooking beans for table use.

If the temperature is not below freezing, the beans can be safely left in the kettle, but during colder weather it is best to transfer the beans while steaming hot, to a barrel. If this barrel has been packed with sawdust, dirt, or some substance on the outside, and kept well covered, the beans will remain warm a couple of days. Warming the beans in the kettle is unsatisfactory, as some of the beans are bound to become scorched and stick to the sides.

These cooked beans are fed to the



Elton Hawkins, of Armada, and His Prize Steer, Exhibited at the Cleveland Stock Show.

tions as the commissioner of internal revenue, with the approval of the secretary of the treasury, may prescribe. The commissioner may also decide whether any substance made in imitation of butter contains ingredients deleterious to the public health, with the surgeon-general of the navy, the surgeon-general of the army, and the secretary of agriculture as a board of last appeal. All acts defining butter and regulating the manufacture and sale of margarine now in force are repealed by this new bill.

FEEDING THE CULL BEANS ON THE FARM.

DUE to the unusually bad weather prevailing this fall, and to the first hard killing frost, thousands of bushels of beans are sold at the elevators for as little as a cent a pound, after having been run over the screens. Many farmers have wisely decided to keep these cheap beans and utilize them for feed. Other growers would probably follow this plan if they were better acquainted with the feeding value of these cheap beans, and the methods used in making them a safe and palatable feed for the stock.

We have found that cooking the beans is far preferable to grinding them, and, owing to the heavy moisture content of the beans this year, is the only satisfactory plan. We use a common ordinary commercial feed cooker, the same as is sold by hardware dealers. This consists of an ordinary kettle, which rests on a jacket, with a fuel door on one side, and a short smoke pipe on the opposite side of the jacket. Old rails or buzz wood make a satisfactory fuel for the cooking process.

The kettle is generally filled with

beans and water the evening before the fire is started. This will save hogs and milch cows twice a day, and even the chickens relish a pan of warm beans once a day. Sometimes we mix either oats or ground feed with the beans, cooking the mixture; and again, we mix the ground feed with the cooked beans. Still other times we feed the cooked beans alone, and successfully.

The first feeding of cooked beans to cows or hogs, should be small, and made when other feeds are not available, as stock have to learn to like the beans. The amount is then gradually increased, but not to the point where part of the beans are left in the trough or manger.—M. E. G.

MISSAUKEE FARMERS INTERESTED IN CAMPAIGN.

THE dairy-alfalfa campaign in Missaukee county was well attended by farmers, although the weather conditions were very bad. The total attendance at fourteen meetings was 290. The campaign was preceded by preliminary meetings sponsored by the business men's clubs of the county.

Farmers who attended the meetings filled out cards which stated how much alfalfa and sweet clover they are already growing, and how large an acreage of these crops they contemplate planting next year. The cards show that 1,253 acres of alfalfa and 806 acres of sweet clover will be sown next year by these farmers. One thousand four hundred and fifty yards of marl, and 905 tons of ground limestone will be used in preparing ground for these legumes. Two marl beds have been opened in the county during the year and two more will be made available in the spring.—P.

DIAMOND



MODERN SHOEING FOR HARD ROADS

No matter how cold the morning or how icy the road, your horses can work with steady regularity if shod with Diamond Frost-Proof Drive Calks and Shoes. A horse is shod, or calks replaced with new in half the time it takes with screw calks. Wear longer but cost no more. Calks inserted or removed with a light blow. Twelve different patterns.

Ask your Blacksmith or Dealer for DIAMOND SHOES. If they cannot supply you

Write for illustrated catalog to
DIAMOND CALK HORSESHOE COMPANY
4612 Grand Ave. Duluth, Minn.

12 GRAND CHAMPIONS
86 FIRST PREMIUMS
37 SECOND PREMIUMS
16 THIRD PREMIUMS

At Six Leading Southern Michigan County Fairs 1926

Registered Holstein Bull Calves 6 weeks to 12 months old at prices the owner of a small herd can afford to pay. The sire of many of these calves is a Son of the highest record (30-lb.) two year old daughter of Creator. His sire is King Segis Alcartra Prilly, an undefeated Show bull with 70 A. R. daughters.

