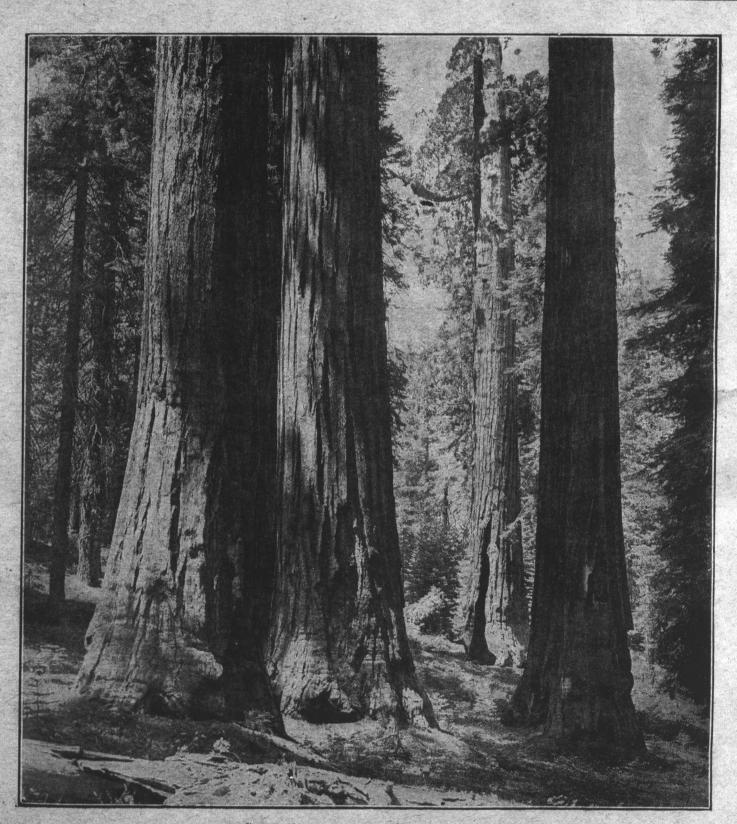


Vol. OXLVIX No. 23

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, DECEMBER 3, 1927

Whole No. 4789



Some of God's Enduring Work

THE · NEWEST · AID

FARMERS

A new-type farm electric plant that combines all the advantages of both automatic and battery charging systems.



DELCO-LIGHT

Read How Delco-Light Decreases Labor — Builds Up Profits. Jumps Egg Production up to 300% and More. Saves Pigs at Farrowing Time. Cuts Cost of Hired Help. Ends Fire Hazard.

See Nearest Delco-Light Dealer for Full Particulars. And Mail Coupon for Free Book

Here is a plant unlike all others. With this new-type plant you can use up to 7 or 8 electric lamps and draw the necessary current right from the battery. Thus the engine runs infrequently. Le fuel is used. But throw on a heavier load. Instantly and automatically the engine starts—generates current to carry the heavier load—plus a surplus supply to recharge the battery! Thus only a small battery is needed. And even this small battery lasts longer.

"Electric light for yards and farmbuild-ings. Power for farm machinery and home electric appliances. All for only \$1.25 a month."

Leaps to Success in 60 Days!

This new-type Delco-Light was introduced less than 60 days ago. Yetinthisshorttime a whole nation has been won to it. Won to its new and revolutionary features. Won to its longer life and lower operating cost. And finally, won by its low first cost that puts it well within the reach of

all who need it. This combination Delco-Light is almost human in its action. An automatic throt-tle speeds or slows the engine to meet load demands. An automatic choke makes

weather. Automatic Pilot Balls—found in no other farm electric plant—show at a glance the condition of your battery. Easy to tell about. But 15 years were devoted to scientific research before this scientific marvel was perfected. Even then General Motors withheld approval until 7 years of grueling field tests proved it worthy. it worthy.

Worth 10 Times Its Cost

Talk to any farmer who owns a Delco-Light. He'll tell you that it brings new comfort and convenience to the farm. That it means a better, happier home. That it is the convenience to the farm.

home. That it gives more time for important work. But that's not all. Delco-Light pays actual cash returns that far exceed its cost.

Note the pictures on this page. Note the extracts from letters un-

derneath the pictures. We have hundreds of letters like these on file. Also hundreds of photographs. All tell the same story. Wherever Delco-Light is used on the farm, the home is happier, work is easier, health is better. And, on top of all, the owner of that farm makes more money! makes more money!

Get the Facts

See the new combination Delco-Light that has forged ahead to leadership in less than 60 days! Write or phone or call on the nearest Delco-Light Dealer and ask for facts and figures. And remember—if this new starting quick and certain—even in zero and figures. And remember—if this new

There is a Delco-Light Dealer in every community. The nearest wholesale distributors are listed below.

F. C. Matthews & Co.,

plant doesn't fill your needs to the letter, there's a wide range of other Delco-Light models to choose from.

FREE BOOKS MAIL COUPON

In the meantime, put In the meantime, put your name and address on the coupon and mail to us. We'll send you the big, new Delco - Light Book—"A Day and a Night with Delco-Light", together with full information about the Committee Committ

gether with full infor-mation about the Com-described in this ad-vertisement—absolutely free. Read what others say. Examine the evi-dence. Weigh the proof.

dence. Weigh the proof.
Then see if you can find a single sound reason for trying to get along without Delco-Light.

Don't wait. Get the free Delco-Light Book and full information without delay. If you write promptly, we will include free, "The Miracle of More Eggs"—a valuable booklet on increasing egg production for large and small poultry raisers.

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY

Subsidiary of General Motors Corporation
Dept. T-400 Dayton, Ohio

DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY
Dept. T-400 Dayton, Ohio
Send Free Books and information about the new Combination Delco-Light as offered.

The E. H. Walker Co.

212 N. Erie St., Toledo, Ohio.

"We attribute an increase of 7,112 eggs in 3 months to Delco-Light in the hen house. These extra eggs brought an added profit of \$177.60."

