

MICHIGAN FARMER

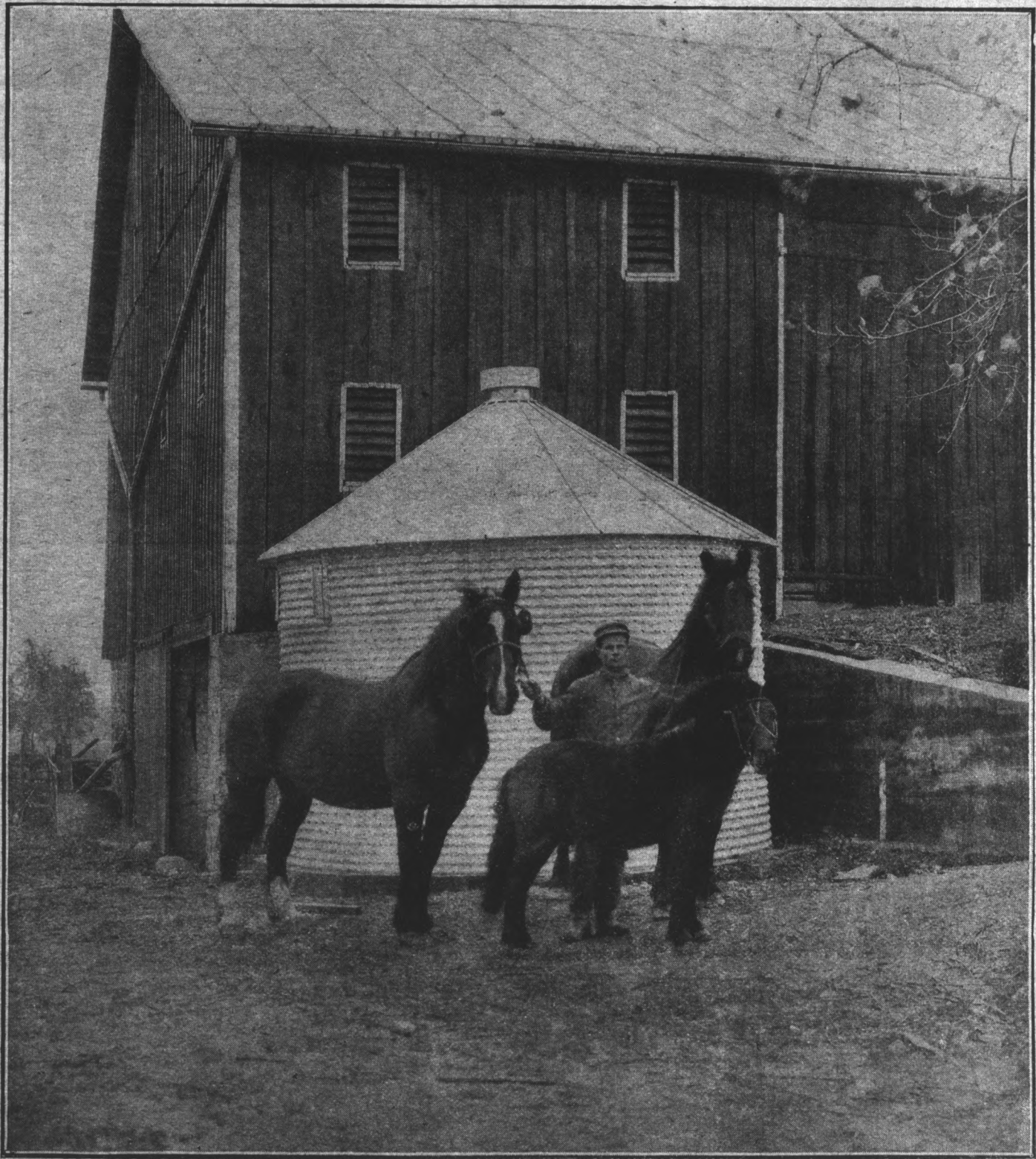
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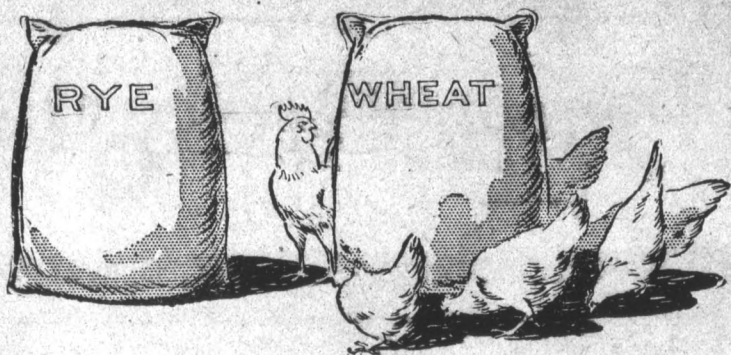
DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1927

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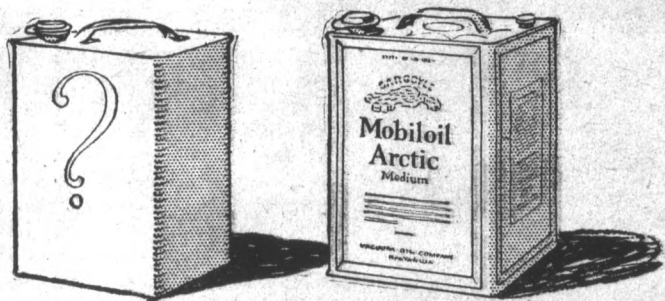
His Faithful Servants

Rye may look like wheat—but—



"Rye is the poorest grain you can try to feed a hen," says a prominent farm paper discussing the substitution of rye for wheat as an ingredient in mixed poultry feed. "It looks so much like wheat that it is often a temptation to try it on poultry. Hens do not like rye until starved into eating it, and as plenty of feed is required by hens that lay many eggs *there is no economy in forcing them to eat a grain they dislike.*"

Many oils may look like Mobiloil—but



Appearance is no guide to low-cost running. Many farmers are tempted to use a cheap oil because it *looks* like Mobiloil. They accept "just oil" and forget that Mobiloil is a *specialized* lubricating oil. And with less than Mobiloil lubrication they get less than Mobiloil protection against wear, repairs, over-heating, and carbon troubles. The correct grade of Mobiloil often cuts oil consumption from 10% to 50%—proving the cheapest oil to use on cost alone.

An unmatched cold-weather record



THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars are specified below.

The grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil, indicated below, are Mobiloil "E," Mobiloil Arctic ("Arc"), Mobiloil "A," Mobiloil "BB," and Mobiloil "B." Follow winter recommendations when temperatures from 32° F (freezing) to 0° F (zero) prevail. Below zero use Gargoyle Mobiloil Arctic (except Ford Cars, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "E").

If your car is not listed below see any Mobiloil dealer for the complete Chart. It recommends the correct grades for all cars, trucks and tractors.



NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS	1926		1925		1924		1923	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Cadillac.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chandler.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Chevrolet.....	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.	Arc.
Chrysler 4.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chrysler 6.....	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dodge Brothers.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Essex.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Ford.....	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Franklin.....	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Hudson.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Hupmobile.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Jewett.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Maxwell.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Nash.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oakland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Oldsmobile (4 & 6).....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Overland.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Packard 8.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Paige.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Reo.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Star.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Studebaker.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Velie.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.
Willys-Knight 4.....	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.	B	Arc.
Willys-Knight 6.....	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.	A	Arc.

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The 42 Mobiloil Engineers have studied the cold-weather operating problems of your car, truck, tractor and other farm engines. Their winter recommendations in the Mobiloil Chart are your scientific guide to low-cost winter operation. 609 makers of automobiles and other automotive equipment approve these recommendations.

If your car is not included in the brief Chart at the left, see the complete Chart at any Mobiloil dealer's. It shows the correct grades for automobiles, tractors, trucks, farm lighting and stationary engines.

Now is a good time to talk to the Mobiloil dealer about your season's requirements of Mobiloil. You make a substantial saving by buying Mobiloil in barrel and half-barrel lots.

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VOLUME CLXVIII

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY
ESTABLISHED 1843.

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

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE
NUMBER IV

Makes Success in Fruit Growing

Master Farmer Returns to Farm After Completing College Course

By Frank A. Wilken

EVERYBODY in his community knows him as Floyd, not because he was born and raised on the farm he is now operating, but because he is the kind you would call Floyd instead of Mr. Barden.

Floyd, who is working the Barden homestead, nine miles north of South Haven, and about a mile east of old Lake Michigan, is an unassuming and conservatively aggressive type of young man. He first showed the stuff he was made of when he went to Michigan State College against his father's wishes, for at that time his father was not won over to what one calls scientific agriculture. He not only went to college, but was one of its honor students and became one of the college's outstanding orators. After Floyd's graduation in 1908, his father expressed his pride in his son, and his own conversion to modern farming.

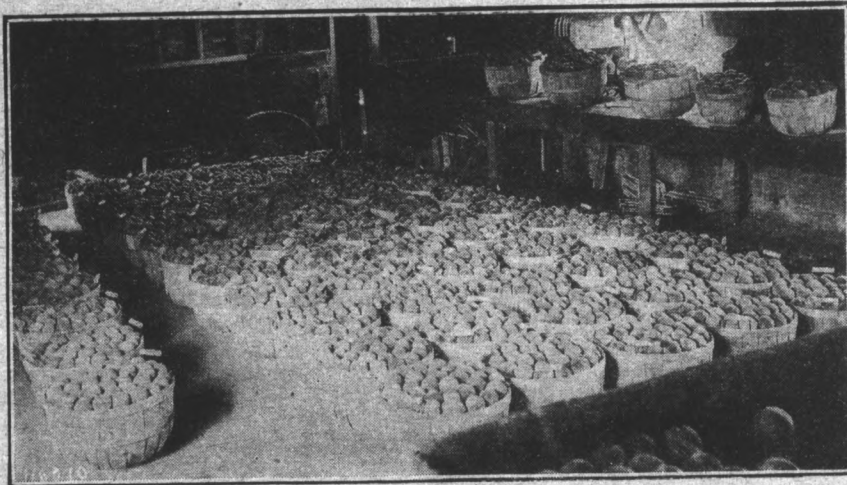
Floyd's heritage is an agricultural one, or rather, a horticultural one. Back in 1854, his grandfather brought his family during the winter from New York state to a shack not over a half mile from the present Barden farm. His shack was surrounded by a wheat field and in spring the owner of the wheat field would not let grandfather and his family move out because it would spoil his wheat.

In due time grandfather acquired considerable acreage, of which Floyd's father got a 120-acre farm, with one of the finest locations for growing peaches in Michigan. This farm sets on a fine elevation which gives it full advantage of the lake winds, and the land slopes from it in all directions, thus giving it ideal air drainage. It is the peak farm of its community from an agricultural as well as topographical standpoint. Its gravelly loam soil is ideal for peach growing, and the peach crop is as certain on the Barden farm as apples are elsewhere.

After making such a good showing at college, Floyd did contrary to what most boys would do; he went back to the farm, perhaps because he knew the home farm offered opportunities

that were worth coming back to. The farm, which has been in the family for over seventy years now, consists of 162 acres. Twenty are occupied by a fine woodlot, and seventy in orchard. The orchard is mainly of peaches, but there is also a fine block of apples, which is interplanted with peaches. The apple varieties are set forty feet apart, and will be in good

ing the growing season to eliminate the black spots on the peaches to which the canners object so seriously. The apple orchards are sprayed with the standard lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead at the regular time advocated in the college spray bulletin. Each year for seven years, part of the apple orchard has been dusted and just as good results have been obtained as



A Fine Lot of Elbertas in the Barden Packing House.

bearing when the peach orchards are past their prime.

The orchards are handled in a modern way in every respect. They are disked in spring, cultivated until the latter part of July, and then seeded to a cover crop of oats and clover. Ammonium sulphate is used each year as a nitrogenous fertilizer. About two pounds is put around each tree early in spring. This not only proves beneficial to the trees, but helps in getting a good stand of cover crop. The reason the Barden trees have passed through so many hard winters is that they are allowed to harden up thoroughly. This is done by quitting cultivation late in July and then sowing a cover crop.

The trees are thoroughly dusted dur-

ing the growing season to eliminate the black spots on the peaches to which the canners object so seriously. The apple orchards are sprayed with the standard lime-sulphur and arsenate of lead at the regular time advocated in the college spray bulletin. Each year for seven years, part of the apple orchard has been dusted and just as good results have been obtained as

There have been very few years that Barden has not had a profitable crop of peaches. This past season has probably been as near unprofitable as any because of the slump in the peach market. Usually the Bardens do not have to seek a market for their fruit. They are generally the first to contract their crop, and at very good prices. In the early days they used to ship by boat from Glenn, which is just a few miles from the farm. But lately the canners at Holland and other nearby places have contracted for a large part of the fruit. The past season no contract was made, but much of the

fruit was taken by truckers. In fact, the trucker is getting to be quite a factor in the disposal of the fruit around South Haven.

A peculiar condition existed in the peach market last season. The fruit of the main crop ripened suddenly—almost over night, and no one seemed to want peaches. But after a great part of the crop was disposed of at ruinous prices, people were seeking peaches and were willing to pay fair prices for them.

Since Floyd has left college, he has written two bulletins on peach growing which the experiment station distributed. The Barden farm also always has been open to the college for experimental work. Fertilizer and cover crop tests have frequently been tried there, and recently a pollenization test of varieties of peaches have given results of great value to peach growers. This test was mainly with reference to the J. H. Hale peach.

This very good variety had the habit in Michigan of not bearing very well, although it blossomed fully. The pollenization test, directed by Professor Gardner, of Michigan State College, revealed that the Hale was self-sterile and needed either the South Haven or Elberta peach for pollenizer. As the result of this discovery, the standard recommendation for a commercial orchard is a block containing the three varieties: Elberta, J. H. Hale and South Haven, all of which are fine market varieties.

Besides the orchard, the Barden farm has a herd of seven pure-bred and high-grade Jersey cows, and several head of young stock. The cows, the hogs, and the three horses use up the feed grown on sixty acres of farm land. Some very fine alfalfa occupies part of the acreage.

This, like most of the successful farms in the state, is a power farm. Besides the three horses, there is a tractor, and three gasoline engines to help in the work. There are also three autos and a truck on the farm which

(Continued on page 97).

Some Agricultural Problems

The Sign Posts of What's Ahead in American Agriculture

By I. J. Mathews

FOR months the air has been charged with discussion of the present problems facing American farmers. Solutions have been legion. Very few have thought the problem through to its ultimate solution, still fewer have had the courage to set out frankly what seems to be the most sensible remedies and an almost negligible few have envisioned the future in an effort to discern what it may hold in store and how that trend applies to the distress at hand.

At times I have been in thorough agreement with the Minnesota country editor who proposed that the most desirable "farm relief" would be capital punishment for everyone who made any public pronouncement concerning

farm problems. Fully 99.44 per cent of the audible discussion has been from those who have had little opportunity to know whereof they speak. It is impossible for anyone to realize the conditions like the fellow who bucks right up into them. It is one thing to pity the poor farmer and his family, that has to go without the conveniences which life in town affords, but it is quite another to be that farmer or that family that must do without the creature comforts they once enjoyed.

The basic trouble that agriculture has encountered since 1919-1920, has been that expenses were greater than

income. The income would not stretch to cover taxes, interest, insurance, family running expenses, and educate the children and leave anything with which to add occasional conveniences to the home. To be blunt, the things which the farmer had to buy were higher priced in proportion than the products that he had to sell. That is the whole story in a hickory nut shell and it has been a very mulish thing to explain, much less endure.

This condition seems to me to be aggravated by several factors, each small in itself, but all together, of great importance.

Failure of tax and interest charges

to adjust themselves to the reduced farm income bulks large at the base of the trouble. For instance, where we live, it took 12.4 per cent of the net rent to pay taxes, in 1920, it took 23.9 per cent; in 1921, 41.5 per cent; in 1922, 47.1 per cent, and in 1923, 39.6 per cent of the net rent had to go for taxes. There has been some falling off since 1923.

State and local governments scrimp, if they can ever be said to scrimp, during the years of the war. When the conflict was over, and it seemed that high incomes and good prices were permanently high, government units of all denominations set out to make belated improvements. Much of this occurred in 1919 and 1920. The

(Continued on page 102).

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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXVIII

NUMBER FOUR

DETROIT, JAN. 22, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Urges
Law En-
forcement

AT the recent annual session of the citizens' committee for law observance and enforcement held at Washington, a statement was submitted to President Coolidge in which was expressed the conviction that the continued well-being of the United States is vitally related to the spirit of loyalty to the orderly and constitutional processes of government.

President Coolidge replied to the committee in the following characteristic language: "It is scarcely too much to say that all our rights, our liberty and life itself are dependent for protection on public law. If it fails to be enforced, government itself fails. If it fails to be observed, the very foundation on which self-government rests is weakened and destroyed. Every first-class government makes an honest and intelligent effort to enforce the law, and the standards of citizenship are very much lowered when there is any general failure to observe the law."

No one will question the position of the President on this vital matter. In a government like ours, every citizen has a responsibility in promoting unselfish laws that the public will respect, and in selecting men who will enforce those laws. The citizen also needs moral courage to discountenance the loose and disloyal talk of the thoughtless and the law violator.

Field
Plans
For 1927

ALREADY a few farmers have laid out a definite field program for the coming crop season. The majority, however, have scarcely given the matter any thought. During the next few weeks every Michigan farmer should carefully check the needs of every crop and field, to the end that the wisest crop-

ping plan may be followed and all supplies be provided on time.

In laying out these plans, a few principles should be in mind. He should, for instance, not expand the acreage of staple crops of which America grows a surplus. A readjustment of crops to America's wants is the great agricultural need of the hour. The more closely our production is suited to our consumption, the larger will be the agricultural income and the better will consumers be served. Michigan farmers can aid in the solution of this national problem.

Farmers should also give attention to their home markets. This means, first of all, the feeding of the home family and the production, where economical to do so, of crops needed in the immediate community. The wants of the nearby cities also furnish the farmer opportunities, especially with our better roads. The city dealers will go elsewhere unless nearby farmers produce what is wanted. So, the man on the soil must take the initiative. Gradually these city markets can be captured by careful planning and co-operation.

Again, farmers should everlastingly seek to cut production costs. The big source of crop expense is cultivating large areas for small harvests. Successful farmers reduce the acreage and improve the soil. They grow their required volume of better quality with less plowing and harrowing, less seed and cultivation, less harvesting, and other work. This reduced labor greatly increases profits.

An Adver-
tising Op-
portunity

THE growing of lettuce in hothouses has been quite a thriving business in this state, especially in the territory around Grand Rapids. But lately the western outdoor growers have been cutting in on the market with their head lettuce, which the consumer seems to prefer.

The agricultural college took the matter in hand, and Dr. John Crist, in charge of greenhouse work, conducted a feeding test which may help the hothouse growers considerably. Some rats were fed the greenhouse leaf lettuce, and others with the ordinary head lettuce. The rats eating leaf lettuce in conjunction with a diet lacking vitamin A did very well, while those being fed head lettuce with the same kind of diet failed considerably. This demonstrated that the green leaf lettuce was much richer in vitamin A than head lettuce, and therefore more desirable.

If this fact is advertised, it may go a long way toward restoring the greenhouse business to its former status, because people nowadays are much more anxious to eat things that are good for them than useless foods. This is because education in food values has convinced people that health can be maintained or restored best through the selection of a proper diet.

There is a real opportunity for our agriculture in these studies of food value if the results are made known to the consumers.

Know
What You
Buy

NEARLY everyone has had the experience of being disappointed in textile purchases. In spite of the simple tests for determining when linen is all linen, woollens are all "wool and a yard wide," and the appearance of cotton and silk, too many times we are disappointed with the wearability of the material we purchase.

Recently textile and clothing specialists interested themselves in this consumers' problem and have instigated valuable research work along this line. They chose sheeting as a basis of their experiments. It is the consensus of opinion that wearing quality and durability are by far the most desired characteristics in this material. Several

pieces of sheeting were submitted for laboratory tests to determine the extent of these characteristics.

One piece at a cost of forty-two cents per yard, rated first by consumers, received fourth place in laboratory tests. Another piece costing thirty-six cents per yard was rated first in the laboratory and fourth by consumers. Still another piece at forty-four cents per yard was rated third by consumers, but seventh in laboratory tests. All of which goes to prove that the consumer has no definite knowledge of grades or qualities of material at the time of purchase.

The results of these experiments have been placed before the chief of the division of simplified practice at Washington, D. C., with the hope that some plan may be worked out with the producers by which sheeting and other materials can be graded in such a way that the consumer will have a definite knowledge of their qualities.

But to put the movement across needs the impetus of a large group of interested people. All women, and particularly rural women, want to know what they are buying. In this matter they have the opportunity to do their bit to help solve their own problem by urging their congressmen to support the Truth-in-Fabric bill and, also, by pressing the matter before their farm organization or clothing club.

The
Fallen
Idols

IT is a common human trait to idealize and idolize. This has been taken advantage of from a commercial standpoint through the use of efficient press agent work. Thus certain individuals of unusual accomplishments along their respective lines have become the idols of the people. These idols exist most frequently in those lines of activities in which gate receipts or box office receipts are a great factor. Consequently, we have a large number of movie and base ball stars.

The past few months have been very prolific in the falling of some of these idols. The betting scandal in baseball seriously involved some of the best known players in the professional game, and just lately the world's most famous comedian and his domestic troubles have made real first-page stuff for the newspapers.

These idols lack perfection, as we ordinary individuals do, and have their share of troubles. They are what they are because of the fickleness of the human make-up. Because a man can bat a ball better than others, or because he can act ridiculous, adds nothing to the well-being of the world.

Those who toil should not begrudge the "stars" their place, for contentment is more often found in the ordinary walks of life. Perhaps when the millennium comes those who do worthy things will gain greater recognition, and those who neither spin nor toil will receive less. But in the final analysis, public applause is an empty thing as compared to the inward contentment which comes from having done well the duties which life has brought.

Trend
Toward
Farm

THERE is, apparently, a definite trend toward the farm on the part of country people who left the farm during the depression. This is shown by a real estate survey conducted by the National Association of Real Estate Boards which based its findings on reports from 127 rural sections.

This survey indicates that the principle reason for the increase in farm real estate activity is that people generally believe that farm land prices have gone as low as they will, and are beginning to take a turn upward. Aside from this hope of getting a good return on the investment in farm

lands, there are many who are buying for the purpose of making the farm a home and running it as a business because prospects for the future look good.

One good indication is that the sale of farms on the cash basis has increased considerably in many communities. Quite a few sections report that the movement toward town which has prevailed during the past few years has reached its climax, and in some sections the back-to-land migration is already equal to that toward urban communities.

This nation-wide survey, which mentions the north central section as being one of the most active in farm land sales, brings further substantiation that the tide has turned toward the better for agriculture. The fact that farm land inquiries are increasing, will lead many farmers who have been trying to sell during the past few years, to let go of their farms. From an investment standpoint that is not considered wise, as indications are that values will increase, and to sell now will mean that the farm was disposed of at a near-bottom price. The man who buys will be the gainer in the increase in land values, not the seller who has stood the stress and strain of the recent depression.

Observation

HY has been so busy "getting started" during the past few weeks that he is all tired out. He is snoozing by the fire now, when he ought to be out in the work shop repairing harnesses, especially as he thinks of getting a tractor.

Well, I think he will need to repair harnesses, as I need a coat this spring more than he needs a tractor. I have been looking at the style books lately and there's a coat in one of them I like very much. At least, it certainly looks good on the young lady in the picture. But whether it will look good on me is another question.



They always make illustrations look so nice, and the descriptions read so well. In fact, the descriptions are such that it is hard to tell which coat

you want. A twenty dollar coat reads as good as a fifty dollar one but, of course, it isn't. Still, some folks say that there are some people that do not think a thing is any good unless they pay a good price for it—the price is the only way in which they can determine the quality. And I understand the merchants know this, so for that class of folks, they at least make the price attractive.

Of course, farmers' wives do not have such ideas. If they ever had them, they lose them in trying to make the egg money buy everything for the family. I know that, for myself, I will have to give more consideration to the twenty dollar coat than the fifty dollar one. There is one in the catalog for \$27.50 that looks nice, and I just wonder if it will look good on me.

All these catalogs show the young, beautiful unmarried woman, as if she was the ideal of womanhood. There may be more truth than poetry in that as, after you get married you lose some of your ideals and get some ideas. Undoubtedly there are many married women who wish that they were back at the unmarried stage and age again. How different we would do if we could only do it all over. It might be different, but perhaps not any better. We would marry one of our ideals, and soon after find again that he also was just an ordinary man. My observations lead me to believe that God must have been low on perfection when he made man, or he wanted to save it in order to use it in the creation of woman.

SOPHIA ABIGAIL SYCKLE

Why Call it "Cloverland?"

How Legumes Are Replacing Timothy in Northern Michigan

By W. N. Clark

I'VE driven all over this so-called "Cloverland" of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan, but the only indications of clover I have seen are the green painted road signs carrying the clover leaf emblem."

The "Berry Picker" from south of the Straits, touring the Upper Peninsula, was unburdening himself to one of the natives. "We raise as much clover and alfalfa in our county down below as they do in this whole Upper Peninsula. Cloverland, Humph! These folks up here are nearly all one hundred percenters—one hundred per cent timothy."

"But then, I can't say as I blame them a lot, considering the prices they tell me they have been getting for their timothy hay when they sell it to the lumber camps and mining locations."

"What I can't see though, is how they are going to develop this dairy business they are shouting about now. They talk about being the largest territory in the country that has had an area tuberculin test of their cattle; they boast of the big results from their two pure-bred bull campaigns, and end up by claiming a larger proportion of their cows in cow testing associations than any other similar area."

"Fine," he went on, "you folks surely have absorbed a lot of dairy gospel, and best of all, acted on it, but how in blazes are you going to make those cows pay a profit when their only roughage is timothy hay? All the successful dairy regions I ever heard of had some kind of legume hay as the foundation of their winter feeding ration. This timothy hay—we call it "suicide hay" down our way—it's good horse feed, but little better than straw when fed to dairy cows. Seems to me these folks had better change their slogan or else change the grass seed in their drills. Better plant more clover or else soft pedal this Cloverland stuff."

And those who were listening to the old "Apple Knocker" from down south of Grand Rapids had to agree there was a lot of truth to what he was saying. Of course, he exaggerated a little, but for that matter, all of us do when we get emphatic.

The justice of the accusation, and the real necessity of doing something to provide legume hay for the growing herds of dairy cows finally ended with a conference of a number of the local

to sow at least one field to clover or alfalfa. In the winter, meetings were held in community centers throughout the county, at which dairy specialists from the Agricultural College told of the value of legume hay as a dairy feed, and farm crops specialists explained the steps necessary in order to insure a good stand and large production of clover or alfalfa.

Real cooperation was given the campaign when the cooperative stores and

of protein in the timothy hay. The bankers wanted to help in a definite way, and so decided to offer cash prizes to the farmers who secured the best new seedings of clover and alfalfa.

The county was divided into four districts, with separate prizes for the best fields of clover and alfalfa in each district. There were also sweep-stake prizes for the best clover field and best alfalfa field in the county.

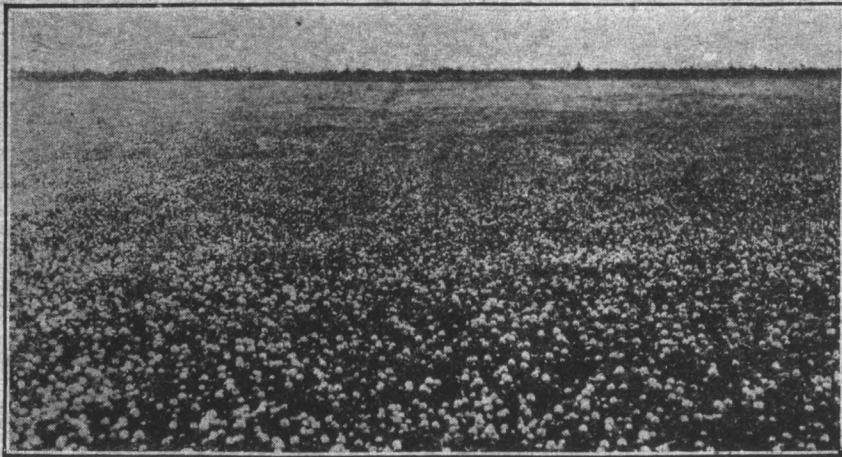
For alfalfa it was found necessary on many farms to apply lime before the seed was planted. In the village of Ontonagon, a new \$2,000,000 paper mill had just started operations, and the refuse lime from this factory was found a nearly ideal material for treating soil acidity. The officials of the plant offered to supply the refuse lime to the farmers free of charge.

Not to be outdone by the paper mill, the large sawmills located at Bergland, Ewen, Trout Creek, and Calderwood, offered to supply wood ashes to the farmers on the same basis—they had only to come and get it. These wood ashes carry a considerable amount of potash as well as lime, so their fertilizing value proved an extra inducement to the farmers.

But I suppose you are wondering what was accomplished in the campaign. Did the farmers still plant timothy seed because it was cheaper than clover or alfalfa seed—and also because it would produce crops of hay, on this heavy clay soil, for eight to fifteen years without reploting and reseeded?

Yes, some of them did. But 100 farmers tried out alfalfa, and at least seventy-five of them never grew it before. More clover was sown than in any previous year in the history of the county. Over 500 tons of waste lime were hauled from the pulp mill at Ontonagon, and nearly as many tons of wood ashes were obtained from the local saw mills.

(Continued on page 94).



A Typical Upper Peninsula Clover Field.

leaders in Ontonagon county, and it was decided to launch a county clover and alfalfa campaign. The purpose was to encourage, in every possible way, the growing of more clover and alfalfa and less timothy. Special stress was made of the importance of properly fitting the soil, liming where the land was sour, planting adapted seed, and other factors, so as to secure a heavy stand of the crop, and thus be in a position to harvest more and better hay from fewer acres.

Every farmer in the county was urged to sign an agreement indicating his interest in the campaign, and pledging

the seed dealers of the county agreed to handle at cost prices clover and alfalfa seed recommended by the college authorities. Only native, northern grown clover seed was carried in stock, while with alfalfa the choice was about equally divided between certified Grimm and Ontario variegated.

The Ontonagon Bankers' Association recognized the importance of the project, for they realized the financial drain on the dairy industry represented in the annual purchase and importation into the county of high protein feeds like linseed oil meal and cottonseed meal to make up for the shortage

Metal Roofs Reduce Fire Hazards

Afford Protection From Fire From Various Causes

IT is generally accepted that of the fire hazards to which farm buildings are exposed, and which may be classified as external in nature, lightning is the most important, with wind-borne burning brands occupying second place. Of less importance are the hazards of fire communication by radiation from adjacent fires, and communication with other fires by connecting links of combustible materials. Causes of fire which may be classified as internal in origin will not be considered here, as they are seldom, if ever, influenced by the materials and construction of roofs.

When a building is roofed with metal sheets in electrical communication with one another, and the roof as a whole is connected by a conductor, adequate in carrying capacity, and with joints of permanently low resistance to a good earth contact, such a roof constitutes an effective electrostatic shield over the entire top of a building, and there is reason to believe that it constitutes the most effective lightning protection now available and economically practicable for buildings of ordinary construction.

With respect to burning brands from other fires, particles of soot from chimneys burning out, etc., it may be said first of all that sheet steel or iron is completely and absolutely incombustible,

a distinction shared by no other roofing material of comparable cost. It may be pointed out further that a sheet metal roof properly applied has no cracks or crevices through which sparks may be driven by the wind.

As regards the capacity of sheet metal roofing in protecting underlying wood from ignition by heat radiated from adjacent fires, it would be easy to get into a theoretical discussion of the relative parts played by reflection, convection, conduction, and reradiation

from both inner and outer surfaces. Recent tests of the United States Bureau of Standards of sheet metal clad buildings of the garage type indicate that sheet metal gives unusual protection. In one case a sheet steel wall was placed two feet from the garage being tested. Oil-soaked waste hung on the inside of this sheet steel wall did not even smoulder. This would indicate that sheet metal has a relatively high value in protecting underlying wood from ignition temperatures.