Red Rose Farms Dairy
Northville, Michigan
Telephone: 344
Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

Ready for Service

A son of Bell Farm King Sylvia, a show son of the famous 35-lb. Show cow White Susie, third prize at the National when 14 years of age.

A light-colored calf born February 28, 1926. His dam is a 27-lb. Show cow, a sister to the 39-lb. 4-year-old, Pontiac Barine, and is out of a 2-year-old with a 365-day record of 862.48 lbs. butter and 21.441 lbs. milk.

An extra good one, bred at Pontiac. Send for pedigree of Tag No. 221. "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, yearlings or 2 yr old.

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

FOR SALE—Seven-year-old and three-year-old Hereford Bulls, bred by Allen Bros. A. M. TODD COMPANY, Menasha, Mich.

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

JERSEY BULLS ready for service. World record breeding. From R. of M. dams making up to 505 lbs. fat, and by R. of M. sire whose first daughter makes 547 lbs. fat. Age 2 yrs. J. K. HATFIELD, Remus, Mich.

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

SUGGESTION ON NOT TRAMPING SILAGE.

I WAS interested in the recent article in regard to not tramping silage, in which the writer said that the stalks and leaves were properly mixed. My experience with tramping silage would indicate that, as the silage got high enough to be influenced by the wind from the blower pipe, that the leaves would all be driven to the wall of the silo, leaving a belt of spoiled leaf silage about a foot wide around the silo wall. At least, it looks that way to me.

"If silage keeps as well without tramping, all farmers should know it, for it means a considerable saving. The plan looks all right to me, except in the effect of the blower wind blowing the lighter parts out around the silo wall. It seems that if you could secure some reliable data on this question it would be of great value to your readers."

As our subscriber suggests, this is a very important question, as tramping or not tramping, means several dollars difference in the cost of filling a silo. We should be glad to have the experience of our readers, either for or against the idea of not tramping, what conditions must be observed for success, and so on.—J. D.

PLAN CONDENSARY AT SEBEWAING.

THE Detroit Creamery Company and the dairymen at Sebewaing are working on plans for establishing a condensary at Sebewaing. This plant will take care of a large amount of milk from this territory during the time of high production, and when Detroit needs fluid milk the supply which ordinarily goes to the condensary can be used for the Detroit whole milk trade.

Kenneth Hinshaw, twenty years old, of Goldendale, Washington, was awarded, this year, the Moses trophy which is given to the outstanding club boy of the 600,000 boys' and girls' club members in this country.

SHORTHORN BREEDERS MEET.

FOR the fourteenth time the Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders met in annual session at Greenville, Michigan. These breeders are enthusiastic over present conditions. Business has increased over the past five years, many new members have been added and there is a distinct increase in the number of new breeders. Increased sales have doubled the cash balance in the treasury of the organization. The association went on record as favoring universal testing of cattle for tuberculosis. The speedy completion of this work was urged because of probable reinfestation coming from the extensive exposure along county lines between accredited and untested counties. Officers elected were: President, August Waldo, of Morley; vice-president, C. W. Crum, of McBrides; secretary-treasurer, Oscar Skinner, of Gowen; directors include above officers, and Dr. William Hansen, of Greenville, and Oscar E. Hansen, of Sand Lake.

COUNTY AGENT DISTRIBUTES DIPLOMAS.

COUNTY Agent C. P. Milham, of Otawa county, will present at a series of meetings in that county, diplomas to all dairymen in cow testing associations having herds that average 300 or more pounds of butter-fat per cow per year. Five of the dairymen in the Coopersville Association will receive their second diplomas. Following are the meeting places and dates:

- Jan. 3—Vriesland Town Hall.
- Jan. 4—Georgetown Grange Hall.
- Jan. 5—Jamestown Y. M. C. A. Hall.
- Jan. 6—Blendon Town Hall.
- Jan. 7—Olive Town Hall.
- Jan. 8—Nunica Grange Hall.
- Jan. 10—Holland City Hall.
- Jan. 11—Robinson Town Hall.
- Jan. 12—Wright Town Hall.
- Jan. 13—Coopersville High School.
- Jan. 14—Tailmadge Grange Hall.
- Jan. 15—Grand Haven Court House.
- Jan. 17—Allendale Town Hall.