Mrs. G. A. Schlund Platte, S.D.

in the hog barn saves many pigs at farrowing time. Never spent a cent for repairs."

E. H. Sly, Platte, S.D.

E. H. Sly, Platte, S.D.

Flint Sales Branch, 111 Pearl St., N. W., Corner Smith & Water Sts., Grand Rapids, Michigan. Flint, Michigan. Hammer Type

Feed Grinder

Finer Quality-More Capacity-Feeds Itself Grinds All Grains, Roughages, etc.

JERE'S a mill built to Papec standards-for Papec ASTOUNDING interest—in its new features, its automatic feed control, its finer QUALITY grinding, its unusual capacity, its low speed design for tractor use—its attractive price.

Customers Delighted — Demonstrations Excel Claims
"Saved me \$100 first month grinding alfalfa for 125 hogs"
—"rapidly paying for itself Thursdays on custom work for neighbors"—"capacity double my burr mill, feed much finer"—"grinds finer, faster, more capacity with easier power"—"handles cracked corn, soybean hay, clover hay, sheaf oats, cornstalks, etc." Sure death to corn borers. Our demonstrations prove our every claim. Ask for folder No. 20 and prices. Tell us kind of grinding desired—we'll send sample.

Papec Machine Co. Shortsville, New York



THE POTATO TRAIN

THE Michigan State College in co- defense policy. operation with the New York Central lines will conduct a potato train for ten days in ten counties to help spread the knowledge of standard endum on the prohibition question. grades, the needs of the markets and the value of good seed.

The schedule is as follows:

Jackson, Dec. 6th, 10 A. M.-6 P. M.

Marshall, Dec. 7th, 10 A. M.-6 P. M.

Allegan, Dec. 8th, 10 A. M.-6 P. M.

Kalamazoo, Dec. 9th, 10 A. M.-6

M.

Lawton, Dec. 10th, 10 A. M.-6 P. M.

Niles, Dec. 12th, 10 A. M.-6 P. M.

Cassopolis, Dec. 13th, 10 A. M.-6

M.

M.

Cassopolis, Dec. 13th, 10 A. M.-6

M.

Cassopolis, Dec. 13th, 10 A. M.-6

M.

Cassopolis, Dec. 13th, 10 A. M.-6

M.

Nov. 26-Dec. 3—International Live

Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 26-Dec. 3—International Play

and Grain Show, Chicago, Ill.

Dec. 6-8—Michigan Master Farmers'

Banquet, East Lansing, Mich.

Jan. 3-Mar. 2—Short courses in Dairy Production, Chicago, Ill.

Stock Exposition, Chicago, Ill.

Nov. 26-

P. M. Three Rivers, Dec. 14th, 9 A. M.-3.30

P. M. Coldwater, Dec. 15th, 10 A. M.-6

Be sure to look for the white car on the day this train is in your vicinity. It will be near the depot.

FERTILIZER FREIGHT RATES

PREVAILING freight rates on fertilizers from Indianapolis to destinations in central territory have been declared unreasonable by the Interstate Commerce Commission. A similar case brought by the Ohio Farm Bureau Federation has been reopened by the commission for further hearings. The commission decides that the complainant in the present case is entitled to relief without further delay, pending the outcome of the other case.

TO FIGHT MEYER

THE farm bloc of the Senate is preparing to contest the confirmation of Eugene Meyer, who was appointed chairman of the Federal Farm Loan Board by President Coolidge several months ago. They say he is unfriendly to agriculture and the farmers do not want him.

News of the Week

Ionel Bratiano, the premier of Rumania, died November 23, follow-ing an operation. This gives Prince Carol hope that he might get the throne, his arch enemy being out of the way.

Fourteen hundred prisoners tried to break jail at Folsom, Cal., resulting in seven dead and twenty-two injured.

Capt. Frederick Giles, who started to fly from San Francisco to Australia, was forced back by bad weather after flying five hundred miles. The Junkers plane which started from the Azores to fly to New Foundland also had to turn back.

The Women's Democratic club of

The Women's Democratic club of Philadelphia started a movement to abolish the donkey as the national emblem of the Democratic party as "the unsightly donkey does not stand for the virtues of the organization."

Nearly ten are dead as the result of clashes in the strike ridden coal fields of Colorado. The strike was called by the I. W. W. five weeks

Deer are so plentiful in Newaygo county, where they are protected, that they are bothering the farmers by eating their grain and running with their cattle.

The Standard Oil company has signed a contract to buy 360,000 tons of oil from Russia over a period of six years. This brings the Standard Oil Company's total annual purchases of Russian oil to 1,400,000 tons.

of Russian oil to 1,400,000 tons.

Some time in Devonian period of geological time the area occupied by Michigan and the Great Lakes was covered by a vast inland sea, according to experts of the Smithsonian institute who worked with Milwaukee Public museum in an investigation.

Thousands of unemployed invaded Trafalgar Square, London, in a protest rally. There were violent denounciation of Premier Baldwin, and red flags were flown.

Clarence Chamberlin, who flow

Clarence Chamberlin, who flew from New York to Germany, has announced the formation of a company that makes 500 pound fool-proof airplanes, seating two and flying one hundred miles an hour.

Four of Belgium's cabinet resigned because of the failure of the ministry to reach an accord on the army and

Coming Events

eral Agriculture, Poultry, Agricultural Engineering, Home Economics, M. S. C., East Lausing, Mich.

Feb. 6-11—Short courses for fruit growers, and market gardeners, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

Dec. 6-16—South-central Michigan Potato train, Jackson, Marshall, Allegan, Kalamazoo, Lawton, Niles, Cassopolis, Three Rivers, Coldwater, Hillsdale.

he Name Guarantees

DEVOTED TO MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXIX



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

QUALITY RELIABILITY SERVICE

NUMBER XXIII

Huron Chooses Champion Farmer

He Practices General Farming and Dairying

By Burt Wermuth

SCORE of the leading farmers were nominated in the Champion Farmer Contest conducted in Huron County last summer. Of these, Howard Nugent, of Bad Axe, was selected to the place of honor.

