

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND
LIVE STOCK
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED 1843.

Vol. CXLVIII No. 5

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, JANUARY 29, 1927

Whole No. 4746



Reaping Where They Did Not Sow

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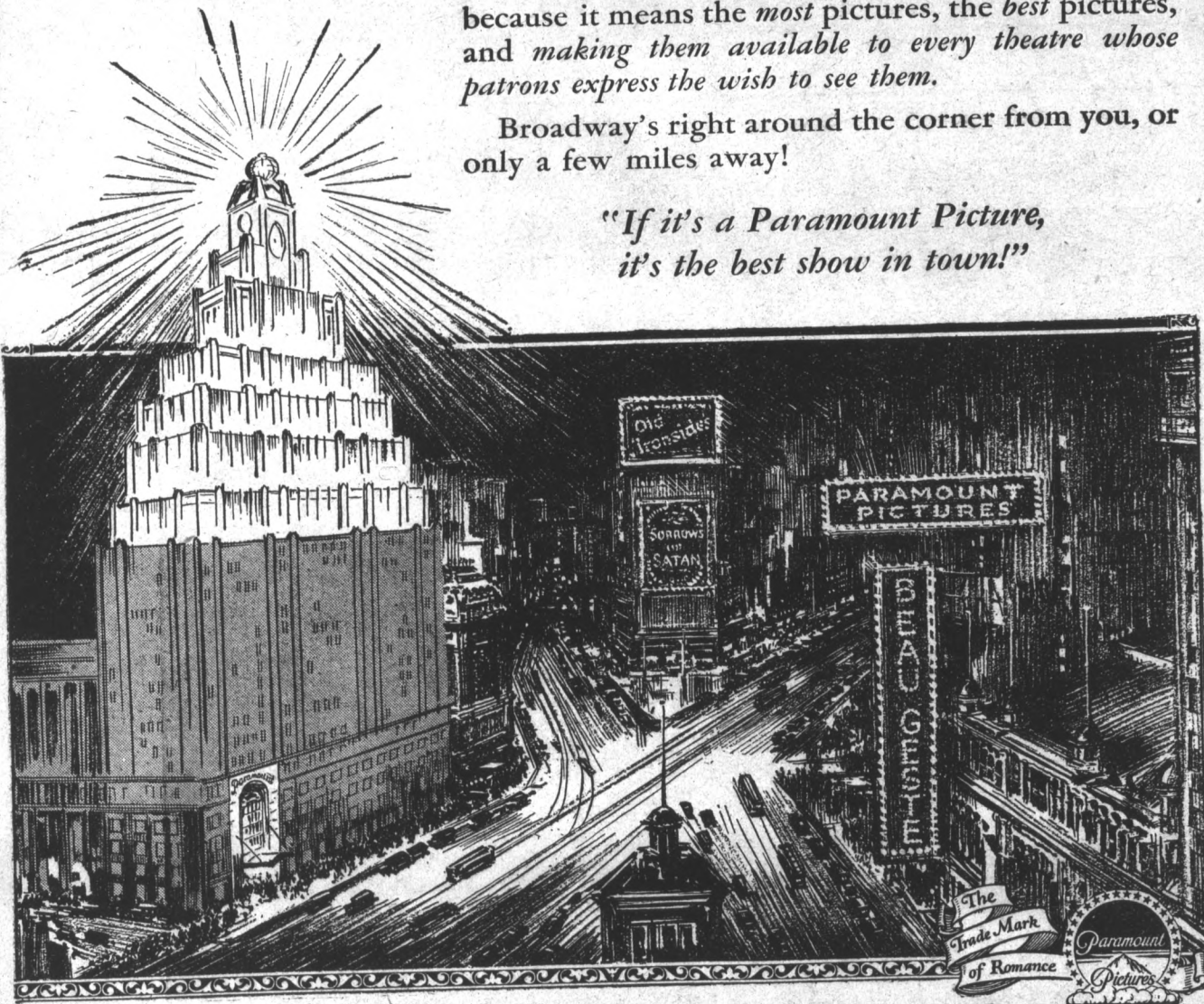
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State Farm News

GROW BIG YIELDS OF BARLEY.

REPORTS made to the secretary of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association show that some remarkable yields were obtained in 1926 from Michigan Black Barless barley. W. C. Pliter, of Clio, harvested a crop which averaged sixty-two bushels per acre for seven and one-third acres. This is believed to be a record crop of barley. C. R. Oviatt, of Bay City, had nine acres of this barley which produced fifty-three bushels to the acre.

The variety was developed at Michigan State College by the late Professor F. A. Spragg. Michigan Black Barless barley has a short stiff straw which tends to prevent the grain from lodging, and the beards are smooth, so the variety is less unpleasant to handle than common barley.

GERMAN FARMERS COME TO MICHIGAN FOR SUGGESTIONS.

A MANAGER for a German company made a tour of Michigan last summer in an endeavor to find whether the farmers of this state were producing any crops which could be utilized to advantage in Germany. The German concern which the manager represented is engaged in growing sugar beet seed, which is sold to the farmers of this country. In the area around Fairgrove, the German found the farmers growing different varieties of grain for certified seed. He was much interested in these crops, especially so, because the soil in this section is similar to the soil owned by the company for which he worked. Before leaving Fairgrove, the German placed an order for trial lots of seed of American Banner wheat, Hybrid No. 6 wheat, Worthy oats, and Wisconsin Pedigree barley. He said if the German field trials of these varieties proved satisfactory, that a large order would be given the Fairgrove association in the near future.

SCHOLARS FURNISH SCHOOL LIBRARY.

MEMBERS of the handicraft and the home management clubs of the Bessemer school in Gogebic county, are using their talents to furnish and decorate a library in the rooms which are used for teachers' apartments. The clubs will give entertainments to provide money for the purchase of materials and the club members will then furnish and decorate the room.

FARMERS HAVE LITTLE CHANCE.

THE depredations committed by so-called hunters and fishermen are getting well-nigh intolerable. The writer has had his feeding pens of purebred chickens raided so often by these men, that I have practically gone out of the business. When complaint is sent to the sheriff, we are told who they are and that the deputies will get them, and there it stops. Last season, we had a cottage that had all the windows shot out.

I posted my land every ten rods along the road, and in less than a week after the hunting season opened there was one sign left. Last summer some men came out from town and spaded ten square rods of sod along the road without my permission.

A year ago I had about twenty bushels of rutabagas that I dug from under the snow, and covered them with dirt and leaves, until such time I could get them in the basement. When I went to get them they had been located by hunters. Last winter we did not have any bagas.—James R. Staples, Traverse County.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN
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 V ! F

Progress in Machinery and Equipment

Some of the Developments Noted During the Past Year

By I. W. Dickerson

ONE of the most noticeable developments during the past year is the more general realization of the importance which larger power units and power equipment have in solving the farmer's problem of cheaper production. The agricultural engineers have made this one of the chief phases of their work, and many of the agricultural economists are beginning to fall in line.

The horse people have helped the cause by putting on a great many large team demonstrations all over the country, showing how one man may operate six, eight, or even twelve horses to many of the farm implements. (Such a demonstration will be made at the college during Farmers' Week). Farmers have shown their belief in increased farm power by more liberal buying of both tractors and larger field machinery. In fact, 1926 was probably the greatest year of the tractor industry.

Few changes have taken place in tractor design or equipment during the year, the vast bulk of the farm sales being of the standard type of four-wheeled kerosene burning tractors put out by some seven or eight firms. This is certainly some come-down from the 250 or more tractor firms of about six or seven years ago; but from the farmer's standpoint it makes for cheaper, more reliable, and longer-lived tractors, and for better repair and expert service. The tractors of 1926 will last at least one-third, and probably one-half more actual days use than the average of those five or six years ago, which augurs well for the stability of the industry.

One new tractor development of the year was the advent of the general-purpose tractor put out by one of the leading tractor firms. This has been in process of development and testing

for several years, and great things are expected of it by its friends. It is intended largely for general field work, such as cultivating, mowing, raking, harvesting, corn picking; but also has power for pulling two plows, and plenty of power for silo filling, corn shelling, and all the ordinary belt jobs on the farm. It is fitted with a power take-off and the two-row cultivator, mower, and other attachments in many cases will be comparatively cheap at-

tions in the humid sections, especially for harvesting soy beans. Two or three of these were tried out in Illinois two years ago, and were found very satisfactory, not only for soy beans, but for wheat and other small grains; the next year they were put into neighboring states and all made good; and last year many were given thorough tryouts in most of the grain and corn producing states. Soy bean raisers believe it will solve the harvesting



The Efficient Use of Machinery and Equipment Has Been One of the Factors in J. P. Munson's Success in Fruit Growing.

tachments to be put on and taken off in a short time.

In harvesting machinery the rapid spread of the combined harvester-thresher (commonly called the combine) is the outstanding development of 1926. The larger sizes of the combine have been used in the semi-arid west for a good many years, it being considered out of the question to use them for the more humid regions farther east. Manufacturers who had brought out smaller sizes of combines were convinced that these could be used to advantage under some condi-

problem, and grain growers who have tried them out find they are more saving, and considerably cheaper than the usual methods.

The use of the combine brings up at once the problem of drying the grain as it comes to the granary. The U. S. Department of Agriculture has devised a very satisfactory ventilating system of cross-air ducts for farm granaries, and several agricultural experiment stations are working on forced draft drying projects which give promise of being entirely practical, even with small quantities of grain. At least

one firm has put on the market a large coal-heated grain-drying and conditioning machine for the use of large producers and country elevators. So this problem seems about solved.

The idea is rapidly gaining ground of operating tractor-drawn machinery through power taken from the tractor by a power take-off, instead of relying on the bull wheel. While developed originally for the grain binder, it is now being used for mowers, corn pickers, corn snappers, combines, rice harvesters, corn binders, field ensilage cutters, and so on. The great advantages are that it makes these machines all practically independent of bad footing conditions and allows of going right through ponds of water if necessary; allows of taking care of extra heavy conditions by slowing up the travel and still letting the machinery run at normal speed; and allows of lighter construction for the machines. Several different tractors now offer a power take-off. One modification of this idea was noticed at the state fairs in the shape of a single-row corn picker attached and carried at one side, and also a two-row corn snapper attached and carried on both sides of a light tractor. In both cases the machinery is operated from the tractor.

Never before has there been such a demand for information on putting engines on horse-drawn harvesting equipment. The usual plan is to take an old auto engine in fairly good condition and mount it, either on top or at the side of the harvester, preferably the latter, and drive the mechanism either by belt, chain or gear wheel. Several firms are putting on the market at small cost, complete attachments for doing this with the necessary driving parts, while farmers all

(Continued on page 128).

The Poultry Market Outlook

Conditions Likely to Continue Favorable During the Coming Year

By Marilla Adams

THE year ahead promises to be a favorable one for poultry producers, but there is no clear reason to expect that it will be an improvement over the last two years. The attractive prices which have prevailed in that period are likely to call forth some increase in production in 1927. Since business activity seems more likely to fall behind the pace set by 1926 than to exceed it, an increase in consumer demand is not probable. If these probabilities are verified by actual development during the year, it would not be wise to anticipate that prices of poultry products will average higher. Feed costs, on the other hand, are likely to show some upward tendency.

At worst, there is no danger that the changes will be so pronounced as to wipe out the margin of profit for efficient producers. Those who endeavor to reduce their unit costs of production, and to put on the market products which satisfy the consumer, will make money.

Production of eggs thus far this winter indicates that producing capacity is greater than a year ago. From November 1 to the middle of January, receipts at the four leading distributing markets have been more than fifteen per cent larger than a year previous, and the largest on record for the corresponding season of the year.

The year has started with a record stock of 144,000,000 pounds of frozen poultry in storage, compared with a five-year average on that date of 109,000,000 pounds. In addition, the spring hatch is likely to be heavy, since the last two crops of market poultry have sold at attractive prices. Spring weather will affect the number raised, of course. While nothing of that kind is anticipated, if egg prices should prove to be disappointing, closer culling of flocks during the summer will add to market supplies of poultry. Supplies and prices of beef and pork may be such as to sustain poultry prices.

Feed costs are likely to show a moderate rising trend because of the small crops of corn and oats produced in 1926, and because of the likelihood that hog production will expand in the next year or two until it creates a slight degree of corn shortage. But, unless crop yields in 1927 are unusually low, as a result of unfavorable weather, prices of feed grains should not become excessive within the next twelve months.

Prices paid by consumers for eggs in fifty-one leading cities during the first eleven months of 1926 averaged four cents a dozen lower than in the corresponding period of 1925. This may mean that, irrespective of any slump in business, it will be difficult to market any sizeable increase in supplies of eggs in 1927 at higher prices than prevailed in the past season.

Whether this decline in retail prices in 1926 should be attributed to larger supplies than in 1925, or not, is open

to question. Receipts of eggs at the four leading distributing markets during 1926 were practically the same as in 1925. Production probably was larger than these figures would indicate, however. In the first place, the published market receipts of eggs are not as accurate a measuring stick for production as a few years ago. Eggs brought into the markets by truck, which have undoubtedly increased considerably, are not included in the official records. Direct-to-consumer shipments, and sales at roadside markets, which also are steadily increasing, are not included in these records. Furthermore, the tendency during recent years appears to have been to merchandise a larger percentage of the eggs produced in other than the four leading markets.

The 1926-1927 egg storage deal was fairly satisfactory. Fewer eggs were stored during the season of accumulation than in 1925, and this "shortage" was a strengthening factor in the

(Continued on page 139).

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PAPER



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1927

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

 Editors and Proprietors
 1632 Lafayette Boulevard Detroit, Michigan
 Telephone Randolph 1530

 NEW YORK OFFICE, 120 W. 42nd St.
 CHICAGO OFFICE, 608 South Dearborn St.
 CLEVELAND OFFICE, 1011-1013 Oregon Ave., N. E.
 PHILADELPHIA OFFICE, 261-263 South Third St.

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 home problems.

VOLUME CLXVIII

NUMBER FIVE

DETROIT, JAN. 29, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Fix
What
is Wrong

IN a recent address, Mr. C. F. Kettering, president of the General Motors Research Corporation, stated that their method of approaching a problem is to "simply start in to find out what is wrong with something and then fix it." This method is as applicable to farming as it is to the manufacture of motor vehicles.

One of the things wrong with agriculture is the tremendous waste which could be eliminated. Too often, in reflecting on farm waste, we think only of the small potatoes left in the field, the decayed apples in the orchard. But such things constitute but a small portion of farm waste.

The waste of labor on farms is large and expensive. Take the matter of performing the daily chores in buildings improperly arranged and lacking labor-saving conveniences. Here from a few minutes to hours are lost every day, which aggregates many days by the end of the year. Then, too, crop rotations are frequently at fault since they often bunch the demands upon both man and horse labor, thereby restricting the output of the farm.

Another waste comes in farming scrub acres. Sometimes these acres should never be cultivated. Again, it is possible that underdrainage, liming, green manuring, or other treatment, would make the labor bestowed upon such land profitable.

Insects and diseases occasion tremendous waste to the farmer. Much of this may be eliminated through facts and practices already known in agricultural circles.

To get an understanding of the waste problem, and other problems of the farmer, should be the ambition of every tiller of the soil. And, understanding these problems, like the research specialist, he should proceed to "fix" what is wrong.

A
Liberal
Education

THERE has just been published a volume by E. D. Martin, dealing with the meaning of a liberal education. He points out that we are in the midst of a twentieth century revival of learning. Colleges and other institutions of learning are being forced to raise their requirements to keep the rising flood of students from simply swamp- ing their facilities.

The author points out that "an educated man is not merely one who can do something, whether it is giving a lecture on Horace, running a train, trying a law suit, or repairing the plumbing. He is also one who knows the significance of what he does. He has acquired a set of values. He has a 'yes' and a 'no' and they are his own."

He also points out that the educator and the propagandist have nothing in common. "They use contrary methods and strive for opposite goals. The propagandist is interested in what people think; the educator in how they think." The propagandist would that people would "close their minds and act; but the educator strives for the open mind. He is willing to reconsider, to be experimental, to hold his conclusions tentatively."

In a time like the present, when so many are seeking intellectual wares from so many sources, it is well to understand that they who perform tasks unthinkingly are not contributing as much to progress as they otherwise might; and that the educators and the propagandists should be separated as the sheep from the goats, and each class treated as the good book advises.

Franklin's
Unique
Stunt

THERE is considerable discussion at present between the lime and gypsum people because, in the publication of a reference to Franklin and his interest in agriculture, it was stated that he sowed lime on his clover field in such a way that the words, "This field has been plastered," stood out in great white letters.

A writer of a Franklin biography said that this was done to impress upon the farmers the value of using lime. Now the gypsum people say that Franklin used land plaster and formed the words, "Land Plaster Used Here—Ben Franklin."

Both lime and land plaster are good, so it is not of any very great consequence, to the public, at least, which was used. But this great statesman, of "Poor Richard" fame, showed keen thought in using this method of advising the neighboring farmers of the value of doing something of this sort for clover. It showed that Franklin had a real understanding of the fundamentals of agriculture.

One marvels when he thinks of Franklin's versatility—his diplomatic accomplishments, his scientific discoveries, his literary efforts and his activities in farming. The doors of his mind were always opened, and he sought the knowledge of fundamentals wherever he could find it, and from all evidences we have, he must have enjoyed it all. He lived a full and useful life and thus attained a prominent and permanent place in history.

To
Extend
Extension

TO provide for the further development of agricultural extension projects, a bill has been introduced into Congress by Congressman John C. Ketcham, of Michigan, and Senator Arthur Capper, of Kansas, appropriating \$480,000 for each year, to pay the expenses of co-operative extension workers in agriculture and home economics. Ten thousand dollars of this amount will be paid annually to each state which, by legislative action, will assent to the

provisions of this proposed measure. There is also appropriated an additional \$500,000 for the fiscal year following that in which the foregoing appropriation first becomes available, and each year thereafter for eleven years a sum exceeding by \$500,000 the sum appropriated for each preceding year. For each year thereafter there is permanently a sum of \$6,000,000 in addition to the \$480,000 previously provided. At least eighty per cent of these appropriations shall be used to pay salaries of resident extension agents in counties. Any money not so utilized will be available for use in connection with demonstration work by means of agricultural trains.

Through the earnest effort of our college and resident extension workers, the extension movement has shown great progress since its birth in 1914. In women's projects alone, a late report shows that there are 9,280 women definitely enrolled. Club work with boys and girls, and the agricultural agents' projects have been equally successful. But to carry on, this movement needs the financial support provided in this bill.

Man
and Boy
Partnership

PERHAPS nowhere is the man-boy partnership as prevalent as in medium sized cities and the surrounding country.

A partnership between the city man and the city boy is not a common thing, but city men have often formed relations with country boys in an effort to stimulate the boy's interest in better farming, and to make him, and his father through him, better farmers.

In most places, where there are Rotary, Kiwanis and similar organizations, such cooperation is in evidence. The rural press makes frequent mention of such relation, and official publications of these commercial organizations also devote much of their valuable space to them. The recent anniversary number of the Kiwanis Club, a special number, referred to many man-boy farm enterprises.

These activities are supplementary to the boys' and girls' club work, and are usually in connection with it. They not only benefit the boy from a club work standpoint by enabling the boy to get a calf, seed, or pigs for his project, but they furnish an added incentive to the boy in having a successful business man back him up. He gains courage in his contact with the man, and puts in extra effort to make good his obligation to the man. It widens his horizon to have this contact with someone outside of his particular sphere of living.

The relationship also is of benefit to the man. In most cases it will remind him of his days back on the farm, and the contact with the boy helps to keep alive the human element which the cares of life are sometimes likely to take away.

Work
For Less
Work

AN extensive survey of American homes to determine urban and farm home equipment is being conducted by the General Federation of Women's Clubs. Preliminary returns indicate great possibilities for improvement of housekeeping equipment by the use of electricity, gas and water, particularly in the rural and small town homes. This survey, which is indorsed by President Coolidge, and is conducted by the women themselves, involves eight million American homes in forty-eight states.

Commenting on this work, Secretary of the Interior Hubert Work said that such a vast undertaking exemplifies the constructive thought of the modern woman, and the result of this work should be of lasting and substantial assistance to the national and state governments in bringing about a closer understanding of a movement

designated solely for the further development and increased valuation of American homes, the elimination of drudgery, and the waste of wife and mother energy.

"The health and wealth of the present and future generations," continues Secretary Work, "depends largely upon the preservation of the spirit of our women. If that spirit is subdued by exhausted mental and physical energy, resulting in failing health, then the very fiber of our national life is jeopardized. The electric light has realized one of the dreams of housewives, but I learn that in small towns and cities more homes are wired for light and telephone than have connections of running water. If the women of the country can help to correct these conditions and transform these homes with these conveniences, they will have added immeasurably to the sum of human happiness."

Late reports would indicate that the completed survey will acquaint us with even more surprising facts, both pro and con, regarding the status of our American homes. If we would have our Michigan homes measure up well with those of her sister states, let us give careful consideration to the individual needs of our own home.

Dentists

I'VE been to one of them, so I know somethin' about what dentists is. They're one of the necessary evils, and one of the most efficient pain producers in the world. Dentistry is one of the most down-in-the-mouth professions I ever saw, and dentists is professional fixers of the front door of a fellow's stomach.

Dentists is different than they was in the old days. Then the old horse dr., or somebody like him, would take an old pair of pliers and jump on your chest, and in a little while you'd be spittin' blood and the old dr. would be holding the old molar up and saying, "My, ain't that got a beaut of a root?" And you'd say—well, this paper don't print them kind o' words, but I guess you know the rest.



Our kids don't know nothing about tying a tooth on one end of a string and a door knob on the other, and then lettin' them have a tug o' war, with the door winning every time. You know what war is; well, that kind of a tug of war is the same thing. Many of us kids have found that their parents was lying when they said, "It ain't going to hurt a bit."

But nowadays they make torture more pleasant. When you go in to see the dr. there's a smiling lady showin' her nice teeth, saying, "How do" to you. You try to smile, but it's hard, 'cause you don't feel like it. Well, all she takes is your name, and tells you the instrument o' torture is being cleaned up after the last victim, and will be ready in a little while. I know how fellows feel what is waiting to be hung. Only they got the advantage, 'cause there ain't no torture to it. But the dentist makes you sit and take it.