Just a cup of cream

But it is Equal to — 6% interest on \$912.00

A user of an old cream separator, which was apparently working all right, tried a new De Laval. Much to his surprise the new De Laval gave him a cupful of cream more at each separation. He figured he had been losing 15c. worth of butter-fat a day, amounting to \$54.75 in a year—and equal to 6% interest on \$912.00. Needless to say, the De Laval stayed. Nor is this an unusual case, as the same thing, and often greater loss, is occurring on thousands of farms.

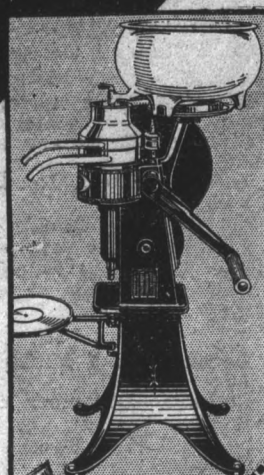
World's Best Separator

The new De Laval is the best cream separator ever made—skims cleaner, runs easier and lasts longer. Among other new features and refinements it has a "floating" bowl which eliminates vibration, causing it to run smoother and easier. It gives you a rich, smooth, high-testing cream, and skims cleaner under all conditions of use.

Skim Your Skim-Milk

Ask your De Laval Agent to bring out a new De Laval Separator and run the skim-milk from your old separator through it. The new De Laval skims so clean that if you are losing any butter-fat it will surely be recovered. Have any cream recovered in this manner weighed and tested at your creamery, and then you can tell exactly how much a new De Laval will save for you. Trade allowances made on old separators of any age or make.

See and Try the NEW DeLaval



FREE Catalogs
THE DE LAVAL SEPARATOR COMPANY, Dept. 481
New York, 165 Broadway
San Francisco, 61 Beale Street
Chicago, 600 Jackson Boulevard
Send catalog checked — Separator ☐ Milker ☐
Name _____ Town _____ State _____ No. Cows _____ R. D. _____

PIG "INCUBATOR"

DOUBLES HOG PROFITS



Best Equipment For McLean System

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

ECONOMY HOG HOUSE

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

Best for McLean System

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

Raise 16 to 20 Pigs Per Sow Yearly
Hog raisers all over the hog belt are doing this. So can you by using the Economy Hog House the year round. Actually costs less than if you built it yourself. Get this patented, centrally heated hog house now and make more money than ever before. Farmer Agents Wanted.

Limited Number of Territories Open.

Write for Our Proposition.

SEND COUPON—SAVE MONEY

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

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

FINANCIAL KING JERSEY BULLS for sale, from R. of M. cows. Type and production. COLD-WATER 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 Maxwallow Mock or Edglink Victor, two of the good bulls of the breed. Will make very attractive prices on all of these cattle. GOTTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Mich.

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

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

HOGS

Service Boars---Bred Gilts Fall Pigs

Everything immunized. We Guarantee to please you.

Lakefield Farms, Clarkston, Mich.

For Sale Duroc Jersey Gilts bred for 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 Originators and most extensive breeders. THE L. B. SILVER CO., Box 196, Salem, Ohio

LARGE TYPE P. C.

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

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

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

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS size and large quality. JAS. G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.

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

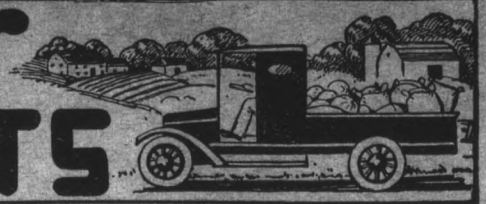
HAMPSHIRE GILTS, bred for March and April farrow. Also boars, fall pigs. J. P. SPITLER & SON, R. 1, Henderson, Mich.