Mr. Nugent, who has always lived upon a farm, follows a program of general production and dairying. About 172 acres of his 240 acre farm are cultivated, forty-seven acres are in permanent pasture and twenty-one are covered with woodlot. The farm has been under cultivation for about a generation. Its soil is largely clay loam, there being altogether about 25 acres of sand.

Like other good farmers, Mr. Nugent gives particular attention to the improvement of his soil. That he may secure the fullest advantage from the manure produced upon the farm, it is kept under cover until taken to the field. This is done daily when weather conditions permit. Each year a considerable acreage of green manure crops is plowed down and commercial fertilizer is regularly applied to the wheat and oats ground at the rate of 200 pounds per acre. Tile drainage also increases the efficiency of field work and crop production.

Since the introduction of alfalfa, this farmer, like many others, finds his crop rotation a little confusing. However, the main order is clover, corn, oats, and wheat. His alfalfa fields, which are handled separately, stand from four to seven years before

The chief source of income from this farm is whole milk produced by a herd of twenty-nine cows. All but A sire of excellent breeding and seeding. Berkeley Rock certified seed great pre-potency heads the herd, is used. His five year average yield is Being a member of the Huron Cow above twenty bushels.

Towing, and returizing it the soil for bed for this splendid forage crop. We promoted by the Huron County Tribute and Seeding. Berkeley Rock certified seed secured fully sixty tons from our bune, County Agent David Woodman, The Huron County Reing a member of the Huron County Being a member of the Huron County bushels.

Fair Association and Huron County Reing County Reing Re Testing Association, Mr. Nugent compounds feed to give the maximum of which about fifteen acres are grown produced. These include oats, corn, prepared by the Michigan Farmer.

and home-grown grains are properly and provided with concrete floors. Work is facilitated in these stables milking machine. Beside selling double that for the state. whole milk, dairy animals for breeding are sold largely to local buyers. tance on this farm.

year adds to the farm income. This

results. There is plenty of pasture each year. Clover is plowed down in for the summer and during the win- the fall for this crop. About June 1 ter farm roughage, silage, legume hay, certified Robust seed is planted and the crop is cultivated five or six supplemented with concentrates and times with a two-row cultivator. Harany needed minerals. The animals vesting is done with the bean puller housed in a stable fifty-four by and side-delivery rake. The crop is seventy feet, which is well ventilated often cleaned before marketing, and the cull beans are ground for feed, while the pods are used as roughage. by the use of manure carriers and a His average yield of beans is nearly

Alfalfa is another crop of impor-ance on this farm. "I grow Grimm About twenty acres of wheat each alfalfa," says Mr. Nugent, "without applying lime. We, however, inocucrop follows oats. The customary late our seed and give special attenmethods of plowing, culti-packing, har- tion to the preparation of the seed

barley, and potatoes. Also several acres are devoted to apples, pears, bush fruits, and strawberries

The picture on this page gives the reader a general impression of the home upon this farm. This semibungalow type has a full basement with both inside and outside entrances. The plans include a center hallway with the living room on one side and the dining room on the other. Back of the dining room is a modern kitchen and behind the living room is a down stairs sleeping room. Between the sleeping room and kitchen is a well-equipped wash room, and a lavatory. The back porch extends well across the rear of the home. There are five bed rooms on the second floor. Among the conveniences in the home are a furnace, both hard and soft running water, electricity, electric power washing machine, sewage system, septic tank, ironer, laundry tubs, and bathroom.

Mr. Nugent, his good wife and seven children find time for vacations and entertainment. We observed a piano, guitar and violin and were informed that two of the girls play instruments. The entire family when at home attends church regularly.

By reason of his interest in community affairs, Mr. Nugent has occupied several positions of confidence and responsibility. He has been supervisor, justice of the peace, and officer in the Huron Farmers' Mutual Insurance Society, local elevator exchange, and farm bureau organiza-

This Champion Farmer Contest was promoted by the Huron County Tri-Bankers organization using materials



The Nugent Home Is Attractive, Modern, and Convenient and Denotes a Contented Rural Life

Another cash crop is beans of

A number of other fields crops is

Market Outlook For Potatoes

Is More Encouraging For the Remainder of Marketing Season

POTATO prices for the rest of the crop year are likely to compare favorably with the average of re-would grade U. S. No. 1 compared such as occurred in 1925, is to be ex- year average of 67 per cent. pected, but, as the season progresses, has been thus far. Many growers are crop awaiting more profitable prices than the market has afforded thus far.

The potato crop of 1927 was slightly above the average for the past five years. Four hundred million bushels is the estimate of the United States Department of Agriculture on November 1. This yield compares with 356 million bushels harvested last season, average. when on a per capita basis the crop was among the smallest on record, and the average for the past five years of 394 million bushels.

average. Preliminary reports from the last hig crop year. The yield in these years averaged \$2.86 per 100 days. The normal seasonal tendency the principal late potato states indi- the sixteen deficiency late potato pounds. In the following March, it of the market in years of small or

By Gilbert Gusler

cent years. No spectacular advance, with 72 per cent last year and a five-

the discount under last year's prices 44 million bushels as compared with 3.6 bushels per person. is likely to become smaller than it the 1926 yield was produced in the southern early states which are to changes in supply. The quantity bullish as to price prospects and still through shipping or in the states west consumed tends to remain relatively \$2.45 in September, 1926. Prices hold title to a large share of their of the Mississippi. Six major late constant regardless of the cost. It worked lower during October when shipping states east of the Mississippi river, raised 10 million bushels less than last year and 29 million bushels fewer than the average for the past five years. Seven leading late states west of the Mississippi turned out 29 million bushels more than last year and 20 million bushels more than the

In the states from which comes the bulk of the winter's market supply of potatoes, 274,911,000 bushels were raised compared with 251,788,000 last The quality of the crop is about year and 298,879,000 bushels in 1924, cate that 68 per cent of the crop states is 25% larger than in 1926.