A dentist chair is one of the best places to practice what you call relaxation. I want to see the fellow who kin repose in a dentist chair; he must have the wires of his nervous system crossed, or a fuse blown out somewhere.

But after it's all over, you ain't nothing but relaxed. And that young lady who just took your name, now takes your pocket book, and what's in it, and smiles again when she says, "Good-bye, Come Again." That's hitting a fellow in a sore spot, but that's all they do in a dentist's office anyway.

HY SYCKLE.

Plan for Farmers' Week

A Brief, Intensive Program For Farm Folks

By John C. Cook

IF you are one of the thousands who each year attend the Michigan State College Farmers' Week, you will want to plan in advance just how you are to spend your one day or two days, or three days, at Michigan's greatest winter agricultural exposition.

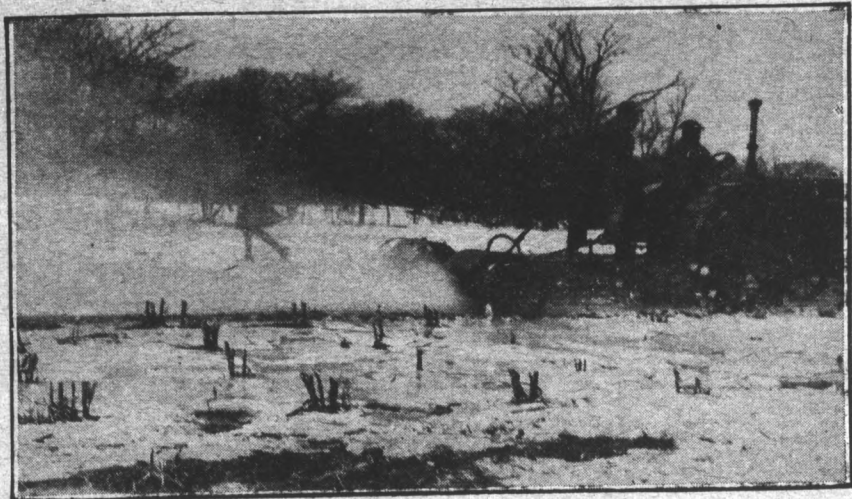
First of all, you must plan to come. The college and East Lansing have made all plans for your keeping and entertainment, and Michigan railroads have offered special rates. Everything has been provided for—even babies—for a special day nursery is to be maintained by the home economics department to care for these troublesome but necessary impedimenta. Rooms about town are offered at one dollar

programs are left to the individual groups with special interests, and a choice must be made from the programs given out at registration Monday, January 31.

The exhibits must be seen to be appreciated, but this year we have it on good authority that you will see everything that you have seen at any other Farmers' Week, and a lot more. When you are planning how you will spend your time, it would be wise to remember that there will be six main exhibits in addition to the competitive shows.

The agricultural engineering department always has its interesting display of farm conveniences, gas engines

Fighting the Corn Borer



LAST week the lower house of Congress passed the ten million dollar appropriation bill to provide funds for fighting the European corn borer. At the same time it was announced that the borer had been found in the state of Illinois. The picture here shows a stubble shredder operating in winter time to destroy borer-infested stubble.

per person a night, and meals are available at reasonable rates at a score or more places.

There are four main features to every Farmers' Week. First, the general program, of interest to everyone; then the general exhibits, always interesting and entertaining; the various competitive shows, potato, crops, egg, and flowers; and finally, the daily meetings of the thirty special farm associations that have chosen this time for their annual sessions.

Now for the program. There will be speeches and speeches, but as usual with such meetings, the program simmers down into two divisions. First, the speakers we want to see because we have heard so much about them; and second, the speeches we want to hear because of the facts that are contained in them. Both divisions are especially pretentious this year. President C. C. Little, of state college's big brother institution, the University of Michigan, speaks Tuesday evening; W. A. Conchel, editor of the Kansas Star, appears Tuesday afternoon; L. J. Young, newly appointed director of conservation, will address the assembly Thursday afternoon. Finally, as the last speaker on the last program of the week, we find Senator Royal S. Copeland, of New York, a leader in farm legislation, who is also known to millions of readers of the newspapers through his syndicated talks.

Almost every problem of interest to Michigan farm folk is discussed by an outstanding expert during the week. In the list we find, "The future trend of the poultry industry;" "Modern trends in live stock production;" "When the farmer comes to court;" "The corn borer situation;" "What the community owes the child;" "Soils conservation;" and "Forestry conservation." These are the "big" topics which claim places on the afternoon and evening programs. The morning

and machinery on the basement floor of the agricultural building. No new features are planned.

The only other major exhibit in the agricultural building is a new one—a display by the Michigan Press Association of the 300 weekly newspapers published by the members, and some interesting aspects of job printing—all of which should be a welcome diversion, even though somewhat out of our farm folks' own conventional field.

Farmers of a mechanical turn of mind will find much to interest, amuse, and befuddle them at the engineering department's show in the Olds' Hall of Engineering. No farm-raised person can describe it, and if he asks for an explanation he will like as not find himself all tangled up in a maze of technical terms that may or may not be found in the dictionary. The best method is to look over all the contraptions thoughtfully and then go down and watch the toy train do its stuff over the miniature track.

While you are in an electrical frame of mind don't miss exhibit number four, the college radio station, WKAR. The actual station, with the sending apparatus, is located on the second floor of the power house building and will be open during the day. The studio is on the top floor of the Home Economics Building, at the entrance of the campus, and it is possible that visitors may be permitted to see a program broadcast.

The dairy department's exhibit will be along the order of those of former years, with some new dairying apparatus on display. As the college dairy division prides itself on keeping up to the minute on all new equipment and improved practices, every dairyman will gain valuable pointers from viewing the display. Incidentally, the feature of the dairy exhibit which draws the largest crowds has no educational value whatever. Your first

we spend thousands to mix it thoroughly for you

The thorough mixing of the many ingredients in a fertilizer is absolutely essential.

Here is the type of mixer used in our twenty-five factories. Such machinery costs too much to be a profitable investment for a farmer. Furthermore, in every shipment of two or more tons we sample each bag carefully to see that the fertilizer complies exactly with the "guaranteed analysis."

Thorough machine mixing and expert inspection insure the quality of International Multiple-Strength Fertilizers.

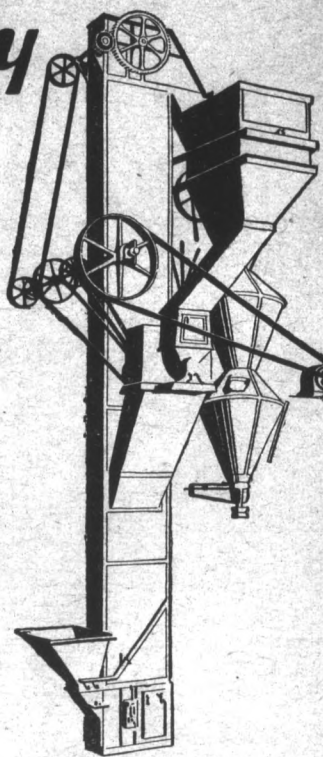
Multiple-Strength Grades sold in Michigan are—4-16-20, 4-24-4 and 8-16-8

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International Multiple-Strength fertilizers

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Write us to-day.

"If you wish Standard Grade Fertilizers, there are none better than 'International'. We also make FOS-FOR-US Poultry Grit.



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Live better, save money, be independent. Write to-day for our free booklet—'Home Gardens—How to Grow What You Eat'. Mailed on request with 76-page Planet Jr. catalog.



guess is right, it's the dairy lunch.

Exhibit number six will be found in the Armory—all over it. It will include the crops display, demonstrations of the corn borer and its disastrous work, and bulletins and literature being given out by the college.

The best that Michigan is able to produce in potatoes, apples, small grains, eggs, and (would you believe it) flowers, will be on exhibition during the week at the various competitive shows.

The potato show is the climax of earlier potato shows held during the fall at Gaylord, Greenville, and Mayville, and the prize winners from each of these shows will be competing for more than \$700 in prizes. The main new feature of this year's State Potato Show, and one which should be given careful attention by the visitor, is a standard grading exhibit which is to be explained and demonstrated.

The grain show, also housed in the Armory, will be the sixteenth held at Michigan State College, yet reports say it will be the best. The show boasts a new contest feature this year, the awarding of a silver shield to the county agricultural agent who represents his county with the largest number of winning exhibits. For the first time in several years, the corn classes

will be open for all farmers of the state, and visitors are advised to watch this division of the show closely.

The college's magnificent horticultural building, now about to celebrate its second birthday, will be the scene of two more shows, the horticultural and floricultural expositions, with whole tables of apples, all prize winners, and whole greenhouses full of perfect flowers. It has been said, and truthfully, that an inspection of the Michigan State College apple show involves the supreme test of honesty on the part of the visitor. Actually, however, it is all serious business, for those plates of Michigan's best fruit are in competition for hundreds of dollars of prize money.

If you have attended previous Farmers' Weeks, you no doubt are a member of one of the thirty-odd associations and organizations which hold their annual meetings during the mornings of the week. The Michigan Farm Bureau is the largest among these, and it will hold its annual two-day session, February 3-4. The Michigan Crop Improvement Association, the Michigan Press Association, and the Michigan Live Stock Breeders' and Feeders' Association, with its dozen or more special breed groups, conclude the list.

State Capitol News

By Our Lansing Correspondent

IN military terms we might say that the lawmakers have temporarily abandoned the idea of a "mass attack" on the weighty problems of state, and have "deployed as skirmishers" to the many state institutions scattered all over Michigan to investigate first-hand regarding their financial needs.

Decision of the Legislature to recess from Thursday, January 20, until Wednesday, February 2, followed the receipt of the tentative state budget for the next two fiscal years from Henry Croll, Jr., budget director. These figures showed that, while the state expenditures for the fiscal year 1924-25 were \$30,751,390.51, and for the fiscal year 1925-26, \$29,694,747.32, the budget requests for the next two years are considerably higher, amounting to \$40,226,598.02 for 1927-28, and \$38,475,427.02 for 1928-29.

Members feel that before they can pass intelligently upon these huge requests, they should visit the various state institutions and obtain first-hand information regarding their condition and needs.

* * *

The wide-spread agitation for some law to discourage chicken thieves has already resulted in the introduction of one bill in the House. It is sponsored by Representative Luther E. Hall, of Ionia, and requires poultry buyers to keep a record regarding the details of all poultry purchased. They would put down this information upon blanks furnished by the secretary of state, which would cover the following points:

Date of purchase, name of seller, his or her residence, color, color of hair, eyes, height, weight, business occupation, kind of poultry purchased, the number thereof, whether such poultry was raised by such seller or purchased from others, then the name or names of the person from whom the seller made the purchase, and the date thereof. If the poultry were delivered in a motor vehicle, then the number of the auto license should be entered on the record by the purchaser. Any violation of this law would be made punishable by a fine of not to exceed \$100, or ninety days in jail.

* * *

The concurrent resolution petitioning Congress to pass an act prohibiting the shipment of pistols and ammunition in the mails was reported favorably by the rules and resolutions committees of the House, with a minor

amendment, and adopted by the House without opposition. The resolution was sent to the Senate, where it was referred to the committee on judiciary.

* * *

Now that the McNary-Haugen bill is commanding so much attention in Congress, a large number of Michigan farmers are becoming increasingly interested in a resolution introduced in the State Senate by Senator Peter Lennon, of Genesee county, urging Congress to support this farm relief measure. Senator Lennon's resolution declares in part:

"Whereas, there is a bill now before the Congress of the United States which seeks to give the American farmer a square deal by giving him the machinery by which he can control, to a reasonable extent, the surplus products of the farm, and thus tend to stabilize the farming industry and restore it to a plane of prosperity; be it

"Resolved by the Senate (the House of Representatives concurring), that we respectfully request and urge our senators and representatives from Michigan in the United States Congress to give their energetic support to the 'Surplus Control Bill,' known as the McNary-Haugen bill, and be it further

"Resolved, that a copy of this resolution be mailed by the secretary of the Senate to Michigan senators and representatives in Congress."

* * *

There is the usual talk that this is going to be a short session of the Legislature. However, there are no end of bills being proposed, and as usual it seems to be taking a lot of time to get the legislative machinery geared up for action. For instance, the Legislature recessed from Thursday, January 13, until Tuesday, January 18, at 4:00 o'clock in the afternoon.

PROGRESS IN MACHINERY AND EQUIPMENT.

(Continued from page 125).

over the country, with the help of their blacksmiths have worked out the installation of such an engine.

Somewhat similar to this has been an unusual call for information on how to use discarded automobile engines for belt power purposes in sawing wood, grinding feed, hoisting hay, silo filling, corn shelling, pulverizing limestone, and even for running a spray-

ing and painting outfit. Apparently when a car dies the engine lives on, and on. With a little care in installing, and the use of one of the several satisfactory governors on the market, such belt power outfits give very satisfactory results.

One other thing which might be mentioned is the development of a tank heater burning used crank case oil, which is claimed to give very satisfactory results. If it proves entirely successful, it offers another use for this refuse material, which becomes somewhat of a problem where cars, trucks, and tractors are all used on the same farm.

Space will not permit of taking up developments in the automobile or farm building fields. We cannot close, however, without mentioning the remarkable progress made in applying electric power to farm purposes, chiefly through the use of central station or high line power. No other means offers so much toward lightening farm drudgery and making the farm a better place to live; and nothing is more certain than that the farmer and the power interests are beginning to understand and appreciate each other's problems, and that we may expect even more rapid increase in farm electrification in the future.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

BUILDING OVERLAPS PROPERTY.

I own a village lot. My building extends over the line onto my neighbor's lot about four feet. My predecessor and myself have had peaceful possession for twenty-five years. May my neighbor now force me to move my building?—L. J. S.

Whether title by adverse possession has been obtained depends on many considerations. The possession may have been by license or without intention to claim more than was actually owned, in neither of which cases would adverse possession ripen. It would be desirable to adjust the matter by agreement if possible, as line fence disputes are always expensive to both parties.—Rood.

A ROAD QUESTION.

A county road is under construction on a certain road in Berrien county. Can the road be set over at will of the county commissioners, or does it have to be put on the line? Two parties on north side of road claim road is being set over on them to favor parties on south side by not cutting their yard so much, and taking some shade trees. B. F. McL.

A county road cannot be laid out over private property without condemnation, any more than any other road. It is first necessary to determine the necessity for taking the property, its value, and to make tender of the amount of the verdict to the owner before entering upon the property.—Rood.

SECOND WIFE'S SHARE.

I am a second wife to a man with four married children. In case of his death, what share do I get? Do I get a third of personal property, or only the estate?—A. J. S.

In case of death of the husband the wife inherits one-third of the real estate, and receives one-third of the personal property after payment of debts and cost of administration, and the rest goes to his children.

PARKING CARS.

Is it unlawful to park cars or tie horses in the highway one-half mile from any buildings where there are no crops? That is, if the owner of the horses or cars do not own the land?—S. S.

The parking of cars and tying of horses in the highway is a necessary incident to travel; as in most cases it is impossible for the person to complete his business of the journey without leaving the vehicle. This right is subject to police regulations. In parking cars and tying horses, it is necessary to park or tie them outside of the traveled portion of the highway, and the law requires lights on cars if the parking is after dark.

PAYMENT OF BACK TAXES.

Last year I bought a farm of forty acres in Mecosta county for \$2,500. I paid \$800 down, with yearly payment agreements of \$200. Everything was

to be clear and stated to that effect. Now I find that there are taxes from last year that were not paid. Also, telephone lacks payments. Can I collect my money, or can the agent who sold me the farm be forced to pay back payments before I pay any more?—A. H.

The purchaser has the right to pay the tax which the seller agreed to pay, and charge them to the seller, as money paid to him on the contract. The telephone bill has nothing to do with the matter. If the seller did not pay his bill his telephone may be removed and one put in by the purchaser. There is no privity between them in this matter.—Rood.

News of the Week

A decline of three per cent in the retail prices of food during 1926 occurred in Detroit, according to government figures.

Michigan ranks fifth among states in exports to foreign countries.

Statistics compiled by a New York financial journal indicates that the poultry business is equal, financially, to that of the wheat crop.

The U. S. Bureau of Census made an analysis of the 1,219,019 deaths in this country in 1925. It showed that heart diseases cause more deaths than any other disease. Heart diseases, kidney diseases and cancer showed gains in the number of deaths they caused, as compared to 1924.

John Kelsey, president of the Kelsey Wheel Company, makers of auto wheels, died in Detroit last week.

The Detroit branch of the secretary of state, issued 23,000 auto licenses in one day last week.

Thomas J. Dickson, retired army chaplain, claims that the histories in the schools of the country do not give true accounts of the World War, the chief fault being to emphasize this country's part in it too much.

Before the State Association of Fair Secretaries' Convention, at Detroit recently, Governor Green promised a big state fair this year.

George Young, a seventeen-year-old boy, of Toronto, Canada, won the \$25,000 offered by William Wrigley, the gum man, to the one who swam the channel between Catalina Island and the California shore. He swam about thirty miles and took a little over fifteen hours to do it. Some of the best long distance swimmers in the country were in the competition, but Young was the only one to reach the destination.

An uprising of coolies in the Foochow district of China, caused two hundred United States citizens to flee, and resulted in the death of one American missionary. The Chinese admiral ordered the execution of the looters, but the situation was out of control.

The Krupp Company, famous gun and industrial concern of Germany, sustained a loss of 2,100,000 marks during the last fiscal year, due mainly to the lack of orders.

A hermit, who lived in a cave for twelve years, and subsisted on rats and cats he caught, was found in a quarry near West Conshohocken, Pa.

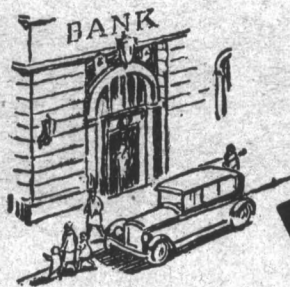
The Mexican government has made a formal offer to arbitrate its differences with the United States.

Frank L. Smith, of Illinois, was denied a seat in the United States Senate by a vote of 48 to 33.

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New York City

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MANY families right in your community buy at The Charles William Stores. Ask your neighbor about our service and values.

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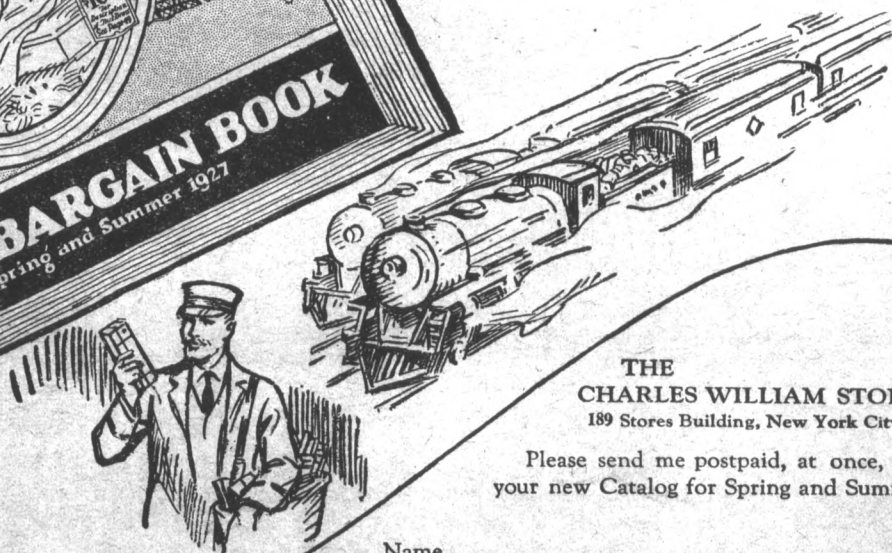
The CHARLES WILLIAM STORES, Inc.
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THE new catalog for Spring and Summer is ready, filled to the covers with everything from New York City — the marketplace of the world — ready to save money for you on practically everything you use or wear. Ready, too, to save time for you — as well as money.

No waiting—no delay here. Clothes, shoes for every member of the family, dry-goods, auto supplies, furniture, household equipment, in fact almost everything for your home, yourself, your family, your farm or your car . . . whatever it is you order from The Charles William Stores—you will get it, priced low, and shipped quickly. You may depend on that.

Many of our orders are shipped the same day they are received—8-HOUR SERVICE. That means your order on its way to you in the shortest possible time, and its arrival at your home almost unbelievably quick.

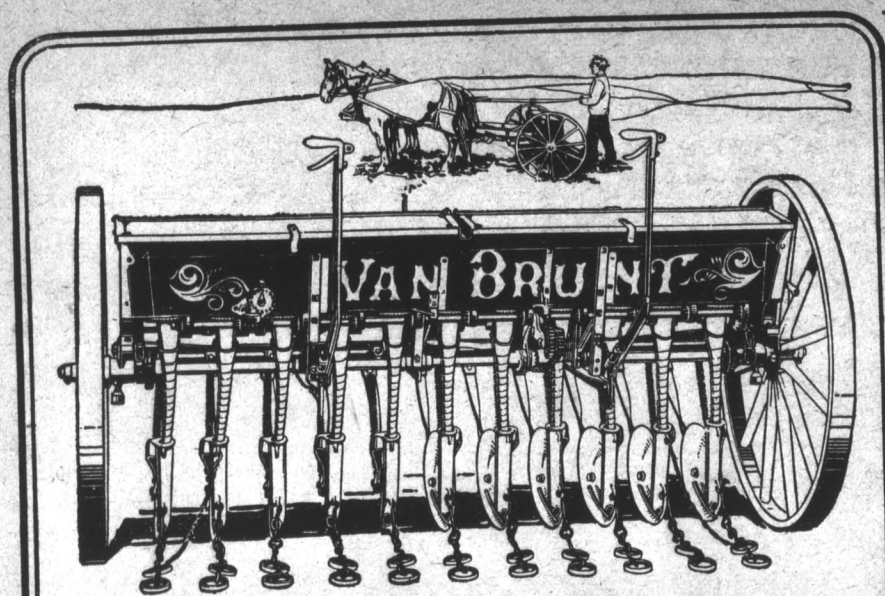


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Speed Up the Crops— Cut Down Labor Costs

Make the seed furrows, pulverize the soil, drill the seed, distribute fertilizer and cover both the seed and fertilizer in one trip with the

John Deere-Van Brunt Fertilizer Grain Drill

Do all of these important jobs in the same amount of time it would take to do any one of them separately.