Big Type Poland Chinas
1 spring boar sired by the great CLORINDIAN. Price reasonable. Mary's Eighty, Walled Lake, Mich.

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 23



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, December 28.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.38; No. 2 white \$1.39; No. 2 mixed \$1.37.
Chicago.—December at \$1.36; May \$1.32½; July \$1.30½.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.39 @1.40.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 82c; No. 3 yellow 81c; No. 4 yellow 73c.
Chicago.—December at 70c; May 79¾c; July 83c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 53½c; No. 3, 50c.
Chicago.—December 49c; May 49c; July 47c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, 97c.
Chicago.—December 94¾c; May at 99¾c; July 97c.
Toledo.—Rye 98c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.80 @4.85.
Chicago.—Spot Navy Michigan fancy hand-picked, in sacks \$5.25; dark red kidneys \$7.50.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$5.25 @6; red kidney \$9 @9.50.

Barley.

Malting 77c; feeding 68c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover at \$22.75; cash alsike \$20.75; 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.

Wheat prices had a fair rally during the past week, reaching the highest point in six weeks, but the upturn was not maintained. Shifts in speculative activity were chiefly responsible for the price movements. The revised estimate on wheat production in 1926 was slightly bullish, but the report on acreage seeded to winter wheat was somewhat bearish. No important changes are apparent in the general wheat situation. Primary receipts continue extremely light, mills are taking a normal quota for this time of the year, and exports persist at about the same rate as for the past month. The last visible supply report failed to show as much decrease as expected.

RYE.

Reports that an increase in foreign demand could be expected, and active speculative buying attracted by the strong statistical position of rye, caused a strong upturn in that market. The final estimate of the rye crop was 40,000,000 bushels, or 2,000,000 bushels less than the preliminary figure. The acreage seeded last fall was estimated at 1.8 per cent more than a year before, and the December 1 condition was 86.3 per cent against 83.8 per cent a year ago.

CORN.

Estimates of both corn and oats crops were reduced in the final returns. Corn was placed at 2,645,000,000 bushels and oats at 1,254,000,000 bushels, declines of 272,000,000 and 234,000,000 bushels, respectively, from last year. In addition, it is doubtful if this estimate takes account of the loss of unthreshed oats resulting from the wet harvest. The twelve leading states produced 449,000,000 bushels less corn than in 1925. The states outside the corn belt produced 177,000,000 bushels more than last year.

Corn prices had another spell of strength during the past week, due to speculative buying, but it was not maintained. Cash demand remains slow and cash prices trailed far behind the temporary upturn in future deliveries. Receipts are increasing and stocks are piling up at terminals. Prices are far too high to permit exports of any consequence.

OATS.

Oats prices advanced to a new high point for the season as a result of continued light receipts, mostly of low

grades, decreasing stocks, and scarcity of bright heavy oats, but the market softened later.

SEEDS.

The clover seed crop in 1926 was only 797,000 bushels, compared with 1,113,000 bushels harvested in 1925, and prices paid to producers are averaging nearly 20 per cent higher than last season. Red clover seed prices are the highest in four years and the growers are selling their holdings more rapidly than in recent years. Alsike clover continues to advance and values are considerably higher than a year ago. There is little left in the growers' hands as the movement to market has been at a faster rate than usual.

FEEDS.

Heavier feeding of concentrates has kept the feed market steady during the past week. Cottonseed meal is strengthening and higher prices are not unlikely. Dealers are buying only on a hand-to-mouth basis in general, as is usual prior to the inventory season.

HAY.

Farm prices of hay are higher than a year ago, although the supply was a little larger. Prices paid to growers on December 1 averaged \$14.09 a ton, compared with \$13.95 last year. A brisk demand is keeping the present market firm in spite of generally liberal receipts. Timothy hay continues to sell at a discount under last season's level. The proportion of high quality hay in the crop was larger than last year, which accounts for the wider range in values on top grades. A scarcity of good clover hay has been responsible for the broad demand for alfalfa hay, particularly that suited for dairy feeding, which is selling at a substantial premium over the common grades.