The 1927 crop allows each person 3.3 bushels which is only moderate. During the past twenty years, the Practically all of the increase of crop has provided on the average of

Potato prices are highly sensitive is not easy to increase the demand when a large crop is raised or to curtail it when production is short. When the per capita production is near or below 3 bushels, high prices during the winter and spring usually prevail. A yield of around four bushels per capita has just as surely been followed by falling prices.

From 1916 to 1926, five crops gave a smaller per capita allowance than does the 1927 yield, the average for these years being 3 bushels. The Chi- are inclined to expect prices to recago wholesale price in December of main fairly steady until after the holiaveraged \$3.61, an increase of 26 per

cent. Most of this advance was accounted for by the big jumps recorded on the 1916 and 1919 crops.

The potato market this fall started about 25 per cent lower than a year ago. Prices paid by jobbers in the Chicago carlot market for northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, averaged \$1.84 in September compared with unusually warm weather curtailed consumption and at the same time accelerated the hauling of potatoes. The average price paid by jobbers in October was \$1.50 compared with \$2.49 last year.

Since the first of November, the market has shown more strength. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1 are now quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.65 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago wholesale market. Dealers generally

(Continued on page 534)

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



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HOME:—Ald in the solution of all kinds of home problems.

VOLUME CLXIX

NUMBER TWENTY-THREE

DETROIT, DEC. 3, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Senator Capper's Peace Plan ANNOUNCEMENT made by Senator Capper of Kansas that he will introduce a joint resolution in

the Senate at this session of Congress, providing for the renunciation of war as an instrument of our national policy. The resolution will provide that international disputes between America and other like-minded nations will be settled by arbitration or by judicial decision any matters that cannot be settled by negotiations. About this matter Senator Capper says:

"I propose by this joint resolution to test the sincerity of our profession that America desires world peace. We have talked much about the desirability of peace, but have done little to advance the cause which the people have much at heart. Nothing further is to be gained by repeating pious platitudes, by uttering highsounding moral generalities, or by professing to be devoted to international peace and opposed to war.

"More than 10 years after the United States was dragged by circumstances into the most dreadful conflict in human history, half the world is still suffering acutely from the effects of that futile struggle of armed forces. It left bankrupt every European nation that took part in it. It cost nearly 10,000,000 young lives. Is it not time that the United States, as the world's most powerful, secure, and pacific nation, should follow words with acts?

"The resolution I shall present is not a radical or extreme statement of American policy. It has the merit of putting into plain and explicit terms the desire of the American people to advance the cause of peace. What is proposed by the resolution is treaties with any like-minded nations to forego and renounce resort to war in difficulcontracting parties; to submit issues say of his own piece of land, and

that cannot be settled by negotiations."

No group of Americans will be stronger for this resolution than the millions of stalwart young men who, a decade ago, left their labors at home to do their part in the World War.

Calling Us Bad Names

WE have been called unprintable names by a certain type of irresponsible individuals because of our part in

promoting the anti-trespass hunting law. Coming from such a source, we naturally feel complimented. Had it not been for the thoughtlessness and actually destructive attitude of this same class, there would have been little need for the enactment of this law. But the situation became so unbearable that protection to farm property and farm life had to be pro-

Apparently this law is supplying that protection to a large degree. Most farmers are taking a reasonable posi- But if she knew one-tenth as much

Time will bring the recognition of provided. common purposes and problems to the to farm leaders. This will create a desire for union and probably for larger farm units. Anything which help to establish agriculture on a sound economic basis.

Get the Best Advice

NOT long ago our medical adviser received a contribution from a reader who recommended a cure for night sweats.

The reader advised placing a basin of fresh water directly under the bed where the patient sleeps, stating that it will stop the night sweats and will costs nothing to try.

This remedy has been practiced for years. The friend who sends it believes in it, and we appreciate the spirit of helpfulness behind her act.

to arbitration or to judicial decision therefore, to get unity of action thou- formation as to the advantages of sands have to be convinced. Never these improvements and of the small theless, the situation is not hopeless. cost for which many of them can be

It was with this thought in mind next-to-the-ground farmers as well as that the Michigan Approved Farm Home Contest was undertaken. It is hoped that by the use of score cards, plans, and suggestions, a better apwill encourage unity of effort will preciation of the modern idea of a good farm home will be had by the rural people of Michigan. These advanced ideas should be incorporated when remodeling the old home or building a new one. It shall be the pleasure of the Michigan Farmer to co-operate with farm folks and with all agencies in extending the advantages of these improvements.

It is only by adding to the comfort and convenience of the rural home that we can hope to develop a more complete community life and to keep the younger generation interested in and satisfied with life upon the farm.

Ignomoney

JUST wish I was what you call educated so I could be a doctor, 'cause doctors never make failures, If their payshunts (I spelt it that way on purpose on account of the pay part of it) die it ain't a failure 'cause they get paid for their mistakes any-

Now the difference between a doctor and a regular fellow is that the doctor gets paid for his mistakes while a regular fellow has to pay fer his'n. But this don't only mean M. D.'s, V. S.'s, D. O.'s, D. C.'s, B. V. D.'s, and

B. X. Y. Z.'s, and etc., but there's other "doctors" that get paid fer the wrong guesses they make. And among them is garage men.

For inst. if anything happens

to your old bus, something lots worse is goin' ta happen to your pocket book. For inst., my car had a cough it couldn't get rid of and they said it was imperfect internal combustion or something' like that and it cost me \$23 for them to keep it a day and then it coughed just the same. I found screw loose on the carburator or what you call it and fixed it, so the bus is normal even after the garage man had it fer a day. I won't say he did anything to it 'cause I don't know, but I know where I kin get storage for less than \$23 a day.