Crops get a good start, grow rapidly and mature early when fertilizer is drilled at the same time the seed is planted.

The John Deere distributes fer-

tilizer evenly in quantities from 65 to 1250 pounds per acre. No clogging.

Van Brunt Adjustable Gate Force—Feeds handle all kinds of seed—wheat, oats, barley, flax, rye, rice, alfalfa, peas, kidney and navy beans and corn—and compel an even, steady flow.

Write today for free folder. Address John Deere, Moline, Illinois, and ask for folder VS-722

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THE TRADE MARK OF QUALITY MADE FAMOUS BY GOOD IMPLEMENTS

MALONEY

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 of 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 Fruit Tree, 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.

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STRAWBERRY PLANTS

\$2.95 per 1000 and up. Full line of Berry Plants, Fruit Trees, Ornamentals, Roses, Bulbs. Guaranteed stock priced low. 35 yrs. exp. Catalog free. SPECIAL—50 Large Mixed Gladioli Bulbs for \$1.00. J. N. ROKELY & SON, Box 6, Bridgman, Mich.

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A Powerful All-round Tractor for Small Farms, Gardeners, Florists, Truckers, Nurseries, Estates, Fruit Growers, Suburbanites, and Poultrymen. DOES 4 MEN'S WORK. Handles Field Work, Dusting Outfit, Belt Machinery & Lawnmower. Catalog Free. STANDARD ENGINE COMPANY, 3271 Como Ave. S. E., Minneapolis, Minn. Eastern Sales Branch—145 Cedar Street, New York

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

Ford's Glad Gardener's 46th. Annual Announcement of Things You Like in Superior Strains of Garden, Field & Flower Seeds, Bulbs & Perennials.

Ford's Sound Seeds

Are backed by our 46 years in this business. Ask for catalog, it's different from all others. It gives prepaid and wholesale prices, plain descriptions, cultural directions. Real bargains on every page. We give FREE seeds or plants with all orders. A root graft of the delicious Ford Pear FREE with a \$5 order. Liberal discount on Club orders. FORD SEED COMPANY, Box 19, Ravenna, Ohio

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We give away annually thousands of hardy and healthy Michigan grown trees and plants (thrive everywhere) as an appreciation of your orders. Buy the Catalog Way at Big Bargain Rates and Save Half or More. Special discounts if you order now. Write today for free copy of New Big Bargain Catalog and information about Gift Prize with every order. CELERY CITY NURSERIES, Dept. 26, 40 Seasons Direct Selling, Kalamazoo, Michigan

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The Cortland Apple

Its Desirable Features as a Commercial Apple

By Prof. U. P. Hedrick

Horticulturist, Geneva, N. Y. Experiment Station

PROFESSOR R. E. LOREE, specialist in small fruits of the Michigan State College, published an article in the Country Gentleman for which he says, "as grown in Michigan and in certain other sections where the McIntosh can be successfully grown, it is disappointing;" and that "it may be questioned if its quality can be considered much better than a slightly improved Ben Davis." This article is sure to come to the attention of many readers of the Michigan Farmer, some of whom probably have planted the Cortland, and will be uncertain as to the wisdom of their choice of this variety.

Not Disappointing.

May I assure the fruit growers who have planted Cortland in Michigan in any part of the state where McIntosh succeeds, and may I say to those who contemplate planting it, that they need have no fear of disappointment in the new variety. I give this assurance deliberately, out of full knowledge of the apple, with special regard to Michigan apple regions of which I have some little knowledge, and out of considerable experience in testing apples. It is true that I have not seen the Cortland growing in Michigan, but I have seen samples of the apples produced in that state, and this, with the certainty that the soils and climates of Michigan differ very little from those of New York in which the Cortland is a splendid commercial apple, enables me to give a positive assurance of the value of Cortland in Michigan. Now, a few words as to the apple.

Well Tested Out.

Cortland originated on the grounds of the Geneva, New York, Experiment Station, over twenty years ago, and was fruited there ten years before the trees were offered for sale. During this period of probation, it was seen and tasted and compared with McIntosh by hundreds of experienced fruit growers, who pronounced it equal, or superior, in quality and appearance to that variety. Meanwhile, it was being tested in the apple regions of the whole country, and was then distributed by the New York State Fruit Testing Association to 1,100 members in every apple growing section in the United States, in most of which it is now in bearing, and no member of this association has reported unfavorably on this variety. Nurserymen have sold thousands of trees and the reports from those to whom they have sold, so far as the trees have come in bearing, are uniformly favorable.

Awarded Wilder Medal.

Cortland was awarded the Wilder Medal three years ago by the American Pomological Society as the best new apple, an award made by judges who must have taken quality into consideration. At the last meeting of this society in Grand Rapids, just a month ago, Cortland was one of the collection of new fruits from this station to win another Wilder medal. At this meeting in Grand Rapids, Cortland was sampled by a score or more fruit growers from several states, and specimens grown in Michigan and New York were pronounced "better in quality," or "as good," or "nearly as good," as the McIntosh, opinions differing with the tastes of individuals. Those who like a mild apple preferred the McIntosh; those who like refreshing tartness, the Cortland. Both have the delectable aromatic taste found in apples of the McIntosh type. Growers in New York who have begun to market the Cortland find that early in the season it sells as well as McIntosh, and that after the first of January, it

sells better, for in quality it is then markedly better.

Cortland is a splendid apple in fruit and tree, and will be grown commercially in every apple region in America where McIntosh succeeds. It, of all apples, promises to best fill the place of Baldwin, Spy, and other winter apples, the popularity of which, as commercial sorts, as shown by market reports, is on the wane. The tree is equal to that of McIntosh in every character; the fruits are as attractive and as high in quality as those of the McIntosh; but Cortland is a better commercial variety than McIntosh, because the fruits hang on the tree longer, keep later, and ship better.

FIX UP A FEW RHUBARB HILLS.

MY neighbor had a few hills of rhubarb that furnished his family with all they could use, and some for the neighbors, for which we were thankful. It was about the finest rhubarb we had ever used. He had cut barrels in two in the middle and set each half barrel over a hill after removing the head. He filled in manure that was rotted a couple of inches deep the first year, he said, but after that he let the old mulch decay in the half barrels, and after the first stalks had pushed up he filled in around them with manure old enough that it would not heat, but around the barrels he would pile fresher manure for what he wanted to make an early start. In a sunny place, protected from the north winds, that rhubarb fairly jumped out of the ground in the spring, and made mammoth stalks quickly.—A. H.

RHUBARB GROWERS ORGANIZE.

THE rhubarb growers in Macomb county are organizing an association in an attempt to solve by community action some of the problems which they find in the marketing of their crop. The growing of rhubarb is not a matter of interest to many farmers, but in Macomb county this plant is grown in hothouses for the early market.

COMMERCIAL GARDENER'S SHORT COURSE.

THIS is a strictly practical course designed to meet the needs of market gardeners, truck farmers, canner crop producers, and all others engaged in raising vegetables for sale. The commercial, rather than the amateur side of the course will be emphasized.

Among the more general subjects that should be of interest, the following will be included: Supplementing barnyard manures by use of commercial fertilizers and soil improvement crops, liming, how to obtain quality seed stocks, overhead irrigation, seed treatment, management of muck soil, control of insects and diseases, spraying and dusting.

For additional information write to J. B. Edmond, Department of Horticulture, East Lansing, Michigan.

During a bad aphid year in the west it was estimated that birds greatly aided in the control of the grain-aphids. The goldfinch, field sparrow and chipping sparrow were especially fond of this diet. Another report from North Carolina says that the birds frequenting about one hundred acres of grain fields certainly destroyed about 1,000,000 grain-aphids daily. These birds are all members of the sparrow family and are not usually given credit as destroyers of insects.



The set you can depend on for *steady performance*

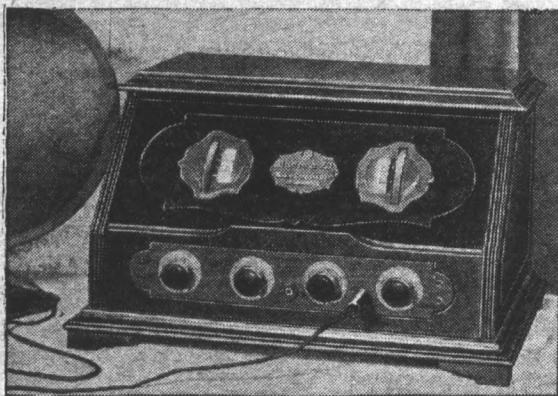
The important thing to know about a radio set is that you can count on it, always, to be clear and dependable. The farmer needs—not an ordinary set built for a price—but one of finest quality, to get distance clearly—to tune out interference—to perform *steadily* without attention—yet economically.

A Radiola 20 has *proved* it can be depended on. It brings in the lectures and the news clearly. The sporting events are real and live. And music comes through with a clear, full tone that is true to the finest artist's playing.

With its special "amplification," its five tubes have the distance reach of sets having *more* than five tubes. This same amplification helps to make it twenty times as selective as the or-

dinary set, because it amplifies *only the station you are tuned to*.

A single control brings in all the near stations, with the simplest one-finger tuning. And for far stations, there are verniers, too, to make distance tuning accurate and clear.



Radiola 20, with Radiotrons . . . \$115
RCA Loudspeaker 100 \$35

Radiola 20 has a power Radiotron that helps to keep the tone clear—even at big volume. This set can magnify a faint, far signal to natural voice volume—amplifying it one million times—yet keeping it clear and real. Test its tone quality against even far higher priced sets. You will not match it.

These are not mere claims, for they have been proved in the stern "road test" of experience. Every Radiola has the best skill of RCA—of General Electric—and of Westinghouse—behind it. And in Radiola 20, this background of long experience has proved itself in quality that stands up! It is just what the farmer needs—the finest set that has been built for antenna operation and low upkeep cost.

Buy with confidence



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Wonderful New Milking Method

Milks Cows Like No Other Machine Ever Milked Cows Before

At last something really new in machine milking history! The wonderful new **SURGE Milker!**

You cannot judge The Surge Milker by anything you ever knew of milking machines in the past.

The Surge Milker is making records for Breeders who never dared use a machine before. The Surge Milker produces low count, premium priced milk—and it does it with no more work than you now give to washing milk pails.

The Surge Milker is sweeping everything before it. It is the greatest thing that has ever happened in the entire history of machine milking. Mail coupon below now for Free Surge Book.

Only These 4 Rubbers To Wash

Think of that! You men who have tried to keep old fashioned milkers clean—**mark this!** Only 4 simple pieces of rubber to wash! No long tubes! No claws! NO places for the milk to lodge and breed bacterial! Easy to produce Grade "A" milk and get premium prices!

Mail Coupon For FREE Demonstration Offer

Easy Terms!

Any man who wants a Surge Milker can make a deal to pay for it on very easy terms. We'll figure to use any equipment you may have already in your barn. You'll be surprised how little it will amount to. Fill in coupon, mail it right now. It doesn't obligate you.

You've been reading some surprising statements here. You will never believe them as we do until you see this wonder milker working in your own barn, on your own cows. That's why we are ready to offer you a chance to have a Free Demonstration without obligating yourself to buy anything. It is the most surprising offer ever made in milking machine history.

Fill in and mail the coupon for full details.

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co.

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222 E. 11th Street, Kansas City, Mo. 620 So. Delaware Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.

Which is easier to keep clean?

With The Surge Milker the milk travels **ONLY 4 inches** from Teat to Pail. With other milkers it travels through 4 feet of dirty rubber tubes and claws. The Surge is so easy to clean that there is no temptation to slight the job.

Pine Tree Milking Machine Co.
2843 W. 19th Street, Dept. 31-01 Chicago

Please send me without cost or obligation, Free Surge Catalog and tell me all about your special Free Demonstration Offer on The Surge Milker. (Please give this information.)

Number of cows milked _____ Do you have electricity? _____

Name _____

Address _____ R. F. D. _____

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.

Free SEED BOOK

PLAN YOUR PLANTING
Plant Griswold's Seeds and you will reap bountiful harvests that will amply repay you in yield—in satisfaction—in dollars and cents and in quality. Griswold's Seeds will more than satisfy you. Before you plant anything send for our 1927 Seed Book—we will send it FREE—write for it today.

GRISWOLD SEED AND NURSERY COMPANY
271 S. 10th St. Lincoln, Nebr.

Oats

SENSATION One of the most productive oats in cultivation. 75 Bushels and upward per acre are frequent with large white meaty grains 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. Theo. Burt & Sons, Box 175, Melrose, O.

Good Fence did this

Red Strand "Galvannealed" Square Deal Fence

will help do this for you, too. It is a copper-bearing, heavier zinc coated fence that will far outlast the old-fashioned kind. It is hog-tight, bull-proof, good-looking. With it you can hog down; save fallen grain; missed corn; rotate crops, etc., at a good profit. Carl Schultz, Russell, N. D., says: "Diversified farming and good fences will give an income during crop failures as well as in good years."

You know these things! But just to refresh your memory, send for booklet that tells how to fence for profit; another that shows how to test fence wire; and a catalog that shows all kinds of fence. Ask your dealer for these and Red Strand fence prices—or write to us.

Keystone Steel & Wire Co.
4979 Industrial St. Peoria, Illinois

Cut corn feed from 11 to 8½ bu. per 100 lb. of pork for C. R. Pinkney, Fairmont, N. D. Made \$3100.00 on sheep and goats in less than one year for J. N. Simpson, Eden, Tex. Made \$40.00 per acre extra profit on hogs and lambs for Ralph Richards, Fairbank, Ia. Increased rent \$250.00 per quarter for Joseph Hyke, Bowman, N. D. Brought 1800 lb. of pork on a 10 acre field after 600 bu. of corn had been husked out for Dr. G. W. Hawkins, Salisbury, Mo.



PAINT AND VARNISH REMOVER.

Please give me a recipe for making a paint and varnish remover.—L. G.

If you have only a small amount of paint or varnish to remove, the best plan is to buy a can of varnish remover sold in paint shops, as this can be used on woodwork without damaging the grain of the wood. Even automobile painters, who use so much varnish remover, usually buy it from the paint supply houses.

The following recipe is given in Henley's Twentieth Century Book of Formulas: Apply a mixture of five parts waterglass, one part soda lye (forty per cent), and one part ammonia. This dissolves the old paint or varnish down to the wood.—W.

REMOVING THE DUST CAP QUICKLY.

REMOVING the dust cap from a tire valve is a tedious job when the threads extend the full length of the valve. For this purpose a piece of coarse twine will be found useful. Give the twine one turn around the bottom of the cap, and with one end of the twine in each hand, give it a sharp pull in the proper direction and the cap will be rapidly unscrewed.

STARTING MOTOR LOCKS.

We have a new coupe on which the started has given a little trouble because of the starting motor locking once in a while. We had the starter taken off, and the garage man said that the shaft was gummy. Can you give us any advice as to how the trouble can be remedied?—E. D.

There are a number of causes which may make a starter stick. Common causes are improper alignment of the motor shaft with the flywheel teeth, bent motor shaft, worn bearings on starting motor, broken flywheel teeth, gummy deposits on starter shaft, and so on. Nearly always the trouble is worse when the weather is cold and the battery down. A good service man usually can tell by examining the starter what the cause is.—I. W.

TO SCHOOL VIA RADIO.

THE modern version of that old-time school song might be paraphrased, "School days, school days, dear old radio days," for now the time has come when we can go to school by radio.

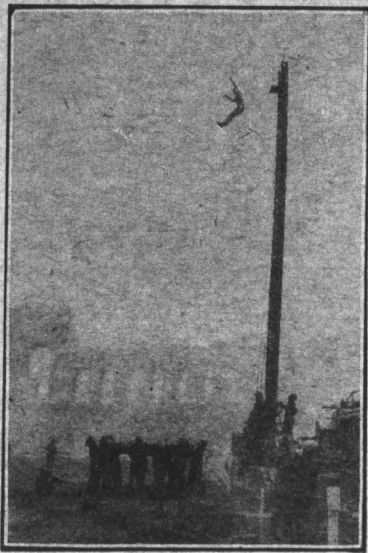
The special winter courses of the Michigan State College at East Lansing began January 10, and will continue through until April 29. A bulletin covering these special courses can be secured from the college by request.

The following is the program for the coming week:

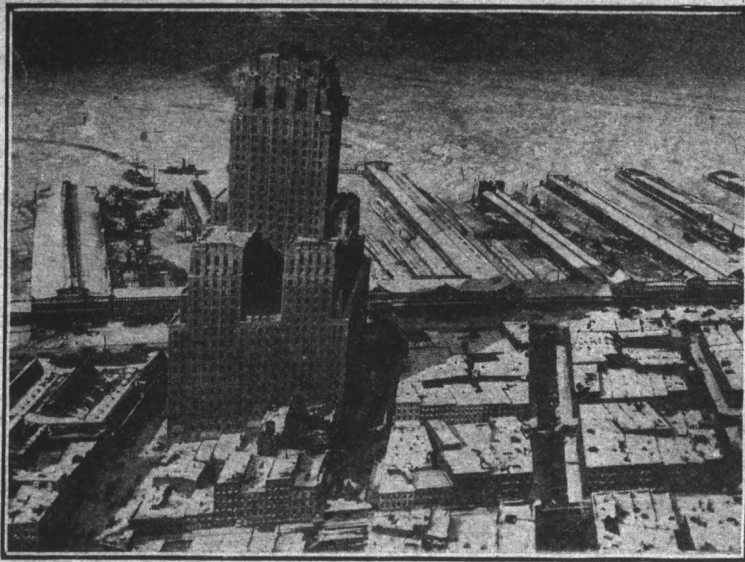
- January 31.**
7:00 P. M.—Farmerkins' Stories.
7:15 P. M.—Michigan Geology.
7:25 P. M.—Economics.
7:35 P. M.—The Soils of Michigan.
7:45 P. M.—Farm Power.
- February 1.**
7:15 P. M.—International Relations.
7:25 P. M.—Modern Trends in Education.
7:35 P. M.—Poultry Course.
7:45 P. M.—Forestry Course.
- February 2.**
7:15 P. M.—Forecasting Weather.
7:25 P. M.—Rural Literature.
7:35 P. M.—Fertilizers and Manures.
7:45 P. M.—Dairy Production.
- February 3.**
7:15 P. M.—International Relations.
7:25 P. M.—Principles of Sociology.
7:35 P. M.—Animal Husbandry.
7:45 P. M.—General Horticulture.
- February 4.**
7:15 P. M.—Farm Explosives.
7:25 P. M.—Coal and its Utilization.
7:35 to 8:00 P. M.—Farm Crops Course.

A government report from Ottawa, Canada, indicates that there are 300,000 radio sets in Canada.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



This dare-devil fireman leaped through space from a ladder sixty-five feet high.



King Winter, a subtle artist, painted this white and black picture of New York with the ice-choked Hudson river and the distant hills of New Jersey as the background.



Prize poultry from all parts of the country competed in Poultry Show held in New York City.



The Trans-Atlantic telephone between London and New York opened officially with W. S. Gifford, of American Telegraph and Telephone Company, talking with G. Evelyn Murray, of London.



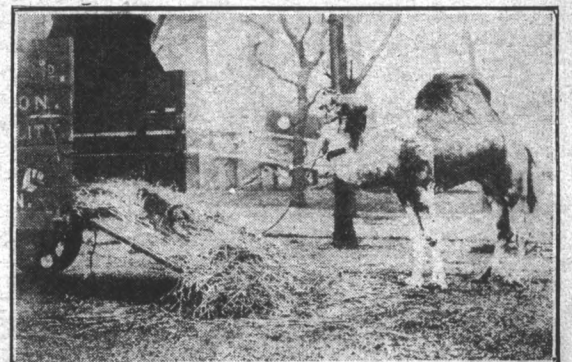
Not as easy as it looks. Try it and find out, is the challenge of A. Anderson, K. Moon, and L. P. Gingras as they come down the toboggan slide on skis.



The maternal affections of this prize Scotch setter are so strong that she very complacently nurses two cub lions.



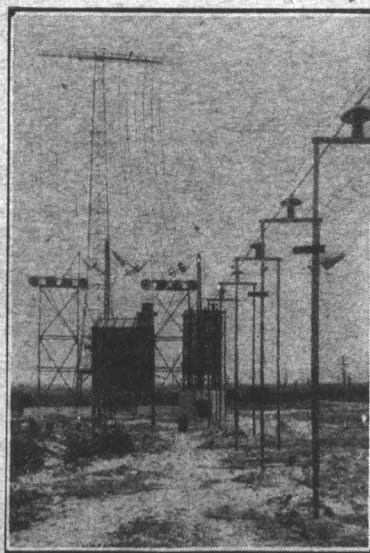
Professor of history, Pana Salzenimi has been banished from Italy by Premier Mussolini.



"Minnie," the monkey, leads "Bill," the dromedary, into the van when he is a bit too stubborn for his caretaker to manage.



This costly loving cup will go to the finest chicken, male or female, in this country.



The radio telephone brings Old and New Worlds within .018 seconds of each other.



"Baby June" has been trained to do amazing cycling feats on her own bike.



Thelma McMillan has been judged New Zealand's beauty for the coming year.

“Y, plenty,” Aleck agreed. “They’ve stolen nets, cattle and boats. Dinna they shoot Tom Bennett and heap stones upon his grave because their book says to heap stones upon the grave of any mon wha sheds the blood o’ saints? But word comes doon from the village this mornin’ that the king will be taken on a charge o’ piracy on the seas and robbin’ the mails.”

Again silence fell, while Shane waited patiently for the old Scotchman to come round to the real point of his visit.

When finally he did so, it was without preliminaries.

“Denny,” he said slowly, “I hae news for ye that I wouldna bring if I could help it, but there’s nae ither way. Ye’ve come too late. Her that ye’re seekin’ has gone.”