EGGS.

The egg market has taken a tumble in the past week after a period of well sustained prices. Mild weather throughout the country has favored egg production, and receipts at the leading markets are exceeding the corresponding period in any previous year. Supplies usually increase from week to week during the first few months of the year, except for occasional periods when stormy weather checks the lay, and still lower prices are expected.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 43 @44½c; storage 29 @36½c.

Live poultry, heavy springers at 26c; light springers 21c; heavy hens 26c; light hens 18c; roosters 18 @19c; geese 22 @23c; ducks 32c; turkeys 44 @45c.

BUTTER.

The butter market declined sharply at the close last week, when supplies of fine butter increased. The low point in production has been definitely passed, and the make will increase from now on, although the extent of the gain will depend a good deal on the weather. British butter markets have weakened again, and the possibility of larger imports of foreign butter will tend to depress our prices. Average prices are on a considerably higher level than at this time last year, when the usual winter decline was well under way at the beginning of December.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 49½c; New York 52c; Detroit, fresh creamery in tubs 45 @49c.

POTATOES.

The potato market has difficulty in rising above the levels which have prevailed during the greater part of December. Growers who have been holding their potatoes in the hope that prices would approach last year's level are now shipping, and market receipts are liberal. Trade demand is showing the usual holiday dullness, and prices, particularly on ordinary quality stock, are unsettled. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.10 @2.25 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES.

A stronger tone is apparent in the market for high quality apples, although prices are as yet unchanged. Local supplies throughout the country are still satisfying the demand to a large extent, so that trade in the large markets is not on a broad scale. Michigan A-2½-inch Jonathans are quoted at \$4.75 @5 a barrel at Chicago.

WOOL.

Mills bought wool fairly freely in the last two weeks, according to Boston reports, and prices for strictly combing fine territory have stiffened as a result. Choice lots are held at \$1.10 @1.12, scoured basis, compared with offerings at \$1.07 and below a short time ago. Choice Ohio delaines again sold at 46c. Foreign markets are firm, with active competition reported at latest sales in Australia and New Zealand. Some dullness may prevail until after the inventory period, and then the market will come under

the influence of the prospective demand for goods during the next heavy weight selling season, which probably will start late in January.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Marketing of the winter celery crop got well under way this week. The Christmas trade cleaned up tag ends of the fall varieties at good prices, and the New Year's trade was maintaining quotations around the holiday levels. Celery \$1.25 @1.50 square; onions \$1 bu; potatoes \$1.20 @1.25 bu; parsnips \$1 bu; carrots and turnips 75c a bu; cabbage \$1 bu; red cabbage \$1.50 bu; radishes 60c per dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 12c lb; apples, Spys and Delicious \$2 @2.50 bu; other varieties 75c @1.50 bu; turkeys 40c; chickens 18 @25c; hens at 15 @24c; ducks 24 @27c; geese 18 @22c; rabbits 16c; eggs 45 @48c; butter-fat 53c lb; pork 15 @15½c; beef 6 @10c; lamb 18 @20c; veal 13 @14c.

WOULD ENABLE CO-OPS. TO DEAL WITH PACKERS.

At a conference held at the farm bureau Washington office, an agreement of farm organization representatives was reached asking that the Capper-Tincher stock yards bill be revised so as to protect cooperative live stock marketing associations in dealing direct with the packers. This action was taken at the request of the Ohio live stock marketing co-operatives and the National Live Stock Producers' Association, and it was embodied in a statement signed by Chester Gray of the American Farm Bureau Federation; W. L. Drummond, of the National Farm Congress; Charles S. Barrett, of the National Farmers' Union, and others.

PRIZES AWARDED IN FEEDING CONTEST.