And then the other day I had to get a battery and after I had it a day I found it wasn't charged. I guess the fellow thought he charged me enough, so he didn't feel like chargin' the battery also. It puts pep into a battery to charge it, but it takes it out o' a fellow to charge him the way the

garages do. They say money is the medium of exchange, what ever that is. But I know it ain't the medium of fair exchange. If we farmers try our devilist to get clean potatoes and apples and nature gets ahead of us and puts a little scab on it, nobody is goin' ta pay fer it, but if M. D.'s and garage men leave a monkey wrench inside of one of us or our auto engine we got to pay them fer the privilege of doin' it and pay fer gettin' it out. Merchunts and us farmers is gotta "satisfy the customer," but the other fellows is got fer their slogan "charge the customer." It seems in them "professions" ignorance is profitable.

So, I wish again I was a doctor or garage man 'cause I never got paid for what I didn't know and not very much fer what I know. But I would like to get somewhere where I could get paid fer my ignorance, 'cause I know I'd make a heap o' moneyignomoney, I call it.

Master Farmer Banquet December 8 Program Will be Broadcasted Over WKAR

THE second annual Master Farmer banquet, in honor of the 1927 class of Michigan Master Farmers, occurs at the Union Building, Michigan State College, East Lansing, on the evening of December 8. The new class has been selected by the judges consisting of Hon. Herbert E. Powell, Commissioner of Agriculture, Hon. A. M. Brown of Schoolcraft, Joseph F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, Michigan State College, and O. B. Price, Agricultural Agent of the Michigan Central Railway.

The program, including an address by President Kenyon L. Butterfield of Michigan State College and the presentation of the medals to these newly selected Master Farmers, will be broadcasted over WKAR. At present the wave length of this station is 285.5 meters. However, it is possible that on or after December first a change in wave length may be made in compliance with federal regulations. This change will be announced over WKAR as soon as details are known.

The program starts at eight o'clock, eastern standard time. Just before this, from 7:15 to 8 o'clock, one of the regular College extension courses will be broadcasted. While farmer readers should form the habit of tuning in on WKAR for the fine college extension courses, we specially urge them to turn the dial at 8 P. M., December 8, to the Master Farmer program.

permission to hunt upon their farms. do she would not believe in her The adoption of this "live and let remedy for a single moment. Night live" policy will protect the farmers, increase the supplies of game and will give thoughtful hunters abundant opportunity to enjoy their sport.

Need of Organization

THE speech of L. J. Taber, Master of the National Grange, contained some meaty thoughts on organization. He

said that only twenty per cent of the farmers of this country were members of any boni fide farm organizations, but that the solution of farm problems would be more certain when at least fifty per cent of the farmers were organized. He did not hope for equality for agriculture through legislation alone, but with unity among farmers, the farm organizations would have membership enough to correct social and educational conditions, finances, and numbers sufficient to adjust economic problems, and of mankind." strength enough to get needed legislation.

The secret of success among commercial organizations is that they have definite heads. There is a control which brings a unity of action from the president down to the janitor. Commerce could not exist in its present highly developed state if it were as disorganized as farming is.

Of course, farming and industry are not exactly parallel, because in industry only a few determine a policy. ties arising in the relations of the But in farming, each farmer has full

BOLL ROAD AND A FIRE CONTRACTOR

tion with regards to hunters who ask about night sweats as most doctors sweats often indicate the presence of such diseases as tuberculosis, rhumatic fevers, or poisonous infections. The patient who followed her advice might be fooling away precious time and cutting off the chance to secure worth while help.

In dealing with our own bodies, we often try all the remedies of the neighborhood before securing the help of those who know. Neighborhood remedies may cost nothing and again they may cost everything.

The Home Approved

THAT the home is the greatest of all institutions is not to be doubted. It was Beaconfield who described it as the best

security for civilization. He further stated "upon properly appointed and becoming dwellings depends more than anything else, the improvement

According to a recent survey of Michigan homes made by one of our national magazines, there is much yet that can be done in the way of improvement. Only 20.5 per cent of these homes have water piped into the house; 15.1 per cent have stationary sinks; 17.4 per cent use improved lights; 12.7 per cent have power washers; and 30 per cent have refrigera-

Many farm homes have not been improved because of the impression that improvements are very expensive. There is a lack of definite in-

Barley Gains Favor

Good in Rotation and For Feeding

counties, he is impressed with throughout the tests. the growing favor for the production of barley. This change of sentiment has, no doubt, resulted in part from the fight against the European corn borer. But there is a sound background behind this change from corn to the small grain. Not only is there less work in the production of an equal volume of feed nutrients in barley, but it is found to be the equal of corn, particularly in the feeding of dairy cows.

Taking the yields of corn and barley in the United States there is less difference than the average person would think in the acre production. For a ten year period the yield of barley for the country was twenty-five bushels per acre and for corn twentyseven bushels. That is, the average acre of land will produce about 1,200 pounds of barley and about 1,500 pounds of corn.

But the farmer is leaning more to the barley because he gives to this crop-only about half the man and tion. horse labor that he gives to his corn Many Michigan farmers find too that barley lends itself to certain rotations better than corn. This is particularly true in bean and potato sections.

Another reason for many using this crop is that it makes one of the best nurse crops for starting legumes. The plant is relatively short and does it is harvested earlier than oats thus giving the legume plants a longer season without the competition of the nurse crop in which they establish themselves.

Then as a feed, barley has a right The experiences of careful feeders, show that from this grain the finest results are obtained. In Denmark the good dairymen mix this grain with oats as the foundation grain ration for their dairy cows. While in this country many experiments show its value as a feed.

Tests made at our own Michigan way these tests corroborated the work done at Wisconsin, Kansas, and other

In one of these tests corn and barley were compared as a feed for dairy milking capacity. All the cows in both groups were fed at the rate of corn. one pound of hay and three of silage of milk produced, while to those pounds of milk. Good alfalfa hay and program is well founded.