Another element entering into the sum total of the influence of roofing on farmstead fire hazards is the extent, if any, to which a roof can confine a fire, regardless of its origin, to the building in which it starts and reduce the hazard to adjacent buildings. In this respect sheet steel and iron are in a class by themselves. Not only are they completely incombustible, but they are infusible, non-fragile, and capable of retaining to a considerable degree their mechanical strength at the highest temperatures encountered in an ordinary building fire. As contrasted with the shower of sparks and embers, and the increased intensity of burning which commonly occur when a combustible roof collapses, a sheet metal roof, particularly if of the locked seam type, tends to hold together and act as a blanket, both before and after it falls, a characteristic shared in a similar degree by no other practicable building material.

In conclusion, it may be said that the combination of lightning protection, spark or ember resistance, resistance to radiant heat, and a relatively high ability to resist the spread of fire within should be given due weight, together with other characteristics going to make up the desirability of a roofing material, by agricultural engineers when their advice is sought as to roofing practice.—Ag. Engineering.



Elevators Are Usually Made of Steel to Cut Down Fire Hazards.

State Capitol News

By Our Lansing Correspondent

HIGHWAY finance, that knotty problem which has furrowed the brows and whitened the hair of members of recent Michigan legislatures, forced itself upon the attention of the 1927 lawmakers during the past week.

The two most troublesome questions seem to be how to raise the money for highway construction and maintenance, and how to divide it between the state and the counties.

Representative Fred R. Ming, of Cheboygan, has introduced two companion bills embodying his ideas as to how our present laws on this subject might be revised. One bill would raise the gas tax from two cents to three cents per gallon; the other measure would amend the present automobile license law. The weight tax on passenger vehicles would be reduced from fifty-five cents per hundred pounds, to forty-five cents, and on trucks up to 2,500 pounds, from sixty-five cents to fifty-five cents. On trucks in the heavier classes the rates would be somewhat higher than at present.

Another important provision of this bill would give the counties half of the weight tax revenue, instead of an even \$6,000,000 as at present. It is estimated by Representative Ming that fifty per cent of the weight tax revenues would amount to \$9,000,000, an increase of \$3,000,000 over what they now receive. It is estimated that by taxing gas one cent more than at present, \$5,000,000 or \$6,000,000 additional funds would be raised.

A good many representatives were elected on platforms favoring an increased gas tax with no annual license tax. However, such veteran legislators as Representative Ming are showing these men, by the use of cold figures, that such an arrangement would require either a gas tax of seven or eight cents per gallon, or would mean heavier taxes on general property for highway purposes.

Representative Ming points out that twelve states not only have a gas tax and a license tax, but place automobiles on the tax rolls and assess them the same as other forms of personal property. Mr. Ming declares that to lower the taxes on motorists means that farmers would have to bear a bigger burden than at present.

There is considerable interest around the Capitol as to what will be uncovered by the thorough audit of the books of the state, which was begun last week by auditors of the firm of Peat, Marwick, Mitchell & Company, of Detroit, in compliance with the request of Governor Green and the order of the state administrative board. It will be the aim of this audit to determine the actual amount of cash on hand in the several funds, the state's total assets and its obligations.

Echoes of the McNary-Haugen battle now raging at Washington were heard in the state Senate last Thursday when Senator Peter Lennon, of Genesee county, introduced a resolution calling attention to the distressed condition of agriculture and urging favorable action on the McNary-Haugen bill. The resolution was referred to the Senate Agricultural Committee and it will be interesting to see what action will be taken along this line.

A resolution recommending to Congress the passage of an act to prohibit the shipment of pistols and ammunition in United States mails was offered in the House by Representative Milton R. Palmer, of Detroit. The resolution declared that "The unlawful use of pistols and small firearms, and the killing of citizens and peace officers in the perpetration of crimes of violence has increased to such an ex-

tent that it has become the foremost menace to the life and safety of our citizens."

Representative Palmer also proposed an amendment to the constitution of the state which would make the term of governor and lieutenant-governor four years instead of two years, as at present. A person would not be eligible for either office after more than two consecutive terms. If this resolution is passed by the Legislature, it will be submitted to the voters of the state in the fall of 1928, and if ratified by them it will take effect beginning with the officers chosen at the 1930 November election.

The mythical fifth normal school which has been given such wide publicity, and regarding the location of which some nineteen northern Michigan cities have been rivals, bobbed up again in the House when Representative Dennis G. Clancy, of Hillsdale, introduced a bill to repeal the law passed two years ago which provided for the establishment of this institution and appropriated \$300,000 for that purpose. It was alleged that two years ago this normal school was used as a means to win votes of many up-state members for administration measures. It seemed impossible to satisfy all the cities that wanted it, so the school was never located, and now it is said that there is no real need for it.

Representative Ate Dykstra, Grand Rapids, is sponsoring a constitutional amendment to limit the legislative session to ninety days, unless extension is agreed to by two-thirds of the members elect of each House.

News of the Week

It is rumored that a merger of Dodge Brothers, Studebaker, and several other automobile manufacturers is being formed to manufacture a cheap American automobile to flood the British markets.

The churches of fifty-one nations, including the United States, observed prayer week from January 2 to 9, due

to a call issued by the federal council of churches and the world's evangelical alliance.

In recent rebellions in Mexico, seventy-five insurrectionists and twenty-four federal soldiers were killed. The government says that the Catholics have been incited to rebellion in six different sections.

Secretary of State Kellogg said that Latin America and Mexico are bases of red or communist activities against the United States, while the Liberal president of Nicaragua, John B. Sacasa, said that President Coolidge's recent address was tantamount to a declaration of war against their country by the United States.

Commissioner of Base Ball, Landis, cleared all the Detroit and Chicago base ball players of the charge that they "fixed" a ball game in 1917. No decision has been reached as to the charges against Ty Cobb and Tris Speaker, the latter of the Cleveland team.

The thirty million dollar tax suit against former stockholders of the Ford Motor Company by the United States government for back taxes on the sale of their stock to Henry Ford, is being held in Detroit at the Statler Hotel.

The South Dakota legislature has invited President Coolidge to spend his 1927 vacation in the Black Hills of South Dakota.

Lieutenant George T. Cuddihy, of our navy, flew over the Andes Mountains in Argentine. This is the world's highest and most perilous mountain range, and Mr. Cuddihy is the second to accomplish the feat.

A big fire at Manila, Philippine Islands, caused the destruction of 1,000 homes and made 5,000 homeless.

Gus Comstock, of Fergus Falls, Minnesota, won the coffee drinking championship of America by drinking eighty-five cups in seven hours and thirty minutes. He won back the championship from H. A. Streety, of Texas, who recently drank seventy-one cups.

The Mexican Foreign Minister, in a statement replying to President Coolidge's message, said that Mexico had no interest in plots against the government in Nicaragua.

The board of aldermen in New York passed an ordinance prohibiting the use of shingle roofs in future building construction.

The National Broadcasting Company, of New York, which operates programs in conjunction with radio stations throughout the country, will spend \$3,800,000 during the coming year on its radio service, which will cost listeners in nothing.

SHOULD GET PERMIT TO HUNT ON FARMERS' LAND.

MY farm is on the Shiawassee river and there is good hunting. We use woven wire fence with a couple of barb wires on top. The hunters

find it easier to clip a couple of wires and crawl through than take a chance of tearing their new hunting breeches. As a result, I have to repair these fences two or three times during the season. There is need for constant watching to make sure that the stock does not get through these holes onto the neighbor's land.

One morning after the tenant had heard the report of a gun in the corn field, he went to investigate and found feathers and blood where one of our turkeys had been shot, but the turkey was gone.

A short while ago, a large elm tree was fallen across a new wire fence about mid-way of a ninety-rod stretch and we were obliged to re-stretch the entire ninety rods. I never learned who did the hard work, or whether they got the coon they were after. It seems to me, that a law should be passed making it a misdemeanor to trespass on another person's farm without his consent.—B. E. Cumminskey, Livingston County.

WHY CALL IT CLOVERLAND?

(Continued from page 93).

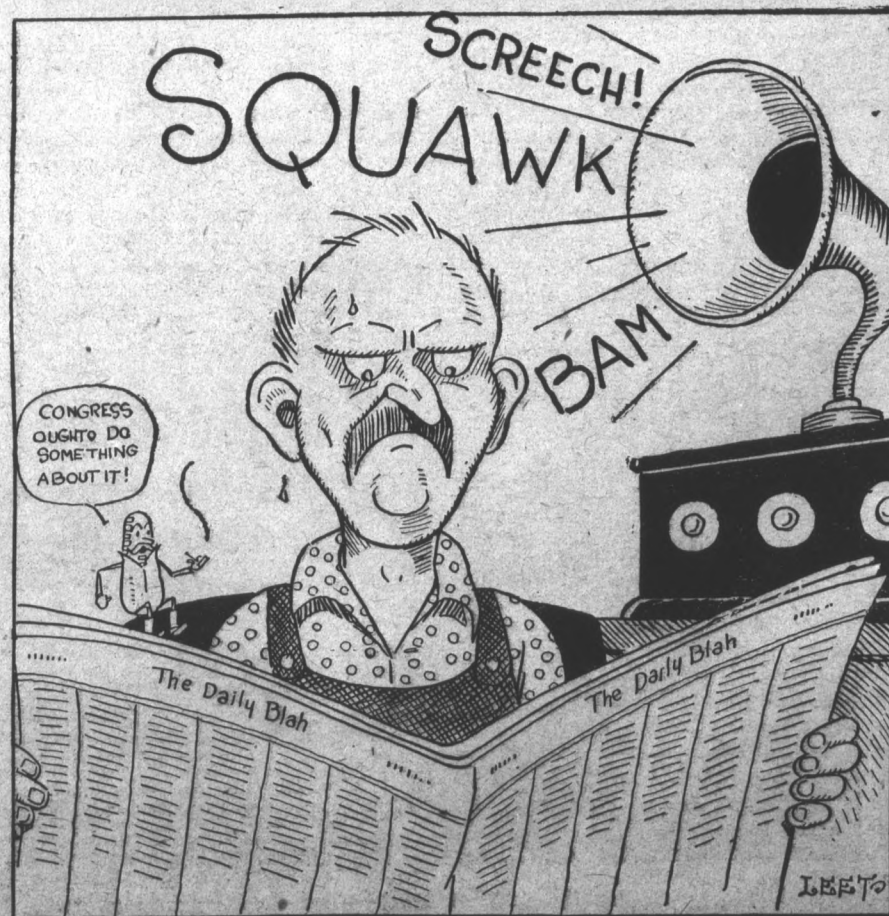
The contest and cash prizes, sponsored by the County Bankers' Association, brought out some keen competition. The new seedlings were judged by a committee made up of a local banker and two farm crops specialists from the College of Agriculture. While the contest acted as an incentive to the planting of legumes in place of timothy, the biggest benefit came as a by-product in the form of education as to the factors necessary in order to obtain a good stand of alfalfa or clover. When the judges examined the various fields, they invariably were able to point out defects, and to explain their causes. On one farm, it would be too little seed, on another, insufficient lime, lack of inoculation, too heavy seeding of the nurse crop, etc. Having these matters pointed out to the farmers on their own fields cannot help having a beneficial influence on next season's operations.

There is still a long way to go before enough clover and alfalfa hay are raised in the county, so that it is unnecessary to feed the cows timothy. But the campaign has served a real need by calling the attention of the farmers to the importance of raising the kind of hay that supplies protein, and that will at the same time yield a larger tonnage than timothy. Next season a considerably increased acreage of clover and alfalfa hay will be harvested, and already the men on farms are talking of sowing still more clover and alfalfa in the spring.

Those days are gone forever when the lumber camps will absorb at big prices, all the hay the settlers can raise. Another market will have to be found, and a careful search fails to locate a market anywhere near as good as the old dairy cow right at home on the farm. Old Bossy doesn't ask to have her hay baled, and instead of hauling it to the market a heavy, bulky product like hay, the cream can carries it in a concentrated form, is always in demand, and usually brings a satisfactory price. And finally, the cow leaves a large share of the hay on the farm in the form of fertilizer. The dairy business builds up the farms of the territory, while the old type of hay farming, as generally practiced, was just plain soil robbing.

So if the old gentleman from below the Straits comes up north on a trip next season he will see some clover in Ontonagon county, hundreds of acres of it, and a lot of fields of alfalfa, just as thrifty and just as productive as any back where he came from. And he will have to admit a start has been made on the right track. Ontonagon county farmers are going to give their dairy cows good clover and alfalfa hay. Timothy, long king of the cut-over county, is dying. Queen Alfalfa and Queen Clover are planning a joint reign. Long live the Queens!

Radio Fan Learns of a New Broadcasting Station



The Community Spirit

Practice of Golden Rule Told by Contest Winners

I AM assured now that the Golden Rule is practiced more than most of us think it is. The receipt of large numbers of letters, which told of the display of the community spirit when some in the community were in distress, is what has made me feel certain about this.

I enjoyed reading all of these letters. This made it hard for me to pick the winners, but with the aid of others I finally selected the following in the order they appear. The prizes have been sent them.—The Contest Man.

Neighbors Rebuild Home.

One cold winter day two years ago, fire was discovered over the kitchen of a comfortable farm residence two and one-half miles from the nearest village. In an unbelievably short time, and in spite of a quick response of the fire department and of willing neighbors, the home and the biggest share of its contents lay a smoking ruin.

A dear old lady of eighty-four, and three younger members of the home faced desolation and—I was about to say despair, but that word could never be used concerning one with the courage and faith of that little mother.

And did you say "community spirit?" If ever that was truly exemplified, it was then and there. Shelter was promptly offered by several close neighbors, and the nearest home about a quarter of a mile distant was immediately arranged for an extra and unexpected family, some of the best rooms in the house being cheerfully offered, in fact, the whole house seemed at their disposal. Provisions, bedding, clothing, furniture, and cash began pouring in, almost before the stricken family could sense their great loss, and the "community" extended for miles around—in fact, friends from across the continent, from the north and south and east and west, sent loving sympathy and material aid, just when such sympathy and assistance were so sorely needed.

Church and Sunday School, Kings' Daughters' Organizations, separate individuals, all proved friends indeed, and exemplified the spirit of the Master.

But the home was burned, the insurance very meager, the family funds extremely low. Then one day came the pastor and his wife, and revealed the fact that they had quietly entered into communication with Henry Ford concerning some of his property in their little village, a certain "mill house" which they thought to purchase and move out to the farm for the stricken family.

To make a long story short, even Henry Ford responded to the "community spirit" and was giving the house free for the purpose asked.

It was afterward found more practicable to tear it down and use the available material, with some new for the building, but the pastor and other willing helpers soon had it on the ground. One of the most competent contractors in the community took the job, and just one month from the day his gang began work, (being followed by quick work in interior decorating), the family sang "Home Sweet Home" together in the cozy little bungalow on the old foundation.

"Community spirit?" Yes, the spirit of Him who had said in years gone by, "It is more blessed to give than to receive."

I am writing this in the little bungalow, and the brave little mother is still with us in the home—the community still stands by. The Golden Rule stands the test of the ages.—Clella Myrtle Fish, Livingston County.

Help in Bereavement.

It was last spring when real community spirit was shown at East

Branch. In April, Mr. Haynes' oldest son died of consumption. Then in May, Mr. Haynes got ill with consumption. He was taken to the sanitarium at Ontonagon, where he had to stay for six months. Then he died and was buried by the county.

Now there was left only Mrs. Haynes and two little boys of six and eight years. They have a forty-acre farm. But on the farm they had a \$2,000 mortgage and about \$1,000 worth of other bills.

Well, first of all, the school teacher and forty-six pupils gathered up a sum of \$24, which they gave for the benefit of the family. The Cooperative Store of Mass gave \$50 worth of groceries for the family. Then Mr. Frank Uotila, of Mass, and Mr. Edward Henrikson, of East Branch, and Mr. John Welsh, of Wainola, collected the sum of \$312 for the family.

Then, as it was spring, the land should have been plowed and planted, but the family could not afford to do it. So Mr. J. Kashi, of East Branch, bought \$50 worth of seeds. Then twenty-five farmers set one nice day in May to go and help Mrs. Haynes. It was May 28 when all the farmers had done their own planting, so now they went to work on the Haynes' farm. There were twenty-five farmers and ten teams of horses. They plowed, harrowed and planted the seeds into the ground. They planted the potatoes, vegetables, etc. When they had done all the planting, they returned home, with the promise to come and make the hay and do all the harvesting. They harvested all the crops and cut the wood and all.

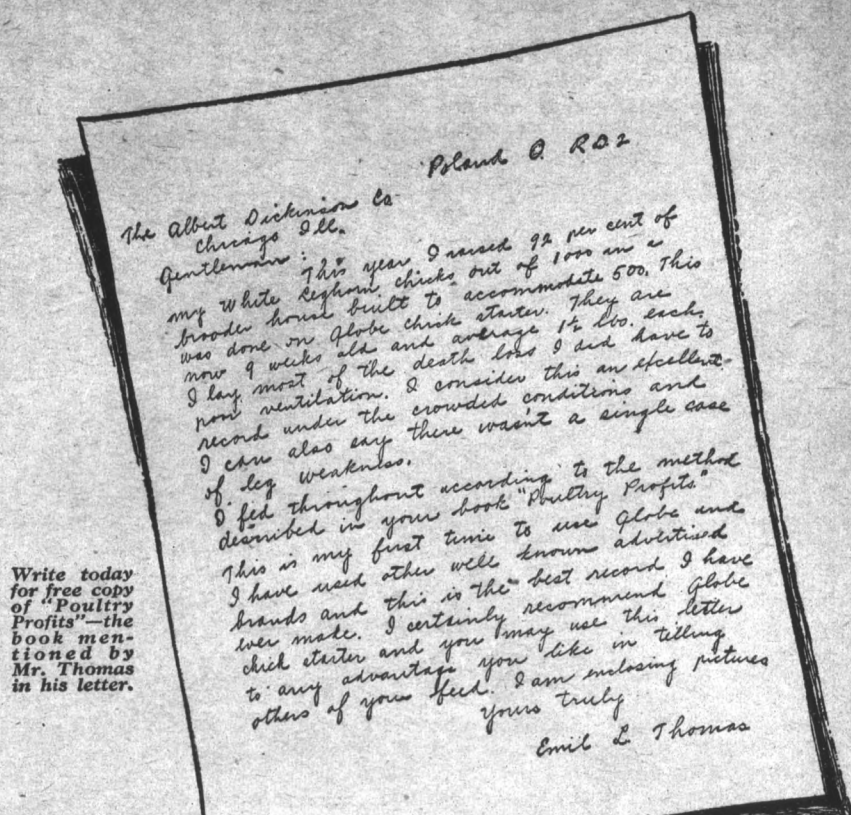
Each farmer was anxious to help Mrs. Haynes all they could. All the clubs had social entertainments for the benefit of the Haynes' family. Now, even during the winter, each farmer goes by turns to help Mrs. Haynes out with her toils and troubles.—Mrs. Otto Wesanen, Ontonagon County.

Christmas After All.

Just seven weeks ago myself and four little children took sick with the dreadful disease of scarlet fever. Of course, there was no one left but my husband to care for all five all down at once. Of course, we were quarantined in, as is everyone else who has a contagious disease. We weren't allowed anything but broths from wild game, and milk. The neighbors would go hunting and give us game to make the broth from. After about four weeks, when we all began to be able to be up again, our dear baby took a relapse and in the course of four days passed away. We felt very sad and lonely, as the quarantine was still on and no one dared come in. We had to lay baby away the next morning, and when the undertaker came he brought with him a large bunch of flowers for baby, of which all the neighbors around here paid a portion for, and two other bunches from another couple of our friends. Of course, the doctor's bill was not a small matter, and the funeral expenses yet, too, put us in a pretty hard row, and we didn't have any money left for Christmas.

Wednesday before Christmas ladies of the town had a Christmas entertainment at the church, and they gave each of our three children three gifts apiece and a sack of pop corn and candy. Another friend sent them a picture book apiece, and a treat still another sent a drum, handkerchief, and set of dishes. Another friend had heard of our illness and death, and he drove up here twenty miles on Friday night just to bring us a Christmas box, and said they would help us in any way we needed help.—Mrs. Hazel Watters, Lenawee County.

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

INHERITANCE TAX.

If an administrator was appointed May 7, 1925, to settle an estate, would the estate be entitled to the new law reducing inheritance tax? Or would it come under the old law? What is the inheritance tax per thousand dollars? What is the administrator allowed per thousand dollars for settling an estate? Are both personal property and real estate subject to the inheritance tax?—J. M. S.

The inheritance tax in existence at the time of the death is the one that applies. The time when administration is taken out is immaterial. Both real and personal property are liable to the tax. There is an exemption of \$30,000 to husband or wife, and \$5,000 to other members of the family.

TRESPASSING DOG.

I had a valuable dog. He was a registered coon hound. As I had had him tied for a long time, I took him to the field with me one day for exercise. While I was working he ran away about 100 yards to my neighbor's yard. My neighbor shot and killed him. I asked him if he had done any harm. He said no, but said it had no business on his property. Can I collect for the dog? If so, what steps should I take?—K. K.

The owner of any field or enclosure has the right to kill any dog while in his enclosure unaccompanied by the owner, and attacking, threatening, or worrying his live stock, or attacking his person or the person of any of his family.

LIABILITY FOR DEBTS.

If husband and wife hold real estate, bonds, or money, jointly, and husband should sign a contract or something similar, and could not keep his agreement, could the creditors come onto him for anything his wife did not sign off?—G. B.

Entirely real property is not liable for the debts of either the husband or the wife, for which the other is not liable.—Rood.

CUTTING WEEDS.

Some time ago, in answer to my inquiry concerning cutting of noxious weeds, you stated that Act 83 of 1919 repeals the former statute requiring owners to cut their weeds. Did Act 83 repeal Act 66 of 1919? The latter seems to me to cover the question pretty thoroughly, and I have not been able to find that it has been repealed. I have not been able to find any mention of a limit of \$1.50 a day in Act 66. Could you give me any further information on this matter?—R. J.

In answering the inquiry referred to, we overlooked Act 66 of (1919) amended by Act 73 (1921), whereby it is made the duty of every owner, possessor, or occupier of land to cut down and destroy Canada thistles, milk weeds, wild carrots, ox-eye daisies and other noxious weeds at least once in each year before the first of July in towns south of Range 16, and before July 15 in towns north of Range 16.—Rood.

RAISE IN ASSESSMENTS.

May the Gleaners lawfully raise the rate of assessment on Class A from \$9.27 to \$31.60 and local dues, \$2.50 for my wife and myself on \$1,000 each, quarterly? We have been Gleaners for twenty-seven years. They are trying to force us old members out. They notified our local treasurer not to accept our money on old Class A assessment. They wish us to take out another policy which we cannot afford. I sent a check for my last quarterly dues and they returned it. If I had sent currency would they have had any right to have returned it? Can we be forced out? What is your opinion as to whether the head men in the organization are "filling their pockets"?—Subscriber.

The questions asked are all answered in the printed circular accompanying the inquiry. The answer given is:

The questioner cannot be compelled to surrender membership or accept the new classification. It would appear that those in charge have found it is impossible to pay charges under the old arrangement; and that is the reason a new classification has been offered for some time, with the result that nine-tenths of the members have already accepted the new arrangement, and remaining with the old crowd, will necessitate very high assessments, with practical assurance of bankruptcy—paying plenty for it but not getting it. The situation indicated in the circular has been a common experience with mutual societies.—Rood.

CREEK OVERFLOWS.

A small creek, the outlet of a lake, flows along the side of the public highway. The township has kept this ditch clean for forty years at least. The present highway commissioner refuses to clean this, and it overflows on my crops and has done a great deal of damage to my fields. The highway commissioner had ditched mud holes into this creek. A wagon load of sand and gravel has been emptied into it. A sluice has been put into it, and two or three tile drains empty into it, but do not work well. What may I do about this?—I. N. B.

There is no method known to us of compelling the highway commissioner to clean out the drain. A petition should be circulated and delivered to the county drain commissioner, petitioning for the deepening and extension of the drain; and if sufficient support can be obtained for it, action should be obtained.

WIDTH OF ROAD.

Does the township highway commissioner have a right to remove a fence from along the road, the fence having stood there for thirty years? The road is not a main road and there is a ditch from two to four feet deep between the road and fence. The highway commissioner does not know whether this is a three-rod or a four-rod road. If it is a three-rod road, then the fence is in the right place. Who has a record of the township roads? How may I find out where this is a three-rod or a four-rod road? How long a time does a person have to remove a fence after receiving the notice?—Reader.

Title to land cannot be obtained from the public by adverse possession. The highway commissioner has the right to remove anything in the road which obstructs public travel. Roads are laid out by dedication, deed, and condemnation. If by deed it should be found in the register of deed's office. If by condemnation it would be found in the records in the county clerk's office. If by dedication there is no public record of it. No definite time can be stated as the limit of time in which to remove the fence.—Rood.

UNDUE INFLUENCE.

My father owned eighty acres. He is an old man and is not well. While he was at his son-in-law's home, he took sick and while he was sick the son-in-law got him to give them a warranty deed on a forty. We children feel that this is unfair, especially as some of us have done much more for our father than this son-in-law or his wife, our sister. What can be done about this?—M. H. S.

If the father is of mental capacity and voluntarily made the deed, neither he or any other person can avoid it. If it is desired to avoid it for fraud or undue influence, suit by the father for doing so should be brought at once. No other person would have any right in the matter.—Rood.

Best receiving results are obtained when the lead-in wire is the same size as the aerial.

MAKES SUCCESS IN FRUIT GROWING.

(Continued from page 91). help make the distance from the farm to town much shorter.

Even though this is known as a fruit farm, it has its own silo filling machinery and corn husker. The silo-filling equipment is handy to use when conditions are not favorable for picking fruit. Then the crew is kept intact, busying itself at silo-filling work.

The Bardens are firm believers in keeping things in shape. Fences and everything are kept in good repair. A good tool shed houses the equipment when not in use. The manure from the stables is put into a cement pit and then hauled to the fields. The cement pit holds the liquid manure as well as the solid, which the Bardens believe essential, because the liquid manure has as much value as the solid.

Though this is a very busy farm, Sunday rest is strictly enforced on it, as the spiritual factors of life have always been considered superior to the material ones. This fall an old college friend of Floyd's asked someone the directions to the farm, and was told that he would recognize the place by the sign in front, "No Sunday Business." This policy is particularly significant as the farm is located right in the resort region and could do a good business on Sunday.

The home stands in a very sightly place. It is on high land which affords a fine view of the country to the east and south. The house is modern in every respect, with a farm lighting system, furnace heat, and a tile sewage system. The home is well supplied with books and magazines, as both Mr. and Mrs. Barden are much interested in reading. The home also has a radio, piano and phonograph.

While Mr. Barden was at college, his studies did not take his entire time, unless his studies of the co-ed department may be included. As a result of his interest in that department, a certain young lady, Myrta Severance, by name, and he agreed that she should become Mrs. Barden. Now they have a fine family of four children, three boys and a girl. Two of the boys, aged thirteen and fifteen, are attending high school in South Haven. While the bright and industrious young lady, aged eleven, is attending the local school. It is apparent that the Barden farm will remain in the family for some time to come.

One of the things which Floyd thinks very essential in making a success of farming, is an accurate keeping of accounts. The accounts are kept as recommended by the Michigan State College Extension Department and show that the farm has had an enviable record for being on a profitable basis.

Floyd is active in local affairs and is at present Sunday School superintendent and treasurer of the school district. He is also president of the county farm bureau and a member of the grange and State Horticultural Society. Floyd served two and one-half years as supervisor, and is now a member of the board of review.

Floyd gives full credit to others for his success. In response at the Master Farmer banquet, which was at the same time one of the most concise and most complete given, he said, "What ever success I have made is due to being the possessor of a good father, to a four-year course at Michigan State College, to an interest in a certain one in its co-educational department, and to the reading of the Michigan Farmer."

Montcalm county will try a county agricultural agent for three months. W. C. Cribbs will act as the temporary agent with the hope that he can interest Montcalm to hire a permanent one. Mr. Cribbs is regional extension leader for that district.



J.C. PENNEY Co.
A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION

Unexcelled VALUE
from January to December

Where Some of Our 773 Stores Are Located

MICHIGAN

Adrian	Ironwood
Albion	Ishpeming
Alma	Kalamazoo
Alpena	Lapeer
Battle Creek	Ludington
Benton Harbor	Manistee
Cadillac	Manistique
Calumet	Marquette
Caro	Monroe
Cheboygan	Muskegon
Coldwater	Niles
Escanaba	Owosso
Hillsdale	Petoskey
Holland	Port Huron
Houghton	Saginaw
Ionia	Sault Ste. Marie
Iron Mountain	Sturgis
Iron River	Traverse City

WISCONSIN

Antigo	Monroe
Appleton	Oshkosh
Ashland	Portage
Beaver Dam	Racine
Beloit	Reedsburg
Berlin	Rhineland
Boscobel	Rice Lake
Chippewa Falls	Richland Center
Fond du Lac	Sheboygan
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Manitowoc	Wausau
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FOR twenty-five years the definite purpose of J. C. Penney Company Department Stores has been to supply unexcelled VALUE for every shopping dollar—not in so-called "sales", but every day throughout the year!

People often ask us, "How can you offer such high quality merchandise at such low prices?" The answer lies in Volume Buying, in intelligent selection of the things we know are wanted by farm families and then in being satisfied with a Reasonable Profit.

Large savings can be effected when shoes, for example, are bought by the million pairs or when clothing, dry goods and

furnishings are bought in similar large quantities. We buy in just such large quantities—for CASH! We effect proportionate savings—and then pass them on to you!

But these modern Department Stores offer you something more than mere savings. Convenient locations bring Personal Shopping within reach of millions of farm families. Thus, when you shop at one of these stores you can examine quality, you can judge color and texture and satisfy yourself on the important details of workmanship, style and fit. All these features, plus our low prices, are your assurance of unexcelled VALUE for every dollar you have to spend.

J.C. PENNEY Co.
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WOODSAW UNIT
PATENTED

If you operate a Fordson or 10-20 International Tractor and have use for a wood saw, YOU CANNOT AFFORD to be without this wonderful attachment, which makes your tractor usable when otherwise it would be idle. Result—profit. Free descriptive circular tells WHY those who are now using this attachment say it is the easiest to hook up, easiest to operate, larger capacity and most practical saw attachment ever devised. Patented features make this wood saw attachment incomparable.

In addition we offer a complete line of Diamond Feed Grinders, Wood Saw Frames and Corn Shellers. Write for free circulars. Manufactured by NEW WINONA MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 910 Fifth St., Winona, Minn.

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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
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FLINT, MICH.

A MICHIGAN FARMER
Liner is a good investment. Try one.

SAVE MONEY

on Fence, Gates, Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Roll Roofing, Paints, etc. My Direct-From-Factory-Freight Paid Plan will save you fully 1/2 the usual cost. My low factory prices and high quality can't be beat.

WRITE FOR FREE CATALOG
See the money you can save. Over One Million satisfied customers. Everything guaranteed. We ship in 24 hours. Don't buy until you get my Money Saving Catalog. (44) THE BROWN FENCE & WIRE CO., Dept. 2814, Cleveland, Ohio

HIDES TANNED

All kinds of hides tanned and manufactured into coats, robes, scarfs, chokers, rugs, etc. In any style and exactly as ordered. Best linings and furnishings. SATISFACTION GUARANTEED.

Write for Free Catalog and Price List
READING ROBE & TANNING CO.
READING, MICHIGAN.
CUSTOM TANNERS FOR OVER FORTY YEARS.

25% TANNING HIDES OFF

Better work—better service direct to you at agents' prices. Tanning horse and cow hides, \$8.50 to \$5.50. Ship where thousands of others are shipping and save 25%. Write for prices.
Badger Robe and Tanning Co.,
Stevens Point, Wis.