CHECKS amounting to \$14,025 went into the early Christmas mail to eighty-eight prize winners in the contest conducted by the Associated Corn Products Manufacturers, makers of corn gluten feed, to encourage better feeding of dairy and beef cattle.

Included in the winners were owners of dairy herds, cow testing associations, dairy breed champions, owners of beef cattle herds, and other special prize winners.

The winners in the dairy groups had completed a six months' feeding test under rules prescribed by the association, and with authenticated records. In each ration at least twenty-five per cent of the grain fed was corn gluten feed. The beef cattle tests were for a shorter period—three months—and all of the rations fed included fifteen per cent of corn gluten feed.

The judges were men of standing and wide experience in matters of feeding. Their judgment was utilized, not only in the selection of the winners, but in determining the method to be used in equalizing on a fair and equitable basis, the records submitted from various sections of the country, so that a herd in Maine would be on just the same basis of feeding costs as a herd in Iowa. The basis of the awards in the dairy group was for the greatest net profit.

In this contest the awards for feeding dairy cattle for results practically all went to Wisconsin men. Is it possible that the dairymen of the Badger state so much better understand the requirements of the dairy cow, that they should stand above the dairymen of every other state? The results of this contest appear to affirm that such is the case.

The best plate of apples in the show held jointly by the American Pomological Society and the Michigan State Horticultural Society, at Grand Rapids early in December, was a plate of Northern Spies grown and exhibited by H. Schaefer & Sons, of Sparta, Michigan.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

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

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, December 28.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 7,000. Market is fairly active, big packers out of market, pigs are generally 10 @15c lower than Monday's average; tops \$12 bid for 170-240-lb. weight; few loads of heavy butchers \$11.95; bulk good 150-280-lb. weight at \$11.75 @11.90; most packing sows \$10.60; pigs practically at \$11.60 @11.85.

Cattle.

Receipts 11,000. Market on better grade fat steers and yearlings is comparatively scarce, steady with Monday's uneven decline, stock fed in liberal supply, weak to 10c lower; tops 50c up for two days; top yearlings at \$13; medium weight \$11.35; steers at \$13.50; she stock and bulls steady; vealers 50c @1 higher; outsiders at \$14.50; packers at \$12 @13.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 19,000. Market very slow; few lambs weak to 25c lower; bulk of early sale cull lambs \$12.25 @12.75; lambs around \$13.25; culls \$9 @9.50; sheep steady; fat ewes \$5 @6.25; best held higher; feeding lambs at \$11.50 @11.75, holding best come-backs around \$12.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 168. Market steady.
Good to choice yearlings
dry-fed \$10.50 @11.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.50 @ 9.25
Handy weight butchers 7.50 @ 8.25
Mixed steers and heifers 7.50 @ 8.25
Handy light butchers 6.00 @ 7.25
Light butchers 5.50 @ 6.50
Best cows 5.00 @ 6.00
Butcher cows 5.50 @ 6.50
Cutters 3.75 @ 4.25

Canners 3.00 @ 3.75
Bologna bulls 6.00 @ 6.50
Stock bulls 5.50 @ 7.00
Feeders 5.00 @ 6.00
Stockers 6.00 @ 7.25
Milkers and springers... \$55.00 @ 90.00

Calves.

Receipts 421. Market steady.
Best \$13.50 @16.00
Others 4.00 @15.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,202. Market steady.
Best grades \$12.75 @13.00
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 @ 6.25
Culls and common 2.00 @ 4.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,076. Market slow.
Mixed \$ 12.20
Roughs 11.50
Yorkers 10.35 @10.50
Pigs and lights 12.30
Stags 8.50
Heavies 11.00 @11.35

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 600. Light butcher market around 25c higher, packing sows are scarce, normally steady.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market inactive, steady on cows mostly \$3 @4; heavy bulls and light heifers \$5 @5.50.

Calves.

Receipts 100. Market active, steady; tops \$16.50; culls \$11 @12.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 600. Market active and 25c higher; top and bulk feeding lambs at \$13.75; culls and common grade are around \$10.50.