S one drives through Michigan a high grade of corn silage were fed

The corn ration was made of 400 pounds of ground corn, 300 pounds of oats, 200 pounds of bran, and 100 pounds of old-process oil meal. The barley ration was the same except that an equal weight of barley was substituted for the corn. For the first thirty days of the trial, the corn ration was fed to lot one and the barley ration to lot two. For the second period of thirty days, the rations were changed and during the third period they were again changed back the same as for the first period. Between each period ten days was allowed to elapse so the animals could become readjusted to the change in feed.

Averaging the first and third periods when lot one was on the corn ration and comparing this with the period on the barley ration shows results only slightly in favor of the corn ration. The five cows produced 73 pounds more milk and 2.3 pounds more butter-fat when fed on corn ra-But lot two under the same conditions produced thirty-two pounds crop. Here he finds a big saving. more milk and 5.8 pounds more butterfat on the barley ration than they did on the corn. Thus it would appear from these tests which are corroborated by other tests that barley is quite equal to corn as a portion of the grain ration for dairy cows.

In the feeding of calves, however, the Michigan station did not find barnot shade the ground too much, while ley quite the equal of corn, pound for pound. According to the trial made, they found barley worth \$1.40 per hundred pounds when the market price of shelled corn is \$1.50 per hundred pounds.

It was found from tests in Wisconto the attention of live stock men. sin that crushed barley was worth about ten per cent more than crushed oats, pound per pound in the feeding of horses at hard work. Other trials with horses seem to indicate that unless the barley is crushed or ground they have less value as a feed for horses. This is due to the hardness of the barley grains.

In the feeding of lambs barley is experiment station have a special used extensively in some sections of interest to our readers. In a general the country. However, considering all the available data it may well be concluded that barley is worth somewhat less than corn for fattening lambs. The test would seem to indicate that gains were made as rapidly cows. Then cows were divided into on a barley ration as on a corn ratwo lots, having practically the same tion, but the former grain failed to give the finish secured when feeding

From these considerations together for each hundred pounds of weight. with the tendency toward farming Grain was fed to the cows with a with less labor and the spread of the low milk test at the rate of one European corn borer, it would appear pound to three and one-half pounds that the gradual development of the practice among central Michigan farmyielding rich milk the allotment of ers, in particular, of increasing the grain was one pound for each three acreage of barley in their farming

The Greenville Potato Show

Goes Across in a Big Way

exhibits of machinery work of other more than ten million dollars. organizations, and its potato parade, said to be the first one of its kind to the industry which brought more than ten million dollars into Montcalm county last year.

shipments from Michigan points last year shows that out of a total of 16,400 carloads originating in the state, 3,874 of them were loaded at Montcalm County points. This indicates that this county produced-23.6 per cent of the total crop of the state and it was learned that the sweepwhich was estimated as worth 36 mil-

HE Greenville Potato Show with lion dollars which would give the reits 249 entries, many educational turn to Montcalm County growers of

The potato parade consisting of 49 floats, lead by the band, was a gorbe staged in the world-did justice to geous spectacle which depicted the growth of the potato industry in this section from its earliest days as well as the ways in which various com-The official figures covering carlot mercial organizations are doing their share to help in this progress. Friday was climaxed by the potato banquet at which Governor Fred W. Green spoke of potatoes and other things.

The dopesters were completely upset when the judging was completed

(Continued on page 539)



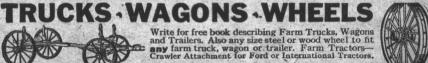
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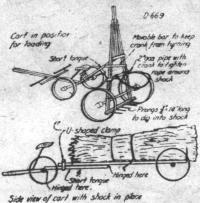
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SHOCK HANDLING DEVICE

AM sending you description and diagram of a shock handling device more convenient than those usually built for this purpose.

My device uses two carts with a hinged reach between front and rear Almost any size of wheels available may be used, although the rear wheels should be at least as high as the front ones. In loading, the device is backed up against the shock, the hinged reach broken upward until it stands vertically. The rope is then put around the shock and drawn up



tight with the two-inch pipe roll with crank attached. The row of 14-inch tines pressed in to the shock near the base effectually prevents slipping.

Hauling one shock at a time may seem rather slow, but two of us have hauled 42 shocks from 30 to 50 rods in a day .- P. Miller.

SHOULD WATER IN HEATING PLANT BE CHANGED?

In order to obtain best results in heat units from a hot water heating system, should the water be changed at regular intervals? I have a system wherein the water has not been changed in 20 years. Which is the best method?—P. K.

If hard water is used, it would be best to let part of the water out occasionally at the lowest point, since some of the solids will be precipitated by heating, and these solids should be drained out before they have been baked on to the heating surfaces or caked in the bottom of the system.

Soft water should be used if possible and if this is done there is not much advantage in changing except occasionally to let out any rust or other sludge.—I. W. D.

MATERIAL FOR CELLAR INSULATION

We would like to know what to use for a false roof in our new cellar in order to keep the cold out in winter and heat in summer. Should we use straw or sawdust? Would either cause spontaneous combustion? Please advise as to amount of straw or sawdust to be used.—F. A. W.

The material used for insulation would not be exposed to the weather, but would be above the cellar with an attic above the installation. Dry sawdust 12 inches deep would probably moderate crops, as already noted, and be quite satisfactory. The straw should be packed down somewhat but over last year, make some improveshould be three to four feet deep after being packed down. Neither of these materials would be likely to cause spontaneous combustion.-F. E. Fogle.

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claim the distinction of selling the most valuable single load of farm produce ever delivered to a shipping point in Missaukee County. This load consisted of 104 bushels of alsike clover seed, worth \$12.50 a bushel. on Jay T. Hoard farm near Merritt. than a year ago.