Burpee's Seeds Grow

The Vegetables or Flowers you would like to see growing in your garden or on your farm—read all about them in Burpee's Annual—The Leading American Seed Catalog. New Sweet Corn, new Tomato, new Sweet Peas, new Dahlias for 1927, and all standard varieties are described in Burpee's Annual. Mail the coupon for a free Copy.

W. ATLEE BURPEE CO.
Seed Growers Philadelphia

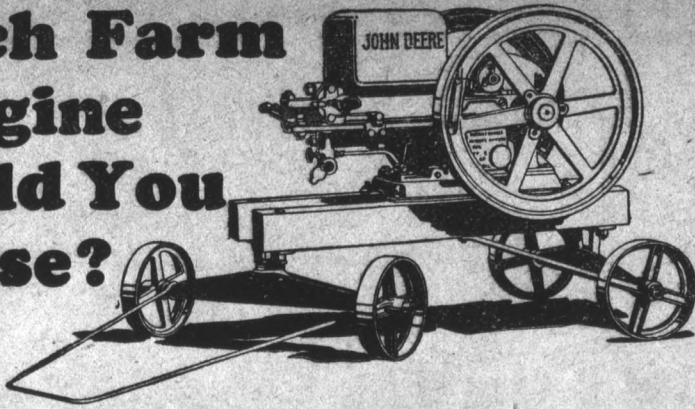
Please send me a free copy of Burpee's Annual.

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R. D. or St.....

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Which Farm Engine Would You Choose?



If you were given your choice between two farm engines—one with its cylinder, gears, bearings and other important parts exposed to sand, dust and dirt, one having a number of grease cups and oilers to fill, adjust and watch;

—another engine with all of its important parts (cylinder, bearings, gears) all completely enclosed in a dust-proof case, with a simple automatic oiling system that does away with all grease cups and oilers—an engine that will run until the fuel is exhausted without one moment's attention—

—wouldn't you choose the latter?

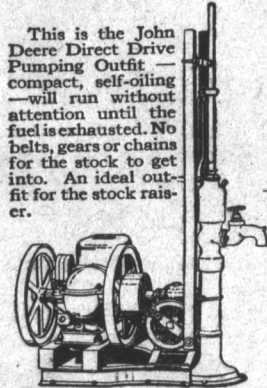
The John Deere Type E

is the enclosed engine that oils itself. It has set new standards in farm engine building. Its longer life, smooth running, lower upkeep costs and ease of operation result in time-saving and money-making advantages you want in your engine.

Be sure to see it on display at your John Deere dealer's. Ask him to run it for you. Built in 1-1/2, 3 and 6 H. P. sizes.

For years to come it will always be ready to save time and money for you on your lighter farm power jobs.

WRITE FOR THIS FREE BOOKLET
This tells all about this remarkable farm engine and fully illustrates its construction. Write for this. Address John Deere, Moline, Ill., and ask for booklet WS-722



This is the John Deere Direct Drive Pumping Outfit—compact, self-oiling—will run without attention until the fuel is exhausted. No belts, gears or chains for the stock to get into. An ideal outfit for the stock raiser.

JOHN DEERE
THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

Mention the Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers



This "Red Strand" top wire means — there is more copper in it, more zinc over it—that you'll get more years out of it

"Square Deal" always has had the reputation of being a real good fence. Dealers were proud to sell it. Fence buyers were proud to own it. All knew it as a long lasting, farm fence that was sure to give many extra years of service.

Then, in 1923, we discovered and patented "Galvannealing"—as big an improvement over galvanizing as the binder was over the cradle.

"Red Strand" Fence

is our old reliable "Square Deal"—but made of copper-bearing steel and "galvannealed" instead of "galvanized."

In "Red Strand" wire we put more copper, making the steel extra rust resisting. On "Red Strand" we weld more zinc that keeps the rust out longer.

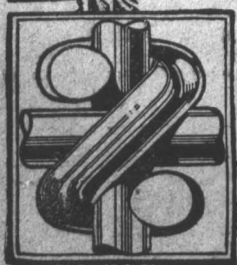
This double protection—more copper and more zinc—makes "Red Strand" the longest lasting fence we ever built.

Ask your dealer for "Red Strand" prices. You pay nothing extra for the extra years of wear woven into every roll.

Fence for Profit

Learn how. "Cost of Fencing Farms," "17,000 Farm Folks Say," and "Hogs and Fence" are booklets written by farmers. You will enjoy them. Write for these and others on how to test fence wire and the Keystone catalog. All are free.

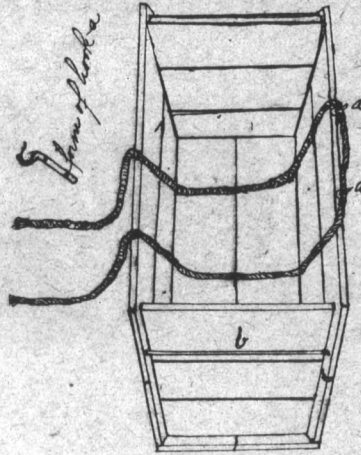
KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
4982 Industrial Street Peoria, Illinois



THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

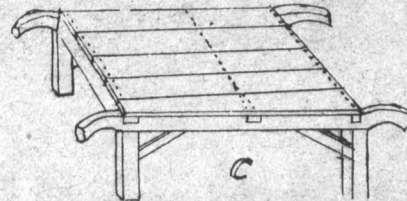
ONE FARMER'S BUTCHERING EQUIPMENT.

THE illustrations accompanying this article show the somewhat unique butchering outfit of one Michigan farmer. The first figure shows the scalding tank with rope in place ready to receive the water and the hogs to be scalded. This tank is filled about half



full of water at the proper temperature. The hog is then placed in the tank, with the ropes passing beneath it. One of these ropes should come just forward of the hind quarters and the other just back of the shoulders. The ends of the rope are then pulled across the hog and are operated by two men standing on the side of the tank containing the hooks. By slowly pulling and releasing these rope ends, the hog is alternately immersed and aired, which gives a full and effective scald.

The second piece of equipment is the scraping bench. This can be made of any dimensions to suit the fancy of the builder. This one was built of oak 2x4's. The illustration indicates the type of construction followed. The



extended handles simplifies carrying the bench with a hog lying upon it.

The third piece of equipment is the tripod of tamarac poles. These poles are about ten feet in length and about four inches in diameter. A hole large enough to receive a one-half-inch bolt was bored at the small end of each. A bolt was then inserted to make a tripod. On two of these poles about three feet from the top end were attached two hooks upon which the hog is hung.

By drawing out the center leg this tripod device can be lowered until the hooks are easily inserted beneath the tendons on the hog's hind legs, as the carcass lies on the scraping table. It is possible for one man to lift a heavy hog by shoving up on the single pole until the proper height is obtained. This equipment takes a great deal of the heavy labor out of butchering.—A Farmer.

HOLDING WORK WITHOUT A VISE.

WHEN out on the road one sometimes finds it necessary to use a vise or other clamping fixture to hold a small piece while work is being done on it. In some cases a pair of pliers will answer, though this leaves only one hand free to do the work. A clever method is to set the jaws of a monkey wrench so that the piece may be placed between them, together with a bolt of convenient length. By

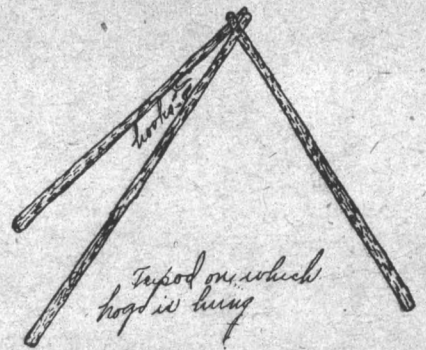
turning the nut until it tightens, a firm grip is secured on the piece. The wrench may be held on the running-board with the foot, thus leaving both hands free to operate satisfactorily.

CLUTCH TROUBLES.

THOUGH Fuller's earth is generally used to stop cone clutch slippage, ordinary talcum powder will answer quite as well. If the facing appears dry and shiny, an overnight application of neatsfoot oil, or castor oil, will soften it.

A dragging clutch may be caused by too close an adjustment, or by lack of lubrication of the thrust bearing. The thrust bearing at the rear of the clutch shaft, and the throwout collar bearing should be kept well lubricated. If these bearings become worn appreciably, the clutch will not operate satisfactorily.

If the clutch collar does not seem to be worn excessively and the clutch still fails to free itself properly, it may be that the full throw of the pedal does not allow a complete release of all the plates. A washer inserted on each driving stud will usually overcome the trouble. The pedal should



not be permitted to touch the floor-board, or slippage, due to the clutch not engaging fully, may occur.

Slippage of a clutch which runs in oil may be overcome by adding kerosene to the oil. This, of course, does not apply to clutches which run in the engine oil. To test a clutch for slippage, proceed as follows: With the brakes set and the engine running at moderate speed, allow the clutch to engage quickly. The engine should stall immediately.

RADIO BRIEFS.

A Chicago radio engineer reports that this inexpensive wave trap is bound to work. Obtain a twenty-three-plate variable condenser and a radio frequency transformer. Connect the large coil or secondary of the transformer across the twenty-three-plate condenser and then hook one end of the small coil or primary to the antenna binding post of the receiver. The other end of the small coil is hooked to the antenna lead-in.

An old truth of radio receiving has come to be "no radio receiver is any better than its ground connection."

Something brand new in radio accessories is a radio control clock which starts and stops a receiving set automatically. It works similar to an alarm clock, consumes no electric current, and costs nothing to operate.

The grape growers of Van Buren county who sold grapes to the Armour Company, have held an indignation meeting in which they demanded five dollars a ton for their last year's crop. Their contract read that they were to get the same scale of prices as the Southern Michigan company was offering, which was five dollars more.

A HINT TO EMPLOYERS.

WHEN selecting men, it is well to give preference to those who come of long-lived stock. The farmer follows this rule when selecting timber for real service. He does not pick out a willow, or poplar, or some other tree of quick growth and weak fiber, but one like the hickory or white oak that grows slowly, lives a long time, and makes fibers that are strong and durable.

Men of long-lived families can endure more, have greater resistance to disease, are more steadfast and patient, take a more cheerful view of life, and are more easily managed than the short-lived type. You can also expect from them a much longer term of service after you have taken the trouble to train them.

The reason for this is evident. If they were not such men as I have described, they would not live long. Their physical strength and mental poise have been built up and conserved through generations of hard work and careful adaptation to the conditions under which they lived, and such a heritage is worth something. Is it unfair to take such men at a premium? I think not. They certainly deserve it—and your business demands it.—Dr. W. A. Murrill.

MICHIGAN FARM NEWS.

Leonard, Crossett and Riley, one of the largest potato-buying concerns in the country, and well-known in the Michigan potato-growing regions, has reincorporated under the name of Corporation Trust Company, with a capitalization of \$1,500,000. The policies and the personnel of the company will remain unchanged.

Floyd M. Barden, of South Haven, Allegan county, became county agricultural agent for that county on January 3. He succeeded O. I. Gregg, who assumed the duties of landscape garden extension specialist at the beginning of the year. Mr. Barden is a prominent peach grower and was elected one of the Marster Farmers last year.

Michigan farmers are not taking advantage of the government's offer of pyrotol, the explosive left from the world war so the Michigan allotment may be dispensed with. Pyrotol costs about nine dollars a ton, depending on location, and is ideal for land clearing.

The development of the chain stores in this country brought a demand for potatoes put up in smaller sacks. The call is mostly for 100-pound sacks, but one concern is even considering the use of twenty-pound sacks for take-home packages.

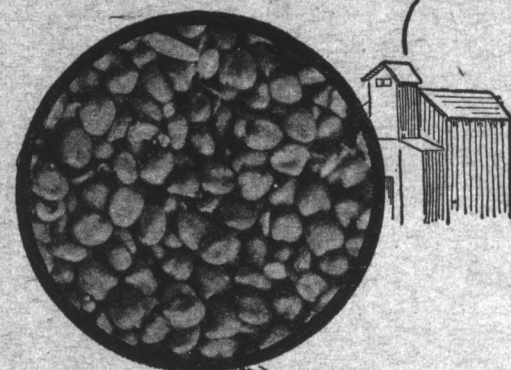
Farmers in Leelanau county who own lake front property are threatening litigation because of 200 to 500 per cent increases in their tax assessments. In one case, taxes increased from \$5.00 to \$71.

Plans are already being made for the annual convention of the International Baby Chick Association at Grand Rapids, July 19-23. The Michigan Poultry Improvement Association is cooperating with the Grand Rapids Chamber of Commerce, the Michigan Tourist and Resort Association, the Grand Rapids Convention Bureau, and the Pantlind Hotel.

The farm crops department of Michigan State College will run a potato train in conjunction with the Michigan Central in southern Michigan from March 7 to 19. Stops will be made at Jackson, Concord, Centerville, Three Rivers, Cassopolis, Buchanan, Eau Claire, Lawton, Decatur, Gobles, Kalamazoo, Allegan, Otsego, Sturgis, Schoolcraft, Coldwater, Bronson, Jonesville and Eaton Rapids.



1 The circle shows a microscope photograph of a lot of Alsike Clover seed in the "raw" state. This is the way most of it looks as it comes from the field—too dirty to sow but it can be cleaned. Its value depends on the kind of cleaning it gets.



2 This is the same seed after it was "cleaned" by ordinary machinery. Much Alsike comes on the market and is sown in this condition. Not good enough yet for "Pine Tree."



©A. D. Co.

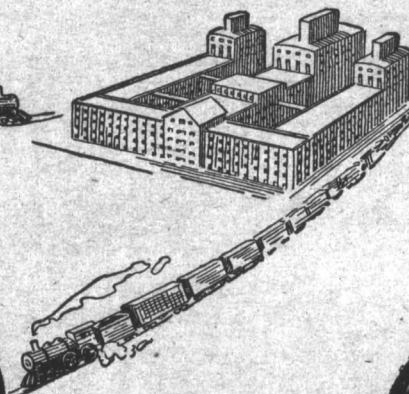
If your eye was a high-powered microscope

—it wouldn't be necessary to brand and seal "Pine Tree" farm seeds for your protection. But, unfortunately, the human eye cannot accurately estimate seed quality, and the test tag cannot tell the whole story.

Get This Valuable New Book

The new "Hip-Pocket" FARM GUIDE fills the need for a complete, practical guide to the growing of hay, pasture and forage crops of all kinds. Contains more useful farm information than has ever before been assembled into one book. Substantially bound in pocket size for constant reference. Fully illustrated. Contains official planting table for your State checked by your Experiment Station. Would cost \$1.00 or more if sold in the usual way. Ask your "Pine Tree" dealer for a copy or send 10 cents to The Albert Dickinson Company, Chicago, and book will be sent by return mail.

THE ALBERT DICKINSON COMPANY • CHICAGO
Minneapolis Buffalo New York Pittsburgh Boston



3 Special "Pine Tree" re-cleaning methods take out dangerous weeds and worthless trash, which ordinary cleaning will not remove.



4 The circle to the left shows the final result, "Pine Tree" Alsike. The circle to the right shows what was taken out in the special "Pine Tree" re-cleaning process. The microscope reveals Canada Thistle and other weeds. Carloads of such trash are cleaned out and burned by Dickinson every year.

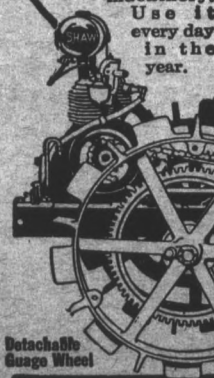
"PINE TREE" FARM SEEDS

TRY a Michigan Farmer Liner to sell Your Poultry, Real Estate, Seeds and Nursery Stock and Miscellaneous Articles. See Rates on Page 121.

Easy to Own a SHAW GARDEN TRACTOR

Does Every Farm Job!

The Shaw plows, plants, cultivates, harrows, furrows, hauls, runs belt machinery. Use it every day in the year.



Saves Time, Money, Labor! Buy Direct from Factory!

Now you can own a real power garden tractor—the 1927 Model SHAW. It's easy with our Low Direct-From-Factory Price. The new SHAW is better built, more efficient. Has perfect tool control. Does away with hand hoeing, weeding, all the backbreaking farm tasks. Outworks five men. Just the outfit for small farms, truck gardens, estates, suburban places, etc.

New Low Price puts the SHAW in reach of everyone. Pays for itself in one season in time, money and labor saved. Write for our Special Introductory Offer.

Patented Tool Control Two Speed Gear

SHAW Garden Tractors come in either walking or riding types. They can be equipped with 3½ ft. Cutter Bar Mower attachment that uses standard knife sections. Mows grasses, weeds, clover, lawns, etc.

Get our Free Garden Tractor Catalog, and Special Low Prices. Learn how easy it is to have the convenience of power farming. Write
THE SHAW MFG. CO.
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GOOD SEEDS

Grown From Selected Stock—None Better—57 years selling good seeds to satisfied customers. Prices reasonable. Extra packages free with all orders. Large catalog free. 700 illustrations of vegetables and flowers. Send for it today. Dept. No. 50.

R. H. SHUMWAY, Rockford, Ill.

Free: New Garden Book

Hardy fruit and shade trees, berries, roses, shrubs, vines, plants, flower and vegetable seeds—the best of everything from America's oldest and largest departmental nursery. 73 years of square dealings. 1200 acres.

Send for free new catalog.

STORRS & HARRISON CO.
Box No. 117 Painesville, Ohio

DITCHES TERRACES Martin

New Improved Martin Farm Ditcher and Field Terracer. Turns water-soaked and washed acres into producing land. All steel. Adjustable, reversible. Does work of 100 men. Open Drainage, tilling, irrigation, terracing, road grading. Low prices liberal terms. Send for free book.
Owensboro Ditcher & Grader Co., Inc.
Box 3015 Owensboro, Ky.

275 ENVELOPES AND

275 Letter Heads, neatly printed with name, business and address, all for Two Dollars. Suitable for Farmer, Business Man and all who write letters. Money back if not satisfied. FREEPORT HERALD, Freeport, Mich.

Better Crops!

Darling's Better Fertilizers will increase the yield and improve the quality of your crops.

For thirty-six years we have been studying crops and making fertilizers. We know the plant food requirements of every crop and the fertilizer that fits that requirement.

In Darling's Animal Base Fertilizers part of the nitrogen is available at once and feeds the plant during early growth. The remainder of the nitrogen is supplied gradually and feeds the plant throughout the season. This gives the plant a quick start and steady, sturdy growth.

Our Acid Phosphate and the Phosphate in our mixed fertilizers are better because they are made by a special process. Acid Phosphate made by this process contains less free acid and less moisture. Consequently they do not clog in the drill. Our new million dollar plant in East St. Louis is the only plant in the middle west using this special process.

Write today for literature on Darling's Fertilizers and information about our Agency proposition.

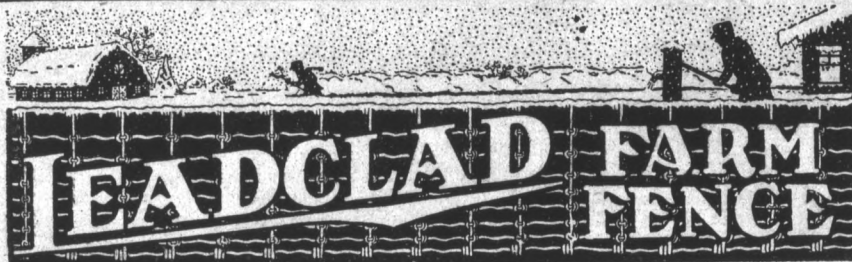
Darling and Company

U. S. Yards

Dept. 20

Chicago, Ill.

DARLING'S ANIMAL BASE FERTILIZERS



How will your fence stand the winter?

Your mower, spreader or hay-rake have the protection of the shed or barn, but you can't bring in the fence. Fence must stand the gaff of frost and ice, thawing and freezing, expansion and contraction.

That's why we recommend to you Leadclad fence. Its ductile coating of pure lead contracts and expands with every freeze and thaw without cracking or peeling. It stands the weather many years longer than any other wire fence made. Costs no more to erect than a shortlife fence.

Write for sample of Leadclad wire.
LEADCLAD WIRE COMPANY
1211 Plainfield St. Moundsville, W. Va.



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

Sweet Clover Seed White Blossom—Northern Grown. List. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box G, Canton, O.

POWER MILKER \$35
COMPLETE 7502Y
Milk 2 to 4 cows at a time—13 to 40 an hour.
Clean, convenient. Easy to use. Sold on 30 days Free Trial. Satisfaction Guaranteed.
Comes With 2 H. P. Engine or Electric Motor
Ready to use when uncased—no installation cost—no pipes—no special equipment needed. Does the work of 4 milk hands. Self-cleaning.
Free Book—Let us send you our Free Book "The Truth About Milk". Complete with pictures. Write today.
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Guaranteed Cherry Trees

WE have specialized in growing cherry trees, both one and two year for over forty years, and those we have for this Spring are the finest ever, all budded on best grade whole branch root imported seedlings; grown in our 400-acre nurseries on ground that has proven to be ideal cherry soil, and dug by steam to insure keeping their long, beautiful fibrous roots intact.

Cherry Trees are in big demand for spring planting and as the supply is considerably below normal you will make no mistake in ordering soon.

All Maloney Hardy Upland Grown Nursery Stock
Trees, Shrubs, Roses, Vines and Berries

are guaranteed true to name, free from disease, and to arrive in first-class condition. For over 40 years we have been selling direct to the planter at reasonable prices.

We select our scions for budding from trees that are bearing the choicest fruit so we can positively guarantee our stock to fruit true to name

Send Today for Our Free Descriptive Catalog

It contains valuable information on nursery stock and tells the things you should know about our business. Every order, large or small, will receive our careful, painstaking attention, and remember, you can have your money back if you are not perfectly satisfied.

MALONEY BROS. NURSERY CO. Inc.,
50 Main Street, Dansville, N. Y.

Brickbats and Bouquets

An Open Forum For Our Readers

THE FEDERAL LAND BANK.

I bet a neighbor a dose of strychnine against three fingers of aquapura that you would not publish anything instructive to farmers, or anything which might offend crooks or thieves.

The terms of the wager are that I am to write a few words which every poor farmer ought to know. If you conceal the information, We Win. If you publish the facts, I lose, and organized crooks will look on you with suspicion.

Of course, the most sinister and dangerous cut-throats have, for their own protection, passed laws of intimidation that tend to frighten the commonwealth into silence and employ professional assassins to hound and gag squealers. But there is a gang of swindlers operating under the wings of the government—and, here I pause—to reflect that your Uncle Samuel always stands ready to shelter and comfort, and even cooperate with

THRILLING EXPERIENCE CONTEST.

ONE subscriber wrote us, telling of being chased by a panther; another had an experience with a bear, and several have written of hair-raising experiences with automobiles. I like to read of these experiences, and I believe our readers do, too. I also believe that some of our readers have had experiences that might parallel those given in "wild west" fiction, and, as truth is stranger than fiction, these experiences may even excel fiction thrillers in interest.

We would like to print some of these experiences during the next month, so are offering five dollars as first prize for the best authentic story of a thrilling experience. Three dollars will be given for the second best paper, and two dollars for the third. Any other experiences we may use, will be paid for at the rate of one dollar. Please send your experiences to the Contest Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, by February 7, as the contest closes at that time.

crooks and assassins. By styling themselves the Federal Land Bank of St. Paul, they prey on needy, run-down at the heel, farmers.

Suppose a farmer wishes to borrow—say, \$1,000. He is told that he must deposit \$10 with his application as good faith. He complies and is then told to sit down and wait (one man near Keleva told me he waited a year.) He waits patiently until one hundred suckers have put in their application, each depositing his \$10, which makes up the thousand, and is now ready to loan—not to the one needing it most—but to the one needing it least, and when the rest ask for the return of their deposit they are brutally told that their money was used to defray the expenses of the company.

Now, Mr. Editor, what are you going to do with this information—conceal it, or give it publicity?—William Brown, Manistee County.

For your information, we submit the following, which covers the charges in applying for a loan from the Federal Land Bank and the reasons therefor.

When the bank was first started no preliminary fee was charged. This policy resulted in such a wholesale abuse of our appraisal facilities that a change became imperative. To illustrate: The permission to file application without a fee brought a perfect deluge of applications, all of which were entered, appraised and passed upon by the executive committee of the bank. In a great many instances after all of this expense and vast amount of work had been expended, the applicant would notify us that he didn't care for a loan at all, his only object in making the application was to get a federal appraisal of his farm.

In order to eliminate this kind of applications, the policy of charging a nominal preliminary fee as evidence of good faith on the part of the applicant was adopted. A preliminary fee

of \$15 is now charged in most associations, \$5.00 of which is sent with the application to the Federal Land Bank, the balance being retained by the association. If the application is not appraised by the federal appraiser, the \$5.00 is returned to the applicant. If it is appraised the \$5.00 is retained, whether the loan is allowed or not. This fee, by the way, does not come anywhere near covering cost of appraisal. In case of rejection of application, for any reason, before or after appraisal, the association is required to return to the applicant whatever portion of this fee collected for its account that has not been absorbed in actual expense.

It is the earnest desire of the Federal Land Bank to serve every honest and worthy farmer in Michigan needing its service. Loans from the Land Bank should be made more carefully than from elsewhere, as the Land Bank makes its loans on an actual cost basis and does not, like other companies, add one or two per cent to cover the losses.

The Land Bank management makes no claim to infallibility. It is possible someone who was really entitled to a federal loan has been refused. On the other hand, some who were not entitled to a loan got it, as is evidenced by the fact that we have been compelled to resort to foreclosure proceedings in quite a number of cases in Michigan.

The fact that a farmer, for any reason, is badly in need does not argue that the Land Bank, or any other institution, should make him a loan, but if, in his need, it is found he has a farm with good soil, reasonably well equipped with buildings, and personal property to carry on, backed up with a good reputation in every way in his community, and his needs are not too great as to amount of loan he should have, he is served promptly.

The Seventh Federal Land Bank district consists of the states of North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan, and the bank is located in the city of St. Paul, Minnesota. There are 649 national farm loan associations in the four states, and 33,971 farm loans have been made, aggregating \$123,247,628. In the state of Michigan 8,861 loans have been made, aggregating \$22,562,582. During the year 1926, ending November 1, 1,374 loan applications have been received from Michigan, aggregating \$4,760,800. Of this number, 1,186 loans have been allowed, amounting to \$2,805,800. During this period 889 loans have been closed, amounting to \$2,876,800.

The capital stock of the Federal Land Bank is \$6,521,050, every dollar of which is owned by the farmer borrowers of the four states.

The bank is operated by a board of directors consisting of seven members, four of whom are elected by the farmers, and three appointed by the Federal Farm Loan Board at Washington, D. C.—Federal Land Bank of St. Paul.

Approximately two million farmers have joined farmers' business organizations during the past ten years, according to figures issued by the United States Department of Agriculture.

According to the department of agriculture the decline in farm values from the high point in 1920 has slackened and the trend is toward stability. Prices for farm land average thirty per cent less than in 1920. In that year they averaged \$107.89, while this year they averaged \$76.46.

That it pays to grow quality fruit has been demonstrated by F. J. Thar, of Benton Harbor, who received about \$18,000 for the strawberry crop on twenty-five acres. Thar received about three dollars a crate for his crop.

Our Vegetable Garden

How We Manage to Make It Produce

By Flora Fitzgerald

A GOOD garden contributes greatly to the wealth of the family, and it may also add much to the profits derived from a farm by cutting the high cost of living in half or more.

In order to have a good garden, the soil must be rich. So we add a liberal coating of manure every year. One can not always take off big crops unless something is put back into the soil. Another thing besides manure that is available in many places in Michigan is the muck soil from our marshes, also marl. These will add greatly to the fertility of a garden.

The garden on this place was reported to us when we moved here as being no good, but an application of manure and some muck soil and marl mixed, put it in condition to produce a wonderful crop of vegetables even the first season.

Garden Plowed Deep.

After the application of manure, the garden is plowed deep and thoroughly harrowed. This puts it in fine condition and it is the chief task of the gardener to keep it in good condition. For this task I think there is no better tool than the garden rake. When I plant my rows, I mark their location with pieces of sticks. Then I can safely rake between the rows and so keep the crust broken while the seeds are germinating. When the little plants begin to appear, the soil may be raked closer to the rows.

I always try to give the unplanted portions of my garden frequent rakings. This destroys many tiny weeds, prevents the formation of a crust, preserves the moisture, and keeps the soil in good condition for planting whenever the season may become warm enough. We do not think there is anything gained by putting seed in the ground while it is cold.

Keep Weeds Down.

When my plants are larger, I use the hoe in the rows and a hand-plow with the surface cultivator attachment, between the rows. But at first, you can accomplish more with a garden rake in a half hour than you can with a hoe in an hour if it is done at the right time.

Another thing I find helpful is the use of sunflowers for bean poles. When I plant lima beans or other pole beans, I put in two sunflower seeds. If both come up, one is removed. When they get a couple of feet high, I begin to remove the lower leaves, to keep them from shading the beans too much. Once get the beans started up the sunflowers and they do the rest themselves, and the sunflower seed is greatly relished by the chickens in the fall.

I like to raise my own tomato, cauliflower, pepper, cabbage and celery plants. One can have much hardier, stronger plants ready to set out when the weather gets right for them, and you can go out and set the plants at just the right time, which you can not always do if you must go for them first.

Grows Early Plants.

I plant my seed in boxes and moisten them thoroughly. Then lay a newspaper over the surface and stack them up near the kitchen range where they keep warm. Every morning, I look at them, add more moisture as needed and turn the boxes around. As soon as the plants begin to appear, I move them to the window. Just as soon as it is safe, I put them in a cold frame which I have in a sheltered spot on the south side of my house. There they can be protected at night and from the wind and get used to the sun. As soon as the seedlings are ready to transplant, I fill in four or five inches of soil in the cold frame and give each plant about a two-inch space. Here is

another place where muck soil is useful. Plants in this kind of soil grow such a network of rootlets that they can be lifted and not lose their soil. If one must use a soil that crumbles easily, it would be well to use plant bands or rings of tough paper for each plant. Our plants are kept growing in this cold frame until all danger of frost is over. Before moving them to the garden, the soil in the cold frames is thoroughly soaked which keeps the soil from crumbling off.

After the freeze the twenty-fourth of last May, I moved large tomato plants to the garden and they showed no signs of being moved except to begin to grow faster.

I always water the cold frame in the evening after the plants are put in it. The moisture does more good if put on in the evening than at any other time; if applied while the sun is shining, the soil bakes. We try new kinds of vegetables that sound good to us. How many families do not use kohlrabi and celery cabbage. Yet more salad can be made from a short row of celery cabbage than from a long one of lettuce. Celery cabbage is inclined to run to seed so I only plant a little at a time and make several plantings for a succession.

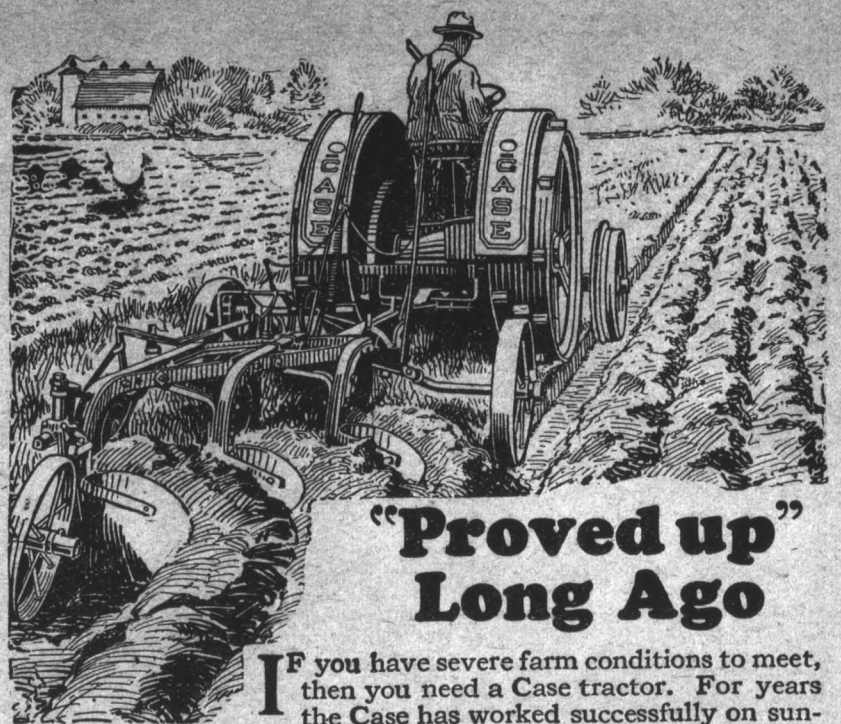
GUARD AGAINST TOO MUCH PRUNING.