“Gone?” Shane cried out, and Denny echoed the single word in a dull voice.

“Ay,” Aleck said slowly. “Gang in the night, wi’ the sheriff’s son.”

Denny’s head sank slowly upon his hands. “They’re all alike,” he said hoarsely. “Traitors to their own promises.” He looked toward Shane pityingly. “She was black at the heart lad,” he finished unflinchingly. “Like her mither before her. They look you in the eyes, an’ lie to you!”

Aleck flung up a hand. “Nay, Denny,” he said. “She dinna go that way. He stole her awa last night an’ took her south in his fishin’ boat by force.”

For a long minute neither Shane nor Denny found answer to this. Shane sprang swiftly to his feet, stood staring at Aleck while the surprise in his face gave way to wrath. Denny only turned to stare out over the lake southward, where Neal Harris’ son had taken his daughter. This blow had fallen upon a scar twenty years old, and had found the flesh numb. Even so it was Denny who spoke first.

“We’ll be followin’ them,” he said quietly. “Across the lake an’ back if it’s needed. Neal Harris can wait now. ‘Tis his son must be payin’ first for this!”

“Do you know their course Aleck?” Shane asked.

The old man shook his head ruefully. “I danna,” he said. “I spent four useless hours tryin’ to find that out. There’s nae knows that will tell. This Sam Loar will talk, ye ken, but he’s beside himsel’ wi’ grief an’ anxiety, an’ he dinna ken where they went ayther.”

“We’ll be findin’ them lad,” Denny said with quiet conviction. “This lake’s not so big.” He swept the blue waters with his weatherwise old eyes. “Time runs on forever,” he went on. “I learned that years ago. This Blair Carter may be hidin’ away for a while, but we’ll be findin’ him at last—”

“Look yon,” Aleck broke in upon him, pointing shoreward. “They hae taken him! They’re comin’ aboard wi’ him!”

Along the narrow street that led down from St. James to the dock where the Michigan was made fast two men were walking. One was in the uniform of a naval officer. The other was the Mormon king, striding beside him, arrogant and defiant, his slight frame erect, his shoulders thrown proudly back, his red beard bright aglint in the sunshine.

He walked boldly down to the gang plank of the Michigan, going unhesitatingly aboard at the request of her captain, still with unshaken confidence in the ability of his power and authority to free him from arrest, still believing that not even the federal government would dare to take him or attempt to detain him by force here among the horde of his own people where he was priest, prophet and king.

Meanwhile there hung over him a shadow even more sinister than that cast by the enmity of the United States government.

The Kingdom of St James

By Ben East

Author of “Michigan Mystery”

The way down to the dock lay between two tiers of cordwood piled there to await loading onto steamers that should call within the harbor for fuel. Behind one of these there crouched two white-faced, grim men, each with a horse pistol drawn from its holster. They followed the haughty passage of King Strang with steady eyes that burned like the eyes of animals crouching beside a game trail for a kill.

One of these was Thomas Bedford, who four nights before had writhed in pain in this same king’s prison, and who had sworn vengeance in those hours of torture. With him waited Alexander Wentworth, whose grievance against the king, though of older

then for a time chaos reigned.

There was no hope of recovery, the surgeon of the Michigan gravely informed the group allowed about the bedside. Three wounds, two in the head and one in the body, any one of them sufficient to cause death. The miracle was that he had not died at once. Yet a greater miracle was to come, however, for the strong-willed, tyrannic king lived long enough to call his chosen circle of priests about his bedside and instruct them fully in the future affairs of the kingdom he had founded. He was still dreaming, even with the cold hand of death clutching at his heart, his wild dream of empire founded upon his religious belief. A dream destined never to be realized.

Another New Serial

ONE of the best pieces of news we can give to our readers this week is the announcement of a new serial by Merritt R. Allen. It’s a cracking good detective yarn, mixed up with the fun and adventures of two small town boys, Speck and Bill, with a plot that will hold your interest, and humorous characters and situations that will keep you in a pleasant mood.

Don’t fail to read the first installment of “The Piano Leg Complex” next week.

standing, was of like nature, still attested to by white ridges of scars across his shoulders.

The king passed between them, came near to the end of the dock. Then behind him the two men stood up, pointing twin lines of flame that spurted unnoted in the sunlight.

No one cried out or raised a hand. No one so much as spoke a word of warning, for there was no time. Only, at the dual crash, the red-haired, red-bearded man who had ruled the Beaver Islands all those years with a hand of iron, turned slowly, a surprised look in his eyes, showing no trace of fear, while a darker stain of red spread from one temple and discolored his thick beard.

Then the horse pistols cracked sharply again, one after the other, and the king pitched forward, falling upon his side, turning his head even as he fell to make sure of the identity of his assassins.

With that last pistol shot, the strange spell of quiet that had overhung the scene of the killing was swiftly dispersed.

Thus far it had been as though careful and strangely silent actors moved through the swift routine of a carefully rehearsed drama. Now they seemed suddenly freed from their parts, and like an exploding shell the play flew to bits upon the stage.

First to move were the two men whose vengeance was complete at last. They sprang past the fallen body of the king and up the gangplank of the Michigan, even as the first of the pursuing horde of Mormons raced down from the village to take them. In the same instant the steward of the steamer, he who had escorted Strang upon that last fatal walk, wheeled and bent to raise the still form of the king from the ground.

Then the Mormons were around him, a milling crowd, lamenting and shrieking for vengeance. Strang was lifted and carried to a house above the dock. The ship’s surgeon and the captain hastened down to attend him, and

for even while he gave out to the chosen priesthood those last instructions, a fishing boat was speeding eastward toward Mackinaw, her sails bellying to a stiff breeze, her lee rail awash as she took every advantage of wind.

She bore the greatest news that had spread along that coast since the days of the fur trade and the Indian wars, and she was bound that none other should deliver it ahead of her. From Mackinaw that word was to spread swiftly, down to Pine River, on to the settlements along the shores of Grand Traverse Bay, westward to Green Bay, and from each settlement the mob would be recruited. Before the first order of the dying king could be put into force, there would be sweeping down upon St. James as strange a fleet as ever went forth from a harbor to fight and plunder. The crash of the two horse pistols were to know echoes without number, e’er the King of St. James were finally dead.

Not that he would know of it, however. When he had finished with the affairs of state, he requested that he be taken back to Voree, the City of Refuge he had founded in Wisconsin before he dreamed this more ambitious dream of an island empire in the sanctuary of Lake Michigan. At Voree he wished to die, since die he must before the dream was fulfilled.

The request was granted, and before the first boat of the avenging fleet had entered the harbor of St. James, King Strang, as strange a figure as ever trod the stage of empire, had sailed out of the harbor, on his final journey to the City of Refuge. Behind he left four wives, each of whom was to bear him a child following his death. Awaiting him was a fifth wife, she whom he had taken before he received what he termed divine revelation, commanding him to plural marriage.

The demand for the surrender of the men who had shot him that day was instant. The Mormons swarmed the dock and shouted demands and threats together. On the decks of the Michi-

gan, however, there paced a double guard, and she still lay with her guns trained fairly on the village. Knowing full well the fate of the two men, were they turned over to the infuriated mob that clamored for them, the captain of the steamer held out a firm hand against the Mormon civil officers who came to take them by complying with the formality of an arrest. When next day the Michigan cleared from St. James she carried with her the two men whose shots had sounded the knell of the Mormon kingdom of Beaver Island. At Mackinaw she delivered them over to the civil authorities, but so great was public hatred for the slain king that neither of them ever faced trial.

Shane and Denny and Aleck had seen from the Bellarion all that had transpired. Tonight would be no night for the boat of a Gentile in the harbor of St. James, they knew. Even now, here under the guns of the Michigan, they were by no means safe. At any instant there might come from the angry mob that milled and shouted along the beach, the thin crack of a frontier rifle.

Besides, their work lay now somewhere to the south, along the chain of islands that stretched in a broken chain for nearly a hundred miles. It was unlikely that Blair Carter had fled farther from the Mormon colony than the last of those islands. Somewhere in that wilderness, in trapper’s shack or in lonely fishermen’s homes they would come upon him. Aleck shook hands with them gravely.

“I’ll go wi’ ye if ye say the word,” he told them.

“There’s no nade,” Denny said. “There’s naught you could be doin’ that we cannot, and you’ll be naded here. No cabin will be safe this night, and you’d best be guardin’ yours.”

It was out of the question to go ashore now, in hope of meeting Sam Loar and learning more of the fight or goal of the sheriff’s son.

Aleck climbed overboard into his canoe, and as the sails of the Bellarion filled and she came about, pointing out of the harbor, Shane and Denny saw him take a long drink out of the flat black bottle.

“He’s makin’ ready for the night,” Shane said with a smile. The Bellarion heeled to the wind then, cleared the harbor’s entrance and pointed southward.

Far off to the east a single tiny sail hung on the horizon, low and white. The fishing boat that carried the news to Mackinaw was making good time.

CHAPTER XII. The Exodus.

FIVE days later the Bellarion returned. Behind her lay the hundred mile chain of islands, carefully searched for word of Blair Carter and Barbara.

Shane and Denny had stopped at the Mormon settlements on the Fox Islands, themselves bearing tidings of the shooting of the king, seeking in return news of the passage or landing of Carter’s boat. They had called at the isolated cabins of fishermen, had pushed south as far as South Manitou, the southernmost of the long chain, inquiring as they went, but to no avail. There was, they knew, no need to search along the mainland shore, for Carter would not have dared to flee in that direction with his unwilling prisoner.

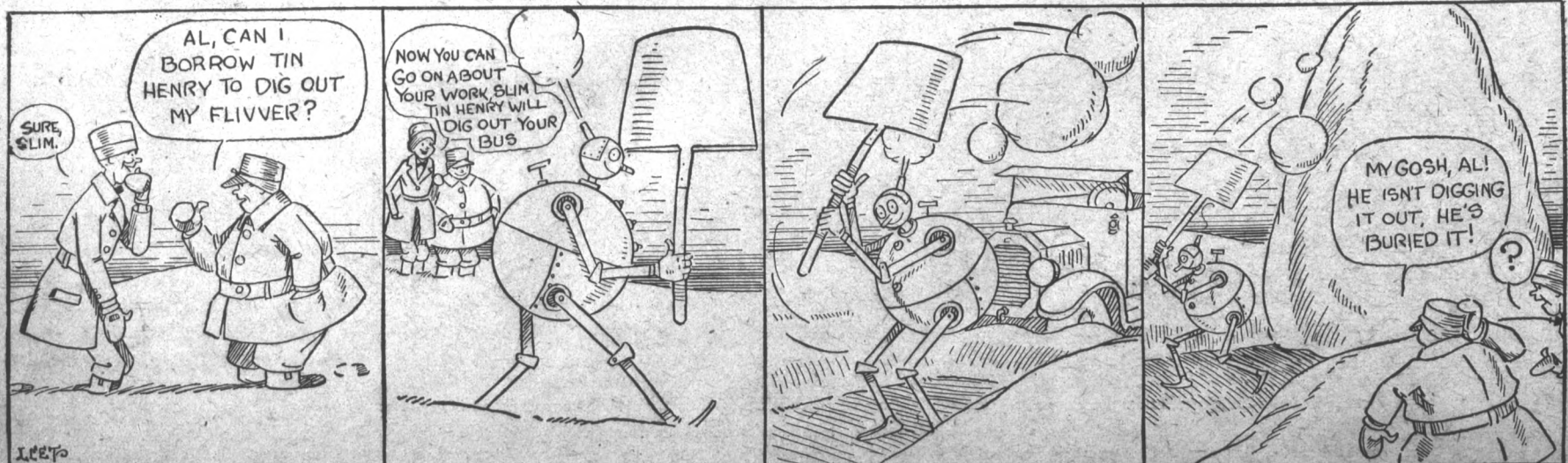
Disheartened and beaten they had turned finally north. The Bellarion came abreast of the southern end of Beaver Island at midnight and altered her course, swinging toward St. James.

For a half hour now, a strange red light had glowed over the northern end of Beaver, lighting the sky with its ruddy radiance.

Denny had named it when they first sighted it, faint and low on the port bow.

Frank R. Leet

Activities of Al Acres—Slim’s Little Old Bus Must be Feeling Sort of Flat



"Tis the fires of revenge Shane," he said. "The hour of the Mormons has struck!"

And Shane nodded gravely. "I fear for all they may do, Denny," he said. "They'll be blood mad this night, and there's none there to restrain a man of them."

So they sailed up the shore of Beaver Island, the glow of the fires growing steadily brighter. They entered the harbor's mouth at St. James finally, in a red radiance bright as sunlight.

Fires burned in a score of places in St. James. The waves of the harbor rippled red in the unnatural light. Three schooners and a fleet of smaller craft lay along the docks, looming black against the flames, casting ominous black shadows on the reddened water.

Along the beach, dozens of lesser fires burned and winked like low-hung dancing stars, where the Mormons, driven from their homes, had pitched makeshift camps on the beach for their last night on Beaver Island. All about them were strewn bundles and bags of such of their possessions as they had been afforded chance and time to save.

A steady stream of people poured like ants up the gangplank of each of the three schooners. The exodus from St. James was under way. Leaderless and defeated in battle, the Mormons went unresisting, herded like cattle aboard the waiting schooners, that were to set them off finally on the docks of Chicago, and other cities, homeless and penniless, with poverty for their reward for their venture in religious empire.

The great tabernacle was a twisting tower of flame that mounted a hundred feet into the sky. Even as the Bellarion rounded into the harbor, the roof of the building crashed in, and in falling the great bell that had rung out its summons for Barbara's wedding, sounded one deep-toned peal, like a single knell for the burning village of St. James.

A pillar of flame likewise leaped up from the king's printing office, whence for years he had issued his newspaper, "The Northern Islander." This fire was burning down now. Would soon sink to a red heap of embers.

Standing strangely unharmed in the midst of this orgy of destruction, Strang's home—his palace he had termed it—reared its frame walls as staunchly as before the first craft of the avenging fishermen's fleet landed in the Narrows, before the first rifle shot had been fired in the battle between Mormons and Gentiles. More than a half century later this building, mysteriously spared when all St. James was given to the ax and torch, was likewise to know the destroying touch of fire, set no man knew how, burning one morning while the fishing craft sailed out of the harbor for the day's work with the nets.

Shane ran the Bellarion in alongside the dock, and with Denny dragging himself slowly along they made their way across the beach, up the forbidden streets of St. James, open at last to Gentile passage.

The Mormons were gathered in pathetic groups about their beach fires. The men wandered uncertainly about, or sat with their heads sunken upon their hands. Children slept, outstretched on quilts spread on the sand. There were women who slept, there were others whose eyes were too full of the things they had seen, who sat beside their men about the fires and sobbed quietly. Household possessions lay strewn about in far greater quantity than could be taken aboard the waiting schooners. Many articles, already abandoned, lay in scattered heaps on the ground. And meanwhile, above the beach the burning houses of St. James sent a weird light flickering over the dazed camp.

At the far end of the beach a woman's wailing attracted the two men. A little group of four were gathered there about a tiny brisk fire.

One that seemed to be the central figure, lay outstretched on a quilt beside the blaze, a second quilt spread over him. Two men sat at his head, one on either side, and at his feet the stout woman whose crying they had heard, sat rocking to and fro.

So Shane and Denny found the Loars and Aleck MacCray, and so when Denny dragged his way to the fire and peered down into the face of the prostrate man beside it, did his quest for Neal Harris come to an end.

The man's face was bloodless and white. Dennis' first terrible minute of wrath was past before he saw the slow uncertain heaving of the quilt that marked the man's breathing, that told he still lived. In that minute Denny's lips had moved, his voice no more than a deep sigh.

"Too late," he whispered. "A score of years—and another man's hand killed him first."

From the opposite side of the fire

Aleck MacCray spoke gravely.

"He's nae dead, Denny," he said, "but he's deen, and ye canna strike when a mon's that near gone!"

Harris opened his eyes then and saw Dennis standing over him. The curtain of the years seemed rolled suddenly back for him. In that instant he saw Dennis clearly, not as the man who, goaded by a thirst for vengeance had trailed him undyingly for years, but as the man he had known before he wronged him.

"Hello, McCraggen," he gasped cheerily.

Dennis' face paled. The veins stood out in purple knots above his temples, and deep, tired lines drew suddenly about his mouth.

Harris, watching, seemed suddenly to understand. His eyes clouded, and he reached up a weak hand to beckon Denny closer.

"I'm glad you've come," he whispered weakly. "I've wanted you. I knew you'd kill me. I'm dyin' now. It don't matter. D—d Gentile got me, this afternoon." He paused for breath.

"You've believed a lie all these years, McCraggen," he went on, panting between his words, "I'm blacker than you think I am. I let you believe it. She ain't so black!"

He put out a fumbling hand. "Where is that d—d old Scotchman? Give me a drink."

Aleck held the flat black flask to his ashen lips.

Denny was on his knees beside the sheriff now. Even Samantha Loar had ceased her rocking and moaning to listen. So, lying on a blood soaked quilt on the beach, while the burning village of St. James cast a ruddy, unreal light upon the faces of them all, Neal Harris told his story.

"She didn't run off with me," he began. "Not like you thought. I coaxed her. Lied to her. Told her you was sick. That you'd sent me. That brought her. She left the boy. Drove away at night in a cutter."

"When morning came I told her I'd lied. She couldn't go back then." He smiled grimly. "I guess it'll do you some good—to know—how she hated me—till she died. Never lived with me. Stayed with a neighbor. She was all right, McCraggen. All right!"

Dennis McCraggen's voice was ominously low. "When did she die?" he asked.

"That summer. Forest fire north in Wisconsin. Took a settlement. Three families." Harris motioned silently for the black flask again, and Aleck held it for him.

"And the girl then," Dennis said slowly, as if to himself, "is ours. Hers and mine," his voice sunk lower. "Lauretta, Lauretta," he whispered brokenly. "Forgive me, oh, forgive me!"

Harris was shaking his head weakly. "She ain't yours," he gasped. "I lied about that, too. Always knew you'd come up with me—sometime. Wanted something to hold over you. She belonged to one of the families—in the fire. Orphan Danny's your boy—" he paused. "I might as well take all the blame, I'm goin' anyway. I made him foolish. Hit him on the head. Never claimed him—but he always trailed me around."

Dennis McCraggen's and Neal Harris' eyes had met and locked, a terrible long look of hatred and triumph, in which after a time mercy and remorse for an instant gleamed.

Neither of them saw the swift look of dismay that passed between Sam and Samantha Loar, nor the wild joy that flooded Shane's face as the full import of the dying man's words sank slowly home to him.

A film was coming now, over the eyes of the man whose story was so nearly finished. He groped weakly toward Aleck, found the old man's hand and guided the flask of liquor fumblingly to his own mouth.

"I'll pay you—as best I can," he went on haltingly. "Your boy wants the girl. Blair didn't take her south. You'll find them—hidin' away—on Whiskey Island. Blair can pay—for what he's done—same as I've paid!"

He put out a groping hand toward Aleck and the whiskey flask again, but the hand fell suddenly limp, and the slow pulsing of the quilt that covered Harris ceased.

Aleck stood up stiffly, leaning on his long barreled rifle.

Denny stood silent, staring down at the white uncovered face. His lips moved but none heard the words, and after a minute he turned to stare away across the fire illumined harbor. Aleck stepped across and plucked at his sleeve. "Come awa', Denny," he said. "Tis past now. Young blood is faster than old, and Shane'll be wantin' to sail for Whiskey Island."

In the firelight a black shadow trotted slowly up the beach, turned hesitantly toward the little group. A score of feet away it paused, unnoticed, lifted its head toward the bright distant stars, and the weird death howl of a dog rang out over the beach where little fires were dying down. Men awoke

and women shuddered in their sleep at the melancholy wailing note.

Then Black Bonnie arose and trotted straight up to Aleck. She was alone, whereby they knew that something was amiss with Orphan Danny, who was an orphan no longer.

"He's been missin' since this morning," Sam Loar recalled, but there was no time now to search, and no chance of finding him in that confused crowd along the beach, even had they looked.

"I'll bide here, lad, an' look out for them," Aleck told Shane, nodding toward the Loars. "She'll want them when you bring her back, even if the woman does talk tae much. I'll take 'em to my house, an' take care o' them."

In the gray dawn the Bellarion came to anchor off Whiskey Island, and before Shane and Denny could come ashore the last of the strange drama was played out before their eyes.

In the pale light, from their anchorage a quarter mile out, they saw signs of life about a tumble down cabin on shore, abandoned by fishermen years before. A thin blue column of smoke ascended from the chimney, mixing with the gray morning mists that overhung the woods.

The door opened and a man came out. He busied himself before the cabin, and in that instant Shane and Denny saw a second figure. A figure that crept on all fours along the shore, dodging behind rocks, hiding in the fringe of the timber, working stealthily, slowly toward the cabin and the other man. There was no mistaking that furtive approach. It was one man stalking another, and had there been doubt remaining it must have been dispelled by the long rifle the hunter dragged behind him.

He came near the cabin. So near that it seemed his victim must see or hear him, must fairly feel his presence, sense the cold stare of eyes upon his back. Then the hunter paused behind a tree bole in the edge of the timber, and for a long suspended minute, like actors who have forgotten their lines, the two men were motionless. The man by the cabin had turned his head, as though at some sound from within—and then the crouching figure behind the tree stood swiftly erect, stepped out from his hiding place, and trailing clearly across the still water there came a single shrill scream, as of an animal that has made a kill.

The man by the cabin had put his hand upon the door, as though to re-enter. He looked back across his shoulder, toward the creature that had screamed, and fell forward as though his knees had given way beneath him.

Shane and Denny saw the blue puff of smoke spurt out from the long rifle, drift slowly up, and it seemed a long time before they heard the thin crack.

They found Barbara all but in hysterics, huddled on the floor of the cabin, Danny standing guard over her. She lay quite still for a long time in Shane's arms, sobbing quietly when he had gathered her up. She looked up at him finally.

"This was to have been the day," she whispered shudderingly. "He had given me until today. Last night he gave me my choice. The priest is down with the Indians on Squaw Island. He was to take me there this noon and I could marry him or not, as I pleased."