Free Trial of Proved Swedish Abortion Treatment

Famous Foreign Formula quickly relieves badly infested herds. Gives amazing results in cases believed hopeless.

Thousands of American Farmers say the Froberg Swedish Abortion Treatment has saved their herds from destruction. This remarkable treatment has been used with complete success in the big dairy herds of Sweden for many years, and has cleaned up whole districts over there literally rotting with contagious abortion.



It was only after great expense of time and money that this secret formula was made available to American Farmers. During the past nine years the treatment in American herds has given all the amazing results that made it so famous abroad. Herd after herd has been rid of this disease. Even cows considered hopeless by veterinarians have yielded to its healing qualities and been restored to health and produced fine vigorous calves.

SAVED HIS HERD

David Mohr, Jenison, Michigan says: "Last year I raised only one good calf out of 14 cows bred, all other calves were aborted. I was desperate. I used your C. C. C. treatment. This year with the same herd I have not lost a single calf. It's wonderful. My neighbor lost 3 calves in a few days—I gave him some C. C. C. and it stopped the trouble right there."

The fame of Cow Calf Control (C. C. C.) the name of this treatment has spread from breeder to breeder. Today it is put out only on an absolute binding guarantee that it will stop every case of abortion; that every cow treated will deliver a normal calf, or the treatment cost is refunded. Two reliable banks stand behind it.

SEND NO MONEY

Mr. John W. Froberg, a native of Sweden and a large dairy owner, is responsible for introducing C. C. C. into this country. He has made the treatment easy to give, and at a cost per animal that every farmer will gladly pay.

Write today for full details explaining our free trial offer. Just send your name and address without further obligation to FROBERG REMEDY CO., 13 Lincoln St., Valparaiso, Ind.

Let Us Protect You

State Mutual Rodded Fire Insurance Co., of Mich.
HOME OFFICE—FLINT, MICH.

Largest Farm Fire Insurance Co. in Michigan

A Blanket Policy Covering all Farm Personal Property.

W. T. LEWIS, Sec'y
710-713 F. P. Smith Bldg.,
FLINT, MICH.

SAVE YOUR MAPLE TREES

Earn money by making maple syrup. Great demand for quality product.

CHAMPION EVAPORATOR

Produces finest quality. Saves time, fuel and labor. Pays for itself in a couple of seasons—lasts for many years.

Sap Spouts, Tanks, Full Line of Sugar Making Supplies.

Champion Evaporator Co., Hudson, Ohio

Demand for Veal is Good

Ship Your

DRESSED CALVES and LIVE POULTRY

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DETROIT BEEF COMPANY

1903 Adelaide St. Detroit, Mich.

Oldest and Most Reliable Commission House in Detroit

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

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Garden Tractor

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



does the work. Attachments for different jobs are instantly interchangeable. Many indispensable features, patented arch axle, tool control, power turn etc. Ask about time payment plan. Write

BENOLENS MFG. CO., 633 Park St., Port Washington, Wis.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Clare County.—There is just about enough roughage to winter the stock. Some grain will have to be purchased. There are some cattle and hogs yet to market. Butter 50c; eggs 60c; potatoes \$1.75; apples \$1.50; hay \$20. The weather has been cold, with quite a lot of snow.—J. N. W.

Hillsdale County.—Winter arrived unusually early, and less than the usual amount of fall plowing has been done. Stock is going into winter in good shape, with plenty of roughage and grain on hand. Good stock is bringing good prices. Apples are not all sold. Potatoes are held at \$1.50; wheat brings \$1.30; eggs 50c; hay \$15 @18 at the barn.—S. K.

Calhoun County.—Farming conditions about the same as last year. There is less stock on feed. Roughage and grain are plentiful. Farmers are selling hogs at 11c; lambs 12c; cattle 6@8c; wheat \$1.25; milk 5c per quart; eggs 56c; hay \$12@15. Not much fall plowing done. Very little clover seed here.—L. D.