HORTICULTURISTS at the Experiment Station at Geneva, N. Y., assert that many orchardists prune too much, without regard to the real need of the tree, and that there is more danger of injuring the tree with too much pruning than with too little. Trees which are carefully selected when the orchard is set out, require only the removal of an occasional branch which may start out in the wrong place, and the cutting out of dead, injured, and crossed limbs, say the station specialists.

If the trees are producing under-sized fruits, if the tops contain many dead branches, or if the seasonal growth is short and scant, judicious pruning is recommended as a means of rejuvenation. "This usually consists in cutting back many branches, and in entirely removing others," say the station authorities, who lay down the following general rules applicable under such conditions: "Prune weak-growing varieties heavily; strong-growing kinds lightly. Varieties which branch freely need little pruning; those with many unbranched limbs, much pruning. Prune trees in rich, deep soils lightly; those with many unbranched limbs, much pruning. Prune trees in rich, deep soils lightly; in poor, shallow soils heavily."

The cutting back of all branches of a tree is practiced regularly only with peaches and plums, it is said. "This is attributed to the fact that, with these fruits, the wood of the past season, and therefore the crop, is borne progressively further away from the trunk, so that it is necessary to head-in these fruits by cutting back the branches in order to keep the bearing wood near the trunk. On the other hand, apples, pears, cherries, and most plums are borne on spurs from wood two or more years old, and with these heading-in is not so desirable. Experimental evidence obtained in tests on the station grounds indicates that winter pruning has no special advantage over summer pruning, except that the pressure of other work is less during the winter months."

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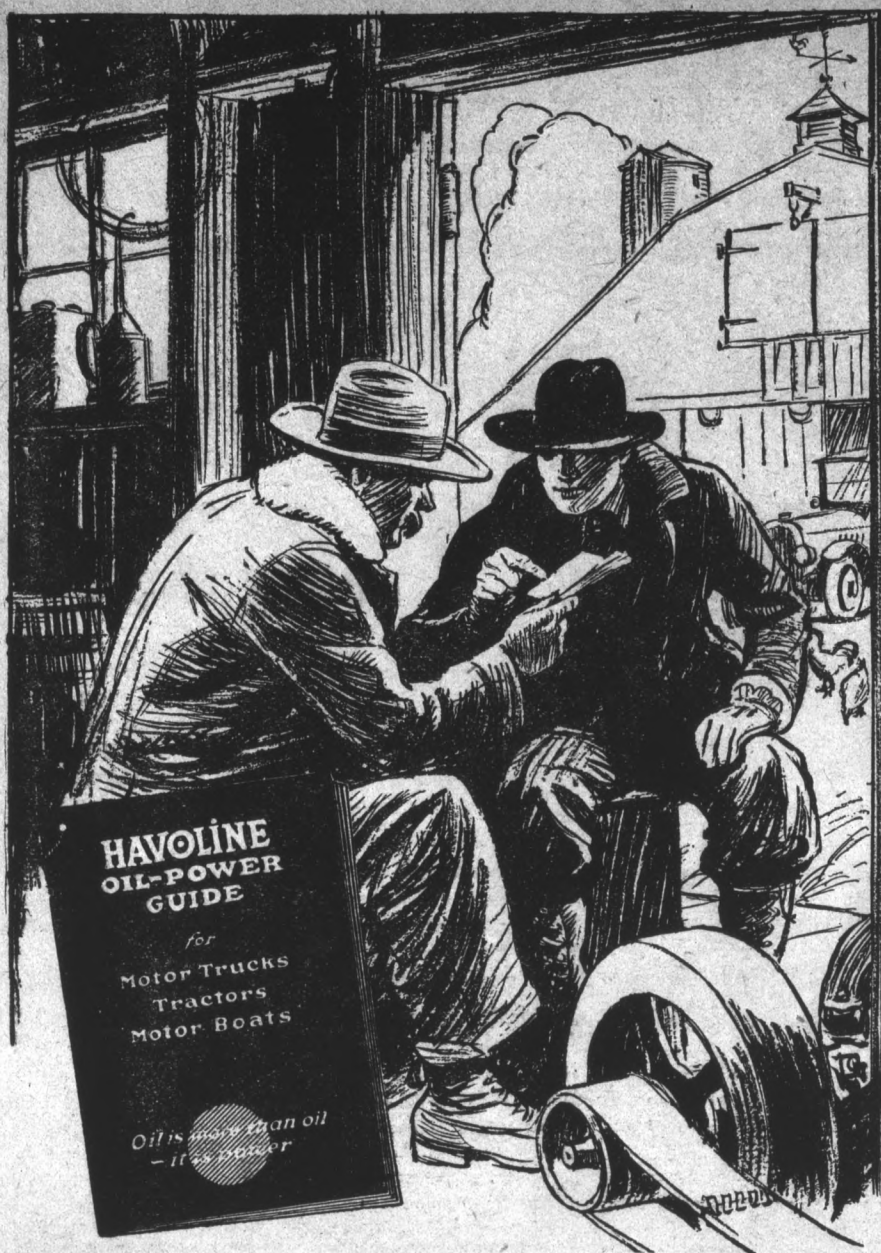
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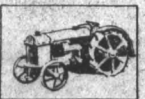
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Name.	Address.	No. Acres.	Acre Yield.
J. C. Redpath.....	Kalamazoo	2	423
William Slough	Ellsworth	5	422
Julius Grindsteun	Maple City	3	421
D. H. Brat.....	Charlevoix	6.5	412
F. M. Shepard	Alba	7.5	407
R. C. Bennett	Alba	2	402
Harry Reiley	Bellaire	7	401
Wm. Greenman	Bellaire	6	401
Wm. Hansen	Lakeview	2	400
M. E. Parmelee	Hilliards	15	400
Fred Crandall	Bellaire	6	388
Howard Stephens	Boyne City	4	362
Henry Vanderslik	Central Lake	5	360
Tony Shooks	Central Lake	3	357
John Eitzen	Maple City	4	355
F. H. Glidden	Alba	5	350
Fred Schmalzried	Levering	2	350
A. H. Evers	Petoskey	3.5	350
F. F. Rotter	Alanson	3	349
H. S. Peebles	Charlevoix	7	346
Vet Shooks	Central Lake	5	345
C. S. Dearborn	Bellaire	2	340
John Doctor	Charlevoix	3.75	338.5
Peter Wieland	Ellsworth	6	337
Irvin Cole	Alanson	2	331.5
G. E. Horning	Conway	2	328
C. W. Heflin	Elmira	12	325
E. W. Lincoln & Son	Greenville	14	325
George Teeter	Gaylord	3	323
W. H. White Co.....	Boyne City	8	317
Percy King	Waterford	3	315
Thomas Buell	Elmira	3	312
George Harrison	Manton	3	308
F. W. Johnson & Son.....	Edmore	23	310

Some Agricultural Problems

(Continued from page 91).

tax levies were decided upon when prices were high, but when it came time to collect them, farm prices had experienced such an abrupt decline as has never before been recorded. Higher taxes to pay out of a very much contracted income was the result with what hardship, no one farming at that time can easily forget.

When a land owner has a limited income, what are the expenses that he generally deems "necessary?" He pays his taxes first because they are inexorable and sure as death itself. Some buy food after they have paid their taxes, and let their interest go delinquent; others do just the opposite. During the last five or six years, many a farm family has gone without what was needed to eat and wear—wear mostly, because it seemed more important to satisfy the taxes and interest than the food and clothing needs of the family. As I see it, roads and schools constitute the main items of public expense, hence there is little chance to chisel the levies down by any very substantial figure, since we are not going back to one-room schools or mud roads.

The farmer always pays the freight. The higher the value of the product, the less the proportionate cost of getting it onto the market. Obviously, if the price of the product declines and the freight rate persists, transportation costs eat a much larger hole into the final selling price. Freight rates must eventually adjust themselves to the lowered price of farm products, else they will strangle the goose that lays the golden egg. Already freight rates have practically remade the agriculture of certain communities. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence waterway should be speedily completed to provide a thoroughfare to the sea for the great wealth belt of the middle west.

Great improvement in the farmer's financial status has been promised through legislation. This could no doubt become a very stabilizing factor. While I should like to see farm prices stay up to somewhere near the same level as those at which so many debts were incurred, long range economists predict, almost to a man, that the next ten or fifteen years will be a period of gradually declining farm prices. Our plans should certainly recognize this trend.

A beam of hope lies in the fact that there are many things that no one save the farmer himself, working on

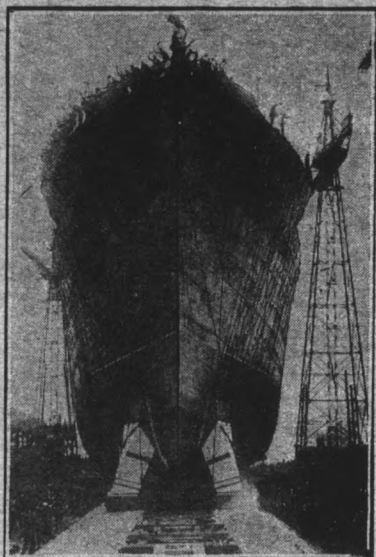
his own farm, can accomplish. The economist's paradise is a place where every man does only that which he can do better and more advantageously than anyone else, where farmers raise only those crops that thrive best on their farms and, which they can raise most economically. During the holocaust, the economists' paradise came more nearly into being in this country than ever before.

Previous to the war, a farmer lost caste in his community if he didn't have a good garden; his neighbors thought there was something wrong with him if he sold his hogs to ship-pers and bought his pork at the local meat market. But during the war, specialization became very much the thing on American farms. True, there was a lot of gardening and canning, but I was close enough to it to notice that this was largely a backlot and urban urge. Farmers made more money raising wheat and hogs just then, hence, that is what they did. No blame attaches to these facts. On the farm, good gardens became rarer and the farmer who butchered his own hogs and a steer for the year ahead, was thought to be not quite so saving of fats and meats as he should be. Fewer barrels of sauerkraut were tramped and these seldom mentioned in polite company. Getting back to pre-war thrift has seemed slow and irksome, inasmuch as it has not been forced upon other classes as well.

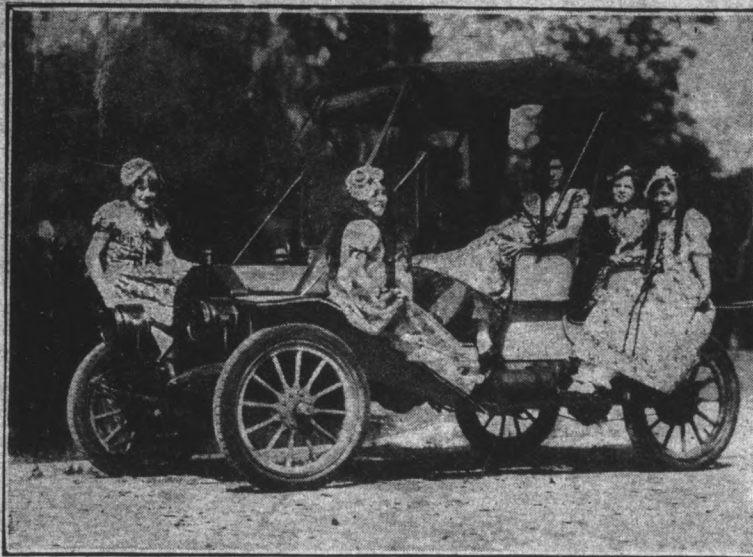
Frankly, specialization on American farms is an idle dream; viewed from a swivel chair or in front of a fireplace, with a smoking jacket on, it should work beautifully, but viewed from the standpoint of pocketbook and overalls, it just will not work out. Every man who has made any extensive first-hand study of the practices of successful and outstanding American farmers has found that the successful farmer, like the successful business man, makes his by-products spell the velvet of his operations, while the main products carry the overhead and fixed costs that cannot be shifted. I see many farms that have little except the merest sign of a garden; I can name farmers who do not butcher a pig, although the family likes pork. I know scads of them who never think of starting home from town without a quarter's worth of bread and a full complement of canned stuff. All honor to the tin can and the winter vita-

(Continued on page 109).

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Edda Mussolini, daughter of Italy's Premier, christened this steamship S. S. Augustus.



Twenty years ago this auto was doing valiant service down in Savannah, Georgia. Recently it was turned over to this group of "grandmother gals" for parade.



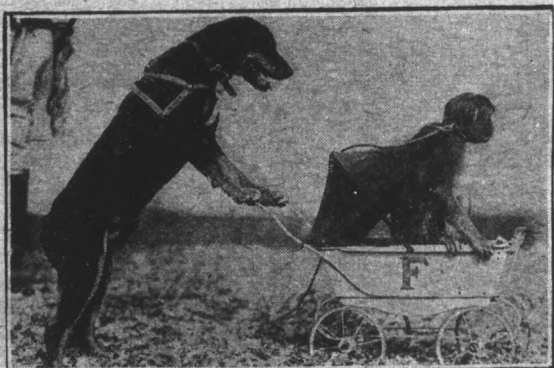
Mr. Amas Asfew, eighty-six-year-old lover of birds, built this tree-top house.



An ingenious German inventor has devised this collapsible life boat which, when deflated, can be carried about as an ordinary piece of luggage.



Commemorating George Washington's famed crossing of the Delaware, and the Battle of Trenton in 1776, the American Legion at Trenton, New Jersey, dramatized this historical event.



Bonzo and Tony are not much alike as far as looks are concerned, but they agree on one thing, friendship.



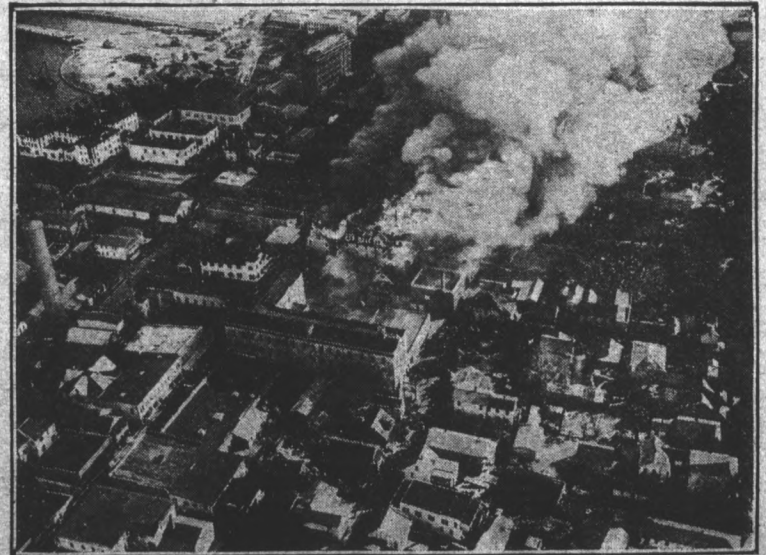
Mlle. Josianne, beautiful Parisian actress, is selected as typical French beauty.



This dog bestows maternal affection on an odd pair by mothering a guinea pig and a white rat.



Michigan kiddies should be thankful that we do not have to import snow for them, as is done for these California kiddies. In this sunny clime, Mr. Snowman doesn't last long.



Another of Florida's large frame hotels, the Magnolia, at St. Augustine, burned to the ground. Viewed from an airplane it was most spectacular.

BARBARA LOAR had overheard. A young man and an old. Swiftly intuition spoke within her as to identity of these two. She had known all along that Shane would come. In her heart she had expected him, and who shall blame her if perhaps she had even prayed for him? Who was to save her this night if not her brother and father, and besides, had she not known the brother first as a lover? A maid does not easily change from betrothed to sister in her own thoughts.

And that older man. He could be no other than Dennis, come here with Shane to search for the daughter he had never seen. They were discovered now, and she knew all too well what their fate would be. There rose up in her mind a vision of that scaffold behind St. James, on which the six effigies still swung. The Mormons had not forgotten their oaths of vengeance.

In that instant the door of the temple burst open before a blast of wind and driving gusts of rain swept the crowd that huddled in the doorway.

There was a momentary milling of drenched bodies, a swift discord, a blue flash of lightning across the forest outside, and even while the sturdy timbers of the temple trembled to the rolling crash of thunder, a second breath of the gale swept the room through the open door, lamps hung upon the walls guttered smokily, and in an instant darkness fell, confusing and swift.

In that brief instant of babel, while women shrieked and men fumbled hurriedly for matches, a white shape sped out the open door of the tabernacle, paused a moment on the threshold, buffeted and baffled by wind and rain, then like a storm wraith crossed the clearing and was gone into the maelstrom of the gale-tossed forest, running westward across the ridge of the island.

When the lamps were relighted they missed her, and a whisper spread through the big room that the bride was gone.

Staggering down the beach along the Narrows, Barbara was almost upon the Mackinaw boat before she saw its shadowy bulk looming through the murk of the storm. Softly, from a little distance, she called Shane's name, fearful that there might yet be some mistake.

He came running to her, and she panted out her warning in swift breathless words.

"They know you are here," she cried. "They are coming for you. You must leave. Take to the lake. Do something! Anything! Only don't let them trap you here!"

"There's no chance," Shane told her. "We're trapped and we'll be stayin' and fightin' it out."

"You'll not," the girl cried. "They'll kill you both." Her eyes burned suddenly up at him, pleading, beseeching, like stars in the darkness. "Shane," she whispered, "I didn't marry Blair Carter tonight after all. If you'll leave now—make a man's fight of it out there where you've some chance—I promise you I never will. If you stay here and let them shoot you down from the woods, I'll go back and marry him before morning. Please—" she was begging him now, but she saw Dennis dragging toward them, his body bowed against the strength of the gale. This was the father she had never seen, and she turned and fled swiftly into the darkness of the forest again.

So they found her finally, the searching party headed by the freckle-faced man who had reared her as his daughter, and who would have himself have saved her from Carter had he known a way. She was wandering slowly back toward the village, dripping and chilled and weary. "I had to," she told them simply. "I couldn't marry him after all. I had to run away."

The Kingdom of St James

By Ben East

Author of "Michigan Mystery"

Meanwhile another searching party, headed by the king and his sheriff, patrolled the beach along the Narrows in vain, while the irate leaders heaped blame and abuse on the man who had reported the presence of the Gentiles' boat on this shore. A dismal, wretched task, that of the night searching party, and while they were at it, out on the

them and wasted no time on words. He had lived on the frontier long enough to see men fall stupefied from exhaustion or exposure before, and he knew the frontier remedy. He crossed to the table and took down the jug and two tin cups.

A June moon rode high above Lake Michigan like a silver shield that

on towered blackly. The moonlight fell on the bare floor beside him, curiously patched by the black shadows of bars. The walls beside him dripped with foul dampness, and the bark of the logs was rotting from this seepage. A wretched dungeon, this prison, a fit place to brood and plan revenge.

This prisoner winced with pain and groaned through tightly locked lips as he moved on his rude bed. Across his back, in a diagonal pattern, lay a confusion of welts and cuts. Dark stains still oozed from these wounds and the straw beneath him was discolored with the same substance.

This was Thomas Bedford, on whom the King had that morning vented his wrath over his futile chase of the night before. Not that Bedford had been his misinformant. A fortnight before the wife of this man had refused to wear the calico bloomers prescribed by royal edict and sanctioned by divine revelation. And Bedford, already quietly numbered among those who chafed secretly under the tyranny of their priest and king, who awaited only suitable opportunity to desert the ranks or overthrow the rule, had supported her in her stand, saying that the dress was indecent and that his wife was a free woman and would wear what she pleased.

This morning, trussed to the gray trunk of the ancient beech tree, just beyond the prison walls, in the same gray dawn light that saw Shane and Denny crawling ashore at the foot of Garden Island, he had paid for his rebellion.

Twenty lashes upon his naked back, each drawing blood, had been his payment. Strang had been in savage mood that morning, from his fruitless search of the night before, wherefore, when ten of the lashes had been delivered he had ordered the man who delivered the punishment to be replaced with another who could wield the lash left-handed so that the stripes might fall quartering across each other on the man's shoulders. And now this prisoner lay and plotted his revenge, not in the mad anger that is stirred by a momentary wrong, but with the cool deliberation of a man whose die is cast, who believes his decision for vengeance is just, and who knows no turning aside. Rage, born in a minute, can die as quickly. Hatred, slow aborning while the naked flesh writhes under the lash, lives forever and accepts but one sating!

CHAPTER XI.

The Price of Dreams.

IT was four days before the Bellarion sailed out of the harbor of Pine River again, her new canvas gleaming whitely in the sunshine of the June morning. She took the north course around Hat and Hog Islands, which would let her cut down between Hog and Garden unseen from St. James, unless a chance fisherman should be out to spy upon her. Shane's plan this time was a bold one. Hidden in small coves along the shore of Sturgeon Bay lay eight boats of the Pine River fleet, well laden with heavily armed crews. If the Mormons chanced to spot the Bellarion and gave chase, she could show them a clean pair of heels for long enough to lure them within reach of this fleet, that would dart out from its hiding place and swoop down, like a band of hawks.

If, on the other hand, the Bellarion made Garden Island harbor unobserved, and lay undisturbed until nightfall, Denny's errand at St. James would be done with swift dispatch, and before word could go abroad the Bellarion would be clear of the islands and well on her way back to Sturgeon Bay again.

However this affair might go, the conflict between those waiting Mackinaw boats and the Mormon fleet could

(Continued on page 107).

The Good Old Days

By Their Mother

We often hear our friends bewail,
The pace at which we're living;
They always tell a mournful tale
As wise advice they're giving,
About the way folks ought to do,
And how to raise our girls,
So they'll be coy and modest, too,
As those with frills and curls.

They'd have our boys each wear white lace,
And velvet jackets, too,
Just read or sit still in their place,
And think as grown-ups do;
Of course, he must not think alone,
Nor ever question why,
Nor wonder if his father's right;
He should sooner hope to fly.

But I don't want those days returned;
I'd rather be son's pal,
And find out something new he's learned,
Or what he thinks of Sal.
I like my daughter as she stands;
She's helpful as can be;
She does so much with those two hands,
None healthier than she.

She thinks her own thots all day long,
Then comes to me at night;
And when I sing a different song

She gladly says, "You're right,
I think, I'll take your good advice,
You help me lots of times;
I always love your council,
And dear old Daddy's dimes."

She swims, and skates, and motors,
And hikes with wholesome girls,
Who learn to be wise voters,
Her thumbs she never twirls.
She tries to beat her brother,
And he must study hard;
And often comes to mother
To learn of poet or bard.

He often helps me with the meals,
Although his time is short,
And then I must pick up my heels
To beat him to the tennis court.
No, I don't want the old days;
I like things as they are;
Dad says, "Sis has her mother's ways,"
But she's improved them far.

But sonny boy's just like his Dad,
They have such jolly times;
He hasn't space for any bad,
Nor room for petty crimes.
I'll take my family as it is,
And think I'm mighty lucky
To have their Daddy's sympathy,
And kids so brave and plucky.

—Millie Reiley Powell.

angry waters of the Narrows, tossed and whirled and drenched by the rough seas, Dennis and Shane McCraggen hung hopelessly upon their oars and prayed for the storm to abate.

Dawn came finally, a pallid ghostly suffusion of light above the bows of the stricken Mackinaw boat, and with that first light the wind died away, and the waves settled to the heavy sullen running of dead seas. Against these the two men pulled, struggling wearily toward the foot of Garden Island. As the sun raised his red rim above the restless water, turning to rose the contorted mass of broken cloud that marked the ending of the storm, the Bellarion, water-logged and rolling soddenly to each passing sea, grated her nose on the beach and the two exhausted men crawled out. An hour later Shane, carrying the older man astride his shoulders, staggered up to the door of Aleck MacCray's cabin and knocked. Bobbie Burns opened the door and Shane pitched through, reeling like a drunken man. Denny was already asleep upon his back.

Aleck took one glance at the pair of

night, and by her light an hour before midnight a Mackinaw boat cleared Garden Island point on the north course, and headed toward Pine River. It was the Bellarion, outfitted with patched sails on which Aleck and Shane and Denny had worked all afternoon in the seclusion of Aleck's cabin, while Bobbie Burns kept watch across the harbor for the approach of Mormon boats.

As the boat stood out in the open lake, she came abreast of the light-house in the harbor of St. James. Denny turned slowly toward the yellow winking beacon and watched it for a long time, held speechless by his own emotions. Finally, he spoke in a voice husky with rage and hatred.

"We'll be comin' back," he promised. "An' next time no storm will be comin' to turn us from our purpose. You had as well be makin' ready, Neal Carter Harris, for we'll be comin' back some day soon."

Yet another man in St. James warmed his heart that night by the sullen flames of hatred, lying on his straw pallet and doting on vengeance.

Above him the log walls of the pris-

Activities of Al Acres—Slim Says That He Has to Have a Little More Time to Figure it Out.

Frank R. Leet



P. A. revises all your pipe-ideas



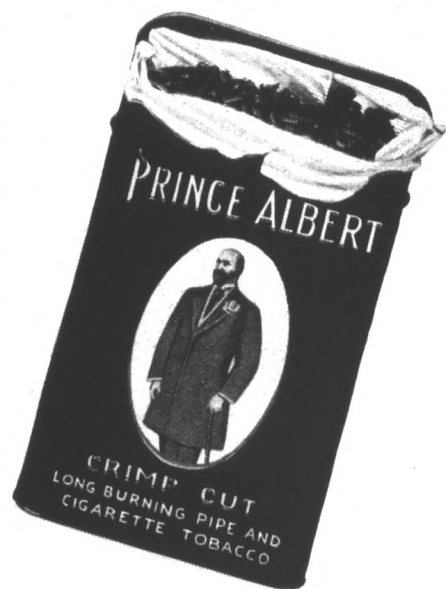
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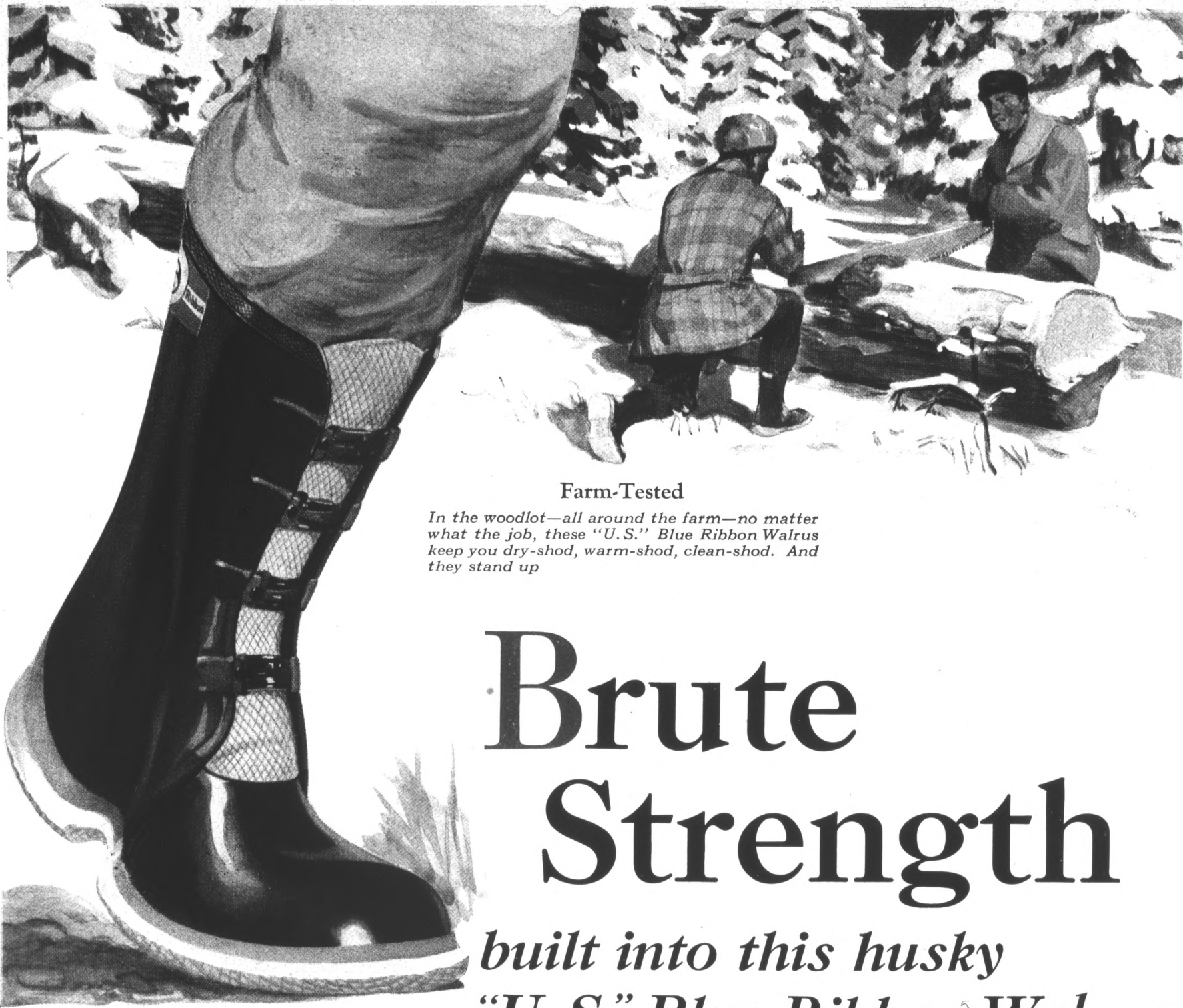
You may think your present brand is the last word in pipe-tobacco. Don't stop there. Be inquisitive. It will bear repeating: P. A. revises all your pipe-ideas. Make the test today—the only test that counts: a tidy red tin, a jimmy-pipe, and a match!

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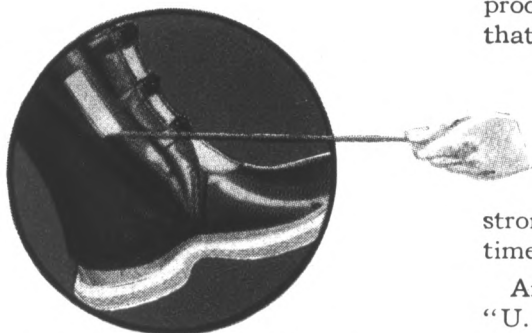
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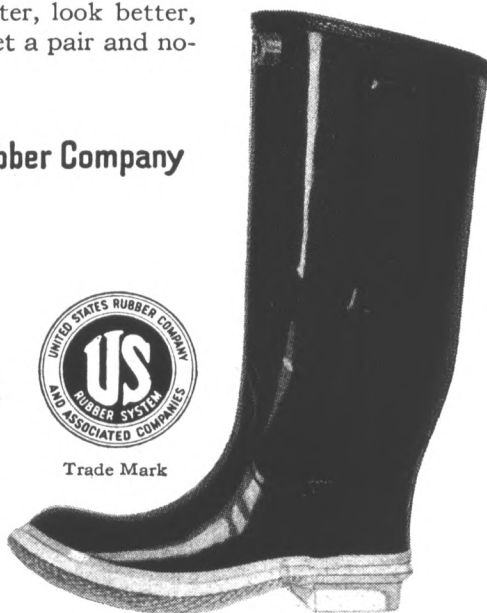
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THE KINGDOM OF ST. JAMES.

(Continued from page 104).

not be long delayed now. Too much of hatred burned on both sides, smoldering sullenly, ready to burst into open flame when first the chance offered.