Danny stood to one side, unsmiling. "She's my folks," he said suddenly. "She don't remember, but I do now. I played with her—when I was little." He pointed a vague hand, "Up in the woods somewhere." He nodded toward the door. "He was there, too," he said, referring to the man who lay, face down, just outside the cabin.

But when Shane and Denny had told the strange lad, whose brain Neal Harris had maimed, of his relationship to them, of his new folks, of the circumstances about that community up in the woods where he had played with Barbara as a child, he shook his head. "I'll live with Aleck," he said, seeming not to understand or believe. "She's my folks. You ain't. She come on the boat."

Barbara, however, was less obdurate, more ready to accept the evidence at hand. She cried at the story of the father and mother she would never know, but it was with a grief from which the sharpness was taken by love and a great contentment.

Destruction had spread a gray mantle over St. James, that even the warm midday sun of a July day could not dispel.

The Bellarion sailed into the harbor shortly before noon. This was the day of the great exodus. Two of the schooners that had begun their loading the night before, had already cleared with their cargo of sorrowful exiles.

The third lay at the dock, finishing her sorry task. St. James was in ashes, and thin pillars of smoke still ascended from the ruins here and there. (Concluded on page 141).

If you were fed~

ON bread alone, you'd soon find yourself unable to do a full day's work. Bread is a good food but you need to balance it with other foods to keep yourself in best trim.

It's the same way with your crops. To do their best work, they need something more than phosphoric acid. Plenty of potash and nitrogen are equally necessary.

Phosphoric acid is a good fertilizer. Many farmers are using it with profit. But, in most cases, you can make it pay bigger returns by adding potash, and sometimes nitrogen.

For example, at Wooster, Ohio, official tests on Canfield silt loam soil with 500 lbs. per acre of an 0-12-4 fertilizer gave ten bushels more corn than the same amount of an 0-16-0 fertilizer, and 500 lbs. of 4-8-8 gave greater increases than a 4-8-4.

Potash is especially useful on corn to increase yields, to plump the kernel, and to ward off diseases, such as root rot. Recent tests show that many fields in the Corn Belt do not carry enough available potash. Its use in the form of a high analysis fertilizer points the way to get more profitable returns from corn and other crops in your rotation.

Sometimes the need for potash shows up in the form of small white spots on your alfalfa or yellowish brown ones on your clover.

But don't wait for those spots to appear. Start your rotation right by giving your corn a good supply of plantfood including plenty of potash.

Potash Importing Corporation of America

10 Bridge St. Dept. K11, New York, N. Y.

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POTASH

MICHIGAN FARMER
Classified Liners get results. Try one.



A practical corn germinating test box. Tests 100 ears at a time. Complete directions with each box.

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Last year the Harvester Company helped to overcome the poor seed corn situation by offering these handy testers at a low price. Thousands of corn growers used them and made sure of their seed ahead of planting time. This year the danger from poor seed is as great as it was last year, so we are again arranging to supply these testers through our dealers. When so much depends upon the germinating qualities of the seed, and testing is so easy, you can't afford to gamble with untested, doubtful seed. It is far better to test it before planting than to test it later at heavy cost in the field. Every corn grower should have three or four of these testers.

50¢ at most points. Sold by McCORMICK-DEERING dealers

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606 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago, Ill.



What to Wear and How to Wear It

Every Woman Can be Well-dressed if She Will Follow a Few Simple Rules

By Isabel Kinch

THERE is nothing the matter with ourselves, it is what we do to ourselves that makes us wrong-looking." This statement, made by an Ames University teacher at the Home and Community Conference recently held in Chicago, so upset me that I must depend on my memory for the high spots of the discussion. My pencil remained suspended in mid-air and my pad lay forgotten on my knee.

Now, I am sure that others beside myself have long blamed our Maker for the likeness presented when we venture a peep in the mirror. After forty they tell us we never change our mind, but rather, just rearrange our thoughts. Mine needed some rearranging at this time. We were asked how we stood? Did our ear, shoulder and hip come in line? Try it and see. Something that may challenge us to do this was the statement that men drop their shoulders from age, women through carelessness. Men have less wrinkles because the beard holds up



Goosey Gander Lost Some of His Fine Feathers when these Artificial Roses were Made to Exhibit at the New York Poultry Show.

the face tissue; so women must necessarily devote more time to the care of the face.

Above all things be clean. Soap and water alone will not do this; a good cleaning cream must be used. We were urged not to submit to the operation called face lifting or having double chins removed. Our faces were an index of our lives; an open book where all might read. A woman of fifty, with a face of sixteen has not drank deeply of life. Our great joys and sorrows leave their imprint on our faces and it is fitting that it should be so. Love leaves mellow lines, hate hard lines.

The Three Types of Women.

All women are divided into three classes, the cottage type, the colonial type, and the Italian palace type. The cottage type woman is the woman who seldom leaves her home, who looks and feels best in a house dress. The colonial type is the woman who recognizes that her community has a claim on her and administers her home affairs in such an efficient manner that she has time to devote to community betterment. To this type belong club women, grange and farm bureau women. The Italian palace type woman has a multitude of ser-

vants, but no time for outside interests. Her whole time is taken up with dress and care of herself.

I wonder if every woman who reads this has not at some time said of some woman, "She looks like a little brown wren." We were told if born a brown wren to be a brown wren.

Jewelry Or No?

Speaking of the inexpensive jewelry, beads, bracelets, etc., of today, the specialist said that it is a part of the dress trimming and should be so considered; that it is better to have several inexpensive pieces in harmony with different gowns, than one expensive piece out of harmony with all. She spoke of a woman short and rather stout, a friend of hers, who wore a one-piece, plain black satin dress. With it she wore a long string of unusual beads, a bracelet, black hose and black slippers with steel buckles. The whole made a stunning costume. Notice I said a long string of beads, the eye looking at them traveled lengthwise of her person. Short strings of beads, round necks in gowns, especially for fleshy folk with round faces, are decidedly bad.

If an ornament is used on the dress let it be well below the waist line, as again the eye will travel down. As to sleeves, the full sleeve with all the trimming wanted may be worn by slim folk, but the tight sleeve is more suited for her stout sister.

To Choose Colors.

Speaking of colors which could be worn by different persons, she gave a safe rule and one easily followed. By taking a piece of cloth the color of our eyes and using it in choosing our hats, coats, dresses, we would never be a "sight for sore eyes." She spoke

of brown eyes and the many colors on a pheasant wing blending so prettily with brown. As I sat there I wondered about my own green eyes. A neighbor sitting back of me, evidently was not so sensitive about "cats' eyes," as she asked color combinations for them. We were told that there was no such thing as green eyes. That yellow and blue, revolving rapidly, produced green and any colors complimentary to yellow and blue could be worn. We were warned as to yellow being a trying color and one to be used with discretion.

Summing it all up, we were advised not to go down town looking as if you had said, "Come on clothes, I'm going down town. Hang on if you want to come along." Rather dress that all clothing will lend charm to the face. Let our whole bearing be upright. The willowy figure is out of date.

WOMEN FILL COMMUNITY PURSE.

AN autograph quilt is not new, but our autograph spread was original in its way.

We bought three yards of unbleached sheeting, two and one-half yards wide, enough for spread and bolster.

Tearing off five inches on either side for a border, the remainder was torn into blocks fourteen inches square and marked diagonally both ways with a four-inch circle in the center of each.

Each lady of the society was asked to take a block and secure not less than twenty names, and as many more as possible, at ten cents each, and etch them on the block, putting her own name in the center. Several blocks brought in over \$5.00 each.

Over \$100 was cleared on the spread,

with no expense except the price of the sheeting, and the mercerized cotton to work it.

We sold the spread at auction for \$10.—Mrs. A. C. C., of Washtenaw County.

SPRING STYLES ARE READY.

TURN the pages of our new fashion and pattern book and the new models for spring and early summer pass before you in review. You need this book in order to know what they will be wearing during the coming season.

Not only will it help you to know the styles in vogue, but you will find it instructive in dressmaking, too. For instance, the styles shown on the front



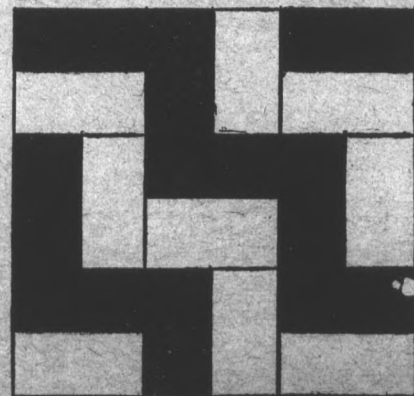
cover illustrated above, are reproduced within the book, with picture-lessons showing how they are made.

And there are other features. You'll like the article called, "A Stroll Along Fifth Avenue," and will tell you just what kind of shoes they are wearing in New York for different occasions, what hats, costumes, jewelry, etc., etc. It's an authoritative article covering the entire field of fashion.

Send today for your copy, enclosing 13 cents in stamps or coin, and address your order to Fashion Department, Michigan Farmer, 1632 Lafayette Blvd., Detroit, Michigan.

ENDLESS STAIRS.

THAT is what Mrs. H. P., of Ottawa county, calls this striking quilt block pattern. The pieced blocks are arranged to form an endless stairs across the quilt. Each block is made from eighteen smaller blocks, three inches by one and one-half inches, nine of each contrasting color.



The Baby's Bill of Rights

THE baby's bill of rights, according to G. W. Graves in Hygeia, is in part as follows:

The Baby's Rights.

The baby is entitled to breast milk unless his mother has tuberculosis.

During his first fortnight a baby is entitled to lose and regain eleven per cent of his birth weight, to sleep during the day, and to cry at night, to have more or less indigestion and to be accused of colic when he is only hungry. According to civil law, these rights have precedence over those of adult neighbors.

The baby is entitled to sunshine that does not traverse window glass or, if the sunlight is not available, to cod liver oil throughout his first two years. If he cannot have fruit juice, he is entitled to develop scurvy.

It is his right to be vaccinated against smallpox in his early months and to be immunized against diphtheria in the last quarter of his first year.

When he begins to walk his feet have rights.

The Mother's Rights.

She is entitled to an adequate stay in bed following the arrival of the baby. Later she is entitled to a medi-

cal examination when she has backache.

She is entitled to be spared the nursing woman's diet and to eat like other human beings.

The Doctor's Rights.

A doctor is entitled to legal tender in amount commensurate with the standard of living in his community. Contrary to popular belief, his fee is due when his services are rendered. When he renders actual service by telephone, he is entitled to remuneration.

The doctor is entitled to see his own family at intervals, to three irregular meals daily, and to sleep some place other than over the operating table or the windshield.

The Father's Rights.

The father is entitled to support his family and to talk about the baby. With reference to the care of the baby, the father may have rights, but they are never considered.

The father is entitled to two meals and a lunch daily, but no sleep.

The Nurse's Rights.

The nurse is entitled to be moderately, but on no account exceptionally, good-looking.

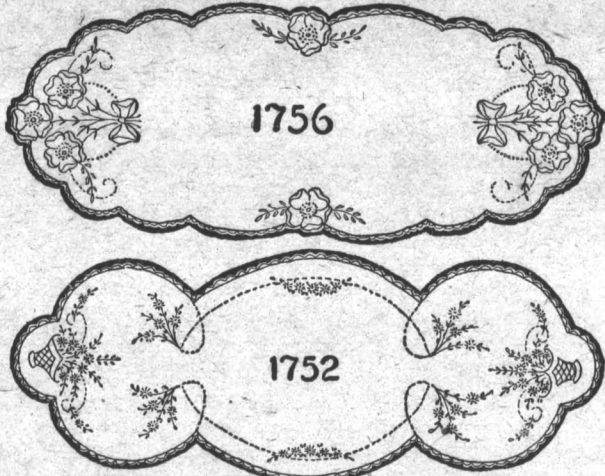
She is entitled to optimism, charity, past experience, reticence of the presidential type and brains.

Embroidery to Match

PERHAPS nothing lends more of real homey charm to a room than does a bit of handwork made by the homemaker herself. Seldom is it that we can get complete sets to match, but these beautiful hemstitched scarfs, stamped on white Indian head, can be matched with centerpiece, buf-

you wish, also the size of the piece.

Scarf	18x45 in.	\$.65
Scarf	18x54 in.	.82
Centerpiece	18 in.	.28
Centerpiece	36 in.	.88
Centerpiece	44 in.	1.25
Centerpiece	54 in.	1.75
Centerpiece	44x63 in.	1.75
Luncheon set 36x36 in. with four 14-in. square napkins....		1.60



fet set, luncheon, vanity set and pillow cases if desired. The observant homemaker will be keen to sense the value of securing these attractive designs in such a variety of pieces.

The price of each piece is the same in either of these dainty designs. Be sure to state the number of the design

Napkins 14 in. square, per dozen	2.20
Three-piece buffet set	.65
Three-piece vanity set	.45
Pillow cases	42 in. 1.35
Pillow cases	45 in. 1.40

All goods will be sent on receipt of price. Address your orders to the Stamped Goods Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.



Twenty Tales From Timberland

The Spider and the Crow--No. 5

C AW, caw, caw, caw-aw-aw," grumbled Blackie from a swaying branch of the hazel bush. It was late in the afternoon and Blackie Crow had had no dinner. Beside him Spinner, the Spider, was making his web.

"Good afternoon, Spinner," greeted Blackie.

Spinner was so busy that he only replied, "Good afternoon," and kept on spinning.

"I have an idea," said Blackie. "You know the bigger web you spin, the more bugs and beetles you will catch."

"I never thought of that," answered Spinner, "but it is much more work to spin a big web."

"Yes, I know," replied Blackie, "but I'm hungry and you're hungry, I'll help you spin a big web and then we will catch more bugs and beetles and we will both have a fine dinner."

Spinner, the Spider, dangling from the end of one of his long silken

one, two, three, go!" "Away Blackie flew, but Spinner had to crawl all the way on his short stubby legs.

In a wink Blackie was at the web and he gobbled up the bugs and beetles as fast as he could. When at last Spinner reached the web, not a bug was left for him, only the torn and tattered web remained.

From the top of the tallest oak in Timberland, Blackie chuckled at the success of his idea. Bravely Spinner set to work to mend the tattered web. And as he spun, he decided that the next time he would think before he acted.

SUNDAY AFTERNOON CHATS FOR LITTLE FOLKS.

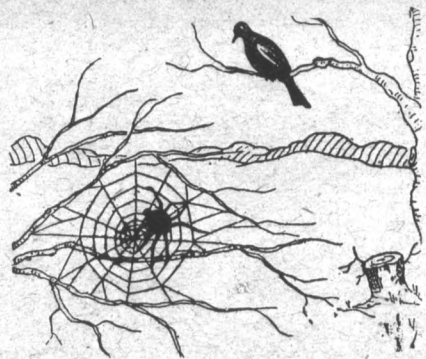
WE are all glad we live in a time when, in our own country at least, our blind people are taken care of and taught, if they wish, how to do things so that they can in many cases support themselves. In Jesus' day it was very different. All they could do was to sit by the roadside and beg for money. In some Oriental countries they still allow this.

Three of the Gospel writers, Matthew, Mark, and Luke, tell us the story of Jesus restoring the sight of a blind man who had been blind from birth.

The man lived in Jericho, and I suppose every day some one of his friends took him to a place by the roadside where the road led from Jericho to Jerusalem, where he could beg from those that passed that way. On this particular morning, I think he was looking happier. He had somehow heard of a wonderful Teacher who had made the lame to walk, and the deaf to hear and speak. And he had heard that He was coming that way! Why could he not make a blind man to see?

So he sat by the roadside waiting and listening with all his might. Suddenly his sensitive ears heard a noise as of a crowd coming. He jumped to his feet, and with hands outstretched in front of him, ran toward the crowd, crying, "Jesus! thou Son of David, have mercy on me!" So Jesus stopped and told them to bring him, and asked him what he wished. "Lord," he said, "that I may receive my sight." And Jesus said unto him, "Receive thy sight. Thy faith hath made thee whole."

Instantly he had regained his sight, and thereafter followed Jesus. What was the name of the blind man, and in what chapters of the three gospels is the account found?



It Wasn't Long Before the Giant Web Was Spun.

threads, thought Blackie's idea to be a good one and so he agreed. Together they set to work. When Spinner wanted to make a long cross thread to another branch, he would crawl up on Blackie's head and with just one flap of his wings Blackie would carry Spinner right to the spot where he wanted to go. And so it wasn't long before the giant web was spun.

"And now we will fly over to the juniper bush and wait for an hour," said Blackie. "By that time our trap will be full of bugs and beetles and what a fine dinner we will have!"

Again Spinner agreed, for he was flattered by having such a big fellow as Blackie for a friend. Swaying on the longest branch of the juniper bush, they waited. When an hour had passed, Blackie said, "Now we are ready,

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JOHNSON FISH CO., GREEN BAY, WIS.

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If Incubator and Brooder are ordered together deduct \$1.75 from combined prices.

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24" Canopy, Wickless \$10.25
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100% Live Delivery. Postage Prepaid.

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Buff & Bl. Leghorns	\$2.25	6.00	11.00
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The Romance of a Land Title

By John R. Rood

Of the Detroit Bar

IT was not till after this series of incidents was closed that the Consolidated Electric Company started preparations for the erection of a dam just below the horse-shoe bend, which, when filled would leave Peck's new house on an island in the middle of the pond.

Investigation disclosed that in 1833 Sanford's grantor, Mike Conley, owned the land later platted as the "Sanford Addition," and also a forty-acre tract, mostly on the opposite side of the river, but one corner of it extending to the village side. That year he deeded that forty-acre tract to George Jennings and his heirs, describing it as "the mill property known as the southeast quarter of the southeast of section ten, etc., together with the appurtenances thereto belonging, or in any wise appertaining."

At the time of the transfer there was a dam across the river just below the horse-shoe bend, at the site of the proposed dam; and the power was used to operate a saw-mill and-grist mill situated on the farther side of the river.

These mills burned in 1842, and were never rebuilt; and in a few years the dam rotted away and was forgotten by the general public, and there was nothing in existence on the land or of record at the time of Peck's purchase to put him on his guard nor give him notice of any right of flowage. But his attorneys found upon investigation that he was bound by the right of flowage as used at the time of the conveyance to Jennings to which the Consolidated Electric Company had succeeded. They found that a grant of a mill carried with it the right of flowage exercised by the grantor over his retained lands at the time of the conveyance without any mention in the grant of any such easement.

This last misfortune has a bright side. There is something exclusive in living on an island in the edge of the city, apart from the madding crowd.

Not so with the next discovery. It was the discovery of oil. Back in 1820 traces of gold were found in the river, and a patent was obtained from the United States government of all the mineral rights in the quarter section on which Peck's house was built, but it was soon found to amount to nothing, and the patent was never recorded; and by some accident the land office officials failed to make any note of the grant, and later issued an unqualified patent of the same land to Mike Conley. When the oil excitement arose, this old patent was brought to light, and the successors of the patentee began drilling for oil in the valley in front of Peck's house. His attorneys found, on investigation, that government patents do not have to be recorded, and that the first patent issued prevails over all subsequent patents, even in the hands of persons who paid full value without any notice of the prior grant.

And in this case the statute of limitations affords no sort of protection. No adverse possession of the surface, even for a hundred years, would bar the claim to the mineral rights without an actual trespass on, and possession of, the minerals themselves. There was nothing for Peck to do but to submit as gracefully as possible to the prospecting for oil, and the better the prospects, the worse for him.

A little later a discovery was made that relieved him of his worries concerning the house at Pilot-Knob, and incidentally, explained some things that up to this time had seemed somewhat mysterious. It explained why Pilot-Knob had always been the general picnic grounds. It is explained why these lands had been dropped from the assessment rolls. It explained

why they were not sold by Sanford's creditors. It explained why they had never been fenced nor used for any private purpose. Parties gathering material for the country history discovered that at a general celebration held at Pilot-Knob Point, July 4, 1847, one of the addresses of the occasion was delivered by Jerdy Sanford, who then declared to the assembled crowd that he thereby dedicated the whole flats and Point as far as the highway, for a town park; that he was followed by the supervisor, who accepted the gift in behalf of the town. Later, the highway commissioner hired some men to pick up and burn the

rubbish and cut some brush to make the land better adapted for that purpose. In all this transaction there was no deed or writing of any kind; and none was made to be recorded; so this transaction did not come within the purview of the statute, and operated without recording, to pass the title of the dedicator and all persons claiming under him, whether with or without notice of it. A dedication at common law required no writing of any kind; and the statutes providing for a statutory dedication do not prevent making a common law dedication. They are enabling, not restricting, statutes.

In your mind's eye picture Peck's new mansion as the rest and refreshment hall on the island in the city park.

(Continued next week.)

Temptation

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IT is well to remember that in the story of the temptation, we have a sure bit of autobiography. Jesus was alone, when He faced temptation, hence He must have told someone all that we have in the temptation narratives, in Matthew and Luke.

1. He went off by Himself to think it out. Think what out? Think out how He should use His great abilities, the powers that He felt were in Him. He must have known, could not help knowing, that He was blest with greater force for accomplishing things, than are most men. How should He invest these abilities? Selfishly? To attain fame, money, power, praise? Should He be a leader who would crush every enemy of the Jewish people, and restore them to their ancient place? Remember, that Judea and Galilee were under the Romans, with a com-



pany of soldiers or more in every principal town, and the Jews did not like this any more than we Americans would enjoy being under the German nation or the Russians, with soldiers everywhere, eating up our taxes, insulting us and cowering us into submission. Should He organize a vast army and expel these hateful invaders? That is what the Jews hoped. So they told their children. Messiah would come, and He would make everything right. He would restore the nation, as it had been in the days of Solomon and David. And Jesus knew that He could do something big. He felt vast powers within Him. He knew that He could lead men, could make them do His will to the last drop of blood.

But was this the best way? Was this the way His father would approve? He must go aside and think, think intensely, think long, with nothing to distract His attention. The place He chose was—and is—a wild, untitled tract, about thirty-five miles by fifteen, where little life is to be seen, except an occasional reptile or goat. Here Amos had come, eight hundred years before, and here John the Baptist had spent some time. It is so barren as to seem almost God-forgotten, but here He talked with God.