In harvesting this crop it is handled like hay, and the clover chaff after threshing has a fair feeding value.-

When you plant flowers around the home, you plant seeds of beauty in the souls of the dwellers within that

Horticulture

COAL ASHES ON GARDEN

Are soft coal ashes detrimental in any way to garden soil? My garden is very fertile but the soil is much too hard so that potato roots will not do well. The sole purpose of the ashes would be to loosen up the soil, using ashes in place of sand. Please advice—Wm B advise.-Wm. B.

Soft coal ashes will have no detrimental effect on garden soil. You undoubtedly understand that these ashes contain practically no plant food and are used simply to loosen the soil. I suggest that the ashes be spaded into the soil in the fall or early spring.—C. E. Millar.

CLEARING CIDER

Would like to know if there is any way to clear up cider. I have made some for several years, but it is never clear.-A. L. G.

There are two very good methods of clearing cider or vinegar. The first method is to use gelatine. Soak up 1 to 11/2 ounces of gelatine in sufficient water to make a good solution. This amount of gelatine is enough for 100 gallons of cider. Add the gelatine solution to the cider slowly, thoroughly stirring the cider during the process. Allow the gelatine to settle out and rack off the cider taking care not to disturb the material at the bottom. If the cider is not clear enough to suit you the first time repeat the process.

The second method is by using isinglass. Add the isinglass at the rate of 1/2 to 3/4 ounces per 100 gallons of cider. The isinglass is prepared as follows: cut it up in fine pieces and soak twenty-four hours in a little water containing acetic or tartaric acid equal in weight to the isinglass used. When it is thoroughly soft, rub it through a fine sieve several times gradually adding more water each time through until a perfectly fluid liquid is obtained. this fluid with a little cider and then thoroughly stir into the cider. Allow to settle and rack off as above.

The technical term for the process of clearing is known as "fining" and is used by all wine makers for making good clear wine. It is the same principle as putting an egg in coffee to clear it .- F. W. Fabian.

MARKET OUTLOOK FOR POTATOES

(Continued from page 531) the fact that the increase ment in prices after that time appear logical.

Many farmers stored their potatoes when prices failed to improve during October and are inclined to wait now to see how the market improves. Carlot shipments from the surplus late L. DAVIS and Son of Merritt, shipping states to November 15 totalled 78,343 cars compared with 79,573 a year ago. The other late states have contributed 14,150 cars compared with 11,734 last year, so that shipments of the late crop so far this season are about the same as The best yield so far reported is 56 last year. This indicates that supbushels of alsike seed from 8 acres plies still to be marketed are greater



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Readers' Opinions

COUNTRY DOCTORS

THE editorial in the November 12th issue entitled "Country Doctors Needed" refers to a subject that I think is of vital importance to the rural districts. Too much so to be passed by with mere comment. There should be medical institutions in each state where tuition would be free to farmer boys who would sign up to practice for a certain number of years, say five or ten years in rural America.—A Subscriber.

CROSS-COMB BEES

I AM in the same fix as D. C. is in the 12th issue of the Farmer, in regard to cross-comb bees. It doesn't seem right to kill them when the woods and buildings are full of them. I caught three swarms last summer and there were six swarms went over I didn't get. What are they going to do about inspecting these? If they were diseased I say kill them.-F. G.

SKUNK AND CORN BORER

HAVE been reading Mr. Breningstall's comment on "What Good Are Skunks Or Minks" in Our Readers' Corner, November 5, 1927, issue of The Michigan Farmer. According to my personal observation this fall in a neighbor cornfield I have seen where the skunks have broken into cornstalks infested with corn borers and completely cleaned them up. I believe if the skunks were protected for five years the corn borer would be eradicated.—An M. F. Friend.

CROSS COMB

WHY is it that the bee inspector kills bees and destroys the honey just because the comb is crossed, and they say that the bees were not diseased? They did that very thing in our neighborhood. One hundred and fifty dollars worth of bees, that one man owned, was destroyed. Why couldn't they be made to pay for the bees and honey, the same as the TB cattle that the state pays for?-S. H. S.

GAME PROTECTION

IN answer to Mr. Hugh Breningstall's piece in the Michigan Farmer, I would say, he struck the nail on the head. There is a whole lot of game the law protects that does more harm than the crow does. But, of course, there is a lot of laws that there is no justice in. A skunk willkill your chickens if he get to them but peasants are of no use on earth but to eat. Let a skunk get in my chicken coop and see how quick he gets a bullet or a crack on the head. Now a deer has to have horns four inches long or longer, nothing under four inches. It is a hard matter to decern the length of the horns at a distance in the woods. If you shoot one under that length you dare not take it out of the woods.

D. H. Morris and Chas. Crow have said a whole lot of truth too. A lot of our law makers do a lot of talking, but that is as far as it goes. But if some big fellow, some millionaire, wants a law, and sends some of them a few thousand in a letter and says "Do the best you can," see how quick they move in his favor. The poor farmer has but little recourse.

Mr. Crow is right in the way of making articles that you need. I do a lot of that work myself. I file saws and grind them, do my own horse shoeing and blacksmith work, repair my own wagon, fill a wheel, make the spokes and put the tires on, and make an axle. Any such work I do myself. That's economy, do everything you can and save expense.—S. H. L.

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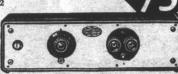
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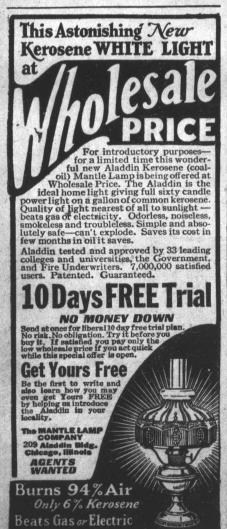


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News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

large share of our attention and of the jobs around the circuit. The job on our own farm didn't take factorily with threshing grain, the very long as most of our corn was time may come when we will buy converted into silage, but we had sev- additional equipment and do our bean eral neighbors to help. Of course we threshing, clover hulling, silo filling would all agree that corn husking and corn husking on the same basis. might better have been done weeks I have a very intelligent neighbor ago when the weather was less un- who can show you convincing figures certain, but in a busy farm community to prove that it doesn't pay to husk hard to secure in this locality.

ture. This is an experiment for us, tices will have to be modified. but I don't see why it shouldn't work out satisfactorily.