As the Bellarion cleared the tip of Hog Island, Shane saw a column of pale smoke ascending from the harbor of St. James. That could mean but one thing. A steamer lay at anchor in the harbor. Steamers were not too common in that port. Navigation of all sorts went around the island kingdom of the Mormons when it could do so. Word of the unfriendliness of St. James to Gentile ships had gone the length of the lakes, and masters did not seek out the land-locked harbor unless by chance their shipping took them there.

Rumors had spread along the coasts for weeks now, that the federal government stood ready to lay hold upon the affairs of the Mormon colony, ready to stem with a stern hand the tyrannic rule of King Strang.

The Michigan, federal ship, was a steamer. Her presence in these waters had been reported two days before from Mackinaw. At a signal from Dennis, Shane put the tiller down and the Bellarion swung on a tack that would take her out before the harbor entrance of St. James.

She came abreast of the mouth of the harbor, and the steamer whose funnel smoke they had seen, came into full view.

She was indeed the Michigan, United States armed steamer, and her presence there at the dock could have but one meaning. She was there by orders of Franklin Pierce, president of the United States, and among her papers she must carry an order for the arrest of James Jesse Strang.

The boat lay alongside the main dock of the village, her broadside of guns trained casually on the dwellings of the Mormons. Along her decks a squad of riflemen mounted guard.

Shane spoke to Denny while he held the Bellarion's head into the wind, drifting with bare headway while they studied the steamer.

"They'll be makin' no move against us under her guns, Denny," he said. "Let's be sailin' boldly in and drop anchor beneath her stern. We may be learnin' somethin' we have nade to know."

Denny nodded and they turned the

Bellarion toward the harbor entrance, sailed through, and almost within the shadow of the Michigan let go their anchor, leaving their canvas aloft.

Almost at once a birch canoe put out from the beach at the northern end of the village, driven by a lone paddler, and came swiftly out in the direction of the Mackinaw boat.

It was Aleck MacCray, voyaging for once without his faithful Bobbie Burns, and for once seemingly entirely sober.

He came aboard and shook hands soberly. "You're takin' sair chances, Denny," he chided his old friend, with a significant nod toward the village. "Their blood is up, an' for mysel' I wouldna come here an' drop anchor as soon as I'd travel amang a pack o' wolves, if my clearin' port was Pine River."

Dennis shook his head. "They'll be strikin' no blows by daylight whilest yon boat lays by," he declared.

"Then ye'll sail before nightfall?" Aleck queried, and at Denny's nod he added, "An' if the steamer hoists anchor ye'll nae be stayin' that lang?"

He smoked a few minutes in speculative silence, studying the Michigan, noting the display she made of armed force, casting an occasional glance up toward the village, where the people walked the long street that fronted the beach, or gathered in little knots about the dock, talking secretly in undertones, watching with ill-concealed defiance all that went on aboard the steamer.

"I ken she's here to arrest Strang," Aleck finally said.

Shane turned swiftly to study him. There was that in the old man's tones that he spoke purposely of casual matters, that he deliberately held back some news or statement of graver importance.

Shane made no comment, however. He knew that Aleck would make known this major matter when he saw fit and only then. This reticence, this moody silence of old frontiersmen, a silence bred of the hours they had spent alone in the wilderness with none but their own thoughts for companions, was not a silence to be broken lightly in upon.

Dennis spoke thoughtfully. "I'll be wonderin' what the charge may be," he said. "There's plenty o' things it could be namin'."

(Continued next week).

The radiophone service from New York to London is a success. Radiophone service to Sweden may be established in a month.



Twenty Tales From Timberland

Skipper Turns the Tables No. 4

SKIPPER, the squirrel, was hurrying along through the Timberland on his way to the hollow hickory stump.

"Good afternoon, Cottontail," he greeted, as that furry inhabitant of Timberland hopped across his path.

"Good afternoon, Skipper, and have you seen Frisky today?" greeted Cottontail.

"Not a wink have I had of him today," replied Skipper.

"If you meet him, tell him to peep into my den," said Cottontail as he hopped on his way.

Skipper soon came to the hollow hickory stump. When no one was looking, he disappeared into a little



Frisky Grasped the Vine Eagerly.

hole in one side, and in a wink he was sitting on top of the stump, nibbling at a nut. The hickory stump was one of Skipper's winter store-houses.

But as he contentedly nibbled at the nut, he heard a queer noise that seemed to come from a long way off. Again he heard it a bit louder. To Skipper it sounded like someone calling.

"Guess they don't want me, but I'll

hurry over that way and see," said Skipper to himself.

As Skipper scampered along, the sound grew louder and louder. Soon he spied a hole in the ground that was nearly covered with branches. Creeping over a little closer, he peeked in. The hole was very deep and dark.

"Help, help," called Frisky from the bottom of it.

"Hello," answered Skipper to his friend, "what are you doing down there?"

"Foolish question!" answered Frisky. "As if there was anything to do down in the bottom of this pitfall. Help me out, help me out," he called louder and louder, "before the hunters come."

Skipper scratched his head. How could he, a little squirrel, help Frisky out of this big hole, and right away? He scampered up a big oak tree nearby to think. Frisky had saved his life just the day before. Of course, Frisky was bigger than he. But wasn't there something he could do to help his friend?

Suddenly Skipper began to chew at a grape vine that twined its way up into the oak tree.

"Help me out, help me out," called Frisky, louder and louder.

Skipper did not answer, but kept on chewing, first here and then there. Bye and bye a long rope of the vine dangled down into the pitfall within reach of Frisky. He grasped it eagerly.

"Oh, if it will only hold!" thought Skipper. It did. Frisky climbed up it and then with one leap was on safe ground. And so the tables were turned—this time Skipper had saved Frisky's life.

The answer to last week's Sunday Afternoon Chat is Nehemiah. Look for other Chats in later issues.

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Value of Prayer

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

ONE of the most rewarding studies that one can make is to take the Bible, and read carefully the passages that tell of Christ's praying. He taught others to pray, but not until He Himself practiced the art of prayer. "A great while before day, He arose and went out and departed into a desert place, and there prayed." Alone and in the silence of the wilderness He could hear the voice of His Father. He spent an entire night in prayer, and, no doubt, more than one. He rose and prayed many times, we may be sure, although we are told of only a few such occasions. We may also be sure that He did not spend all the time in talking to God, but in listening to God. That is one of the greatest methods of prayer—listening. Silence—"Be still and know that I am God." Humility, bowing before the divine will—"A broken and a contrite heart, O God, thou wilt not despise;" "Search me, O God, and know my heart; try me, and know my thoughts; and see if there be any wicked way in me, and lead me in the way everlasting."



The need of strength—"They that wait upon the Lord shall renew their strength." "Trust ye in the Lord forever; for in the Lord Jehovah is everlasting strength." The calming and steady result of prayer: "Thou wilt keep him in perfect peace whose mind is stayed on Thee, because he trusteth in Thee." "Casting all your care upon Him, for He careth for you."

These are but a few of the moods that lead to prayer, and the responses to these moods, which speak out to us, from the pages of the Great Book. The habit of prayer is the most valuable single habit any person can have, because it will lead to many other good habits. To give up prayer is a tragedy in any life. Of course, there are difficulties and perplexities in prayer, but these will gradually be overcome with anyone who will keep on. To become petulant because God does not grant every request we make, is childish. Looking back, one can see many a request that would have brought harm to the life, had it been granted.

Was Christ's prayer in Gethsemane answered? It does not look that way, but read Hebrews 5-7: "For Jesus in His life on earth offered prayers and entreaties, crying aloud with tears, to Him who was able to save Him from death, and because of His piety His prayer was heard." (Goodspeed translation). "His prayer was heard! "God did answer, after all, but not in the way perhaps, that the Son asked. That is true of many a sincere prayer. God does not answer the prayer, but He answers the prayerer, the one who prays. A child with a bad cough comes and asks his mother if he may go out and play in the snow, and she says, no. She has not answered the prayer of the child, but she has answered the child.

Why did Jesus ask the three men to stay near by, as He prayed in Gethsemane? No doubt it was in part a precaution to prevent being surprised by His enemies. But also, He wanted sympathy and support, in His sorrow. He craved the presence of tried and trusted friends. I wonder whether that is true now. Does the Master of men crave intelligent and sympathetic comradeship? He said, "I have called you friends," and that, I take it, means us all, who claim to be His followers. (Friend is a more human, intimate and meaningful word than follower). He needs us, and craves our whole-hearted friendship. When we become

discouraged, and the acid of pessimism begins to circulate in our veins, and we feel that it is of no use to pray, let us remember this, that He calls us friends.

Habits of prayer help much. We, many of us, look back to homes where family prayer was the custom. Why has it been given up, in so many homes? Perhaps because we imagine that it has to be done just as it was then, when life was more leisurely. But there are a dozen ways to conduct family worship. It is not necessary to do it precisely as grandfather did. Many small handbooks of family prayers are on the market, in which there is a page to be read for the day and a prayer to be read, after which the family may join in the Lord's prayer. Or, some one may read a passage from the Bible, and the Lord's prayer may follow. Other books contain a scripture verse for the day, a brief quotation of poetry or prose, and a brief prayer, which may be read in a few minutes. Such a brief form may be used at such time as the family is all together, in the morning, or at night, after the evening meal. Because of changed conditions the family need not give up this most helpful and beautiful bit of household religion.

The Romance of a Land Title

By John R. Rood

Of the Detroit Bar

(In the prior installments of this story, Samuel Peck had proposed marriage to Mary Slocum, been accepted on condition that the house be built where the proposal was made, and after much search Peck had found and purchased title of the apparent title holder, only to be ousted by one claiming title by adverse possession, whom he also bought out. The house is now completed and the day for the wedding is near, when Jerdy Sanford, Jr., an heir of the original title holder appears).

It appears that Charley Sanford, father of Jerdy Sanford, Jr., was shot and fell in the first assault by the Confederate troops in the battle of Shiloh, April 7, 1862; was run over by the advancing army and left in the rear; but that night gathered strength enough to get away, hid in the country, was secretly nursed in the house of a northern sympathizer, fell in love with the daughter who nursed him, married her, soon contracted a fever of which he died, and Jerdy Sanford 2d was the only child of the marriage. He had long thought of going north and looking up his father's people, and had finally put that dream into execution.

He soon learned of Peck's new house and it looked good to him. He thought if his Aunt Deborah had been paid for her inheritance he should be paid for his; but Peck met his claim by producing Hanson's deed, saying his real title was from Hanson, not Jerdy's aunt.

Jerdy took counsel of the young man who had procured the settlement for Hanson; and was told that Hanson's adverse possession did not bar him, because he was an infant at the time of that possession, and adverse possession does not operate against infants; and Peck's counsel were compelled to admit that to be so.

Peck had already lost faith in the public records, and approved abstract and title insurance, as a safe guaranty of land titles; and now his faith even in the statute of limitation as a protection was fading; but the only way out he saw was to go over the top again, and he did it.

His next experience was more reassuring. Jerdy's visit and its incidents unfortunately were reported in the newspapers, and one of these accounts fell under the eye of George

Robert Louis Stevenson used always to have prayers in the evening, at his home in Samoa. General Roberts said, a short time before he died, "We have had family prayers for fifty-five years. We have never given any orders about prayers. Attendance is quite optional, but as a rule, all the servants, men and women, come when they hear the bell ring."

One of the great writers of English prose was Sir Thomas Browne, an English physician. He was a devout Christian, and left many statements about the habit of prayer. "To be sure that no day pass without calling upon God in a solemn, fervent prayer, seven times within the compass thereof. That is, in the morning and at night, and five times between." "To pray and at night, when I cannot sleep, and when the four o'clock bell awakens me." "To pray in all places where privacy inviteth; in any house, highway or street, and to know no street or passage in this city which may not witness that I have not forgot God and my Savior in it." And many more like passages. As said above, this man was a doctor, and a hard worked one.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JANUARY 23.

SUBJECT:—Prayer in the Christian Life. Mark 1:35 and 14:32-36. Matthew 6:9 to 13.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Ask, and it shall be given you, seek and ye shall find, knock, and it shall be opened unto you. Matthew 7-7.

Sanford, who concluded that Old Jerdy Sanford was none other than his father, who had deserted his wife when George was a baby; and if, as George suspected, and investigation proved to be the fact, he had merely posed as a single man and married again without getting a divorce, Deborah and Charley were illegitimate, and George was the sole heir. And he came on and claimed the property; but against him Hanson's deed proved unanswerable, and he went back empty handed.

Another fruit of newspaper publicity did not end so fortunately. The account of Jerdy's visit was also seen by the secretary of the American Methodist Missionary Society, who had recently seen Jerdy Sanford's will among some old papers in his vault, marked across the back: "Worthless, died Bankrupt." He soon found the paper, again submitted it to the society's attorney, and was informed that it could still be probated, there being no limit to the time for probating a will; and that, inasmuch as the will gave whatever the testator had to his daughter, Deborah, for life, and at her death to the society, no adverse possession during her life operated to bar the society. Naturally the society gave Peck the opportunity of his life to do something handsome for the cause of foreign missions, and he did it.

The purchase of the property, the second purchase from Hanson, and the building of the house, had considerably depleted Peck's available funds, as well as shaking his confidence in title insurance and the ordinary land titles. Fortunately for him he still held the other piece of property upon which he had obtained a Torrens title; and which was therefore not subject to the vicissitudes and uncertainties to which conveyances by deed are subject. He went to his safety deposit box and got out his title certificate, issued by the county register of titles, very much in the same manner as a certificate of stock is issued by the secretary of a corporation. The certificate stated that Samuel Peck was the owner of the property described in it. It was signed by the county register of deeds, sealed with the county seal, and bore the registry number corresponding with the record in

the office of the county register. Peck took the certificate to his banker to inquire whether he could borrow by mortgage upon the property, a sum sufficient to pay the amount the missionary society demanded; and was informed by the banker that he was quite familiar with the property in question, knew its value, and by reason of the security and his acquaintance with Peck, would be glad to lend him the amount desired. Peck stated that he had no abstract of title covering the property, but would obtain one if desired. His banker replied that no abstract of title was necessary in such a case. That the certificate is itself the title, the first and last word upon the subject, and incontestable.

This was something of a revelation to Peck, who, though quite familiar with his own line of business, was not much acquainted with land titles; and in fact, he was rather skeptical at the time of the transfer of the property to him when title to him was made by this new-fangled procedure instead of by the old-fashioned deed of conveyance.

Finally, Peck recovered himself sufficient to reply: "Well, if it is not necessary to have any abstract nor opinion upon the title, will you have the mortgage prepared ready for signature?"

"No mortgage is necessary," replied the banker. "All that is necessary is to endorse the certificate on the bank the same as you would endorse a certificate of stock, and deposit the certificate with us until the loan is repaid. We are entirely secure in the loan, because upon the back, above your signature, is the direction to issue a new certificate to us upon surrender of this one; and we know that you cannot get any new certificate of title without surrendering the old one; and we are therefore absolutely secure without any mortgage at all. Your title has an additional advantage not possessed by the old form of conveyance. By the old form of procedure, the mortgage is recorded and made known to the public, or any members of it who have sufficient interest in your affairs to make the inquiry. But with this method of handling the transaction it is a matter between you and the bank; and no one else need know anything about it unless you tell them. When you have paid off the loan we surrender your certificate, and you will then stand right where you stood before the loan was made. The fact that you have borrowed upon the title can be discovered only in case you desire to make it known. Any person desiring to purchase the property might go to the record and ascertain that the certificate of title has been issued to you; and would naturally go to you if he desired to purchase it; but, on the other hand, you could not give him the title without producing the certificate, and you could not obtain the certificate without the consent of the bank which holds it as security for the loan to you."

Peck endorsed and deposited the certificate, executed a note to the bank for the amount of the loan, and had it credited to his checking account.

(Continued next week.)

SOME AGRICULTURAL PROBLEMS.

(Continued from page 102).

mines thus made possible, but farm-grown sauce in the tin can would serve the purpose just as well.

On general principles, everything that I buy contains the element of profit, together with interest and depreciation on the equipment of someone else. What I produce myself contains no element of profit, except to me, and the charge for interest and depreciation has already been taken care of by being charged to some field crop or some live stock enterprise. Therefore, I repeat without fear of contradiction that, in general, breaking the back of these times is a matter of buying only what you can't raise

and what you can't do without.

Right here I want to mention that type of business man, of whom there are thousands, who think that all of the present troubles of the farmer can be laid at the door of his automobile, and the money spent for gasoline and tires. There is no other business man with whom the auto is such a time-saver, hence such a true economy, as the farmer. The automobile has proven one of the most profitable of farm tools. It is easy for a group of men in a luncheon club to gnaw at robust cigars and figure the auto the tap root of agriculture's plight, but occasionally I am fortunate enough to be invited to speak before Rotary and Kiwanis clubs as a "dirt" farmer, and I have little trouble dispelling this fallacy so commonly held among business and professional men.

Many states are now laboring under an absolutely archaic and antiquated system of taxation. Time was, when most of the state constitutions were adopted, that general property was a fair indication of income. But during the last few years, owing to the growth of corporations, there has developed a new kind of property that cannot be found without a search warrant, and not always then. In the meantime the constitutions then adopted are unyielding to current needs, and to amend them is next to impossible.

At the close of the war I felt that unless strenuous measures were adopted then, tangible property which attaches to farming more than any other single business, would pay the costs of the war because, in the long run, taxation, either direct or indirect, is the only way there is to pay the cost of any governmental activity, of which war is one. So here we are today, face to face with a situation in which income and taxation bear little relation to each other, but taxes are proportioned to the amount of property that can be found to which you hold title, and I emphasize hold title advisedly.

Sifted through all the screens that logic has to offer, net income is the only positively infallible measure of any person's ability to pay, and at the same time the measure of the value and protection which government affords him.

Agriculture is before Armageddon. Yet, I am neither discouraged nor downhearted. I am not threatening to leave the farm. On the playground, we used to repeat the old saw, "What goes up must come down, on your head or on the ground." Conditions are nearing earth rapidly. More than nine hundred thousand families left American farms last year. This will increase consumptive demand for food and clothing and decrease the supply.

Fundamentally, the trouble is that we have been producing more than consumers will take at a price we can afford to raise it for. We must adjust our farming to changing conditions. Corn belt farmers have become so accustomed to planting oats after corn that they just rush into the stalk fields in the spring with seed oats, apparently forgetting that trucks, tractors, and gasoline engines do not eat oats. The horse is the oats market. They ought to grow soybeans or some other crop, instead of oats.

My personal opinion is that the farmer whose ear is close to the ground will, at no far distant date, seed a goodly acreage back into the legumes, alfalfa and the clovers.

We must get back to true diversification and cleaner farming. We must look after the home market first, and by this I mean the market that arises out of the desires of our own families.

County Agent H. S. Osler is cooperating with people from the Milan and the Lincoln consolidated schools to make arrangements for farmers' institutes which will be held in February and March.



WHY take a beating every Winter?

Aside from Winter's discomfort and strain—do you realize that farmers in localities where winter is extremely mild, are giving you a beating? They get the big profit in the same markets that perhaps you are trying for.

Consider the advantages of the famous "Eastern Shore"—the great Peninsula between Chesapeake Bay and the Atlantic. Big crops to market earlier even than in many localities much further South. Snows light—disappear in a few hours. In parts of Peninsula, winter is simply a season of preparing land for February crops.

6,000 square miles—remarkable profits in trucking, orchards, nurseries,

dairies, poultry. One of the longest growing seasons in the U. S. Low farming costs. Splendid marketing—co-operative associations—quick delivery to biggest cities of the East nearby.

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Send for the big, interesting, illustrated Folder. No room in this space for whole report.

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

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LANCASTER, PA.



Placing Pictures Properly

By Arrangement, Pictures Can Either "Make or Break" a Room

THERE are still people left in the world who keep a certain picture on the wall just because Aunt Jennie painted that picture when she was a young lady—"it's an original"—is their plea. But these same people hesitate to step out in a bonnet that Aunt Jennie trimmed all herself back in 1880.

And, too, there are still homes in which the pictures are hung so high you need an old-fashioned step ladder to help you look at them—away up there, apropos of nothing else in the room. But we are happy that such homes are passing farther and farther into the minority.

But still we have rooms situated in the midst of wallpaper panels which cry out for something living, like a good picture, to be placed on them. There are walls that are only w-a-l-l-s.

A more restful and artistic effect, and a greater impression of space, will be assured if the number of pictures displayed is kept down to a minimum. There need be no danger of a bare

let the top edge of the frames give the exact horizontal; this produces an effect of uniformity.

Give Attention to Fastenings.

Fastenings should be invisible or inconspicuous, or (in certain surroundings), they may be "featured" and turned to a decorative purpose. There are many inexpensive types of picture-holders which hide the cord altogether, one of the neatest of which is a patent hook which is fastened to the wall by a thin steel pin, this steel pin being driven into the wall at an angle. Often a good-looking cord from either side of the frame suspended from the frieze is used. Cords now come in various tints and tones to match, or to go quietly with the paper or paint. The oblique lines of an inverted V must be shunned; they distract the eye and look insecure.

Frames, it goes without saying, should be in keeping with what they surround, in proportion, style, and tone. "Gold frames" are seldom seen now. Of course, oil paintings demand a heavy gilt frame, which is better if perfectly plain.

Substitutes for paintings are not hard to find these days. A few well-chosen prints go a long ways toward

giving that just-right look to your room. Mirrors, too, have a place on the walls. A long, narrow one hung over the mantel will enhance the appearance of a living room.

SOME CREAM COOKIES.

HERE is an excellent cream cookie. If the cream is very rich, you can omit the lard. My cream was the very richest obtainable from the top of whole milk testing about 3.6 per cent. This cream averaged about eighteen per cent butter-fat, and fully this amount of lard was needed for a good cookie.

One cup sugar, one cup sour cream, one teaspoon soda, half teaspoon each of vanilla and lemon extract, one teaspoon of baking powder, two table-spoons lard, half teaspoon salt.

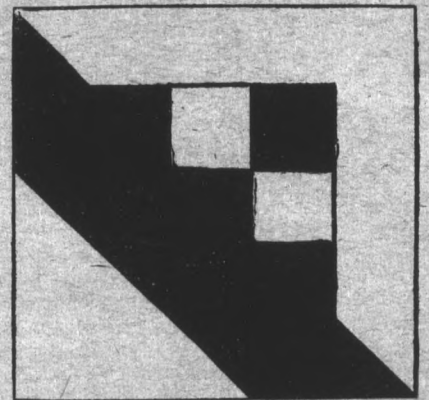
Melt lard, add sifted sugar, mix, add the cream, which is quite sour, and flavoring. Let sugar dissolve thoroughly, with occasional stirring while you sift together two and one-half cups flour, the soda, salt and baking powder. Add two cups of flour to liquid to make soft dough. The other half cup of flour is put on the board, but while plenty is needed on the board, very

little of it is absorbed by the dough, which is handled carefully after chilling.

Roll to a quarter-inch thickness, cut and bake ten minutes in a hot oven. If these become soft in damp weather, they can be crisped again in the oven, and will taste as if freshly baked.—Mrs. D. W. M.

THE SAIL BOAT.

THE Sail Boat" is what Mrs. F. K., of Shiawassee county has christened this unusual quilt pattern. The whole block measures ten inches square. Made in red, with a white background, it is very striking. The strip forming the boat is three inches wide and cut as the diagonal of the ten-inch square. The large triangle



at the base is six inches on the sides. One two-inch red square, two two-inch white squares, and three two-inch triangles form the boat. The two remaining blocks are ten inches on one edge, six inches on the other, with bias ends.

FARM WOMAN GETS BEAUTY FROM SPRING.

IN magazines, papers and on billboards, we read of the thousand and one things that will make a woman beautiful. But I do not need this drug store variety of beauty, since my husband brought spring water into the house, for it saves me heaps of work and worry and thus keeps the wrinkles away.

By means of a hydraulic ram, we have an abundant supply of spring water always on hand. The water is lifted forty feet in a distance of ten rods. A storage tank in the attic holds a reserve of several barrels. In my kitchen is a range boiler which supplies hot water to the bathroom and sink. The system is practically free from mechanical trouble and costs nothing for upkeep.

For sixty years previous to installing the ram, water for the house was carried up the hill. A ram can be installed in any stream having a flow of two gallons or more per minute, and a fall of eighteen or more inches.—Mrs. F. E.

A HANDFUL OF SALT TURNS THE TRICK.

I USE a handful of salt in the last rinsing water on wash day, and find that it helps to prevent clothes freezing to the line on a cold day. I, also, partially heat the last rinsing water and my fingers do not get so cold while hanging out my clothes.—Mrs. A. C.



Gloria Swanson Ushers in a Breath of Spring with this Chic Straw Hat.

and empty look about the walls if the ground color has been chosen with care.

A patterned wall does to some extent relieve the bareness due to lack of pictures. The number of available pictures should, therefore, be taken into account when the treatment to be carried out on the walls is being decided upon.

Pros and Cons of Hanging.

The best pictures can be spoiled (or nearly spoiled) in the hanging. No longer are pictures hung atilt, and the old fault of skying them is also gone. A safe rule for landscapes and such is to have the horizon line about level with the eyes; small sketches and prints may be even lower. Portraits often have to occupy exalted positions—over the mantel, for instance—where the eye-to-eye rule cannot be observed. In the small house large frames are to be avoided; one large picture to a room is ample.

Without being strictly formal in arrangement, each picture ought to occupy its allotted wall-space as if it belonged there and nowhere else.

Small pictures, hung in a high-ceilinged room, in order to mitigate a blank wall, generally fail in their purpose and serve but to accentuate space. Grouped together they do better. A number of unequally sized pictures, destined to hang in a row should

DURING the home and community conference held in Chicago in December, the women gathered to hear Stanley Green discuss the movie question. The interest evidenced by them clearly indicated that the women considered this a big question and one in which they wished to assume the responsibility which was theirs. Someone aptly said of women, "The passing of the suffrage amendment and the granting of the ballot merely legalized and granted a formal power, but the real sovereignty has always been hers."

The entire human race always has been under her influence to mould and form as she chose. What power can a ballot confer that is comparable to the training of the minds of boy and girl-children, who are destined to be the future citizens and proprietors of the world?

Looking at these representative women assembled from many states, and watching their eager faces, I knew they wanted to contribute their bit to this worth while cause of better movies. Those mothers realized that the chance for the success of future civilization lies with the boys and girls, not men and women. Children in other words, are the plastic embryo of that future civilization. Mr. Green stated that one hundred thirty million admissions were sold to the movies every week, this made it a question too big to ignore. If in the hands of right persons, there would be no trouble. A movie can be no better than the maker, and many makers of movies have ideals and live up to them. Occasionally a higher salary, or desire to get in a stronger limelight, tempts one of them to forget their ideal and so work much havoc in the minds of our youth, who unconsciously use them as a pattern of conduct.

Mr. Green further stated that some

of the present movies sold fur coats to girls ill able to buy them, sold many forms of extravagance, took the sacredness from love-making and the kiss, aroused sex instinct, made folk who were regular movie fans lose their initiative of thought, and furnished too much emotional food. On the other hand, he said they are, and can be, of the greatest educational value, a field just beginning to yield harvests, and we can make that harvest what we will. All progress starts with a minority—the abolishing of slavery, Columbus discovering the New World, the Master and the disciples giving Christianity to the world, the suffrage and prohibition questions, etc. Strange as it may seem, ten per cent of the people decide all questions. The other ninety per cent follow where they are led.

Mr. Green devotes much time and effort to the study of this question. He gave up a lucrative position to do this, and is very sincere in his opinions. He hopes to be able some day to pull out a plug and see a movie in his own home.

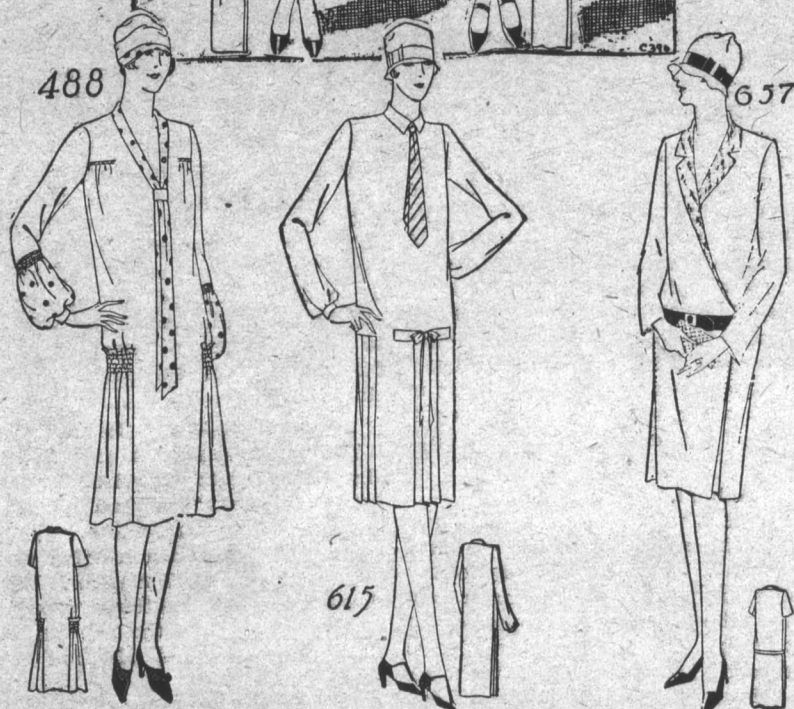
Being a farmer's wife, I thought of how it might be used to further organization of farm folk. We—you and I—must write the story of agriculture, that our children will read it with pride, and the movies can be made a means to that end.

"Therefore when we build let us think that we build forever. Let it not be for the present delight nor for present use alone. Let it be such work as our descendants will thank us for, and let us think as we lay stone on stone that a time is to come when those stones will be held sacred because our hands have touched them, and that men will say, as they look upon the labor and the wrought substance of them, 'See this our Fathers did for us'."—Ruskin.

Women and the Movies

By Isabel Kinch

Frocks for Early Spring



No. 586—Jabot Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 2½ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 573—Bolero Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 40-inch contrasting and ¾ yards of binding.

No. 657—Sport Model. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 27-inch contrasting.

No. 488—Delightfully Feminine. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material with ¾ yard of 40-inch contrasting.

No. 615—One-piece Dress. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40 and 42 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material.

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

WOMEN FILL COMMUNITY PURSE.

WE find that if we plan some "doin's" that will keep people guessing, it is most always a success. I have in mind a Conundrum Social our Christian Endeavor gave a few weeks ago which was a success, both financially and socially.

There were only three of us who knew what such a social was. First we planned our menu, the members donating the food. We arranged a program of group games before refreshments were served. After the program each one was given a slip of paper and a pencil on which to write down what they wanted to eat, following the menu which was printed on a large sign over the serving table.

The waiters prepared their plates according to the slips:

The menu was as follows:

Brazilian beans, (baked beans) ..	3c
Cell Life, (meat loaf) ..	3c
Farmer's Pride, (cream) ..	2c
Appetizer, (sugar) ..	2c
Cucumis Sativis, (pickle) ..	1c
Minced Tubors, (scaloped potatoes) ..	5c
Solid Comfort, (fruit salad) ..	5c
Medicinal Slabs, (bread and butter) ..	2c
Elixir of Life, (water) ..	1c
Miniature Rails, (toothpicks) ..	1c
Advent Theme and Dis Friend, (tea or coffee) ..	3c
Fairies' Delight, (cake) ..	3c

Only the ones serving knew how to interpret the menu, so the guests did not know what they had ordered until their plates were served.

Another stunt that proved entertaining was a birthday supper. Twelve tables were decorated to represent each month in the year, January for New Years, February for St. Valentine, March for St. Patrick, April for April showers, May for May Day with a May pole, June for the June bride, July for the Fourth, August for a picnic, September for Autumn, October for Hallowe'en, November for Thanksgiving, and December for Christmas. We seated each guest at the table that represented their birthday, which helped to make the stunt more sociable.—Mrs. E. R., of Allegan County.

CARE OF BLUBS AFTER BLOOMING.