Kent County.—Farmers are not doing much. Plenty of corn to husk, and not much fall plowing done. Cattle are bringing good prices. The bean market is dull on account of wet stock. Stock is a little thin. Potatoes are bringing \$1.30; beans \$5; hay \$20; butter-fat 60c; eggs 60c.—W. N.

Tuscola County.—There is plenty of feed and roughage. Stock is in good condition; fall wheat is looking good. The rain occasioned much loss to many farmers on their bean crop. Little fall plowing done. A few beets are yet in the ground. Hay brings from \$12@18.—N. A. P.

Newaygo County.—No potatoes are being sold at present. Eggs are worth 55c. Most live stock went into the barns in good condition. There is plenty of roughage.

The tariff is apparently working effectively as a practical embargo against Canadian wheat. This year, from July 1 to December 11, only 4,000 bushels of Canadian wheat entered this country for consumption in the domestic market. During the same period last year, the amount was 1,104,000 bushels.

Save Your Stock—Your Money With the Old Reliable Kalamazoo

It pays to give your stock the Best. Learn how to put a wood stove or glazed tile Kalamazoo Silo on your farm by easy payments—and get your money back in 1 year. Farmers using these acid-proof, moisture-proof silos, tell us they make \$200 to \$300 a year profit in better feed, healthier stock, better yields. Read what they say; get facts, figures, before you build anything—house, barn, or silo. Write us and we'll send Free book of plans. **KALAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO., Dept. J-1, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

Kalamazoo Silos

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.30	\$2.40	26.....\$2.08	\$8.24
11......88	2.64	27......216	8.48
12......96	2.88	28......224	8.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29......232	8.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30......240	9.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31......248	9.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32......256	9.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......264	9.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......272	10.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......280	10.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......288	10.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......296	10.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38......304	11.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39......312	11.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40......320	11.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41......328	11.84

REAL ESTATE

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

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

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

FRUIT TREES

Seeds—Berry Plants—Ornamentals
3-4 ft. Apple, 25c; 3-ft. Peach, 20c each post-paid. Guaranteed to grow. Farm, Flower and Garden Seed. We have 500,000 Fruit Trees, Evergreens, Shade Trees, etc., in fact, our 1927 Catalog has everything for Garden, Farm and Lawn.
ALLEN'S NURSERY & SEED HOUSE
BOX 7, GENEVA, OHIO

25% TANNING HIDES OFF

Furs, Robes, Coats, Leather, etc.
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.

SAVE CALVES and prevent Barrenness

by using **Aborno**, the pioneer, guaranteed remedy for Contagious Abortion. Write for free booklet today. **Aborno Laboratory 92 Jeff St. Lancaster, Wis.**

HOGS

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. **W. NEEDHAM, Saline, Mich.**

SHEEP

700 Choice Ewes

for sale in car lots, 1 to 4 years old, all in good condition. Bred to strictly choice Shropshire 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. FURNESS, Nashville, Mich.**

Registered Delaine Ewes

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

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. Kankakee, Leicester, Cotswolds, Lincoln. **L. R. KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.**

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

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

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

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

FROST PROOF CABBAGE and Bermuda Onion Plants. Varieties: Copenhagen Market, Early Jersey and Charleston Wakefield, Flat Dutch and Succession. Prices, parcel post paid, 250, \$1.00; 500, \$1.50; 1,000, \$2.50; express collect, \$2.50 per thousand. Nothing too small shipped. We guarantee to ship size to please you. Agents wanted. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

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

CERTIFIED WOLVERINE OATS, one dollar per bushel. Improved Robust Beans, choice stock, seven dollars per hundred. Bags are free. Freight prepaid on over twenty dollar orders in Michigan. **A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.**

STRAWBERRY PLANTS, \$3.75 thousand. General fine nursery stock. Free catalog. South Michigan Nursery, Box 14, New Buffalo, Mich.

CLOVER SEED FOR SALE—180 bu. white clover, 250 bu. Grimm's Alfalfa seed, bags free. Samples free. **Henry Foley, R. 5, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.**

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

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