You have seen the well-known painting by Hoffman. The devil stands, with hoof and tail, whispering in the ear of Christ. There is another painting that I like better, because to me it is more real. It is by W. Dyce, R. A. Christ sits in a lonely place on a large boulder, hands clasped, head bowed, thinking.

And here, as He thought, he must have seen what possibly lay ahead. Jerusalem was not far away, say a day's journey on foot. What if He

showed His miraculous powers there, suddenly! What a stampede to Him there would be! You could not hold the people back. And beyond Jerusalem were the cities of Asia Minor—Tarsus, Antioch, Ephesus, Philippi, Smyrna, Thessalonica, Athens, Rome! He sees them all. World power is His.

2. But not that way. That was the way of military leaders of all ages, and they come to grief. The sword kills the one that wields it. Alexander, Philip of Macedon, Hannibal, Caesar, (He must have known about these men, though they are not mentioned in the New Testament), had come and gone. Their way was not His. His Kingdom was to rest on something beside force. He would found an everlasting empire, based on love, forgiveness, knowledge, goodness, peace and joy. The most difficult kingdom to establish, in all the world. But also the one most worth establishing.

All this He thought out, in the wilderness, with the wild beasts. And from the decision He reached He never swerved. At the end He said, "My kingdom is not of this world. If my kingdom were of this world, then would my servants fight."

3. This Christ of ours has been through the mill. He understands men and women. He knows how hot the fires of temptation can get. He knows that the most desperate battles fought are fought within the souls of men. And He can help them, because He does understand. He can show a way out, or He can give strength to meet the fierce drive of temptation. "There hath no temptation taken you, but such as is common to man, but God is faithful, and will not suffer you to be tempted above that ye are able." (1 Cor. 10:13). By faith in God He came through to complete conquest, and from that time He knew the course He should take.

4. What about temptations now? Are there any as fierce as in times past? I do not suppose any of us will be tempted as Christ was. But in general the temptations of today are more besieging, more desperate in many ways, than those of the past. And this for the very simple reason that we have more to be tempted with. We have more power at our command. We can be more destructive than in any past age. Dr. E. E. Slosson, in his recent book, "Sermons of a Chemist," says that, if steam and electric and other power were distributed evenly, each of us would have the equal of twenty slaves to wait upon us night and day. The temptation to use such deadly weapons will be strong, at times, when there is not sufficient cause.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR JANUARY 30.

SUBJECT:—The Christian Overcoming Temptation. Luke 4:1 to 13; I Corinthians 10:12-13.

POULTRY

ABOUT CHICKEN FEEDING.

I HAVE been a subscriber to your paper for several years, and like it fine, but I just had to laugh when I read, "Feeding for Eggs," by R. A. Hill. I agree with Mr. Hill until he says, a hen will produce more eggs on one pound of grain if she has to scratch for it, than she would with two pounds fed on the bare floor.

Please tell him to write to the Ohio Experiment Station and they will tell him how they raise chickens and feed them entirely on mash all through their laying period.

My fifty-four pullets averaged twenty-one and a half eggs each during December, and thirty-one and three-fifths the first fifteen days of January. My grain is ground coarse and mixed with meat scraps and bone meal and fed in a hopper, and the green feed is put in a trough. I have straw on the floor for comfort, and a place fixed for a dust bath, which they use freely, and plenty of milk and water.

If Mr. Hill was to come to my place and see the cows' feed fixed so the cows would have to jump to reach it, as Mr. Hill fixes his beets, he would think it funny. But not only Mr. Hill, but many others hang cabbage so the hens have to jump to get it.

He also says hot water freezes quicker than cold. That's news. And, "don't feed your hens anything you wouldn't eat yourself." Well, I would hate to eat anything I feed the hens. Tell him to put glue on the walls of his poultry house and stick the grain to it, then they will get more exercise and my, how they will lay.

Our hens' feed bill is a trifle less than \$2.50 a week, about two-thirds of a cent per bird per day, against Mr. Hill's one cent.—H. C. Williamson.

M. S. C. EGG SHOW.

THE Third Annual Michigan Egg Show will be held at the Michigan State College, January 31 to February 4, in conjunction with Farmers' Week. There are many classes in which eggs can be entered, and worth while prizes, including several silver cups, will be given.

No entry fee will be charged, but the eggs will become the property of the show, and will be sold to help defray expenses. Anyone may enter eggs in the contests.

These contests have done much to stimulate an interest in quality in eggs and are educational to all who are striving to produce something other than "just eggs."

Further information regarding this show may be obtained from Clarence M. Ferguson, Manager, M. S. C. Egg Show, Poultry Department, East Lansing, Michigan.

POULTRY MARKET OUTLOOK.

(Continued from page 125). market on fresh stock. Holdings at the present time are smaller than the amount usually moved into consumption during the balance of the storage season.

Dealers have already begun to express their convictions as to the probable level of egg prices next spring through purchases and sales of contracts for storage packed eggs for delivery in April on the Chicago market at about twenty-eight and three-quarter cents. This is the same level at which trading started last spring, but two cents below the price which prevailed when the month of April was reached. The market will rise or fall this year, depending upon the volume of receipts when spring arrives, and

the rate at which eggs accumulate in storage.

With the rapid growth in the poultry industry during the past six years, there has been a marked change in methods in the direction of greater specialization. The number of commercialized poultry farms has been greatly increased, particularly in New England states adjacent to the large eastern consuming markets and in the Pacific Coast states where the climate is exceptionally favorable to egg production. According to the 1925 farm census, the number of chickens on farms on January 1, 1925, in the New England states had increased forty per cent as compared with 1920, and in the Pacific Coast states, thirty per cent, whereas the average increase for the entire country was only fourteen per cent.

The bulk of the market eggs are still produced on the general farms of the middlewest, however. Of the 410,000,000 chickens on farms on January 1, fifty per cent were in the states, such as Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri and Kansas, comprising the north central section. Practically sixty per cent of the total eggs produced came from these states.

Methods followed on commercial poultry farms are being adapted to the general farm flock, as producers have been impressed with the consistent profits realized. Pure-bred stock is displacing nondescripts. More baby chicks are being bought from hatcheries every year, the colony brooder has replaced the hen, increasing the number of chickens raised, and producers are feeding mash to increase egg production. The increase in winter receipts of fresh eggs, the larger receipts of high quality eggs at all seasons, and the better quality of market poultry—all are proofs of the improvement in the industry.

The average egg production per bird for the country as a whole is far below the range of possibilities. According to the census figures of 1925, average production was only 5.2 dozen per chicken on hand, without correction for males. This was an improvement of eight per cent over five years previous, but still leaves much to be desired. Highest production per bird was found in the New England states, where the average was 6.8 dozens, and in the Pacific Coast states, where it reached 7.3 dozens. The southern egg production was only 5.2 dozen per bird of less than four dozen eggs, made the most unfavorable showing. With breeding for egg production and more attention to feeding, the average output could be increased 100 per cent without increasing feed costs and overhead to any great extent.

FEATHER EATING.

What is the trouble with chickens that pick feathers from each other? —L. B. J.

Feather eating is a habit that seems to occur most often when the hens are overcrowded; idle, and hungry for something which seems to be lacking in the ration. The best remedy is to turn the hens on range where they will separate and become interested in scratching for a living.

Feed a balanced dry mash containing meat scrap and this may reduce the feather pulling. Hang a piece of raw beef in the house for the hens to peck at, or try feeding a little bone meal each day. Give the hens plenty of green feed and scatter the grain in straw litter so they will have to scratch.

If a few hens are the principal offenders, they can be located by observing the flock and then isolated.

Dead or Alive?

It's up to you, Mr. Poultryman



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OUR PAGE

What is Beautiful?

Contest Winners Tell Most Beautiful Impressions

ONE autumn afternoon late in the month of September, I stood upon the ridge on my father's farm which forms a border between the hardwood forest and the pine plains.

I was viewing the glistening poplars on the wide plain to the north, and on the steep southern slope, the valley, and the rippling stream gushing under huge logs that had fallen across its path, and continuing on its downward course toward the river.

Further on to the north is the iron bridge, from which a pathway leads to the nearby farms, and to the autumnal harvest fields tossing in the breeze.

The forest have changed from a single green to various shades of orange, purple and scarlet. The sounds of the cow bell and the bark of the dog from the valley below, echoed upon the hillside while the farmers in the distant fields returning home from their labor, and the setting sun in the distant horizon foretold the coming of evening.

As I stood gazing upon this beautiful autumn scene, I could see the cattle and horses grazing on the slopes to the north, south, and west. I could hear the ripple of the stream and the calling of the birds gathering together in preparation for their southward flight.

A cool, refreshing breeze ruffled my



Bernice Ball, Eaton County, is an Admirer of Flowers.

hair. The setting sun in the distant horizon inspired me with awe at the beauty of such a scene.

Suddenly I thought of the lessons nature teaches us. As inhabitants of this earthly domain, we should live lives that will measure up to purity of our glorious world. Ah! how rich a man may feel living in the very heart of nature's beauties, which are so often observed in this glorious place which has been rightfully named North Paradise.—Zola Marsh, M. C.

Beauty is an intangible, fleeting thing. A sort of a will-o'-the-wisp that leads us on and on, until finally we lose it and return home like Bo-peep's woolies, wagging our tails behind us. Anyway, as Susie Lenglen once remarked, "Beauty is only skin-deep." And she certainly ought to know.

In the sixteen years since I have graced (or disgraced) the earth by my presence, I have seen hundreds of scenes and objects which I would classify as really beautiful. The first one was probably daylight, although I don't remember that. I have seen the sun rise and set in all its glory, time after time, at every season of the year. I have seen the pale moonlight shimmering over the placid waters of Wampler's Lake on a calm summer evening.

I have risen on a winter morning to find the whole world around me a glistening scene of beauty, due to an

ice storm during the night. I have watched the graceful arc of a squarely hit golf-ball as it sped straight down the fairway. I have seen flowers and birds and trees so beautiful that it fairly took my breath away to look at them.

I have seen all these things, and many more, and I have been duly impressed by them. But to me they are as nothing, because in all the world there is nothing so beautiful to me as my own Mother.—Guilford Rothfuss.

I think that of all the beauties of nature, flowers rank first. Or I might include butterflies in this class, for when I let fancy rule reason I imagine that butterflies are the gay flowers who

resisted captivity until they flew away from the stems to scatter happiness through the world. And that is what flowers are for—to bring happiness to the troubled, weary and sick.

Strangely, the flower I chose as the most beautiful, is usually present at the time of greatest sorrow—the calla lily, which is often present when the dead are laid to rest. The beauty of this flower lies not merely in the fact that it consists of a single, snowy petal inclosing a heart of purest gold, but because it is, as all lilies are, a symbol of purity. Its snowy whiteness is emphasized by the background of dark leaves, and seems to be symbolic of humanity, the leaves representing earthly life, and the flower the stainless purity of the human soul. With this significance, in addition to its material loveliness, I think it is worthy to be called the most beautiful of flowers.—June Nelson.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

Really, sometimes it pays to look over discarded things. Just the other day I found an envelope inside of which I found some beads. I wondered where I had gotten them. Well, after some time I remembered that they had been given to me as a prize. What I can't remember is, have I thanked you for them? If I haven't, then it's about time I do. Thank you, Uncle Frank. I do like them a great deal, especially since their color matches my graduation dress.

Say, Uncle, did you ever hear that ski-riding was a means to drive away the blues? I think it is, 'cause if you don't pay attention to the skis, and the road ahead, you are liable to get a fall. Also, the nipping air, if one is going down a steep hill, will clear out all the blues that ever were invented or found.

Well, I must leave space for others, or W. B. may have another morsel for his everlasting meal.—Sally.

I believe ski-riding would be a good cure for the blues. As I do not have that cure available, I do not have the blues any more. So I really don't need a cure, but what an appetite ski-riding would give. A fellow would certainly have to do something for an appetite it would develop.

Dear League:

Aw, forget the powder, knicker and smoking question, as it's getting stale. Just thought I'd say a few things about farming.

Farming is not all sunshine and flowers, as some people may think. It is work, work and more work, summer and winter, morning and night. A farmer cannot sit beside the warm stove smoking his pipe peacefully, as some may suppose. Aw, no, for don't the cows need water, hay, and need to be milked? Don't the horses, pigs and chickens need food? Don't a decent farmer see to it that his animals have clean, warm quarters? They do! Anyone will have to admit that. A farmer has to hitch up a shivering pair of horses to a frozen sleigh in the early morning, when the temperature is below zero, and drive to town, which is a number of miles off, to get food for his family. Those mentioned are some he cannot shirk. How many cousins agree with me?—Esther M. Larson, Bruce Crossing, Mich.

Perhaps things are a bit colder at Bruce Crossing than down here, but we may feel the cold more. Undoubtedly, you don't like the cold. Some people do. Nothing in life is all sunshine and flowers, even farming.

Dear Uncle Frank:

May I suggest a few, oh, a very few of the great many books now on the market? The following would, I think, be suitable for any member of the Merry Circle:

Anne of Green Gables series, Rilla, Rainboat Valley and Emily of New

Moon, all by L. M. Montgomery. Bent Twig and Brimming Cup, by Dorothy Canfield; also Her Son's Wife, by the same author. Mother, by Kathleen Norris; So Big and Show Boat, by Edna Ferber. The Clansman, by Thomas Dixon, and the Witness, by Grace Hill Lutz. Gene Stratton Porter's, James Oliver Curwood's, and Ralph Connor's books are always good. I like the latter's books because they are sensational without being too exciting. I cannot read mystery and detective stories, and I don't like 'em. Connor's books have the homey atmosphere and leave a clean, good taste in one's mouth. They are refreshing and always hold a definite charm for me. A Man from Glengarry, and Glengarry School Days, I can read over and over.

I found something very good in an old copy of St. Nicholas, and I'm using it to excellent advantage. I keep four or five books going all the time; one of biography, one of fiction, and then one book dealing with scientific subjects and nature, and then I read sketches written on various lands. For non-fiction, I am reading Bruce Barton's book, "The Man Nobody Knows." I consider it good.—"Dreambird."

You certainly have a full schedule of reading. How do you find time to do it? Your book suggestions are very good, and I hope others will make use of them.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have just finished reading the letters on Our Page about country vs. city, and thought they were very good. While this topic of discussion is going on, I will start a new subject for discussion. That is, "Using Profanity." I do not use it, and I hate to hear other people use it. Swearing is about the worst habit there is, and people who do it are of unsound mind, or else they would not use it. Isn't that what you think, Uncle Frank?—Harold Snyder, Kalamazoo, Mich.

Swearing is a profane and very bad habit, but other habits are worse. One who swears is hardly of unsound mind, but lacks good judgment. There is absolutely no need of swearing. Although I think "Profanity" is not a discussable subject because there is no excuse for it, some M. C.'s might have something to say about it.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

It seems great to be able to say I am a member of the Merry Circle. I will, and am, trying to spread happiness with all my heart.

I do not agree with anyone that says they cannot say nice things about boys, because I have two brothers, (younger than myself), and I don't think you could find better chums. I will close, thanking you again, Uncle Frank.—"Chum."

I am glad that you enjoy being an M. C., and that you will act as be-

comes a Merry Circle by endeavoring to spread happiness. It is fine that you and your brothers are such good chums.

Hello Unk and Cousins:

I received my membership card and button yesterday. Say, Uncle Frank, you can imagine how surprised I was. I never expected to get one. I thank you very much for it.

I have won many dear friends by writing to M. C.'s, and hope to win many more.

Here's hoping W. B. has indigestion. All letters welcome.—Peal Laine, Sundell, Mich.

I am glad that you have won many wholesome friends through the Merry Circle.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

We would like very much to become M. C.'s. We have been reading this page for a long time.

My sister Windy has a way of milking our kicking cow without having her kick, and I bet you can't guess how it is.—Windy and Wild Fire, Dunningville, Mich.

Let's hear about Windy's way of kickless milking. I wonder if your nicknames are descriptive of you.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I'll bet you're thinking all sorts of things of me for not writing to thank you for the dollar. You would surely forgive me though, if you saw me trying to drum reading into six third graders. This practice teaching is really harder on the poor "kids" than it is on us. You can be thankful that you



Grace Tieum Must be Taking Her Pet Cat Out for an Airing.

are not going to school in a training room.

Thanks for the dollar.—Bernice M. Ball, Charlotte, Mich.

I am certain that you will make a good teacher, because you take into consideration the effects of the teacher on the pupils, as well as vice versa. You are welcome to the dollar—you won it.

Hello, Friends:

Pleased to meet you all. I am almost ready to be old, only one more year. I've been amusing myself in the M. C. page. It sounded interesting so I had to write.

How many of you are ready to quit arguing on prohibition and start something amusing? I wrote five letters besides this to tell those that are for the wet side, that I don't drink any hard drinks.—J. J. Pleker, Fountain, Mich.

Why isn't the liquor question amusing? Some find liquor amusing, judging by the way they go at it. You'll have to keep busy this year to get all you can from the circle.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I must take time to say that I thank you very much for the golden circle pin. I have been wearing it nearly every day.

I have very little time now for writing, as I am a senior in high school, and it keeps me very busy, both in

social activities, athletics and such things.

A funny incident occurred to me. You remember what I wrote about prohibition several weeks ago? Well, the next day after we got the paper with that letter in, I had to debate against prohibition, but nevertheless it didn't change my opinions on the question.—George Nichols.

I wonder if you won your debate. If you did, you're good, because about all the good arguments are on the dry side.

READ-AND-WIN.

THE other day I got a letter from a boy who said the Read-and-Win contests were the best because it made one read the paper, and by reading he learned a lot. I say "Amen" to that, and am, therefore, having a Read-and-Win this week.

After finding the answers to the questions below, make your answers as short as possible, and number them the same as the questions. Do not write out the questions. Please make your paper as neat as possible and put your name and address in the upper left-hand corner, and M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler.

Five prizes will be given to the boys and five to the girls. The two neatest and most correct papers from boys and girls will win fountain pens for their writers. The next three boys' papers will win a combination pencil and pencil sharpener, a dandy combination. The next three best girls' papers will win handy little clutch pencils. The contest closes February 4, so be sure to send your papers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, in plenty of time.

Here are the questions:

1. What is the largest number of cows under test in any Michigan Cow Testing Association?
2. What is the best advertising Hir- am Patrick ever invested in?
3. Whose fiction is sensational without being too exciting?
4. What were artificial roses exhibited at New York Poultry Show made of?
5. What is the outstanding development in harvesting machinery in 1926?
6. How did prices for eggs in 1926 in fifty-one leading cities compare with 1925?
7. How many main exhibits will there be at the college during Farmers' Week?
8. When did Jerdy Sanford dedicate the flats and Pilot-Knob for a town park?

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

NERVOUS CHILL FOLLOWED SCARE.

Over a year ago I had a terrible scare. It caused me to have a nervous chill, and almost unbearable pain in chest and also in abdomen. I have not been well since. Was not well at the time. Have had so much pain in chest and between shoulders. My temperature is up and down most all the time. Down of mornings and up in the afternoon. Please give me some advice. I am thirty-nine years old.—L. J. B.

I doubt if the scare did any more than push you over the brink. No doubt you were abnormal before, and this added the final touch. I could only guess at the trouble, so I am sure the first necessity in your case is a thorough examination from head to foot by a competent doctor.

HAS MANY BOILS.

Please tell me a remedy for boils. My brother has boils on his neck and as soon, or even before one crops goes away some others already appear.—W. W.

Boils that come in crops that way indicate two things. There is an infection of virulence that causes a spread from one point to another by actual skin contact. To guard against this use a good antiseptic solution to cleanse the skin quite thoroughly twice a day, applying it in a wide

area around every boil. The second indication is a lack of resistance against infection—the blood doesn't make much of a fight. Such a patient needs medical treatment. A vaccine prepared from some of the pus of the boil may stir up body resistance. This is known as treatment by autogenous vaccine. Other medicines may help and the patient should have the best of nourishing, easily-digested food, as well as plenty of rest.

LETTER ON CONSTIPATION.

Some time ago I saw something in the paper about a special letter for constipation. I need such advice very badly now, and wonder if it is too late to get one of the letters.—Michigan Mother.

This is a two-page letter, called "Hints to Cure Constipation," which I prepared especially for our readers. I still have some copies and will send one if you will send me a stamped and self-addressed envelope.

HAS GRAY HAIR AT FOURTEEN.

I am a girl only fourteen years old, but already I show signs of gray hair. Did you ever hear of such a thing?—Fannie.

In some families there runs a tendency to gray hair, so that very young adults become gray. I have not seen such a case as young as fourteen, and am inclined to think there must be some disease of the skin. Better be examined by a doctor who specializes in skin diseases.

THE KINGDOM OF ST. JAMES.

(Continued from page 135). hung in a gray pall above the harbor and forest.

Confusion still reigned among the knot of Mormons that remained. During the afternoon the knot grew steadily less and less, and an hour before sundown the last of the three schooners cleared the harbor.

The Mormons were gone, to the last man, woman and child, save for a few whose presence were marked by low fresh mounds of earth behind the beach. They had not given up their empire in the wilderness without a struggle. It was no precept of their church to turn the other cheek, where the Gentiles were concerned.

The sun sank across the narrows that night in a scarlet blaze of splendor, and with his setting died the hope of Mormon empire in the east.

As the colors faded from the western sky, weary pilgrims on the down-bound schooners watched tearfully. Gone was their dream, faded and lifeless their hopes. They had come this way in boats like this, in a pageant of triumph, pioneers seeking homes in the wilderness that was already a land of promise. They were leaving in defeat and disillusionment, too broken in spirit to ever seek again a colony of their own. Their trials had been less than those of their brethren who had followed Brigham Young on the long, heart-breaking journey into the west. So also had their reward been less.

Shane sat with Barbara that night before Aleck's log cabin on Garden Island. Within, Denny and Aleck and Sam Loar smoked and talked, and Bobbie Burns smoked without talking. Danny sat near the men, with Black Bonnie beside him, and Samantha had overcome her righteous resentment toward Aleck's pagan wife sufficiently to sit beside her and maintain a running fire of conversation that went all unanswered.