WHEN bulbs bloom in winter in the window, some are valuable for blooming another year inside, some for planting outside, and others have no further value. Freesias, oxalis, callas, and some other tender bloomers grow into strong bulbs in pots and are as good, or better, than the original bulbs planted, if healthy and

grown in good soil. The hardy bulbs, like hyacinths, Von Sion narcissus, jonquils, tulips, and Spanish iris, are not worth while trying in the house again, but will grow and bloom in the garden, making nice beds. The paper white narcissus, Chinese Sacred Lily, and other polyantha narcissus will do no good, either in the house or garden. The old Harris Easter lily will be of no value, but the Giganteum, which has been used for Easter lilies of late years, will grow in the garden, but will take a year or two to get strength enough to bloom again. All the bulbs worth keeping should be kept growing until they ripen up well after the blooms fade, and then they may be set away in the pots until next fall.—A. H.

COLD WEATHER TEMPTERS.

Stuffed Onions.

USE large white onions. Parboil before scooping out the center. A variety of filling might be used. Bread crumbs, raisins and nuts, or bread crumbs, nuts and tomato pulp. Place in a pan, cover the bottom of the pan with water or stock and bake thirty to forty-five minutes. Baste several times. Grate with cheese if the remainder of the meal is not too rich.

Apple Fritters.

6 apples	2 tb. sugar
¼ cup sugar	¼ tsp salt
4 tb. lemon juice	2 eggs
1 cup flour	¾ cup milk

Core and pare apples, then cut in thin, round slices. Mix quarter cup of sugar and lemon juice and let apples stand in this mixture one-half hour. Mix and sift dry ingredients twice. Beat egg yolks and add the milk. Combine dry ingredients with wet and blend together quickly yet thoroughly. Cut and fold in stiffly beaten egg whites. Dip apples in batter and fry in deep hot fat. Drain on paper and serve with syrup while hot.

Cream of Pea Soup.

1 pt. peas	1 tb. butter
Cold water	1½ tsp sugar
1 slice onion	1 tsp. salt
1 tb. flour	2 cups milk

Drain liquid from peas and add enough cold water to make one pint of liquid. Return liquid to peas, add onion, sugar and salt and simmer for five minutes. Sift. There should be two and one-half cups of pulp and liquid. Make a white sauce of the butter, flour and milk. Combine pea mixture and white sauce. Serve while hot.

Household Service

PINE NEEDLES FOR PILLOWS.

WOULD like to say to Miss O. K. that I believe most of the so-called "pine pillows" are made from balsam and spruce. Balsam branch tips are flat and soft. Use a good piece of ticking, otherwise, the needles will work through when they become dry. You must gather a large amount for one pillow. I make my tick for pillow and pick enough of the soft little new needles to fill the pillow as full as I can pack it. They will soon dry down and the pillow will scarcely be half full of needles. Then you must fill again, and so on.

You will find that the tips of new growth of the balsam make the most satisfactory pillows, and the fragrance more pleasing than any of the other evergreen needles.—Mrs. C. R.

HOW TO PAINT CHINA.

Would you please tell me, as nearly as possible, how to paint china and fancy furniture? What is meant by firing? Also, where can I get the china used for this purpose?—Mrs. C. E. L.

The directions for painting china and furniture are much too long to be printed here. But if those interested in this sort of handicraft will send a stamped envelope, I will tell them where the directions may be obtained and where the china and unpainted furniture can be purchased.

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Per 100 Pounds—Frozen Round Herring \$5.00; Dressed \$6.00—Round Pickerel \$7.50; Dressed \$8.50; Round Pike \$12; Dressed Pike \$14.50; Halibut \$20; Salmon \$13.50. Remit with order. Package charge 30c per hundred pounds. We charge ¼c per lb. more in less than 100-lb. lots. Send for complete List Frozen Smoked Salted Fish.

CONSUMERS FISH CO.,
Green Bay, Wis.

F-I-S-H

100 lbs.—Large Herring or Bluefish \$5.00; Pickerel, Round \$8.00; Pickerel, Headless, Dressed \$10.00; Yellow Pike \$13.00; Flounders \$9.00; Whiting \$6.50; Large Mullet \$6.00; Steak Cod \$11; Market Cod or Haddock \$9.00; Salmon \$13.50. Package charge 35c extra per 100 lbs. or less. Less than 100-lb. lots ¼c per lb. higher. Write for complete price list.

Johnson Fish Co., Green Bay, Wis.

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

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

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Made from hides Delivered to you supplied by you. from our stock. No better protection from cold winter blizzards. Long years of wear—fully guaranteed. Ship us your cattle and horse hides and other raw furs; we will convert them into furs, fur coats and robes at considerably less than the usual prices. We also make and have in stock a full line of ladies' fine fur coats. Buy from us and save money. Catalogues and other prices gladly sent upon request.

HILLDALE ROBE & TANNING CO., Hilldale, Mich.
(Oldest Galloway Fur Dressers in U. S.)

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Jars & Tubes



BETTER THAN A MUSTARD PLASTER

Feeding for Winter Eggs

Some Practical Suggestions

By W. F. Taylor



Michigan Farm Bureau Supply Service
Lansing, Michigan

Feeding the Baby Chicks

NATURE provides sufficient food for the first three days, for the chick absorbs the yolk of the egg just before it is hatched. This food is rich in fats and carbohydrates. From the third day to the sixth week, Michigan Chick Starter assists nature by giving the chicks a similar feed that is easily seen, easily digested and nutritious. Michigan Chick Starter is rich in vitamin content, balanced with the necessary cereal and animal proteins to give the highest feeding efficiency. Michigan Chick Starter is not waste material from the mill. It is based on the latest scientific formula for baby chick feeding. Ask for a pamphlet of our poultry feeds containing valuable feeding suggestions.

THE system of feeding should be uniform, and during the short days, where lights are not used, all possible daylight should be utilized. Again, during the short days, plenty of hopper space is important. The sooner the hens can breakfast after coming off the roost in the morning, the better; and the chance for the last hungry bird to be satisfied upon going to roost at night, is equally necessary. Something to drink, and plenty of it, is equally important. During the very cold weather it requires extra effort to provide warm drink, but it will pay. If either the water or the milk be too cold, the birds will not drink enough of it, and what they do drink will tend to chill them.

Ration Needs Egg-producing Factors.

The average farm flock lays but few eggs during the winter, usually for two reasons: First, it contains a small percentage of pullets, and it is hard during December and January to secure high production from old hens that have laid well during the year.

Second, the ration fed the average farm flock in winter will not produce eggs in paying quantities. This is true because it is not a balanced ration; in some cases corn is fed almost exclusively. Here and there is one who feeds nothing but wheat. I have in mind one man who told me last spring that his hens had eaten nearly half a bushel of wheat a day. They get wheat to eat and water to drink, and March 1, they were not producing a dozen eggs a day.

Animal Protein Needed.

There is a very general lack of animal protein in the ration fed the farm flock. This lack can be very easily supplied by feeding a dry mash containing the necessary proportion of meat scrap. There are several kinds of prepared poultry mash on the market. Many of the local dealers are mixing and selling very good poultry mash at reasonable prices. If farmers, generally, would buy this feed and use it, the production of these small flocks would be greatly increased. If one desires to mix the mash at home, the formula put out from our college should be consulted. Equal parts of bran, cornmeal, middlings and ground oats, with anywhere from ten to twenty per cent of meat scrap, according to the amount of milk the hens are getting. This is the formula, and it is hard to improve on. Usually one per cent of salt is added, and from one to two per cent of ground limestone (calcium carbonate).

A Practical Mash.

The writer has one bunch of Leghorns in which he is getting interested. In this flock are 170 pullets. They were hatched June 8. We bought this bunch, cockerels and all, when they were seven weeks old. To begin with, there were 400 of them, but we fed the weasels pretty well on two occasions, and the number was reduced. The birds never ate a kernel of scratch feed after we got them, until they were four months old. We fed a mash made practically as follows: Seven hundred pounds of yellow cornmeal, 300 pounds of good middlings, sixty pounds meat scrap, ten pounds of salt, and twelve pounds of calcium carbonate. We had it mixed at the mill, which saved some time and labor.

As the hours of daylight shortened and the nights grew long, we gave the pullets a feed of corn just before they went on the roost. They began laying shortly before they were five months old. They were five months and nineteen days old yesterday, and we gathered seventy-five eggs from the 170 birds.

There are several good methods of feeding hens. They will consume a

variety of grains. In fact, all the grains commonly known on the farm except rye, can be fed with profit. There are many ways in which a good poultry mash can be made, but the principle of the balanced ration must be kept ever in mind, and for growing chicks yellow corn is preferable to the white variety.

A WOMAN POULTRY FARMER.

WE ran across another instance of just what a woman can do, on the ordinary farm, in the way of making money out of poultry.

This woman had only an ordinary hen house but everything was in A-1 shape. The orchard was fenced in with fine mesh fence, and scattered all through it were several colony houses and outdoor brooders. Most people on the farm are not aware of the money there is in poultry, or one would see more poultry on the average farm.

The farmer has several advantages over anyone else, and one is lower feed cost. The extra room for run we do not count much on, as poultry will do better when confined to fairly close quarters. An orchard of half an acre, or so, closely fenced in, will give them all the room they need and will serve to keep them from damaging the garden, and protect them from hawks and skunks.

Too Much Corn.

The woman-owner of this farm said she was going to get rid of White Leghorns as they "set" too much. We did not take this assertion very kindly as we did not relish hearing our pet breed defiled in this manner. We said there must be something wrong with the feed. She let the cat out of the bag when she said she fed lots of corn.

We told her to cut out the corn and feed wheat and oats. She promised to do this, and we found out after that her White Leghorns had ceased to "set." And right here we might add that more hens go to the butcher's block from an overdose of corn than from any other cause.

A short time ago a neighbor showed us a hen she had bought on the market that contained hundreds of eggs in the making, from the size of buckshot to pin head size, and inside that hen were two layers of fat bigger than the average hand. That hen had been killed because she didn't lay, and it wasn't the hen's fault; it was a case of too much corn.

Wheat and oats are the best egg producers on the market, but in winter it is necessary to add about twenty-five per cent corn. This, together with a good dry mash and lots of green stuff, such as sugar beets, will fill the egg basket.

Pullets Happy and Busy.

Getting back to the question of one woman poultry farms, we might say that this woman was making a decided success out of her poultry. She has as fine a flock of young pullets as anyone would wish for. Combs red, fully developed, and as busy as a spider on a hot stove lid.

The pullets had been in their winter quarters since the end of September and they sure showed the result of good care. At the time we visited her, they showed a production of over fifty per cent.

The hens were in a pen by themselves and the six best cockerels were with them. The hens were held back so as to produce good fertile eggs for the hatching season.

This woman's experience consisted of starting with a few good hens, reading poultry articles, and carrying out what she read.—R. A. Hill.

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INSPECTED AND ACCREDITED—Our breeders, our hatchery, our business methods, by State Inspectors supervised by Michigan State College. Our Leghorns are the result of 14 years' careful breeding on our 100-acre farm. Foundation of Tancred, Hollywood & Barron—Big discount now. Get our New Free Catalog.
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THEY COST NO MORE AND YOU CAN FEEL SAFE. Our chicks are from leg-banded stock selected by expert trained and educated by Poultry Department, Ohio State University. You can feel safe, for you know every chick is up to highest standard for egg production and breed type. SEND FOR OUR BIG CATALOGUE. It tells all about our pedigreed males and special pen matings. Also gives details about our high producing utility birds. Prices reasonable. Valuable book free with each order. Write today.
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Our big illustrated 32-page catalog shows our modern breeding and trapping plant. 600 pullets are entered in R. O. P. work. Every breeder banded, inspected, and passed by authorized state inspectors, supervised by Mich. State College, Hanson, Tancred and Barron Strains. SUPERIOR POULTRY FARMS, INC., Box 359, ZEELAND, MICH.

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\$150 FOR 6 EGGS Ha! Ha! Look! Buy our big, husky, easy to raise Chicks, February 15th first hatch. The best breeding the world has known. Generations of 250 to 312 egg, Morgan Tancred Type, Pedigreed. Blood Tested White Leghorns.
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Every breeder approved by State Inspectors under supervision of Michigan State College. Blood tested for White Diarrhea for the past three years. Three leading breeds, B. P. Rocks, R. I. Reds and English and American Leghorns. 100% live delivery. Write for free catalog and price list.
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It will pay you to investigate one of Michigan's oldest and best hatcheries. Nineteen years' experience. Every chick hatched from rugged, free range brooders officially accredited by inspectors supervised by Mich. State College. Large percentage of business to satisfied old customers. White Leghorns (English and American), Barred Rocks, Anconas. Your Mich. Accredited Chicks bought of this old reliable concern with an established reputation for square dealing are sure to please. 100% live delivery, prepaid. Get our new FREE catalog before placing your order.
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Down's Strain White Leghorns
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Downs Strain Leghorns are bred for high flock average egg production. They are wonderful winter layers. Frequent reports from customers give 50 to 70% egg yield, in winter months from hundreds of pullets. 75% of our business is with old customers. Many of Michigan's largest egg farms buy their chicks from us each year. Our entire flocks, hatchery and chicks are Michigan Accredited by the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association and the Michigan State College. You will want these better egg producers. Write quick for catalog and prices.
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\$650 Egg Revenue From 680 Unculled Pullets In Single Month

One customer reports this splendid return from our April-hatched Grade A Chicks during November, 1926. This is a fine, but not unusual record for our regular stock. 750 surplus cockerels raised from his 1,600 chicks also gave him additional revenue. Birds from this same breeding now heading Michigan International Contest in egg production. All our stock blood-tested, and every male trapped from its first to last egg. All birds have been handled, passed, leg-banded and CERTIFIED by the Michigan Poultry Improvement Association. Write quick for Price List and FREE Catalog on Baby Chicks and Hatching Eggs.

W. S. HANNAH & SON,

ROUTE 10,

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN.

ORGANIZE TO MARKET POULTRY.

REPRESENTATIVES of the poultrymen of Jackson, Hillsdale, Ingham, Calhoun, Washtenaw, Branch, and Lenawee counties met at Hillsdale on January 7 and organized the Wolverine Egg and Poultry Exchange. This cooperative sales agency will have offices at Adrian as soon as arrangements can be completed. The representatives who attended the Hillsdale meeting were elected at meetings for poultrymen held in the individual counties previous to the Hillsdale meeting.

The Wolverine Exchange will be a non-profit stock company. Each member of the company is required to pay a \$3.00 membership fee, to sign a three-year contract to sell all of his poultry products through the exchange, and to purchase stock in the company. The members are required to buy \$20 worth of stock for each 100 hens which the member owns. One-fourth of the stock subscription is paid when the Exchange begins business, and the other three-fourths are deducted from the money due the member for products sold through the Exchange.

The Wauseon, Ohio, Exchange will be used by the Michigan company until the volume of business done by The Wolverine Exchange warrants the employment of a separate sales force. The Wauseon cooperative organization has been selling poultry products for the past two years, and in 1926 this company sold \$902,000 worth of eggs and poultry.

Officials of the Ohio company who attended the Hillsdale meeting said that their Exchange obtained a price premium on the New York and Boston markets for graded eggs. Only choice eggs are marketed at distant points. The Wauseon company is also able to obtain a higher price for poultry than the individual flock owner can sell his own birds for. Poultry products sold through the Wolverine Exchange will be trucked to Wauseon.

The officers of the Wolverine Egg and Poultry Exchange are: A. W. Torrant, of Parma, chairman of the board of directors; A. E. Betteridge, of Seneca, secretary-treasurer; H. S. Osler, of Ann Arbor, vice-president; and S. S. Teeters, of Tekonsha; K. A. Zimmerman, of Mason; Mrs. Mary Reynolds, of Quincy; and Leo V. Card, of Hillsdale, members of the board of directors. The poultrymen in these southern Michigan counties were aided in the organization work by Professor C. C. Card, J. A. Hannah, poultry specialist, and Gifford Patch, Jr., specialist in agricultural economics.

WANT ANOTHER POULTRY SCHOOL.

A POULTRY school in St. Clair county at which methods of dry-picking fowls and dressing them for the table, were taught, was so popular that another school is scheduled for later in the month. Local poultrymen were in charge of the meeting, and J. M. Moore, poultry specialist, demonstrated methods of dressing fowls.

ENLARGED LIVER.

The other day we killed a rooster, (last May hatch), that had a liver about four times the usual size, and of a light color. That dark red "spleen," or whatever it is, was enlarged also. The liver seemed solid, and no spots in it. I have heard of geese being fed in a way so as to grow large livers on purpose. What I want to know is, is the liver fit for food, and is the meat of the fowl fit for food, and what would cause such a liver? There was no sign of anything being the matter with the fowl when alive, and the meat looks all right.—Mrs. R. D. G.

Fat may accumulate in the liver of a fowl until it interferes with the normal function of the cells. Inflammation of the liver, caused when poisonous products are absorbed from the intestines, will cause the liver to be greatly enlarged. Hens that are overfed on corn sometimes develop very

large, fat livers. There is a natural prejudice against using any meat for food if it is in an abnormal condition. If the rooster seemed in fine physical condition, the meat, aside from the liver, is probably fit for food. But in such cases only an inspection by a veterinarian can accurately determine its value for food.

TURKEYS WITH DIARRHEA.

Could you tell me how cholera acts in fowl, especially turkeys. Also, what is good for them?—Mrs. E. K.

Turkeys are sometimes bothered with diarrhea in the fall, due to eating an abundance of soft corn. Young turkeys, with bowel trouble can sometimes be cured by feeding boiled rice. Old turkeys can be given two or three teaspoonfuls of castor oil to improve the condition of the digestive tract.

Bowel trouble is also one of the symptoms of blackhead. Over-feeding, musty feed, sloppy mash, too much fruit, or anything that will cause digestive disturbances soon produces signs of diarrhea. It is not possible to suggest a cure for all cases as the cause may vary greatly. Many of the cases of so-called cholera in poultry of all kinds are only due to digestive disorders which can be prevented or cured by proper rations.

LAME TURKEYS.

Please let me know if there is a cure for a disease that attacks turkeys. It's symptoms are: The turkey becomes lame in one leg. They gradually grow weaker, and finally die. They do not lose their appetite, but will eat as usual, but the food does not benefit them. They die a lingering death, living sometimes nearly a year. There are a few hens and roosters that have the same disease.—J. M. B.

The lameness and loss of weight might be due to tuberculosis. Many of the turkey losses are due to blackhead, and the head may or may not turn dark when the birds have that disease. Perform a postmortem on the birds that die, and note the condition of the liver. If it is covered with diseased tissue the trouble is apt to be blackhead.

This disease cannot be treated with medicine, but can often be prevented by keeping the turkeys on clean soil and away from the chickens. Turkeys are subject to the diseases of other poultry, and if they range around the buildings with the chickens, it greatly increases the chances of losses from blackhead.

Lameness, rapid emaciation and the greyish spots on the liver are symptoms of tuberculosis, but a laboratory examination is considered necessary to accurately determine that disease. It usually pays to have a veterinarian inspect the flock and make recommendations if the presence of tuberculosis is suspected.

MATING TURKEYS.

We plan on keeping ten hen turkeys. Will you kindly advise how many tom turkeys it will be necessary to keep? Also, please state at what age a tom turkey begins to lose his breeding qualities. Is an old tom three or four years old as good as a yearling or two-year-old?—A. T. V.

One vigorous young tom is all that is necessary in a flock of ten turkey hens. Often good results are obtained when as many as twelve or fifteen hens are allowed to range with one tom. Old turkey toms may become too fat and heavy for the best results in obtaining fertile eggs. It is a common custom to mate turkey pullets with year-old or two-year-old toms, and turkey hens that are a year or more of age with turkey cockerels. Late-hatched turkey toms are not desirable for breeding purposes the first year, but may be first-class the second year.

An old tom three or four years old might produce good results, but it is a general rule that year-old or two-year-old toms are apt to be the best breeders.

Are your egg-making machines in order?

YOUR hens are your egg-making machines. They turn your mash, grain and green stuff into high-priced eggs.

These machines must be kept in order.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a puts hens in laying trim. First of all it conditions and keeps them in good, vigorous health. Then

- it whets the appetite, makes hens hungry
- they scratch and exercise for their feed
- it is a valuable aid to digestion
- it tones up the egg organs and makes them active

Pan-a-ce-a is not a feed and not a stimulant, but a tonic. Please remember that your laying hen is a bundle of nerves, and that the nerves control her every act, including the production and laying of eggs. Pan-a-ce-a has a most beneficial effect upon the hen's nervous system.

Pan-a-ce-a costs very little to use—a mere trifle. One egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen needs for six months. But if you do not find it profitable, it costs you absolutely nothing. That is our guarantee. Simply return the empty container and your dealer refunds your money or cancels the charge. We reimburse him.

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

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Our 18th Year For 17 Years we have culled our flocks for egg production and quality

If better chicks could be hatched for the money we would be hatching them. There are reasons why we have thousands of satisfied customers, and that we have never been able to supply all the demand for our chicks in the past seventeen years. Our reliable chicks possess high egg producing qualities. Send us your order and you will be another one of our satisfied customers.

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Get our special combined offer on chicks and brooder stoves. We hatch thirteen varieties. Fifty Thousand chicks per week. Valuable free book on Chicks and Poultry with each order.

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MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS that are bred from proven blood lines. Every breeder wears a sealed leg band indicating official approval by authorized state inspectors.

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Pay for your chicks when you get them. Send \$1.00 and we will ship C. O. D. Get our big new catalog. It is free. It will help you. Your choice of three profitable breeds. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Big discount now.

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BABY CHICKS Michigan Accredited

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You can get better chicks at the Washtenaw Hatchery. Our flocks have been officially culled in accordance with the rules of the Michigan State Poultry Improvement Association. Quality considered, our stock is priced as low as you will find anywhere. 100% live delivery. Write for catalog and get your order booked early.

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OUR PAGE

Parents Weak

The Spelling is Correct

SOME time ago, in December, I announced a Parents' Week, which was to be our annual repetition of the one which was so successful last year. Very seldom have we had anything in this department which created interest as the parents' event did last year. But this year, it is a different story. I received just two letters, but good ones.

However, I believe the fault is all mine. I timed the thing so that it



I Wonder if Pearl Beebe's Dog Enjoys the Dress Affair.

necessitated the writing of these letters near the holiday time. When one comes to think of it, it is unreasonable to expect any response at a time when people are busy with holiday activities. So I did not deserve any more replies than I received, because of my lack of judgment in timing this event.

The two letters are printed below. I hope that their publication will stimulate others to write a message to the Merry Circle, or to make comments upon this department. The department is for your young folks, therefore your comments on it, especially if you want to criticize, will be appreciated. Please send your letters immediately, so that I can use them during February. I hope nothing this time will prevent a good response.—Uncle Frank.

Your page is just right as it is. I hope it will be the same when Beth is old enough to take part.

When going over my list of subscriptions the other day to see what could be left out, I decided we must have the Michigan Farmer, because the boys' and girls' page in that is better than in the other papers we take. The others must go. We have more than we can read.

We used to have a little M. C. girl, but I am afraid she could not have won her card had the contests all been merit contests, as Menno Martin suggested. The younger children like to take part, but cannot expect to do as good work as the older ones. As it is now they all have a chance.

To me, "Our Page" is always interesting.—One of the Mothers.

I'm tickled pink to be invited to "broadcast" as it were; if the Frank man doesn't say, "The line is busy ma'am," or, "you're too late, madam." We eagerly read "Our Page" and like to air our ideas occasionally, although our wits are over-worked trying to make a half dozen kids behave, and feeding and clothing them. I, too, used to worry over being homely, but so many others are in the same predicament, and beauty isn't indispensable in a kitchen police—so girls, stop your worrying. I'm tired and blue. My

girls are ill with colds and won't wear warm clothes—a result of "just breezing along with the hail, sleet, and north wind." Pollyanna would say, "It's 'kistomary' for M. C.'s to cuss—no, discuss always of bobbed hair and knickers." City ladies wear them when they go to the country. I saw them on a fleshy old lady—she looked like a barrel on skids and her hair looked like a greyhound with long ears. When I go to church my mind wanders, trying to discover who's who, as I can't see a lock of hair under the poke bonnets, or any of the faces.

You know, Peter had a vision one time when he was hungry, and saw just such strange looking critters let down from heaven in a blanket. These don't travel like that, but will eventually.

That poem about the "Outcast"—some girls do that way—leave a record of shame and sorrow for their parents and innocent children to be twitted of. Others have bravely "lived it down," protected and reared the child, and compelled the respect of everyone by

doing right, having realized their errors. There's always the best or the worse that one can do whatever befalls.

Speaking of home brew, many foreigners and U. S. natives bring their children up to think it's a luxury and a blessing. Few of them will ever believe, or admit, that father, and maybe mother, too, were wrong there and have set a bad example. It's no sign that the children won't ever give up to drink because father knew "when to take it, and when to leave it alone." Our boys and girls never tasted anything intoxicating the second time, even when they are guests and have to seem rude in refusing. We've never had it in the home, is the reason, and have always told them it is unfit to drink.

The radios given by M. C.'s, I think was wonderful and lovely. I heard a prayer over the radio. He said: "There's not much romance in life, just a struggle against evil and the wolf at the door." I hardly have time to pray, or listen while the broadcaster does it for me, but we can be glad, as Pollyanna would say, that God has unlimited time in which to hear and know our needs.—Auntie Drudge.

I think I will close now, with love to you and all of the Merry Circle.—Mary Girard, Masonville, Mich.

We have the radio, and the fund is still alive and will be used for some other purpose. You are to be complimented for earning the money you sent.

Dear Uncle Frank:

So many of us want you to print your picture, why don't you? I have a picture of you that was printed some time ago in the Michigan Farmer. I believe Miss Robb, R. A. Turner and you were in the picture. You probably look different now. Perhaps you have a chin beard and gray hair by this time.

I agree with "Minnie" about going



John Borkowski Has Been Interested in the M. C.

to church on Sunday instead of going to shows and dances. I very seldom miss church on Sunday.—Ida C. Thane, Caro, Mich.

I have not changed that much. In fact, the Merry Circle keeps me young. Your church sentiments are O. K.

Dear Uncle Frank:

How many cousins can tell what a clause is? I am sure most of you can, but I know a nice boy that said a clause was a part of a sentence that contained a part of speech.

My dad tells me that when a girl gets to be five or six years old all she thinks of is boys and powder. Now, boys, aren't you proud that girls think of you so much and so long? But I am afraid that the girls who can't see any good in boys must spend all their time thinking of evil things boys do, instead of thinking how nice they are.—"Mike."

Mike, you make a pretty good boy for a girl. Sure, we boys know there are some nice boys. It really is a compliment to have girls think of boys so long, but boys return the compliment by thinking of girls quite a bit.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I thank you ever so much for the pocket knife which I received a few days ago. I, too, wish to congratulate the boys for doing so well on the Christmas essay contest. Surely it will give them a little hope, when their papers were all better than the girls. I also would wish them the best of luck to keep on doing so if it would be of any use, but that's the way of the world.

I agree with Clara Cole, that boys are all right in their places, (listen, I said "in their places"). I mean that in this way. I don't like to hear the girls talk about them all the time. It's tiresome, and if the boys knew it they would be so disgusted. I know, because I have three brothers, and I am sure I shall always be able to say nice things about them.

We had a taffy pull at a neighbor's a few days ago. Before the taffy was ready, we could not think of anything to do. So we had a mock wedding, with my brother as minister, and after that a wedding dance in the kitchen. The groom came to that, while the bride sat in another room talking to some other fellows.

Minnie, not all people who dance and go to shows go on Sunday. I go to

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Cousins:

I am an interested member, and a reader of your page. I have had one letter printed, but under my real name.

I certainly like your discussions, even of the bobbed hair and knicker question, for we all know something about that. I'm a user of the much condemned present day cosmetics, but not to extreme.

My chief sport is horseback riding, and I enjoy all kinds of sports, both indoor and outdoor.

As for the prohibition question, I'm all "dry," although I like a drink of wine now and then, but as far as using it to extreme, I think it is absolutely wrong. One thing, I surely disagree with Herbert's idea that the Eighteenth Amendment is not a law, for it certainly is nothing else but. Anyway, Herbert, "Old Glory" will never again wave over a saloon.

I envy "White Amaranth," and glad to see Guilford Rothfuss so successful in his contest work, for I like to see a boy interested in such work.

I have bobbed hair and am modern in every way, even to knickers and rolled socks; in other words, I'm a flapper and proud of it, for the modern girl has ideals and plans for a career more lofty than any of our prime old ancestors. My greatest ambition is to be an artist, and I'm dreaming and planning for the day when my pictures will hang with those of other masters.

I think we can be modern in every way, and yet fulfill the mission for which we were sent to earth, don't you, Uncle Frank?—A "Flapper of '26."

I agree that it is not necessary to

be old-fashioned to be useful in this world. One can even be modern and be good. I hope you will realize your ambition.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I want to talk about over-working. There are many cases of over-working. I know many girls that are very small because they over-work. I work a lot in the fields myself, but I am in sound health.

I really don't like boys that use liquor and chew tobacco, and smoke. My brother Frank doesn't use any of the articles I mentioned, and he doesn't use bad language either. I suppose many of the M. C.'s wish they had a brother like I have.

Good-bye, and thanks for the buggy ride.—Mary A. Hutek, Rhodes, Mich.

I think young folks should be careful about over-working, as it will likely affect them the rest of their lives. A brother such as yours is worth having.

Dear Uncle Frank:

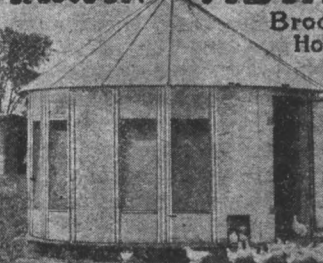
I have been reading the Michigan Farmer for about five years. I have been reading the Merry Circle ever since we got the magazine. I would like to know if I could join the Merry Circle. I hope that Mr. W. B. doesn't get my letter.

I am enclosing five cents for the radio fund, if you haven't got the radio yet, if not you can keep it. The way I got it was to sew a button on my brother's shirt. I don't like to send money of my mother's or father's.



This Shows that Boys and Dogs Like Each Other. Doyll Black is One of The Boys.

MARTIN METAL
Brooder
Houses



Stop Your Baby Chick Losses
this year. Raise 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch your chicks earlier and get higher prices. You can if you have a Martin.

Monroeville (O.) Hatchery writes—"Raised 97 per cent."
A. J. Swineford writes—"Had 2 lb. broilers in 8 weeks."
Mrs. W. Leffler writes—"Expect to buy another Martin in the spring."

Brooding chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer, FIRE-PROOF, rat and weasel proof, sanitary, dry, warm—even in zero weather, stove in center, no corners—prevents crowding.

"Ray-Glass" Windows
let in the Violet Ray of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Also, 600 chicks and up. Shipped knocked down—easy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price.

The Martin Steel Products Co., Dept. 218
Mansfield, O.

I HAD a regular flood of pictures as the result of this contest, but only ten of all the good pictures received can win prizes. I want to use many of the others, so if your pictures are

1. A covering for the feet.
2. A species of fish.
3. Also.
4. Water fowls.
5. Not even.
6. Physicians.
7. Guiding.
8. A golf term.
9. A boy's name, (Abbr.)
10. An organ of the head.
11. A girl's name.
12. A high, steep rock.
13. Happy.
14. Pennsylvania Abbr.)
15. A beverage.
16. Not dirty.
17. To do wrong.
18. To employ.

NEW!

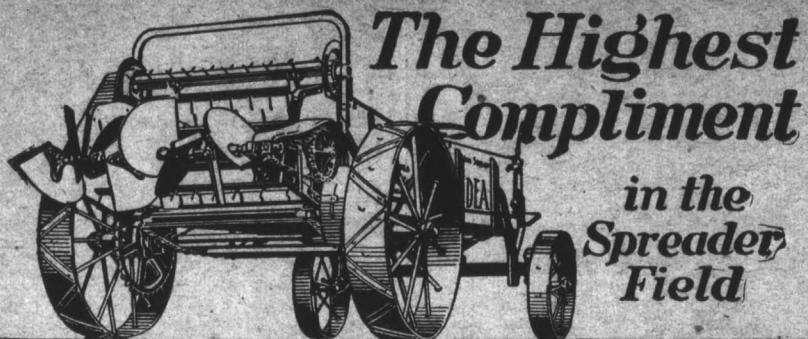
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"HOUSED SUNSHINE" produces larger, healthier chicks. Scientifically constructed of best materials. Warm, dry, well ventilated. Comes in sections. Everything included. Easily bolted. Raise chicks with less work and no worry. Made in three sizes. Priced \$29.50 up. Many bargains shown in our poultry supply catalog. Write for it today.

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Prof. Evvard's Inspiring New Book

Prof. Evvard's new book, "Minerals and Feeding," has my unqualified endorsement, and I want to place a copy in the hands of every feeder in America. This book announces new and astonishing advancements in the feeding of livestock. It contains page after page of intensely interesting questions and answers on the vital problem, *how to feed to increase production and to insure greater livestock profits with actually less feed and delay.* It gives a wealth of feeding information and is the most complete book on Mineral nutrition ever published.

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Told in simple words. Easy to read. Easy to understand. A book written by Prof. John M. Evvard of Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station, an authority of the highest standing. This book is an exclusive reproduction of a series of remarkable, up-to-the-minute articles recently prepared for the farm press. I want every livestock and poultryman to fill in and mail the following coupon. I will gladly mail this \$1.00 book to you absolutely free. Read it carefully. If after reading it you agree with me that it is one of the most timely and valuable books on feeding that you have ever read and you wish to keep the book as a permanent reference, merely send me 25c to help defray the postage and publishing expense. If you do not feel that this valuable book is worth many times the small sum of 25c you may keep it absolutely free with my compliments, for I want every stock feeder to use this book.

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Please send me without charge Prof. Evvard's book, "Minerals and Feeding." I feed.....head of cows.....head of hogs.

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City.....

State.....

R. F. D.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

PLACING AND OPERATING THE CREAM SEPARATOR.

THE first and most important thing to do in setting and operating a cream separator is to have a solid and firm base, and then see that the machine is set level. No separator will do good, clean work unless it is on a level and set solid. Be sure that no grit or dirt has found its way into the gearing, by cleaning all parts thoroughly when putting together. All parts that come in contact with the milk should also be carefully cleaned and scalded before ever using. This care may save a tainted batch of cream. Only the best separator oil should be used, and once a month, for the first six months or so, remove all gearing guards and examine the parts to see if all are working properly.

If at this time it seems advisable to thoroughly clean all bearings and gear parts, kerosene applied, wiped off and replaced by oil will materially lengthen the life of the machine. If,

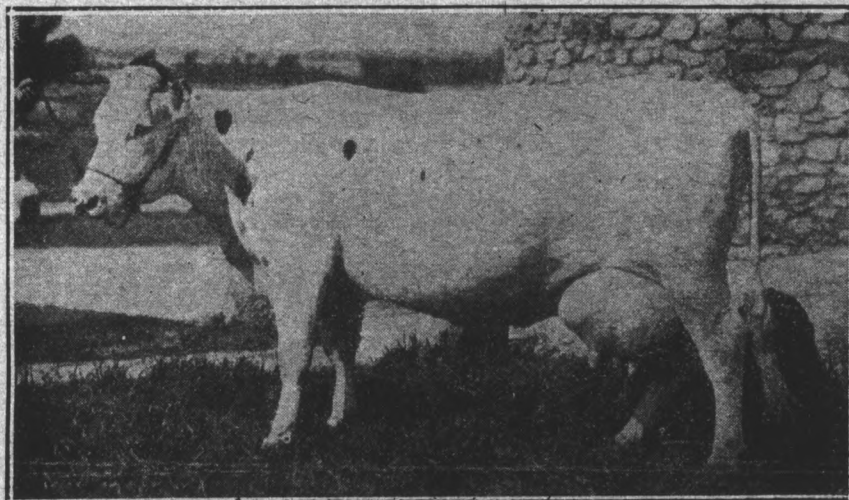
a standstill of its own accord, unless there is a brake attached. A separator that is properly placed and well taken care of, will last almost a lifetime.—V. M. Couch.

THE SHEEP SITUATION.

FOLKS in this section of Michigan are going sheep crazy, to use the phrase of cautious ones. This has lasted for about three years, and it stands good to last for some time longer.

Ordinary native sheep are selling for from \$15 to \$17 for breeding ewes, and some of the sheep men are selling them on almost any kind of terms, sheep and wool contracts and long-time notes.

Many are taking sheep to double in three years. Wool prices are fair and lambs are not too high. It is not a get-rich-quick scheme, but the people are just waking up to the fact that Michigan is a good sheep grazing state. The writer calls to mind a section in Osceola county, that is not being



To Maintain a Herd of High-producing Cows Requires the Same Diligence that the Flapper Uses to Keep Her Face and Hair in Order.

by accident, some milk should get into any part of the separator, clean it out, or it may clog the gearing and give an offensive odor to the room. Use a level occasionally to be sure that the machine is properly balanced as a separator set on a new foundation will sometimes work out of place. A cream separator properly set up and taken care of, is one of the easiest pieces of machinery on the farm to operate, and none will work more perfectly.

Be sure to follow the directions given by the manufacturer of the separator. In warm weather the machine should be cleaned thoroughly after each run, morning and evening, but in cool weather, cleaning once a day will answer, if water is run through the bowl. In washing take it apart and rinse with slightly warm water, then place all in the sink, using warm water and brushes that come with the machine to clean it. Never use a dish cloth or soap of any kind, but rather small quantities of salsoda or washing powder free from grease. After all parts are thoroughly washed, rinse in boiling water and place in the sun. Even the brushes used should be scalded and placed in the sun.

All separators do the best work with milk at a temperature of eighty-five to ninety-five degrees, and the fresher it is from the cow, the better. The machine should be operated at full speed and at full rated capacity. It is important, also, that the speed be uniform. This is one reason why we nearly always get better results from a machine run by an engine, than by hand power. In rinsing out the bowl after the separating is done, the speed should be increased rather than diminished, and allow the bowl to come to

farmed, not because the land is no good, but because the owners have grown old and have retired and moved to town. The sons have been lured by the "big money" to be earned in the city, or by professions. With the exception of two small farms of forty acres on the east side of this section it all lies idle and under fence. It is ideal sheep-grazing land and has natural water streams and rolling hills. These farms are all improved and have buildings.

Improved roads have made it possible for the town man with money to buy up and stock some of these farms with sheep and young stock, while he sits behind a desk or stands behind a counter in town, his sheep are making him money on the farms. It is a slight thing to run out with the car every day and look after them. It gives him the exercise he needs.

So the situation is this: Our town business men are becoming sheep farmers as well. They have the head to make money in business and they have the head to foresee and stock up with sheep.

The writer knows of one family living in West Osceola county, who have stuck to the old homestead left by their father. It is partly rather poor land, but makes good sheep grazing. They have seven eighties and they use it all for sheep. Last year they sold about \$3,000 worth of lambs alone, besides there were sheep and wool to add to the income.

A little watching of the sheep is necessary in a large grazing area. This is no harder than crop farming, and with the ordinary sized flock a man can raise his living beside. It will require industry on the part of the farm-

ers to keep us on the map. Let us acknowledge that "southern Michigan for prosperity, northern and western Michigan for grandeur, but in between are lots of sections of waste land needing sheep.—F. Berry, Osceola County.

GOOD DAMS HELP MAKE GOOD HEIFERS.

THE December report for the Milwaukee County No. 1 Cow Testing Association showed that of the 268 cows on test, ten of them produced over 1,250 pounds of milk, fifteen produced over fifty pounds of fat, and seventeen others produced between forty and fifty pounds of fat. Three herds averaged over forty pounds of fat per cow for the month. The owners are Duddles Brothers, Lloyd Hunsberger and R. W. McGee.

A new record for high cow for one month was also established by the December testing. A two-year-old pure-bred Holstein heifer owned by Lloyd Hunsberger, of Merritt, produced 83.1 pounds of fat on twice a day milking. Milk production was 1,678.6 pounds. In writing to County Agent H. L. Barnum about this record, Mr. Hunsberger said: "It may also be of interest to note that the profit over feed costs for the first thirty-six days of this heifer's lactation period was \$42.40.

"Anything more that might be said about this heifer would not be any different than the story of any good cow," said Mr. Hunsberger, "except perhaps one ought to point out the influence that a good dam has had in her case. This side of the breeding question seems to be less frequently emphasized than the influence of a good sire. The granddam of this heifer, and all of her descendants in the herd, seem to possess the ability to transmit high production, regardless of the sire. I attribute it largely to line breeding that has intensified the characteristic until it cannot be easily changed."—H. L. B.

EXPOSTULATE ON FACTORS AFFECTING MILK PRICES.

MEMBERS of the milk locals in St. Clair county will hold a series of meetings at which the factors affecting the price of milk will be discussed. B. F. Beach, of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, and Gifford Patch, economics specialist from Michigan State College, will lead the discussions at these meetings.

DRAMATICS FEATURE TESTING WORK.

MEMBERS who attended the annual meeting of the Ypsilanti-Milan Cow Testing Association were entertained by a play put on by local people. The play itself was arranged by Mrs. Henry Champion, of Ypsilanti. Local members had leading parts in the play and the dialogue brought out many of the features of testing work.

OPINIONS ON STOCKYARD ACT DIFFER.

THE opinions of producers are somewhat divided on the Capper amendment to the Packers' and Stockyards' Act, prohibiting the operating of private yards by the packers near the public terminal yards. A large number of farm organization representatives have appeared in favor of the amendment.

Chester Gray, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said that the operation of private yards by the packers would impair the facilities of the public markets and result in fixing the prices in the central competitive markets. It was argued by A. E. Cotterell, speaking for the National Farmers' Union, that direct buying was an interference with cooperative marketing.

Senator Kendrick, of Wyoming, a big stock raiser himself, informed the committee that the American Live Stock Association, with its fifty affiliated organizations, had gone on record against the Capper amendment. John B. Gage, attorney of the National Farmers' Union, declared that their cooperative associations would be destroyed if congress failed to pass this act.

WASHTENAW HOGS NOW COMMAND PREMIUM.

THE agricultural committee of the Washtenaw county board of supervisors completed arrangements so that sellers of hogs in that county can obtain the ten cents per hundred weight premium which is offered for hogs from tuberculin-free areas.

WANT ONLY CLEAN MILK FROM CANADA.

THE bill H. R. 11768 to regulate the importance of milk and cream into the United States, is making slow progress in the Senate, being held up by one or two eastern senators, who appear to have more care for the welfare of the Canadian dairyman than they have for the American dairyman and consumer.

The purpose of the bill, according to Senator Gillett, of Massachusetts, is mainly to insure the purity of milk which is imported from Canada. We have found in this country that the best method of safeguarding the milk supply from the standpoint of sanitation is by inspection of the herds and of the dairies, and this bill provides indirectly for such inspection in Canada.

The hearings showed that in Canada the dairies and the stock were not maintained in a sanitary condition; that pigs and chickens were constantly bringing their refuse into contact with dairy products. To change that condition would not add greatly to the expense; sanitary conditions do not ultimately cost much more. "But I suppose to prohibit the sale of tubercular milk might increase the cost of milk," said Senator Gillett. "After all, however, no diseased milk is cheap at any price, and to eliminate tubercular or infected milk is what we want to effect."

WIFE DISCOVERS WAY TO LOAD HOGS.

WE have been farming for nearly thirty years, and loading hogs twice a year. There was a time when we had lots of trouble to get them to go up the chute, and whenever the hogs were large we had great difficulty. We used gates to push the hogs in close and then would have to carry them up the chute one at a time, with the help of a neighbor, or two.

One morning we were going to load a lot of them. It was late and, being in a hurry, I asked my wife if she would bed the wagon bottom with straw while I put the harness on the horses. In carrying the straw from the stacks through the barn and up the chute, she dropped lots of it. I was always very careful not to string the straw. We then crowded the hogs in with the gates, and lo! they started up and all went up that chute in a hurry.

The good wife looked at me and I at her. Why was it? And seeing the straw, we concluded that was it. Now, we always have lots of it and no more trouble loading hogs. Just try it.—A Farmer.

A new wheat which is claimed to be rust proof is announced by L. H. Newman, cerealist for the Dominion of Canada. He has developed this variety, called the Garnet, after years of painstaking search.



FEED-BUYER'S GUIDE

Brief facts about Unicorn Dairy Ration
By CHAPIN & COMPANY

Dip your measure into a sack of Unicorn and it comes out full more times than it will with any other 100-lb. sack of feed.

Unicorn is the "old-reliable" of mixed feeds. Made for the past 21 years by a company established in 1874.

Unicorn is light and bulky. Can be fed straight without harm to the cow. Prevents impaction.

Keeps cows in good condition. No stomach trouble at any time. No udder trouble when freshening.

One qt. (dry measure) of Unicorn, weighs 13.5 ozs.; 1 bushel weighs 27 lbs. Each 100-lb. sack contains 3 $\frac{3}{4}$ bu.

No glass, nails or other refuse in Unicorn. Before sacking, it is run over a magnetic roll and given a final screening.

Unicorn is made of cottonseed meal, corn gluten meal, linseed meal, corn gluten feed, dried brewers grains, corn oil meal, wheat bran, hominy meal, bone charcoal, calcium carbonate, salt.

Unicorn is always the same. No change ever made in analysis or ingredients. This means that fed straight, or mixed with your own grain, you always get the same results.

The analysis of Unicorn is: 24% Protein, 5% Fat, 50% Carbohydrates and 10% Fiber.

Cows take to Unicorn quickly; they like it's taste. Every bit of every feeding is eaten up clean.

Unicorn can be fed with your own grains—corn, oats, barley, corn-and-cob meal. No need to use any other protein or wheat feed.

With Unicorn, you can count on cutting your present grain cost 20c to 50c on each 100 lbs. of milk your cows produce.

Unicorn contains the right amount of lime to insure against shortage of lime in poor roughage.

Ask your feed store man for Unicorn. If he can't supply you, write us at Chicago for name of nearest Unicorn store.

Wonder Healing Compound

—It's—

CORONA WOOL FAT

Soothing
Healing Ointment
That Works Like Magic

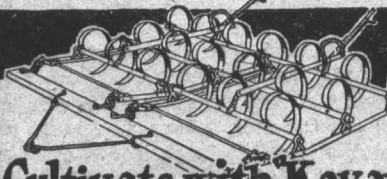
Corona Wool Fat is made from the oil extracted from sheep's wool. It's different from any salve or ointment you ever tried. It heals and soothes, but will not smart or blister the most sensitive wound. It has healed thousands of stubborn wounds where other lotions have failed.

Hardly a day passes but what you'll find some use for Corona. For sore shoulders, sore necks, collar boils, split hoofs, scratches, sore teats on cows, caked udders, cuts, wounds, burns of any kind on man or beast it is unequalled.

LIBERAL SAMPLE FREE Corona is sold by nearly all druggists or direct from us on receipt of price—8 oz. tins 65c, 20 oz. tins \$1.25, postpaid. If you will send your name and address, we'll mail you a liberal sample and book of uses free. We want you to see for yourself the wonderful healing properties of Corona.

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

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

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Birthstone, Initial Signet, Diamond and real Wedding Ring, 4 Gold Filled Rings given for selling \$2 worth of Chewing Gum at 5c a pkg. No Extra money.

BLUINE MFG. CO., 459 Main St., Concord, Mass.

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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 arched axle, tool control, power turn etc. Ask about time payment plan. Write.

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Profitable Returns

The udder and teats are the "final word" on your dairy profits. Keep them healthy, pliable, easy to milk, and you avoid endless annoyance and definite loss. No amount of care and feeding can overcome the effects of neglect of these important organs.

For most cuts, chaps, cracks or bruises Bag Balm will effect a healing between milkings. The wonderful soothing, penetrating power of this ointment restores injured tissues before you would think it possible. For all inflammation, Caked Bag, Bunches, Cow Pox, or for any external sore Bag Balm has no equal. It cannot taint the milk. Once used you will never be without it. It has scores of uses on the farm.

Bag Balm, in the big 10-ounce package, 60c at feed dealers, general stores, druggists. Will mail, postpaid, if your dealer is not supplied.

Dairy Association Co.,
Incorporated
Lyndonville, Vt.



1 year to pay after 30-day trial

American CREAM SEPARATOR

Brand new models, vastly improved. Unexcelled by any in World for close skimming, easy turning and convenience. Quick cleaning Bowl is Sanitary marvel. Skims warm or cold milk. Makes thick or thin cream perfectly. Seven sizes, from 850 lb. to one-cow size. **PROMPT SHIPMENT FROM POINT NEAR YOU.** Factory prices as low as \$24.95. Easy Monthly Payments low as \$2.20.

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Tells about our sensational money saving offer; our low prices, free servicing and new models. Write for it TODAY.

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1 Full Year to Pay

This VIKING Cream Separator

with its famous bowl will increase the dollars of your dairy profits. Close skimming, easy turning. Easy monthly payments at prices within your reach. Viking discs handled like keys on a ring—easy to clean. Sizes 100 to 1000 lbs. capacity; hand, electric, power. Now—ask for "Help Your Cows Make Cash." Dept. 7

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THE GRINDER WITH THE HAMMERS

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

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

DRASTIC LOUSY STUFF!

A DAY this week the writer passed two rented farms on which manure was being spread. In one field the ribbons of manure on the snow were a maze of tangled lumps that defied even a suggestion of system or plan. The other was a bold spur zig-zagging diagonally across the field, quite plainly missing the higher ground that needed the manure most in that case.

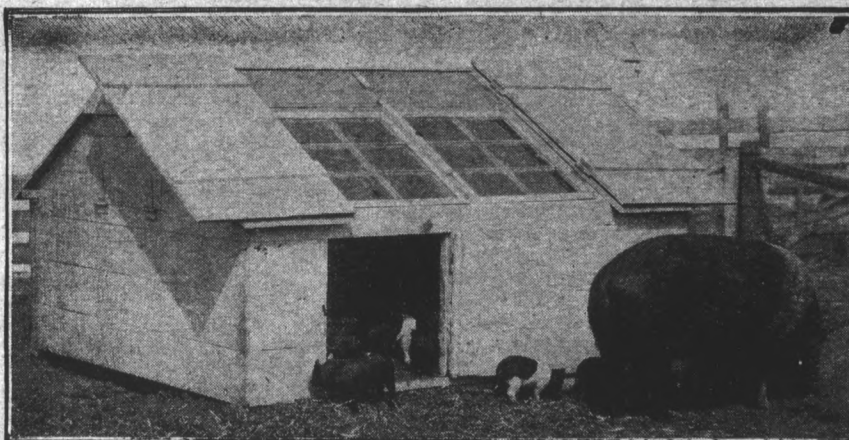
I heard a farmer giving advice to a landlord who had a tenant that was short on stock. "What your tenant needs is funds, then he could stock the farm and feed out the crops now sold on the market!" This is very good advice, but listen to the airtight reply of our landlord in the case: "No, my tenant does not need more live stock so long as he neglects to haul

for silage is, in my opinion, when it is all well dented, but on account of my big run every fall I get corn all the way from milk stage to dead ripe and frozen.

I never advise anyone to put water in his silage as long as I can twist a reasonable amount of juice out of the stalk, no matter how dry it appears to be otherwise, but I put it in when ever wanted, as I have a rotary force pump mounted on my filler and can pump it in over the top into the distributing pipe at any amount wanted, which is regulated by a gate valve, located near the pump in the suction pipe.—D.

ON TRAMPING SILAGE.

IN your January 1 issue, I noticed J. D.'s suggestion on not tramping silage. I can answer that question



Now is the Time to Construct those Hog Colony Houses.

out the manure from what live stock he has."

One of my farmer friends has a tenant who last summer offered to apply a car of lime if the owner would buy the carload; but at that very minute none of the winter's accumulation of manure was out, and a large area of two-year-old manure was rotting and leaching to the point of worthlessness. Another dairy tenant over a year ago had carefully scanned over his landlord's barn, with a view to asking a new silo; yet at that time both barns and yards were cluttered up with rotten manure that is largely still right where it was made.

Tenants who look upon manure as a nuisance, should change their attitude and use the manure as a means of getting what they want.—William Payne.

BELIEVES IN PACKING SILAGE.

I OWN a 12-25 tractor and a nineteen-inch fly-wheel type silo filler, and have been filling silos for the last five years, seventeen to twenty-two in number every fall. With this machine I fill a 14x30 silo in about from six to eight hours, depending on the condition of the corn, and the pep of the crew.

I have watched results on the different silos closely and find that it certainly needs packing while filling. Three or four good working men are none too many when filling at that rate. I have seen considerable silage spoiled, besides suffering a large amount of settling after filling of about nine or ten feet, where a silo that was well packed rarely settled more than five feet, and in some instances only three feet. I agree that giving it a good tramping every day for about two weeks after filling, will help a good deal to make good silage.

I always cut the silage a half inch and keep the knives good and sharp and well adjusted to the cutting bar. I change knives regularly twice a day, and if we happen to get a rain on the corn lying down in the field, so as to get it full of sand and dirt, I change them four times, which I find pays me big in the saving of power and strain on the filler.

The proper stage for cutting corn

very easily and quickly. Three years ago I was fooled out of some help and was left alone to do the tramping. I have a 10x35 cement stave silo. Having no intention of filling it, I had plenty of room. I filled it within two doors of the top, and did not do much tramping.

The secret is in handling the distributing pipe. I have on a leather mitten on my right hand and I hold it slanting on the bottom of the pipe. That spreads the silage thin over the whole silo. I use blue clay to putty the doors in, so I never lose any silage in front of the doors. I also use 300 pounds of salt to my silo. I set my cutter to a quarter of an inch. There is where so many get dry or green mold, by cutting too long. It also packs better.

In the last three years, I have not lost an ounce by mold, and I don't care to have only one man to help me inside to salt the silage, fasten the doors, and mud the cracks around the doors.

This year I did it all alone, and will say that my silo only settled two and one-half doors. I am positive that salt helps to keep the silage better, also it prevents the silage from freezing hard.—Martin Lampe.

WILL DEMONSTRATE BIGGER HORSE HITCHES.

A PRACTICAL hitch demonstration, new to Michigan farmers, will be given at the Michigan State College of Agriculture, East Lansing, Michigan, on February 1-2, during Farmers' Week, by the extension department of the college, and the Horse Association of America.

It will show in operation the bigger hitches, with a simple "tying-in" and "bucking-back" system which makes possible the handling of large teams of horses or mules by one man with a single pair of lines.

H. L. Young, of the Horse Association of America, will be in charge of the demonstration, assisted by H. J. Gallagher, of the Agricultural Engineering Department, and R. S. Hudson, farm superintendent, of the college.

The value of the hitches, which are of especial interest to farmers, will be explained during the demonstration. According to the men in charge, an eight-horse team can plow an acre of ground an hour, while larger teams will accomplish proportionately larger amounts of work, if they are "tied-in" and "bucked-back" so that there is no unnecessary expenditure of energy by driver or horses.

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Most Modern, Most Practical Silo, COPPER-PLATED Metal throughout. Many exclusive features. Backed by 23 years of Experience and Responsibility. Tell us what size silo you want so we can quote factory-to-you prices. Special discounts on early orders.

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BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

ELM ROW GUERNSEY FARM SOLD

Must sell my 10 Reg. females before March 1st. Eight are bred to son of Langwater Africaner. Among them: Elm Row Fairy, first prize yearling, 1925, at Jackson, Adrian and Hillsdale; now has A. B. Record 460.6 lbs. butter-fat Class G. Two dams and one granddaughter of a 510-lb. Class A.A. cow. Two prize winning bred yearlings. Two 3-yr.-olds to freshen in January, one has an A. R. record of 311 lbs. in 305 days, G. G. G. class. One fine 6 mos. old show heifer from Africaner. All 3 yrs. old or under except 1 old A. R. cow. Elm Row also offers 4 choice bull calves from A. R. dams, two of them over 500-lb. records. All records made on twice-per day milking. Come and make me an offer.

G. W. RAY, Albion, Mich.

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Sons of **BROOKMEAD'S SECRET KING** for sale.

F. W. WALLIN, JENISON, MICH

FOR SALE Four thoroughbred Guernsey heifers and three Guernsey grades, all coming two years old. A choice lot.

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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.**

A Son of "Fobes 6th"

is senior sire in the heavy producing Traversa City State Hospital herd where 98 cows averaged over 13,000 lbs. milk during the past year.

His sire has two daughters with 30 and 37.3 lbs. and two above 1,000 lbs.

His dam, "Fobes 6th," is a 38.5-lb. cow with 1,105 lbs. butter in a year and one of the best specimens of the breed.

Marathon Bess Burke 32d combines the Ormsby-Bess Burke-Fobes blood lines.

Send for pedigrees of his sons.

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS"

Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

HIGH CLASS registered Holstein cows and heifers priced very reasonable. Some fresh, others to freshen soon. About twenty listed to select from. Tuscola Co. Holstein Association, B. B. Beavey, Sales Manager, Akron, Mich.

FOR SALE some real good Registered Holstein cows, all young and due to freshen in January and February. Will sell at the right price.

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SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meats weighing 44-46 lbs. per measured bushel of the highest quality. Seed furnished as low as 65c per bushel in quantities. You should by all means try these oats. Send for sample and circular.

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CLOVER SEED Medium Red—Northern Grown. 99.40% purity. Alsike, 99% purity. Mammoth Red, 99% purity. Write for price list. Holmes-Letherman Co., Box G, Canton, Ohio.

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Two Guernsey BULLS

Three nearest dams, Average 607 and 592 lbs. butter fat.

Yearlings and Ready For Service.

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12 GRAND CHAMPIONS
86 FIRST PREMIUMS
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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

HOW I PRODUCED MY TON LITTER.

IN preparing for a ton litter, the time to start is when you breed the sow. I always try to have my sows in the best possible condition at breeding time. I feed them a little extra a few days before breeding. After the sow is bred, I slow up on the feed and feed a ration that is bulky and not so fattening. I nearly always use clover leaves mixed with a little grain, and skim-milk; also, some minerals. I keep the sows in a place where they can run out and get some exercise. Sows that are shut up too close in winter are liable to have some dead pigs at farrowing time.

Just before farrowing the sow is put in a box stall which has been thoroughly cleaned and has guard rails placed around to keep the sow from lying on the pigs.

After the pigs are born I feed the sow sparingly for a few days, and gradually increase until she is on full feed. At that time I generally have plenty of skim-milk and use such feeds as middlings, ground oats, and barley fed in a slop. When the pigs are about five weeks old they begin to eat with the sow and are given some milk separately.

About this time the sow and pigs are out on pasture. I wean the pigs at eight weeks and keep them on clover pasture all summer. I don't always feed the same ration, because I don't always have the same grains on hand. When buying feed I always consider the cost and try and get the feeds that will bring the most profits. In the four ton litters I have raised I used very little corn, not having much corn at this time of the year. I buy other grains, as I think they are cheaper to buy than corn. The ration I used for my 1926 ton litter consisted of mostly barley, a little oats, some wheat, and about forty baskets of ear corn the first thirty days. After weaning the pigs, I used one-third ground oats, two-thirds ground barley, mixed with skim-milk, and fed in a slop. The next sixty days I used all ground barley. Not getting much milk at this time, I used some dried butter-milk and a little oil meal with water. The last thirty days I fed two-thirds ground barley, one-third ground wheat, some oil meal, a little milk, and enough water to make a heavy slop. The forty baskets of corn were fed on the ear, a little every day during the middle part of the feeding period, in addition to the above ration. The hogs had a mineral mixture, plenty of drinking water, and run on a good clover pasture, making 2,750 pounds for eleven hogs.—Harry Ward, Missaukee County.

VETERINARY.

Itching Skin.—I have had a horse for three or four years, which is continually biting and rubbing himself against any available object. She appears to be itchy all over, but does not break out in sores, nor does the hair come out; neither does she have any sign of lice. E. W.—You do not mention how much or what you are feeding. If in good flesh, reduce the amount of grain—particularly if feeding corn. The horse should be well groomed once daily. Add one tablespoonful of granular hyposulphite of soda to the feed, twice daily. Also give a tablespoonful of Fowler's solution twice daily.

Ailing Calf.—Our seven-months-old Guernsey calf fails to grow; hair is long; has no appetite for hay, but eats bedding and all kinds of dirt; also chews on wood. G. B.—Your calf has probably not been getting the right kind of feed. First give the calf six ounces of castor oil. Give one tablespoonful of cod liver oil, either alone or in milk, twice daily. Try the following for a grain mixture: Ground oats, 30 lbs; cornmeal or hominy, 30 lbs; wheat bran, 30 lbs; oil meal, 10 lbs. Take equal parts of steamed bone meal, finely ground limestone and common salt, and add two teaspoonfuls to the feed, twice daily. For roughage, alfalfa or clover hay is the best.

It has been predicted that homes will be heated by radio in a few years.

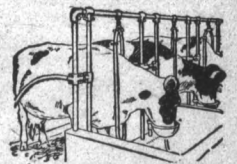


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Pay From We have an Easy Payment Plan for the installation of this better **Income Plan!** equipment. Ask us for details.

The Louden line also includes Feed Carriers and Trucks, Steel Pens, Manger Divisions, Bull Staffs, Cupolas, Ventilating Systems, Hog House Equipment, Hay Unloading Tools, Power Hoists, Barn and Garage Door Hangers—"Everything for the Barn." Mail coupon.

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MAIL THIS COUPON TODAY!

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Send me, postpaid and without charge, barn plan blue prints and suggestions.

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.....horses. Will begin about.....date

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Bred and open heifers out of tested dams, and sired by Champion bulls. Herd fully accredited.

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Michigan

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 best 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.

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

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

FOR SALE, my entire herd of Jersey cattle, 30 cows including seven 2-yr.-old heifers, 5 yearling heifers and 7 heifer calves. Also 2-yr.-old herd bull **COLON C. LILLIE, Coopersville, Mich.**

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

THE STANLEY J. GARDNER HERD, Crosswell, Mich.

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Why buy without milk records? We don't keep our cows, they keep us. If you want a real bull calf that will breed more milk into your herd and still retain your good fleshing qualities, call on us. Also females. Circulars and photos on request.

Registered Red Polled Cattle for sale. Calves both sex, one young bull, year old, and two heifers. My herd bull for sale next spring. Prices—reasonable. **GEO. L. HEIMBECKER, R. 3, Morley, Mich.**

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

FOR SALE Dual purpose Shorthorns, bulls 4 mos. old, sired by Laddie Boy, by Roan Archer. **DICK L. DEKLEINE, Zeeland, Mich., R. 3.**

MILKING SHORTHORNS—either sex at farmers' prices. Central Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Assoc. Write for list to Oscar Skinner, Secy., Gowen, Mich.

HOGS

DUROCS BRED SOWS AND GILTS SERVICE BOARS
Cholera immune, popular blood lines, typy. **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.**

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Gilts bred for March and April farrow. **NORRIS STOCK FARMS, Casnovia, Mich.**

A T FARMERS' PRICES—big Duroc bred gilts, also Super Col. boars—for service. **SHAFLEY STOCK FARM, St. Johns, Mich.**

Chester Whites bred sows and fall pigs. Quality of the best, Reg. free. **F. W. ALEXANDER, Vassar, 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. bred gilts, good ones, bred to best young boar in Michigan. Also fall pigs, pairs and trios, not akin, the big easy feeding kind, sired by "L's Redeemer" and "The Grand Model." Come and see them and be convinced. Expenses paid if not as represented. **W. E. LIVINGSTON, 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 immuned 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.**

B. T. P. C. BRED GILTS Everything else sold at present. Priced reasonable. **G. W. NEEDHAM, Saline, 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.**

SHEEP

700 Choice Ewes

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

Registered Shropshires

We are offering 40 head bred ewes, 1 to 3 years, sired by noted rams, and due to lamb in March, by champion rams. **E. F. GOODFELLOW, Ovid, 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.**

Hampshires will sell a limited number of our best breeding ewes to lamb in April and May. 3 aged ewes in good condition cheap. **J. B. WELCH, Ionia, Mich.**



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, January 18.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.41; No. 2 white \$1.42; No. 2 mixed \$1.40.
Chicago.—May \$1.40%; July \$1.31%; September \$1.28.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red \$1.40½ @ 1.41½.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 81c; No. 3 yellow 77c; No. 4 yellow 74c.
Chicago.—May at 80½c; July 85½c; September 87½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 51½c; No. 3, 48½c.
Chicago.—May 49½c; July 48½c; September 46½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.02.
Chicago.—May \$1.03%; July 95½c; September 97½c.
Toledo.—Rye, \$1.02.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$4.70@4.80 f. o. b. shipping points.