The low hum of their voices drifted out to Shane and Barbara, like a faint accompaniment to the harmony of the night noises.

The stars were low above the lake. From the woods across the Narrows, the untended cattle of the Mormons lowed about the deserted barns. Back in the forest a gray wolf voiced finally the loneliness of the northern wilderness in a long pulsating wail.

Barbara turned to Shane. "Oh, Shane," she whispered, "I am sorry for them. For all of them. Sorry even, for the king, wherever he is." She raised her lips to his. "But if I am sorry for them, I am gladder, a thousand times for us!"

Shane kissed her, holding her close. The low hum of voices still reached them. The gray wolf howled again. On the evening air there came the faint smell of smoke from some ruins that still smoldered, in the village of St. James.

THE END.

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Equip your Fordson with a Pickering Governor for steady, even power ALL the time.

For the Pickering is built without joints or links which prevents any loss of regulation and makes the Pickering respond instantly to the slightest change in load. This means steady power, smaller fuel bills and longer life.

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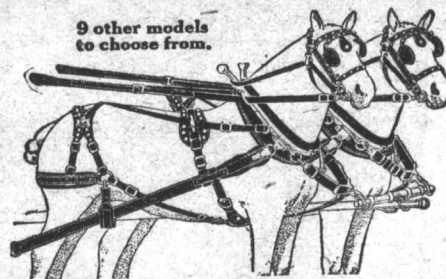
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Write today for our catalog showing new models at new low prices. Olde Tan is the famous harness with the "Buckleless Buckle" and Metal-to-Metal wherever there is wear and strain—making it the strongest, longest-lived, most economical harness to be had!

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We will send you any model of Olde Tan Harness and you don't pay us one cent for four months! We also give 30 days' FREE TRIAL.

Write! Send for free book, together with our special "Don't Pay for 4 Months" offer. Don't wait until your old harness breaks down! Write.

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15 pure bred varieties. Some won 1st and 2nd prizes in production class. Won many 1st prize blue ribbons in large poultry show. Also, have one flock of Morgan-Tancred Strain, blood tested White Leghorns, of 250 to 312 egg breeding. The owner of this flock paid \$150. for 6 eggs to improve his flock. Every one of our breeders has been culled and selected for breeding quality. Write and get our Free circular with big discounts on baby chicks and brooders.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

WASHTENAW Baby Chicks

BABY CHICKS Michigan Accredited

White Rocks, Barred Rocks, English White Leghorns, White Wyandottes, Rhode Island Reds. 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. WASHTENAW HATCHERY, 2501 GEDDES ROAD, ANN ARBOR, MICH.



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Stock all blood-tested for bacillary white diarrhea for past three years. All birds passed state inspection. We guarantee 100% live delivery. Two leading breeds.

Barred Plymouth Rocks and S. C. White Leghorns

Write for free catalogue and prices.

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Dundee, Michigan



DUNDEE MICHIGAN ACCREDITED CHICKS

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THE SIGN OF QUALITY AND SERVICE OUR LAYERS WIN—OUR WINNERS LAY

Before you order your baby chicks this year, please write for our free catalogue and prices.

ONE QUALITY—ONE PRICE

10% discount allowed if order is placed before Jan. 30th, and a 10% deposit is sent with order, this assures you of a definite shipping date. Member of I.B.C.A. which gives you absolute protection.

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Get Michigan ACCREDITED Chicks from Bloodtested Flocks.

PRICE LIST FOR 1927

	Per 100	Per 500	Per 1000
B. P. Rocks.....	\$15.00	\$72.00	\$145.00
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BABY CHICKS

RICHARDSON HATCHERY, Dundee, Mich., Box B

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN CHICKS and PULLETS

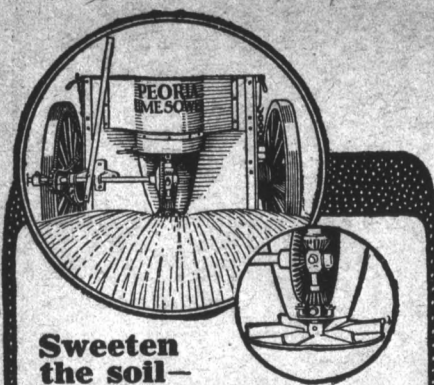
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Increase your crops

Sour soil means small returns. Sow lime and make your land increase your crops—liming pays big dividends.

The Peoria Wagon Fertilizer sows damp or dry lime. Uniform 18 ft. spread. Force feed. No windage waste—no clogging. Does double the work of wheel sower—costs much less. Attaches to wagon without removing endgate—strengthens wagon box. No high lifting. No cleaning or repair of cleats to attach. Half the gears and sprockets. Capacity 100 to 10,000 pounds. Fully guaranteed. Low in price.

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At just a few dollars extra cost the Peoria is equipped with NEW small grain sowing feature. Casts oats 30 ft.; wheat, rye, barley and rice 50 ft.—in any desired quantity. The Peoria with NEW ATTACHMENT does your fertilizing and sowing—two machines in one. Write for circular on this and our other new farm tools. **PEORIA DRILL & SEEDER CO.** 2846 N. Perry Ave., Peoria, Ill.

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NO STOOPING TO
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They soon save their cost on any farm or in any shop. Save expensive blacksmith bills and do repairing at home. Used and endorsed by farmers and mechanics in every state. **Positively Guaranteed** to be as large, durable and to equal any \$15.00 forge on the market. Order today or send for circular and testimonials.

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LESS THAN 2¢
A Running Foot

Think of it! High quality Double Galvanized Fencing for less than 2¢ a foot. Also big saving on Steel Posts, Barb Wire, Metal and Roll Roofing, Paints, etc.

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Write today for my Big Bargain Catalog. It will save you a lot of money. Every thing guaranteed. 24 hour service.

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KITSELMAN FENCE

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FREE CATALOG
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New Low Prices Now Ready
Big money-saving values in Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Steel Posts, Gates, Barb Wire, Paints, Roofing. Buy now while prices are down. Prompt shipments. Factory to you. Satisfaction guaranteed. **WE PAY THE FREIGHT.** "I saved \$23.50" says Geo. Arney, Daviess Co., Indiana. "You, too, can save. Don't delay, write for our new FREE Catalog." **KITSELMAN BROS.** Dept. 278 MUNCIE, INDIANA

SAVE YOUR MAPLE TREES
Earn money by making maple syrup. Great demand for quality product.

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

Sap Spouts, Tanks, Full Line of Sugar Maker's Supplies.

Champion Evaporator Co., Hudson, Ohio

NEWTON'S Compound

Heaves, Coughs, Croup, or Worms. Most for cost. Two cans satisfactory for Heaves or money back. \$1.25 per can. Dealers or by mail. **The Newton Remedy Co.** Toledo, Ohio.

SOFT BUNCH OR BRUISE
on ankle, hock, stifle, knee, or throat is cleaned off promptly by Absorbine without laying up horse. No blister; no pain; no hair gone. At druggists, or \$2.50 postpaid. Describe your case for special instructions. Valuable horse book 8-S free.

A satisfied user says: "Colt's knee swollen four to five times normal size. Broke and ran for two weeks. Now almost well. Absorbine is sure great."

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TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.
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LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

HOW HORSES ARE INJURED.

ONE of the coldest winter afternoons in my memory was spent trying to raise a neighbor's injured horse, the one in the lead in the picture. The injury took place while the horses were at exercise—the animal having run head-on into a wire fence, vaulting over it bodily, and broke his neck in the fall. The horse weighed 1,900 pounds and was finally skidded to the barn on a heavy gate, where he was shot by the veterinarian the following day.

The accident was entirely avoidable, for the horses had the run of half the farm, and were fresh from a week's tie-up in the stables. The moral in such a case is a smaller yard where violent running is impossible, and more frequent periods of exercise so



The Front Horse Broke His Neck Because of Running Headlong into a Wire Fence. Care Must be Used in Selecting a Place for Horses to Exercise.

the horse's "fire" will not be at full head.

When still in their heyday, I always had several horses from two to five years old, but never had one hurt while exercising. Horses must not be permitted to run to implements, empty boxes, wire, or trash piles. Injury in such case is really not an accident at all, but just a sure recipe for damaging horses. Horses with rear shoes should not be turned loose, except alone.

Turn horses in a paddock with a boar, and the likelihood of having a horse torn by the hog's tusks is nearly a fifty-fifty bet. Nothing seems to incite a boar to use his tusks like a horse at large, for the horse is about sure to charge the boar at sight.

If you would like to see a horse thrown down "kerslam," turn them in to a yard with ice patches. If you have a picket fence, or any low fence with anything like a slender post or picket projecting upward, you have an arrangement that has harpooned many a good horse in the bowels as he reared up and came down on such a pike point.

Permitting horses to run full tilt into the stable, makes a strong chance to have one or more of them thrown on a damp floor and other horses charging desperately over the down animal before he has a chance to get up. I have known quite a few horses to have been thrown because permitted to run in, or because dogged in—falling flat when the turn was made into a single stall.—G. P. Williams.

ONE HERD FILLS THE COW TESTING ASSOCIATION.

THE Detroit Creamery Company herd of almost 600 pure-bred and grade Holsteins at Mt. Clemens, Michigan, have placed their dairy cattle under test in a cow testing association. This will aid to accurately determine the profit or loss on each cow in this large herd, according to A. C.

Baltzer, in charge of the cow testing association at Michigan State College.

A unique feature of this cow testing association is that only one herd of nearly 600 cows forms the organization.

This is the largest number of cows under test in any Michigan Cow Testing Association. L. H. Barney, graduate from Michigan State College in 1926, started testing the Detroit Creamery herd January 1, 1927.

NO RULE FOR DIVIDING PIG SHARES.

A. has two brood sows that are bred. B. takes sows and keeps one year from date. He fattens two pigs for A. and keeps some brood sows through until date. What share of pigs would B. be entitled to?—Subscriber.

There is no rule covering the share that would be given for the keeping of

brood sows. So much depends upon the quality and value of the brood sows when taken by B., and also on the kind of care and feed that B. gave the sow and litter, and without knowing the weight of the two pigs fattened for A. one could not say what share B. should be entitled to. The share should depend entirely upon the agreement between A. and B.—V. A. Freeman.

BREEDER HELPS BOYS.

A HILLSDALE county breeder of Shropshire sheep, Hiram Patrick, recently sold members of sheep clubs in that county, seven ewes. These sheep were sold to the club boys at a very reasonable price because Mr. Patrick is interested in their work. He visits the boys who buy sheep of him, and if the boys grow out their ram lambs in good shape, Mr. Patrick will trade them a ewe lamb, take the ewes to his farm in the fall, and breed them to the good rams in his flock. A nominal service fee is charged the boys. When L. H. Matthias, county club agent, asked Mr. Patrick how he could afford to do this, Mr. Patrick replied, "Satisfied boys and girls as club members are the best advertising I ever invested in."

CONDITION AT CALVING INFLUENCES PRODUCTION.

EXPERIMENTS show that by having the cow in excellent flesh at calving time she will start the milk flow heavier, and maintain it better, than if she is in poor flesh. This increased production of milk at the first is sufficient to pay for the additional cost, and the gradual increase results in greater profits for the owner.

The farmer should keep in mind that the mother will rob herself in order to supply the unborn calf. It is not an unusual sight for one to see a fat calf dropped by a cow that is in poor condition. When the additional strain

250 lb Hogs Age 5 mos

I want to show you how you can make little pigs big—big pigs fat—save all the pigs—drive out the worms, save feed and get hogs to market in less time. To prove it—

I'll Give You a \$1.00 Package
of my Hog Fat. Just send me your name and address. I'll send you 2 regular \$1.00 packages of Hog Fat. Pay the postman only \$1.00 plus 15 cents postage when he delivers both packages. The extra package is yours—free. One man bought 2 packages, then 730 more in 90 days. If not entirely satisfied, your money back. Write at once to E. B. Marshall, Pres., 121 University Building, Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

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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.

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

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

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

LEESDALE FARM DISPERSAL

Thursday, February 10, 1927

At the Farm, 4 miles north of Oxford or 12 miles south of Lapeer on M-36

30 Head of Registered Holstein Cattle
W. H. ROSSMAN, Prop.

Farm implements and horses to be sold at 9 A. M. cattle at 1 P. M. Herd fully accredited. A real dairy herd strongly bred in the blood lines of show ring families; in fact, the Junior Champion yearling heifer of the State of California this year is the daughter of one of the offerings.

In C. T. A. Work there is a number of 2-yr.-olds that have records from 10,000 lbs. to very near 13,000 lbs. on two milkings a day, one of them being the highest two-year-old in Lapeer County last year. This herd is strongly bred in the blood lines of such noted sires as Count Veeman Segis Piche Flint Hengerveld Lad and other great show ring bulls in Michigan.

For further information and catalogs, write **Guy E. Dodge, Mgr., Cllo, Mich.**

A Son of "Fobes 6th"

A calf of excellent quality and great depth of body. Born February 28, 1926, and two-thirds white.

His sire is a son of the famous "Fobes 6th" that topped the Erickson Dispersal at \$8,800. She is a 38.5-lb. cow with 1,105 lbs. butter in a year.

His dam is a 27.15-lb. Jr. 3-yr.-old daughter of Echo Sylvia King Model from a 27-lb. 4-year-old with 899.9 lbs. butter in 305 days.

Send for pedigree of Tag No. 647.

"MICHIGAN STATE HERDS."



Bureau of Animal Industry
Dept. C
Lansing, Michigan

CATTLE

AT THE TOP

A Colantha cow from our herd was high butter-fat cow in Cow Testing Association work in Michigan in 1925. This herd of cows averaged 11,988 lbs. milk and 588 lbs. butter in 1925.

Typey Colantha Bulls from cows standing high in Official and Cow Testing work insure unusual production. Ask us about them.

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

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Michigan

WILL SELL ten registered Holstein cows and heifers, eight milking or near springers, C. T. A. records, T. B. tested. All sound, all young. **ARTHUR CLARK & SON, Alto, Mich.**

HEREFORD STEERS

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

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.**

FOR SALE Jersey Bull ready for service. Majesty—You'll Do breeding. Prize winner, Michigan State Fair. **E. W. MARTIN, R. 3, Ann Arbor, Mich.**

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

THE STANLEY J. GARDNER HERD, Crosswell, Mich.

"MILKING SHORTHORNS"

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.

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Pure-bred Shorthorn Cattle and Duroc Jersey Swine. We have a few extra nice heifers with calves at foot and rebred to grandsons of the famous "Rodney," also, one dark roan bull twenty months old. Eight very good spring gilts bred to farrow early in May. All priced to sell.

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.**

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

MILKING SHORTHORNS, White Bull 12 months old, from R. of M. Dam, also younger red ones. **ROBT. DOUGLAS, Crosswell, 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., Gowa, Mich.

FOR SALE—registered Polled Shorthorns, bulls and heifer calves, one horned bull calf. Accredited herd. **PAUL QUACK, Sault Ste. Marie, Mich.**

HOGS

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

LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY 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.**

BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE SWINE of quality from prize winning State Fair stock. Either sex. Fall pigs only now. Can ship pairs not akin. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices right. Inquire **CHARLES McALLA, Route 6, Ann Arbor, 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 HogBook
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 "J'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.**

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

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS Bred gilts ready. **James G. Taylor, Belding, Mich.**

ADDITIONAL STOCK ADS. ON PAGE 145

is placed upon the cow of maintaining herself and secreting milk for the calf there results a greater weakening. The strain is so great that she never fully recuperates.

If one desires a healthy calf, then it is important that the cow be in good flesh at calving. If a liberal amount of feed is given before calving, then less will be required to maintain the cow and calf after freshening.—**H. Holt.**

DOES IT PAY TO DRESS HOGS?

WHETHER it pays to dress hogs or not, depends on many things. First, of course, is the difference in price. Sometimes a city market offers prices for dressed hogs that are out of proportion to the price the local drover will pay. Local drovers many times try to make too large a profit. That is the cause of so many cooperative shipping associations. If you can use a cooperative shipping association, where the actual expense of shipping only is deducted, there is little call for the farmer to do his own slaughtering. If you only have one or two hogs it might pay to slaughter them, from the cost of marketing standpoint. If they are slaughtered they can be taken to market in the auto—on the running board, for instance—when one goes on other business, while, if marketed alive, a special trip must be made. If one has the service of a shipping association, or a fair local shipper and has a number of hogs to market, it is difficult to figure out a profit from home slaughtering.—**C. L.**

CANADIAN PRESIDENT TO SPEAK TO HOLSTEINERS.

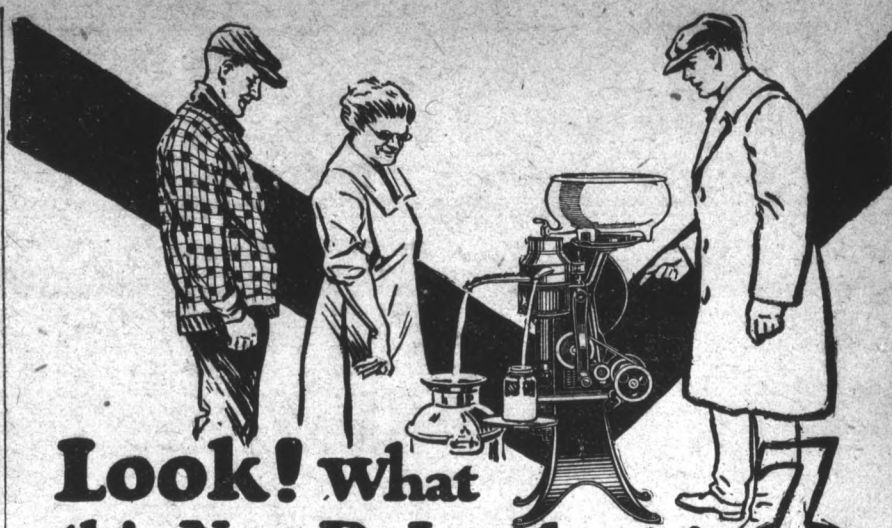
THE president of the Holstein-Friesian Association of Canada, Chris Houck, of Ontario, will appear at eleven o'clock, Tuesday, February 1, on the program at the twenty-seventh annual meeting of the Michigan Association, at the State College, East Lansing. "Selective Registration" will be his topic. The Canadian association has completed two years' work along this line, having found the "scrub pure-bred" the greatest menace to the pure-bred business.

VETERINARY.

Losing Hair.—Heifer that has just freshened is losing her hair. She has a good appetite, but is failing. I am feeding her ground grain and good hay. I B.—Reduce amount of grain, and add one tablespoonful of equal parts of dried sodium sulphate, sodium bicarbonate and common salt to the feed twice daily. Also give one tablespoonful of saltpeter once daily for several days.

Warts.—Our dog has warts under his left lip and on the outside. What can I do for them? **G. J. D.**—If they have a narrow base, they can be snipped off with a sharp pair of scissors and the wound painted with iodine. Flat warts can be painted with a mixture of salicylic acid, one part, and colloidion, seven parts. It should be painted on quickly and allowed to dry. Every third day the scab should be taken off.

Diarrhoea.—Have been feeding skim-milk and commercial calf meal to my five-weeks-old calf. About four days ago it was taken with a diarrhoea and is unable to stand up. It seems to be so weak. It eats well. What can be done to check the diarrhoea? May the cause of this sickness be the calf meal? Could you give me full directions for feeding young calves?—**P. K.** In feeding milk to calves, it should always be about the same temperature—85 to 90 degrees F. The feed pails should be thoroughly cleaned and scalded each time they are used. A calf may be fed from 10 to 12 pounds of skim-milk daily in three feeds, up to six weeks of age. This can then be gradually increased to 16 pounds if he is able to take it without scouring, and can be given in two feeds—one-half at each feed. Feeding should be at regular intervals, and on the first indication of scouring, the amount should be reduced. In addition feed a mixture of twenty pounds each of corn meal, ground oats and linseed meal, and five pounds of steamed bone meal; also alfalfa or clover hay. For the scours, add one half-ounce of formaldehyde to one pint of water, of this, one tablespoonful is given in a pint of milk three times daily.



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THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, January 25.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.41; No. 2 white \$1.42; No. 2 mixed \$1.40.
Chicago.—May \$1.42; July \$1.32%; September \$1.29%.
Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.40 @1.41.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow at 82c; No. 3 yellow 79c; No. 4 yellow 74c.
Chicago.—May at 81½c; July 84½c; September 86½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—No. 2 Michigan 71½c; No. 3, 48½c.
Chicago.—May at 49c; July 48½c; September 46½c.

Rye.

Detroit.—No. 2, \$1.07.
Chicago.—May \$1.08½; July \$1.03; September 99½c.
Toledo.—Rye, \$1.06.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$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 @ 8.50.

Barley.

Malting 82c; feeding 68c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Cash red clover \$23; cash alsike \$22; timothy, old \$2.60; new at \$2.85.

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 \$37; 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 still in the narrow groove where they have held for two months. The bullish features in the domestic situation have been counterbalanced thus far by the bearish tinge in world conditions. The total supply of wheat available in exporting countries appears ample to take care of

probable import requirements, but the excess is not extreme, and is largely discounted in current prices, which are considerably lower than last year. On the whole, wheat prices appear to have been well adjusted to current conditions of supply and demand. They may remain in this narrow groove for some time yet, until a new factor appears on the market horizon. If Europe absorbs the big shipments from the southern hemisphere without difficulty, this may prove to be the new influence, since views as to what wheat is worth would change in the direction of higher prices.

RYE.

Rye prices have held most of their recent gains. Export buying is being reported right along, and the weekly clearances are holding up, although they remain below the average amount required to dispose of our theoretical surplus. Now that export business has developed, it is likely to be rather persistent throughout the rest of the crop year. Rye production in 27 counties totalled 807,000,000 bushels, as against 1,004,000,000 bushels last year, a decrease of 197,000,000 bushels.

CORN.

Cash prices for corn have strengthened in the last ten days. Bidding by industries has been more prominent, and reports that country prices in some of the surplus sections were tightening up had some effect on the terminal markets, since country prices in many cases were already above a shipping parity. While primary receipts are light, arrivals are heavy enough to result in additions to terminal stocks, and the rise in prices has already gone far enough to result in increased offerings from the country.