Chicago.—Spot Navy Michigan fancy hand-picked, in sacks \$5.10; dark red kidneys \$6.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$5@5.75; red kidneys \$8.25@8.75.

Barley.

Malting 82c; feeding 68c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover \$23; cash alsike \$22; timothy, old \$2.60; new at \$2.80.

Hay.

Detroit No. 1 timothy at \$19@20; standard \$18.50@19.50; No. 1 light clover mixed \$18.50@19.50; No. 2 timothy \$17@18; No. 1 clover \$19@20; wheat and oat straw at \$13@14; rye straw \$14@15.

Feeds.

Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$36; spring wheat bran at \$36; standard middlings at \$37; fancy middlings at \$41; cracked corn at \$34; coarse corn meal \$32; chop \$35 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices are at practically the same level as a week ago. The market has been moving sideways within a relatively narrow range for two months, suggesting the possibility of a good move whenever it gets out of this rut. The domestic visible supply of wheat is gradually being reduced as a result of light receipts and continuation of fairly broad milling and export demand. Importing countries have bought in a more active way recently, as their stocks are small, and liberal arrivals from the southern hemisphere are still a month or six weeks away. When the southern hemisphere movement is at its maximum, it will not supply importers' needs fully, so that there will still be an outlet for some North American wheat.

RYE.

Rye prices have advanced to the highest level since October, with the Chicago May delivery showing a rise of nearly ten cents from the low point of the season. Foreign buying was more prominent than at any time in many weeks. Apparently, the point has been reached where it is becoming necessary to supplement the small European crop with supplies from elsewhere and the United States has the only surplus of consequence.

CORN.

Corn prices have been moving in uncertain fashion in the last week, but with a slight upward tendency. Speculative buying has been fairly active, but in spite of small receipts, demand at terminals is so slow that stocks continue to accumulate, adding to the hedging load to be carried. Since November 1, when the new corn year started, the visible has increased 14,000,000 bushels. This is much more of an accumulation than usual in that period, although last year 20,000,000 bushels were added to stocks. Higher prices are probable, but the rise may not become noticeable until spring or early summer. Prices at country points are likely to strengthen before terminal markets begin to respond.

OATS.

Oats prices have made little headway recently, although the undertone is strong. Choice grades are quickly snapped up, but light discolored oats,

which make up most of the receipts and most of the stocks at terminals, are moving slowly, with only a moderate demand. The visible supply has diminished less than 4,000,000 bushels from the peak of the season and is still 45,000,000 bushels. Higher prices for oats are probable toward spring or early summer when more rapid decreases in stocks may be expected.

SEEDS.

Offerings of red clover seed of good quality were small last week, so that, although buying orders were few, the market moved a little higher. Remaining stocks are small, and the market is generally expected to work considerably higher before the planting season is over. Active buying of white blossom sweet clover has developed recently and prices are 50c a hundred pounds higher than a week ago.

FEEDS.

The feed market is quiet, with trade continuing of small proportions. Cottonseed meal has advanced again and dealers are curtailing purchases at the higher level. Offerings of wheat feeds are somewhat larger than the dull demand can absorb, particularly in the east.

BEANS.

The bean market is little changed from a week ago, with C. H. P. Michigan whites quoted around \$4.80 per hundred pounds, sacked, f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Dealers are buying only in small lots to satisfy actual needs so that, although offerings of high-grade beans are smaller than usual, they are more than sufficient to fill the demand.

EGGS.

Mild weather throughout the large producing areas of the middle west has had a favorable effect upon egg production, and the increase in receipts normally expected at this season of the year is even larger than usual. Receipts at the leading distributing markets continue to exceed those in the corresponding period of previous years and are expected to show a progressive gain during the next few

months. Prices are declining, but are holding above the same time last season. The market during the next two months is dominated to a large extent by the weather. The producing capacity of flocks throughout the country is believed to exceed a year ago, and assuming normal weather conditions, supplies of eggs will be larger than last year.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts 41@42c; ordinary firsts 37@40c; miscellaneous 41c; dirties 27@30c; checks 26@28c. Live poultry, hens 21@22c; springers 23½c; roosters 19c; ducks 25@31c; geese 12c; turkeys 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh, firm at 41½@43c; storage 29@31c. Live poultry, heavy springers 27c; light springers 21c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 21c; roosters 18@19c; geese 25c; ducks 30@33c; turkeys, No. 1, 8 lbs. up, 40c; No. 2, 30c.

BUTTER.

The butter market has steadied, following the sharp decline of a week ago which was precipitated by freer offerings of domestic butter. Reports of production in the large centralizer and creamery sections are irregular, but an increase of twenty per cent in receipts at leading markets over the previous week indicates that the make is gaining and prices will probably weaken again. The price of an average dairy ration is comparatively cheap, and cows will be fed generously so long as butter prices continue attractive. Statistically, the market is in a sufficiently strong position to keep prices from crumbling. Lower prices have averted any curtailment of consumptive demand and checked importations of foreign butter, at least temporarily, and the increase in production is not coming as rapidly as was generally expected.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 48½c; New York 49c; Detroit fresh creamery in tubs 45@47c.

WOOL.

Wool prices are steady at recent levels. Demand is rather slow, but dealers are inclined to hold firm in the belief that fundamental conditions are

sound. Stocks of wool are moderate, foreign markets are rising, making it difficult to replenish holdings by purchases of foreign wool, and the demand for goods is active enough to suggest a healthy manufacturing situation. Boston reports the sale of fine territory combing wool at \$1.08@1.10, scoured basis, with wool in original bags at \$1.03@1.05. Some Ohio delaines sold at 45c, grease basis, but most dealers are asking 46c for the choicest offerings.

POTATOES.

Liberal supplies of potatoes in all distributing markets, and reports of large shipments en route, forced the market down a notch from the level reached in the recent advance. Demand for seed potatoes from the south this season has been active, and supplies of certified Triumphs and Cobblers are closely cleaned up. Prospects indicate a large early potato crop which might force prices on old stock to low levels during the late spring. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are lower at \$2.25@2.40 per 100 pounds sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES.

Apple prices on the midwestern and Pacific coast stock showed a little stronger tone last week, although the trade is still of very limited proportions. Good quality apples are not plentiful, however, and should continue firmly priced. Michigan and New York A-2½-inch Jonathans are unchanged at \$5@5.50 a barrel at Chicago.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Prices in Grand Rapids this week were: Potatoes \$1.20@1.25 bu; onions 90c@1.25 bu; parsnips \$1 bu; carrots, turnips 75c bu; hothouse radishes 60c dozen bunches; leaf lettuce 10@11c lb; cabbage, white \$1 bu; red \$1.75; apples, Spys \$2@3 bu; other varieties 75c@1.25 bu; beans \$3.40 cwt; wheat \$1.20 bu; buckwheat \$1.50 cwt; poultry, chickens 22@28c; light hens 20@24c; heavy hens 26@28c; eggs 37@40c; butter-fat 52c.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 50c@52.50 bu; bagas 75c@1 bu; beets 75c@1 bu; cabbage 65c@1 bu; red cabbage \$1.25@1.50 bu; Savoy cabbage 75c@1 bu; local celery 25@60c dozen; carrots 90c@1.25 bu; hothouse lettuce 90c@1 per 6-lb. basket; hothouse rhubarb 90c@1.25 per 5-lb. box; dry onions \$1@1.50 bu; potatoes \$1@1.60 bu; turnips \$1@1.50 bu; Hubbard squash \$1.25@1.75 bu; pears 75c@1.75 bu; leeks 75c@1 dozen bunches; parsnips \$1.25@1.75 bu; pumpkins 75c@1 bu; root celery \$2@2.50 bu; eggs, retail 50@60c; hens, wholesale 28@31c; retail at 32@33c; springers, wholesale 28@31c; retail 32@33c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 22@25c; veal 18@20c; dressed hogs 17@19c; dressed hens 35c; dressed springers 35c pound.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, January 18.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 36,000. Market slow; light hogs in big demand; tops 10c lower at \$12.25; bulk 140-200 lbs. \$12.10@12.20; most 210-300-lb. butchers \$12@12.15; average weights up to 250 lbs. at outside price; packing sows are scarce, steady; bulk \$10.75@11.25; demand for slaughter pigs extremely low, practically no early sales.

Cattle.

Receipts 10,000. Market on steer trade steady to strong; better grade weighty steers in active demand; supply very scarce; feeders are strong; meaty 900-1,000 lbs. \$8@8.50; bulk of better grade choice fat steers steady to strong, heavy bids above \$12; vealers mostly \$1 higher at \$14@15.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 22,000. Market slow; few early sales; fat lambs are weak to 25c lower; choice lambs to shippers \$13.10, best held higher; early bulk \$12.50@13; 90-lb. lambs around \$12.75; heavy lambs \$12.50 down; extreme weights \$11.50; clipped lambs \$11@11.25; wool culls \$9.50@10.50; sheep steady; fat ewes \$6@7.25, active around \$7.50 for best handy weights; feeding lambs strong, about \$12@12.75, best are held higher.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 389. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings
dry-fed \$10.50@11.00
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.50@9.50
Handy weight butchers 7.50@8.50
Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@7.50
Handy light butchers 5.50@6.75
Light butchers 5.00@6.00
Best cows 5.50@6.25
Butcher cows 4.50@5.50
Common cows 3.75@4.50
Canners 3.00@4.00
Choice light bulls 6.00@6.50
Cutter bulls 5.50@7.00
Bologna bulls 3.00@4.00
Stock bulls 5.00@6.00
Feeders 6.00@7.25
Stockers 5.50@6.25

Packers 5.50@6.25
Milkers and springers...\$55.00@90.00

Calves.

Receipts 523. Market steady.
Best \$16.00@16.50
Others 3.50@15.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,278. Market steady.
Best grades \$12.75@13.00
Fair lambs 11.00@12.25
Light to common lambs... 6.00@10.00
Best lambs 12.75
Fair to good sheep 5.00@6.50
Culls and common 2.50@4.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,070. Market active and steady.
Mixed \$12.40
Roughs 10.50
Yorkers 12.40
Pigs and lights 12.50
Stags 8.50
Heavies 11.25
Extreme heavies 11.00

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 2,000. Market on lighter weights active and steady; medium and heavy 10@15c lower; 200 lbs. down, including pigs, \$12.75@12.85; few at \$12.90; 220-270 lbs. mostly at \$12.50@12.60; packing sows at \$10.75@11.

Cattle.

Receipts 200. Market steady; few light steers \$9.50.

Calves.

Receipts 500. Market active, steady; tops \$16.50; culls mostly \$10@12.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3,500. Market is steady; fat lambs \$13@13.25; culls and common \$10.50@11.25; fat ewes mostly at \$6@7.

Mrs. Florence Carlson Schlumbohm had a minor operation at a New York hospital. Every time they want to change the pillows on her bed it takes six helpers to do the job. She weighs 576 pounds and is a Coney Island attraction.

NOW you can get an AVERY in STEEL

AVERY
SEPARATOR



A wonderful new Avery Thresher built in steel. Fewer working parts—no separator crankshaft. More Roller Bearings. Only Thresher with racks and grain pan driven from roller bearings. Threshes faster and pulls lighter. Better looking and lower priced. Learn about the Spreading Comb Beater. There's a size for your power. Thoroughly proven by field tests.

Write for Separator Booklet

See the New Avery in natural colors. Also get literature on Avery Tractors and Road Maintainers. Address—

AVERY
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Dept. 45 • Peoria, Illinois

FARMERS' WEEK MEETINGS.

FOLLOWING is a list of the meetings to be held at East Lansing during Farmers' Week, January 31 to February 4. Date and place of meeting is also given:

Monday, January 31.

Cow testers, Room 402, Agricultural Building.
Guernsey breeders, Room 1, Dairy Building.
Country life, Lecture Room, Engineering Building.

Tuesday, February 1.

Guernsey breeders, Room 1, Dairy Building.
Holstein-Friesian, Room 402, Agricultural Building.
Poultry improvement, Room 206, Agricultural Building.
Shorthorn breeders, Room 109, Agricultural Building.
Cow testers, Room 316, Agricultural Building.
Fine wool breeders, Room 101, Agricultural Building.
Aberdeen Angus breeders, Room 103, Agricultural Building.
Hereford breeders, Room 110, Agricultural Building.
Horse breeders, Room 111, Agricultural Building.
Red Polled Cattle Club, Room 112, Agricultural Building.
Brown Swiss breeders, Room 3, Dairy Building.
Jersey Cattle Club, Auditorium, Horticultural Building.
Amateur horticultural, Room 208, Horticultural Building.
Home-makers, Room 301, Home Economics Building.
Country life, Lecture Room, Engineering Building.

Wednesday, February 2.

Country life, Lecture Room, Engineering Building.
Poultry improvement, Room 206, Agricultural Building.
Amateur horticultural, Room 208, Horticultural Building.
Home-makers, Room 301, Home Economics Building.
Sheep breeders, Room 109, Agricultural Building.
Crop improvement, Room 316, Agricultural Building.
Chester White, Room 207, Agricultural Building.
Soils, Room 101, Agricultural Building.
Muck farmers, Room 100, Agricultural Building.

Hampshire Swine Association, Room 102, Agricultural Building.
Spotted Poland China, Room 103, Agricultural Building.
Duroc Jersey breeders, Room 111, Agricultural Building.
Poland China, Room 110, Agricultural Building.
Press Association, Room 310, Agricultural Building.

Thursday, February 3.

Poultry improvement, Room 206, Agricultural Building.
Amateur Horticultural, Room 208, Horticultural Building.
Home-makers, Room 301, Home Economics Building.
Crop improvement, Room 316, Agricultural Building.
Soils, Room 101, Agricultural Building.
Muck farmers, Room 100, Agricultural Building.
Farm Bureau, Room 402, Agricultural Building.
Press Association, Room 109, Agricultural Building.
Farmers' Clubs, Room 111, Agricultural Building.
Woman's Press, Room 101, Home Economics Building.
Master Farmers, Room 101, Memorial Building.

Friday, February 4.

Farm bureau, Room 402, Agricultural Building.
Press Association, Room 109, Agricultural Building.
Farmers' Club, Room 111, Agricultural Building.
Women's Press, Room 101, Home Economics Building.
Muck farmers, Room 206, Agricultural Building.
Home-makers, Room 301, Home Economics Building.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Feb. 10—W. H. Rossman, Oxford, (Dispersal), Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.
Feb. 24—Tompkins & Powers, Flint, Mich., (Dispersal). Guy E. Dodge, manager.
March 2—Frank Renshaw, Pontiac, Mich., (Dispersal). Guy E. Dodge, manager.
March 10—Bert J. Morton, Fenton, (Dispersal), Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.
March 31—Walter T. Hill, Davison, Dispersal, Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.

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. Foultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.
Rates: 2 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.

Special Notice

All advertising copy must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

One	Four	One	Four
10.....\$0.30	\$2.40	25.....\$2.00	\$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

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

COME TO CALIFORNIA—settle in Stanislaus County—an Empire of Natural Wealth, where the land owns the water and power. Abundance of water for irrigation and cheap electricity right on your farm—all year crops; diversified farming; close to good markets; wonderful climate; paved roads; good schools; land priced low. Write for Free Booklet. Dept. B, Stanislaus County Development Board, (County Chamber of Commerce), Modesto, Calif.

FARM FOR SALE—Eighty-acre dairy farm, 5 miles from Milan, 5 miles from Saline. Dark clay loam soil, level, no waste, fair buildings, silo, interest in silo filler, well watered. Includes milk route averaging \$150 per month. Price \$8,000, less than one-half cash, balance 5 per cent, mortgage. E. O. Loveland, Milan, Mich.

GLADWIN COUNTY, MICHIGAN—Improved farms as low as \$25 per acre. Cut-over lands for pasture as low as \$5.00 per acre. Write me your needs. I have some of the best bargains in Gladwin County, Mich. U. G. Reynolds, Gladwin, Mich.

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

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—A one or two-acre tract with a good house on it, free and clear, in or near a town in the Lower Peninsula, in exchange for good equities in Detroit real estate. W. Sisman, 1623 First National Bank Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

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

MISCELLANEOUS

ADINOL—A non-explosive cleaning solution. Removes grease and other soil from all fabrics without injury to material or color. 50 cents per six ounce bottle. Postpaid. Agents wanted. Hostetler Chemical & Mfg. Co., Adrian, Mich.

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

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

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

WANTED—meteorite or specimen of metallic iron found in Michigan. Stuart Perry, Adrian, Mich.

EDUCATIONAL

ALL MEN-WOMEN, 18-55, wanting to qualify for Government positions, \$30-\$65 week, home instruction. Write, Mr. Oment, 137, St. Louis, Mo.

PATENT ATTORNEYS

PATENT SENSE—valuable book (free) for inventors seeking largest deserved profits. Lacey & Lacey, 694 F St., Washington, D. C. Established 1869.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

PET STOCK

RAISE your own Airedale puppies. We furnish you a pure-bred Orange brood matron on which payment can be made when puppies are whelped. Write for particulars. Superior Kennels, Pineconing, Michigan.

THOROUGHbred ROLLER CANARIES, choice breeding stock. Guaranteed full note singers. Frank Caduff, 317 16th St., Newark, N. J.



NATIONAL SPORTSMAN

is a 68-page monthly magazine for good fellows, young or old, who love the great outdoors. Each issue is crammed full of interesting stories and fascinating pictures of hunting, fishing, camping and trapping experiences and valuable information about guns, rifles, fishing tackle, camp outfit. Tells how to cook grub, how to build camps, how to train hunting dogs, where, when and how to catch fish and a thousand and one helpful "how to" hints for sportsmen.

REMINGTON SPORTSMAN'S KNIFE

shown in actual size, with stag handles and two long slender blades, just what you need for skinning and cleaning fish and game. Blades are of superior quality steel, just right for a good clear job of skinning and skinning.

SPECIAL OFFER

We will send you this Remington Sportsman's Knife and National Sportsman for a whole year, 12 Big Issues.

ALL \$1.00 FOR 1-

Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Mail your order today.

NATIONAL SPORTSMAN MAGAZINE
290 NEWBURY ST., BOSTON, MASS.

HUNDRED FOX AND WOLF HOUNDS, cheap Catalogue. Kaskaskennels, Herrick, Ill.

POLICE PUPPIES from imported stock \$15. Oakwood Kennels, Jackson Street, Muskegon, Mich.

SEEDS AND NURSERY STOCK

REGISTERED AND CERTIFIED SEED CORN—Clement's White Cap Yellow Dent and Duncan's Yellow Dent. Fire-dried on racks, ear tested and germination guaranteed. Also Certified Worthy oats. Good seed is scarce, order yours early. Paul Clement, Britton, Mich. Member of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association.

REACH 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, peaches, vines. Ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125, Cleveland, Tenn.

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, \$1.50 per thousand. Nothing too small shipped. We guarantee to ship size to please you. Agents wanted. Tifton Plant Co., Tifton, Ga.

WINTER-HARDY SWEET CLOVER—crop smaller than normal, order early before prices go up. Certified Grimm alfalfa seed from state registered fields, higher quality, lower prices. Write for free samples and delivered prices on Winter-Hardy seeds. North Dakota Grimm Alfalfa Association, State College Station, Fargo, North Dakota. Co-operative organization of over 500 growers.

FREE OFFER—Fifty Bermuda Onion Plants or Frostproof Cabbage Plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Company, Cotulla, Texas.

25 MASTODON Everbearing Strawberry, \$1.00; 25 Montmorency Cherry trees, \$5.00, both postpaid 2nd Zone on January cash orders. Feb'y higher; not postpaid. Gobles Nurseries, Gobles, Michigan.

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.

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

FOR SALE—Hardy Presque Isle County Michigan Alfalfa seed, grown from Grimm's certified seed, \$26 per bushel. John Inglis, Millersburg, Mich.

GARDEN SEEDS—grown from select stock, none better. We sell at wholesale prices. Write for price list. Fowler Seed Co., Waynetown, Ind.

MASTODON EVERBEARING—less than 2c each. Why pay more? Champion Originator. Catalogue free. E. Libke, New Buffalo, Michigan.

TOBACCO

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—mellow, sweet, aged in bulk. Smoking, 15 lbs. \$1.50; chewing, 15 lbs. \$2.25. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pay when received. Farmers' Union, Mayfield, Ky.

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

HOMESPUN TOBACCO—5 lbs. \$1.25; ten, \$2. Write for prices on other grades and cigars. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free. Pay postmaster. Farmers' Union, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Selected chewing, 5 pounds \$1.50; ten, \$2.50. Best smoking, 5 pounds \$1.25; ten, \$2. Satisfaction guaranteed. Pipe free, pay on arrival. Cigars 50 for \$1.80. Cooperative Growers, Elva, Ky.

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

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

MELLOW Old Red Chewing or Smoking, 5 lbs. \$1.00, eleven \$2.00. Pipe free. Tobacco Growers, Se-dalia, Ky.

POULTRY

POULTRY—Dark, White Cornish, Buff Cochins, Partridge Rocks, Speckled Sussex. Also other varieties. Ducks, geese, turkeys, guineas. Arthur Jarvis, Waveland, Indiana.

"WORLD'S WONDER" ANCONAS, greatest layers. Single comb cockerels, \$5.00; pullets, \$2.50. Beautiful bronze tom turkeys, \$12. H. Cecil Smith, Rapid City, Mich.

BARRED PLYMOUTH ROCK Eggs and Chicks. 225-egg average Michigan egg laying contest. Leading in Plymouth Rock section. Present contest prices on request. F. E. Fogle, Okemos, Mich.

"TANCRED" WHITE LEGHORNS—Barred Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, Rhode Island Reds. Stock. Prices right. Write, Fenner Bailey, Ray, Indiana.

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

WHITE WYANDOTTES—some nice Cockerels for sale at reasonable prices. Satisfaction guaranteed. Fred Berlin, Allen, Mich.

"RINGLET" Barred Rock breeding cockerels, 6 to 8 lbs., nicely barred. Satisfaction guaranteed. Earl Murphy, Britton, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN CHICKS—Michigan State Accredited. Send for circular. J. W. Webster & Son, Bath, Mich.

HAWLEY'S RED COCKERELS—excellent strain. Single Comb Rhode Island Reds, \$3 to \$5 each. Wesley S. Hawley, R. 3, Ludington, Mich.

TANCRED WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, from Michigan certified flock, 250 to 280 record hens, \$3 to \$5. V. Shooks, Central Lake, Mich.

COCKERELS—Holterman's Strain of Barred Plymouth Rocks, strong, healthy birds, \$4. Mrs. Glenn Arnold, Saranac, Mich.

SUPERIOR RINGLET Barred Rock Cockerels, extra fine large fellows. L. Wyndham, Tiffin, Ohio.

CHOICE WHITE ROCK COCKERELS from prize winning stock. R. C. Smith, Oxford, Mich.

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$5, geese \$4. Dan McAvoy, Laingsburg, Mich.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—splendid Cockerels, \$5 to \$8 each. Elmvalle Farm, Turner, Mich.

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

TURKEYS

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Champion Strain. Earl & Merle Phelps, Dowagiac, Mich., R. 7.

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

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$10—Hens related, \$6.00 and \$7.50. Eggs in season. C. Galbreath, Hartford, Mich.

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

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

NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS—large hardy birds from choice stock. Ernest Clement, Ionia, Mich.

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

BOURBON RED TOMS AND HENS—vigorous, large boned. Archie Ives, Rockford, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS sired by pedigreed males, records 200 to 293 eggs. Low prepaid prices. Shipped anywhere C. O. D. and guaranteed. Hatching eggs, cockerels, pullets, hens, egg-bred 27 years. Winners at 17 egg contests. Write for free catalog and special price bulletin. Geo. B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS—Insured for 30 days, 100% live delivery guaranteed. Barred and White Rocks, R. I. Reds, Wyandottes, Anconas, Black Minorcas, White Leghorns—separate breeding—from both Tancred and Hollywood foundation stock. Hatches every week. Write for free catalog. State Farms Association, Kalamazoo, Mich.

LARGE TYPE, Eng. W. Leghorn Chix from our M. A. C. Demonstration Farm flock. Mated to extra large type, pen pedigree males. Low prices, only \$107.50 per 1000. Circular free. Model Poultry Farm, Zealand, Mich., R. 4.

BLOOD TESTED, bred to lay, Barred Rocks and Aseltine-Hanson Strain, White Leghorns, pedigreed males used. Satisfaction guaranteed. You're the judge. Catalogue free. Aseltine Poultry Farm, Burlingame Station, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BETTER CHICKS—Pure-bred stock of high production quality. Eleven breeds rigidly culled. Write for catalogue and prices. Litchfield Hatchery, Litchfield, Mich.

BE QUICK—Amazingly low chick and egg prices. Rocks, Reds, Leghorns, pure-bred. Prompt delivery. Explanation free, quick. Merrill Hatchery, Merrill, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

MARRIED MAN wants position on farm. H. L. Kent, Tustin, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

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

One Handy Compact Unit on Wheels

Guaranteed 10 Years



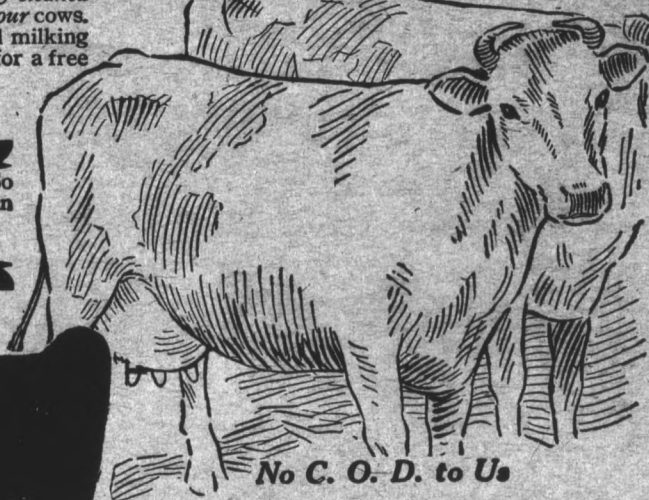
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Wheel it in and Start Milking

**No Installation—No Pipelines—No Pulsators
No Vacuum Tanks—No Complex Teat Cups
No Valves—No Separate Pails**

Mr. Dairyman! You can't imagine what this simple, easily cleaned milker will mean to you until you've used it on your cows. The free trial will convince you. And that awful milking problem is solved. **DON'T MISS THIS** chance for a free trial while this offer lasts.

"The PAGE Milker is a Godsend. So simple—so sure and easy to use. It can be cleaned so quickly."
—W. F. Wolf, Milford, Michigan.



No C. O. D. to Us

At Last!

—the milking machine problem has been solved—yes, solved!—and we'll prove it to your entire satisfaction on YOUR OWN cows, in your own barn, before you pay us one cent. And, if you are not more than satisfied, you just send the milker back at our expense. But we know you, like other dairymen using this great milker, will be DELIGHTED and we back this machine with our 10 YEAR GUARANTEE.

No Installation

Just wheel any model—gas, electric or hand power—into your barn and start milking. **NOTHING TO INSTALL.** No pipelines, no tanks. It's all in one handy, compact unit—on wheels. Comes complete—ready to use.

And It's So Simple

No pipe lines to freeze up or bother with. No pulsators or vacuum tanks. No complicated teat cups. (Our FREE booklet explains all these improvements and many others.) No extra pails. No valves. **NO MORE MILKING MACHINE WORRIES.** Easy to take apart. Visible milk flow. Motor or gas engine models can be pumped by hand if power is off. It's so simple. A child can operate or move it.

So Easy to Clean

No pipe lines to clean. No rubber lined teat cups to wash. No extra parts to bother with. No pails to wash—you milk right into YOUR OWN shipping can. It is a boon to housewives. So few parts—and it almost cleans itself by pumping a little water through it. Absolutely **SANITARY.**

The Cows Like It

Our positive break in vacuum is better for the teats and udder. Many dairymen write us their cows take to this milker immediately. Others say they actually get more milk.

Gas Engine, Electric or You Can Operate by Hand

And here is THE power milker fixed so you can pump by hand if power gives out. A wonderful improvement. Our illustrated book sent FREE describes our milkers fully and explains our low payment offer on any model—gas engine, electric or hand operated.

Price Low—Upkeep Very Small

And so few parts of this perfected simple milker allow a surprisingly low price and 8 months to pay. And, too, the upkeep is exceptionally small—almost negligible. We'll make your milker pay for itself while you are using it. Just mail the coupon—we want to tell you more about this truly marvelous milker—and we will send you an illustrated booklet explaining these recent discoveries, WITH OUR COMPLIMENTS—and without any obligation whatsoever to you.

A Wonderful Cream Separator

The Page Separator, with engine or electric power **BUILT-IN.** The closest skimmer by far, of all separators. The larger, heavier bowl with more discs and built-in power is the secret. Also special foot starter. You may get enough extra butter fat profits to pay for the Page in a year or less. **Send coupon NOW.**



What Other Dairymen Say!

Thousands of dairymen write us like this:

"My 13 year old boy milks 16 cows. It has saved me hiring an extra man. Less trouble to care for than our separator. The milk is clean which is impossible by hand."—Chas. T. Branham, R. 4, Tuscola, Ill.

"I have never had one minute's trouble with my Page milker. Does the work. Never freezes up in cold weather like pipe line machines."—Edward R. Hayes, Woodson, Ill.

"Your Page electric milker worked so well AT ONCE that I didn't need to get used to it first. The cows like it and don't kick or move around. The second day it was 100 in the shade, yet the machine didn't make them slack off any. It saves me 2 hours a day now and is working quicker every day."—Carroll D. Parsons, 24 Gee Ave., Gloucester, Mass.

"The Page has taken all the drudgery out of milking and that makes us want more cows."—Louis Bartz, Eudora, Kans.

"The Page saves me an hour or more a day on 7 cows."—Chas. F. Merriman, Martinsville, Ind.

"Faster milking and easier work."—John Timmer, West Bend, Wis.

"I don't know that I've got any cows to milk any more. I'm going to buy 4 more cows now because with the Page, I can milk nearly 4 cows to my 1, by hand."—Chas. G. Mettler, Mankato, Minn.

Free Book!

On Milking

Let us send you this free illustrated book explaining the latest discoveries in machine milking. It shows why no dairyman can afford to be without a milker and helps to select the proper milker for YOUR OWN purpose. It's full of important facts—an education in Milking Machines. This wonderful illustrated book is sent with our compliments and obligates you in NO way whatever. Mail coupon today—right NOW while these books last.

Special Farmer Agent Offer

DOWN and that \$5 only

AFTER Free Trial

(Gas Engine or Electric Models)

Yes, Mr. Dairyman, this new Improved Milker has given such remarkable satisfaction to other dairymen that we will gladly ship it to you and let you see for yourself what it will mean to you before you pay us one cent. Just wheel it into your barn and try it on YOUR OWN cows—nothing to install. It comes complete and ready to use. No expense, no bother. Try it thoroughly. Then, if you are not more—yes, MORE than DELIGHTED, just send it back at OUR expense without argument, or fuss, or any ill feeling. That is our offer. But if you find this milker is all or more than we have said and if you are thoroughly satisfied (you and you only to be the judge) then you may send us \$5 and you can have

8 Months to Pay

on this SPECIAL "direct to dairyman" offer (good only if you have not yet seen a salesman or agent in your territory). We will ship **DIRECT TO YOU** and allow you our **SPECIAL**

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