OATS.

The oats market has changed but little recently. Primary receipts are light, but demand is quiet except for high grades which are scarce, and progress in merchandising the large stock of low grades at terminals is slow.

SEEDS.

The spring seed season will open with prices on white clover, timothy, red-top, cowpeas, soy beans and most grasses, with the exception of meadow fescue, lower than a year ago, and red clover, alsike and alfalfa averaging

higher than last season. Although the spring demand for seeds has not actually appeared as yet, dealers are anticipating a good trade which should be under way by the first of February. Inquiry for red and sweet clover and alfalfa seeds is active, due to the relatively small supplies available.

FEEDS.

The advance in cottonseed meal has featured the feed market recently. Domestic buying has been curtailed at the higher prices, but foreigners are still taking good-sized orders. Wheat feeds have strengthened, with demand good, as a result of colder weather, and output moderate.

EGGS.

The interruption to the downward trend in prices as a result of the cold weather and snows throughout the entire country recently was no longer lived than the cold wave which caused it. Production is steadily increasing, receipts at the leading markets continue to exceed a year ago, and dealers are anxious to keep prices on a level where all eggs can be moved into distributing channels as fast as they are received. Carload shipments of fresh eggs from the middlewestern states have been received at the large distributing markets, which is unusual for so early in the season.

Chicago.—Eggs, fresh firsts at 37 @ 37½c; ordinary firsts 35 @ 36c; miscellaneous 36½c; dirties 28 @ 30c; cheeks 26 @ 28c. Live poultry, hens 22 @ 27c; springers 24c; roosters 19c; ducks at 31c; geese 21c; turkeys 30c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 38½ @ 39c. Live poultry, heavy springers at 26c; light springers 22c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 22c; roosters 18 @ 19c; geese 25c; ducks 33c; turkeys 44c.

BUTTER.

Butter prices weakened toward the close last week, although, statistically, the market had not changed color. Production is reported to be steadily increasing, but receipts at leading markets during the week have fallen behind the previous week this year and the same week a year ago. While this is largely due to unfavorable weather, the belief is spreading that the output of butter during the next few months will not show much, if any, gain over last season. Reserve stocks of butter

are being depleted at a much faster rate than a year ago, and the carry-over into the new butter year should be nominal. Prices are holding several cents a pound higher than at this time last season, so that these favorable statistics may already be fully discounted.

Prices on 92-score creamery were: Chicago 47c; New York 47½c; Detroit, fresh creamery in tubs 45 @ 47c.

POTATOES.

Cold weather has reduced trading in the potato markets, and prices were irregular last week. Some frozen stock arrived at several distributing markets. Total shipments were less than at the corresponding period a year ago for the first time in many weeks. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$2.10 @ 2.25 per 100 lbs., sacked, in the Chicago earlot market.

BEANS.

In the east the market is slow and draggy for all kinds and prices, for the best have eased off a little. The Chicago demand is just fair, with conditions remaining unchanged.

APPLES.

Apple prices are practically unchanged from a week ago. Supplies are liberal and in excess of demand. Foreign markets are holding up fairly well, and exports continue larger than last year. For the season to date, exports from the United States and Canada have been more than 50 per cent heavier than in the corresponding period a year ago. New York and Michigan A-2½-inch Kings and Baldwins are quoted at \$1 @ 1.10 per bushel at Chicago, with A-2½-inch Rhode Island Greenings selling at \$4 @ 4.50 a bushel.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples \$1 @ 2.50 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 bu; hot-house lettuce \$1 per 6-lb. basket; hot-house rhubarb 90c @ \$1 per 5-lb. box; dry onions \$1.25 @ 1.50 bu; French endive \$1.25 @ 1.50 per 5-lb. box; root parsley 75c @ \$1.25 bu; potatoes \$1 @ 1.60 bu; turnips \$1 @ 1.50 bu; Hubbard squash \$1.50 @ 2 bu; pears 75c @ \$1.75 bu; leeks 75c @ \$1 per dozen bunches; parsnips at \$1.25 @ 1.75 bu; vegetable oysters 75c @ \$1 dozen bunches; root celery \$1.50 @ 2 bu; eggs, retail 50 @ 60c; hens, wholesale 28 @ 30c; retail, 30 @ 32c; springers, wholesale 28 @ 30c; retail at 30 @ 32c; Leghorn springers, wholesale 23 @ 25c; veal 18 @ 20c; hogs, dressed 17 @ 19c; hens, dressed 35c; springers 35c; ducks 45c.

GRAND RAPIDS.

The potato market was weak in Grand Rapids this week. Potatoes at \$1.15 @ 1.20 bu; onions at \$1 @ 1.25 bu; parsnips \$1.25 bu; carrots 75c @ \$1 bu; cabbage, white \$1 @ 1.10 bu; red \$1.75 bu; turnips 75c bu; apples, Spys, A-grade \$2 @ 3 bu; B-grade \$1.75; various other varieties 75c @ \$1.25 bu; beans \$4.40 per cwt; wheat \$1.20 bu; rye 74c bu; buckwheat \$1.50 cwt; hens, light 20 @ 22c; heavy 24 @ 27c; stags 20c lb; eggs 36 @ 38c; butter-fat 51c lb.

WOOL.

While the mills are buying in a sparing way the undertone of the domestic markets is firm. Strength in foreign markets, with a tendency to advance prices in Australia, New Zealand and South America, has been a factor. American buyers are reported to have purchased only a third as much wool in foreign markets up to January, as last year, so that the evidence of greater activity on their part recently has been considered significant.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Holsteins.

Feb. 10—W. H. Rossman, Oxford, (Dispersion), Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.
Feb. 24—Tompkins & Powers, Flint, Mich., (Dispersion). Guy E. Dodge, manager.
March 2—Frank Renshaw, Pontiac, Mich., (Dispersion). Guy E. Dodge, manager.
March 10—Bert J. Morton, Fenton, (Dispersion), Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.
March 31—Walter T. Hill, Davison, Dispersion, Guy E. Dodge, Mgr.
Poland Chinas.
Feb. 16—N. Basinger, Ada, Ohio, (Sale at Bluffton, Ohio).

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, January 25.

CHICAGO.

Hogs.

Receipts 43,000. Market is active, steady to 5c lower than Monday's average; tops \$12.20; early bulk fat hogs at \$12.50; medium and strong weight butchers \$12.10; packing sows \$11.25; bulk desirable slaughter pigs \$11.75 @ 11.90; few strong weights up to \$12.

Cattle.

Receipts 12,000. Fat steers strong to 15c higher; mostly 10 @ 15c up on better grades of active and well-conditioned steers, she stock and heifers in big demand; medium weight \$12.50; bulls steady to easy; vealers are 25c higher.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts \$17,000. Market is fairly active; fat lambs around 25c higher; early bulk wool lambs \$12.20 @ 12.25; best held around \$13; heavy lambs \$12.50 @ 12.75; extreme weights around \$11.75; fat lambs around \$10.50; sheep strong; top fat ewes \$8; bulk of 675-725-lb. feeding lambs at \$12.50 @ 13; best held higher; medium kind \$12.25.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 299. Market steady. Good to choice yearlings
dry-fed \$10.25 @ 10.75
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 8.50 @ 9.50
Handy weight butchers 7.50 @ 8.25
Mixed steers and heifers 6.00 @ 7.25
Handy light butchers 5.50 @ 6.50
Light butchers 5.00 @ 5.75
Best cows 5.75 @ 7.00
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 @ 6.00
Packers 5.50 @ 6.25
Milkers and springers... \$55.00 @ 90.00

Calves.

Receipts 486. Market steady.
Best \$16.00 @ 16.50
Others 3.50 @ 15.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,297. Lambs 25c higher; sheep steady.
Best grades \$12.75 @ 13.00
Fair lambs 11.00 @ 12.00
Light to common lambs... 6.00 @ 9.50
Best lambs 10.25 @ 10.50
Fair to good sheep 5.00 @ 6.50
Culls and common 2.50 @ 3.75

Hogs.

Receipts 1,477. Market steady.
Mixed \$12.50
Roughs 10.75
Yorkers 12.55
Pigs and lights 12.50
Stags 8.50
Heavies 11.50
Extreme heavies 11.00 @ 11.50

BUFFALO.

Hogs.

Receipts 16,000. Market is opening steady on lighter weights, closing 10 @ 15c higher, with very few heavy butchers sold; few pigs and light lights \$12.25; 170-210 lbs. at \$12.75 @ 12.85; few at \$13; packing sows at \$10.50 @ 11.

Cattle.

Receipts 150. Market is active and steady; few vealers steady; medium steers \$8.50; others \$7.

Calves.

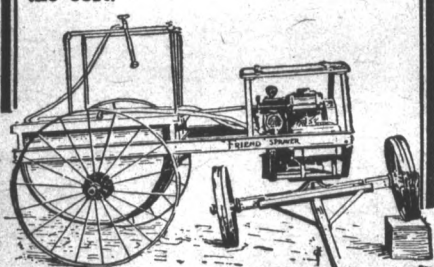
Receipts 250. Market steady; tops \$17; culls and common \$12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 800. Market on lambs 25c higher; tops \$13; few good lambs at \$12.50 @ 12.75; culls and common are mostly \$12.50 @ 11; fat ewes \$6 @ 7.25.

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COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Allegan County.—Farmers in western Allegan depend largely on fruit growing for their income. Most of the fruit is handled through two exchanges, all of which put up a good pack and are usually able to sell at fair prices. Farmers who sell individually found it difficult this year to market to advantage.—J. W. P.

Midland County.—Not much is being done on the farms at present. Some corn is being shredded. Hogs and sheep are scarce in this locality. Some cattle are being fed. Roughage plentiful. Taxes, as usual, are high.—G. W.

Gladwin County.—Farmers are hulling clover and alfalfa seed. Crop is not turning out very good. Our beans are heavy pickers, many of them are being fed to live stock. Stock is in good shape, with plenty of roughage on hand. Hay brings from \$10 to \$15; cream 55c; eggs 45c.—T. C.

Huron County.—Farmers are looking after their stock. Many farmers are feeding their live stock both cull beans and in some cases the unpicked supplies from the thresher. There is plenty of roughage on hand. Milk and live stock bring fairly good prices, and they are the main sources of income at present.—A. C.

Berry County.—Some roads are not open to autos on account of the snow. Farmers are busy cutting wood and doing chores. Not much produce moving to market at present. Eggs are scarce and quite high. Entertainment in this locality is mostly provided by the grange.—J. E.

Shiawassee County.—Farmers are getting up wood and looking after the stock. Most farmers have plenty of feed for their feeding operations. Wheat is being held, but beans are going to market quite freely at \$4.25 per cwt. Wheat \$1.20; oats 40c; cream 50c; eggs 45c; veal calves up to \$15. Not much fall plowing was done.

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New Sensation—1926 Indiana Junior Champion.

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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.

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.

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All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy intended for the Classified Department must reach this office ten days in advance of publication date.

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12......96	2.88	28......224	6.72
13.....1.04	3.12	29......232	6.96
14.....1.12	3.36	30......240	7.20
15.....1.20	3.60	31......248	7.44
16.....1.28	3.84	32......256	7.68
17.....1.36	4.08	33......264	7.92
18.....1.44	4.32	34......272	8.16
19.....1.52	4.56	35......280	8.40
20.....1.60	4.80	36......288	8.64
21.....1.68	5.04	37......296	8.88
22.....1.76	5.28	38......304	9.12
23.....1.84	5.52	39......312	9.36
24.....1.92	5.76	40......320	9.60
25.....2.00	6.00	41......328	9.84

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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.

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

FOR SALE—80 acres stock, grain and fruit farm. Good buildings for sale. G. A. Rouse, Bloomington, Mich.

BUY WAYNE COUNTY, OHIO farms. Catalogue free. Landes & Landes, Wooster, Ohio.

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, Wisconsin.

FARMS FOR RENT

FOR RENT—One hundred twenty acres with good buildings, one and one-half miles from Michigan State College. This is your opportunity to educate the family. East Lansing Realty Co., East Lansing, Mich.

MISCELLANEOUS

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

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

FOR SALE—One 20-40 Rumley Tractor, one 28-48 Rumley Separator, one 8-Roll Husker. Otto Brown, Wayne, Mich.

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

WANTED MISCELLANEOUS

RAW FURS WANTED on your own grading and prices. Trappers and country buyers desiring a reliable outlet for raw furs write to Robt. J. Paulus, Random Lake, Wis.

WANTED—Dairy hay, clover, clover mixed and alfalfa. Write Harry D. Gates Company, Jackson, 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 weekly, home instruction. Write, Mr. Ozment, 167, St. Louis, Mo.

MATTRESSES

MATTRESSES made any size, low factory prices. Catalog free. Peoria Bedding Company, Peoria, Ill.

PET STOCK

NEW ZEALAND REDS—Pedigreed rabbits of breeding age at reasonable prices. Dark red. No inbreeding. Write for description and prices to H. H. Mack, Rochester, Mich.

RABBITS—pure-bred Flemish Giant, 3 months bucks weigh 5½ lbs., \$2.00. Write today. Lenoard Norton, Three Rivers, Mich., R. 3.

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. Fine-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.

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

FOR BEST ALFALFA RESULTS buy Hardy Western Dakota's Genuine Grimm, Cossack and No. 12, true to variety. Direct from locality where grown. Recleaned, graded over gravity process assuring highest quality, purity and germination. Write for samples and prices. Ed Ziltz, Lemmon, S. D.

FREE OFFER—Fifty Bermuda Onion Plants or Frostproof Cabbage Plants for few minutes your time. Write for proposition. Bell Plant Company, Cotulla, Texas.

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 WOLVERINE 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.

GRIMM ALFALFA SEED—grown from Black Foot Brand, yielded 6 bu. per acre last season. No buckhorn, carrot or sweet clover in it. Send for free sample. Edw. Gunden, Pigeon, 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.

TREES, plants, grapevines, shrubs, perennials. Catalog free. Landa Nursery Co., St. Joseph, Mich.

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, Sedalia, Ky.

SCRAP SMOKING—mild or strong, 20 lbs. \$1.50. Lube Beadles, Sedalia, Ky.

POULTRY

WHITAKER'S MICHIGAN CERTIFIED REDS—BOTH COMBS—Trapped, Bloodtested, Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Chicks, Eggs, Cockerels. Catalog Free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Mich.

"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.

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.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—several fine, large birds from choice New Jersey stock. Cockerels \$5.00, hens \$3.50. Cecil Rynbrandt, Dor, Mich.

SUPERIOR RINGLET Barred Rock Cockerels, extra fine large fellows. L. Wyndham, Tiffin, Ohio.

JERSEY BLACK GIANTS—splendid Cockerels, \$5 to \$8 each. Elmvale Farm, Turner, Mich.

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

PURE-BRED WHITE CHINA GEESE, \$4, either sex. Samuel Wilson, Harbor Beach, Mich., R. 4.

TURKEYS

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—Champion Strain. Earl & Merle Phelps, Dowagiac, Mich., R. 7.

PURE-BRED WHITE HOLLAND TOMS \$10—Hens related, \$6.00 and \$7.50. Eggs in season. C. Galbreath, Hartford, Mich.

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS, toms and hens. Toulouse ganders; White Pekin ducks, drakes. Alden Whitcomb, Byron Center, 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.

BOURBON RED TURKEYS—Axtel Evans strain. Chas. Beatty, Milford, Mich.

BABY CHICKS

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

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. 1, 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, Zeeland, 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.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced dairy farmer to work farm of 200 acres; good buildings, silo, two houses, fine market for Jersey milk. Lock Box No. 26, Ortonville, Mich.

RELIABLE, experienced, single man for general farm work and small dairy farm. Address, Charles McCalla, Ann Arbor, Michigan, Route 6.

SITUATIONS WANTED

POSITION WANTED—work on farm. 2 years' experience. Box 11, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

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

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner

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R. M. KELLOGG CO., BOX 3645, THREE RIVERS, MICH.

Please send me your new Berry Book, which fully describes the "Kellogg Way" of growing strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, and grapes for profit and tells how to make \$500 to \$1,200 per acre.

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"The
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This Coupon Will Bring My New, Free Berry Book

Tells You How To Make \$500 to \$1200 Per Acre

Send me that coupon and I'll mail you my book which gives the secret of Kellogg's big money-making crops. \$500 to \$1,200 per acre comes easy when you know how.

Geo. Beaudette, of Bessemer, Mich., got my book several years ago and one acre of strawberries made him \$1,800.

Herbert L. Mulford of New York State made a net profit of \$468.02 from less than one-third acre.

J. H. Embler of North Carolina sold \$1,200 worth from only three-fourths of an acre.

Jacob S. Rodgers of Pennsylvania sold 8,500 quarts from his acre which made him \$1,700, and H. A. Wyson of Indiana made \$1,213.95 from only one-half acre. No room for more profit reports here, but plenty more in the book.

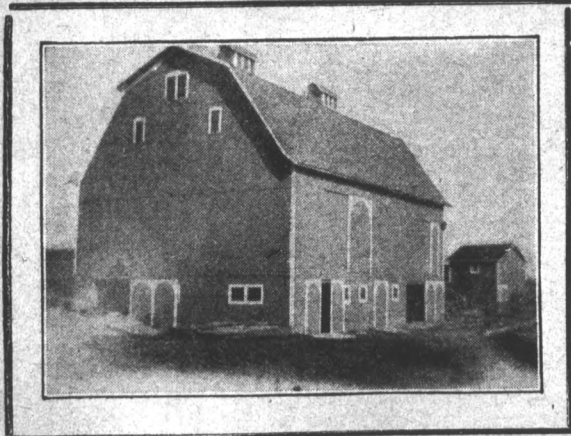
These are the proof from other farmers. Get my book and prove it yourself on one of your own acres.

MOST of you Michigan Farmer readers are farmers and I am a farmer and so this is going to be a farmer-to-farmer chat.

I was born and raised upon a farm and am still living and working on my 400-acre farm. Have done everything from plowing to harvesting; carried sheaves and shocked grain bare-footed, hauled manure, built rail fence, chopped wood, "biled" apple butter, grew corn, fattened hogs and butchered, and "raised cane" and made sorghum molasses. Now, I am growing berries and making money instead of making molasses.

This Book Gives You My 30 Years' of Experience

I began growing berries in Indiana thirty-one years ago, didn't make much money because I didn't know the trick. R. M. Kellogg of Michigan was a berry expert and was making a lot of money; he knew how to produce heavy fruiting plants and how to make them produce big crops. He was getting old and so he gave me the secret of his big crops and big profits. It didn't take me long to learn that the biggest part of Kellogg's secret of big crops was in the fruitfulness of his plants. I had been using the wrong kind of plants.



This is the Barn that Bill Built with Strawberry Profits

The Kellogg secret of big crops and big profits is no longer a secret; it's too good for one man to keep all to himself; there's room in the berry business for all of us; you can have it if you want it. Get my book and see for yourself how easy and simple it is to grow big crops and make big profits the "Kellogg Way."

200,000 Books Already Mailed

The big demand for these books proves that farmers are looking for bigger money-making crops. 200,000 books have already been mailed and we're still mailing them out fast, but there are plenty more left.

Every Michigan Farmer reader should have one of these books. Send the coupon and you will be sure to get your copy right away. It's by all odds the most practical and best book on berry growing, ever written. It's just A, B, C, common sense. It will convince you beyond all doubt that one acre of berries grown the "Kellogg Way" is better than forty acres of general farm crops. One farmer wrote me and said, "I am making more clear profit from my acre of berries grown the "Kellogg Way" than I am making from all the rest of my one hundred acre farm."

Hundreds Making These Profits

Yes, hundreds of farmers are now making big profits growing strawberries the "Kellogg Way"; you can grow berries right on your own farm and make money. It doesn't require much more time to grow an acre of strawberries the "Kellogg Way" than it does to grow an acre of corn or potatoes, and look at the big difference in the profits. Mr. Hileman, a Michigan farmer, began growing berries the "Kellogg Way" a few years ago. He needed a new barn and he got it from just a little more than an acre of strawberries. Look at the barn and then read his letter, here it is:

Cassopolis, Mich.

R. M. Kellogg Co.,
Three Rivers, Mich.
Gentlemen: I enclose a picture of my new barn built this summer, a product of Kellogg Strawberries. Will be glad if I can do anything for you. I owe my success to Kellogg Plants and your directions, which I have always followed.

WM. HILEMAN.

Get this book and read about Kellogg's Brand New BEAUTY, the most beautiful and best keeping strawberry on record. Send for my book and learn how you can get some of these new plants for testing without any additional cost to you.

F. E. BEATTY, President

R. M. KELLOGG CO.

Box 3645, Three Rivers, Mich.

\$4,000 Home Built With Straw- berry Profits

The profits from only two acres of strawberries grown the "Kellogg Way" paid for this \$4,000 home. Here's a letter from the man who did it:

R. M. Kellogg Co.,
Three Rivers, Mich.

Lansing, Mich.

Gentlemen: I started growing Kellogg Strawberries only a few years ago, with no experience and very little capital. In a short time the profits from only two acres of Kellogg Thorobred plants had fully paid for my \$4,000 home. I have found Kellogg Thorobred plants exceedingly productive and profitable.

(Signed)

E. D. ANDREWS.

Mr. Andrews' big profit did not come through luck, there is no luck about the "Kellogg Way."

Get My Book and See For Yourself

Your name and address on the coupon, or a postal card will bring this book to you. I don't claim this to be a great big book, it doesn't need to be big. It's just a nice size book of thirty-two pages, which tells you how to grow big crops of strawberries, raspberries, blackberries, grapes, fruit trees and shrubbery the "Kellogg Way," and it tells you right.

You will profit by reading this book. It will give you confidence in your own ability to grow berries; you will enjoy the beautiful pictures made from photographs; eight pages in natural colors; five ready-made berry gardens at low prices, and quarter-acre, half-acre, and acre selections. Pictures and describes the biggest money making standard and everbearing varieties. Tells everything from start to finish. Get the book and then use your own judgment.



**KELLOGG Thorobred
STRAWBERRIES**