Threshing Rings Increasings

equipment.

Now that dependable tractor power is to be found on a large proportion of Michigan farms, we are becoming less and less dependent upon the steam engines and heavy tractors of the old-fashioned threshers. Today farmers are probably less patient than they used to be. They want things when they want them and they don't want to wait. By owning their own outfit in a small co-operative community company, they can control its route and avoid any long delays.

Five neighbors and ourselves went together about three years ago and purchased a small grain separator. We use it primarily for our own grain, but also do some work for our neighbors who are not members. The same rate is charged members and nonmembers, but in threshing from the shock, members have the preference in the arrangement of the schedule of stops.

How the Ring Is Governed

The six members meet each year and elect a general manager and a ager has full charge of the separator throughout the threshing season. He all grain threshed and attends to the collections.

This particular outfit cost approximately \$1,000. The members paid no cash at the time of the purchase, but instead all signed a note for the full let them go barefoot behind. Of amount. Each year the interest has course, if it gets icy this winter, we'll been paid and \$100 on the principal. have them shod all around again. Dept. 313 5656 Rossevelt Road, Chicago Some years it has been necessary for the members to spread a small assessment in order to do this. Of course as the face amount of the note is reduced, the annual interest charges will diminish. At this rate the separator will be paid for in ten years and then the members can decide what they wish to do with the profits. They can declare a dividend or do their own work free.

We always figure that the proceeds of the thresh bill should be divided equally between the ring and the owner of the tractor that furnishes the power for the job. Of course, the ring pays its general manager a wage to tend to the separator and whoever owns the tractor supplies an operator. During the past season the Ingleside

ORN husking has demanded a tractor furnished the power for most

energy during the past few days. If such an arrangement works satis-

we have to take things as they come. corn and shred the stalks. He be-Husking outfits seemed to be few and lieves in feeding the corn right out of the shock to his stock. Another As our fodder was none too dry good neighbor hogs down part of his when it was run through the husker corn and picks and husks the ears and shredder, I tried a new stunt to from the rest of the standing corn and keep it from spoiling. One man spent lets the cattle run in the stalks. Ionia all his time moving around the County is not yet in the corn borer shredded fodder and mixing in dry quarantined area. When we are, a oat straw to absorb the excess mois- good many of our agricultural prac-

No Horses Allowed

In our home town of Ionia in a place where horses were formerly I sometimes wonder what develop- tied by the half dozen, we recently ments the future will bring forth noticed this sign, "No Horses Alalong the lines of threshing, silo fill- lowed." That seems to be typical of ing, corn husking and similar farm the town attitude toward the farm operation. It seems to me that the horse. If a person goes to town with present tendency is away from the his team he is at a loss to know what professional threshing outfit and to- to do with them. The streets are ward the "ring" or community-owned lined with autos on both sides so that he can't drive near a store.

Then if he wants to find a hitching place, he is up against it. Livery barns are being converted into auto storage garages and places to leave a horse for a few hours are scarcer than hens' teeth.

The gentle art of horseshoeing bids fair soon to become an almost unknow accomplishment. We used to take our horses to a very busy shop in a nearby village. Often the shop would be full and horses would be tied to the posts outside, awaiting their turn. Many a time I have waited hours to have my team shod. But as the years passed autos and trucks took over the road work and business dwindled at that old smithy. Now it is closed and deserted.

Even a city as large as Ionia has but two horseshoeing establishments now, and one of them has been closed quite a proportion of the time lately.

The reason for this situation is not difficult to find. Farm horses are not only diminshing in number, but what are left are going barefoot today to a larger extent than ever before. For secretary. The secretary does little instance, time was when we had except to keep the minutes of these nearly twice as many horses at Ingleannual meetings. The general man-side as we have now and practically all of them were shod all around. Gradually we reduced the number of lines up the route, keeps account of horses and let some horses go without shoes until only our best team was kept shod. Now we've sunk still lower. The last time they were at the blacksmith shop I had the leatheraproned gent shoe them in front and

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Service Department

TO KEEP ICE

I am keeping my ice under the barn bank grade in a place once intended for a root cellar. I have kept my ice there for two years but it melts very fast. The walls are all four sides concrete and there is a cement cover on top, it being air tight with a dirt floor. Can this place be made to keep ice or will I have to build an ice house?—H. J. M.

To prevent the from melting re-

To prevent ice from melting requires that a mass of ice be surrounded by some kind of insulating material. This may be built into the wall of the building or some temporary material as sawdust placed between the building wall and the ice. Concrete is not a good insulating material. If you use approximately a foot of sawdust around the ice and a foot or more over the top, you should be able to keep ice in the root

There are two other requisites and these are that the space above the ice should be ventilated and that you have drainage beneath.-F. E. Fogle.

TAXABILITY OF BEES

Can the Board of Review assess honey bees as personal property in Michigan or in Chippewa county? Are they taxable?—T. J. D.

We flind nothing in the statute exempting bees from taxation. Compiled Laws 1915 Section 4,002, provides, for the purposes of taxation personal property shall include: "(3) All goods, chattles and effects within this state.' "(13) All other personal property not herein enumerated and not especially exempted by law." Section 4.003 relates to exemptions, providing that the following personal property shall be exempt from taxation, enumerating 12 items only one of which could possibly cover this property-"(12) Personal property owned and used by any householder in connection with his business to the value of \$200.00."-Rood.

EMPLOYER'S LIABILITY

I have a new corn husker the gears of which are all covered. The rollers are covered too except where the corn goes in. Is there a law requesting me to carry insurance on the man that helps me run the husker? If he gets hurt could he sue me for damages? If I took out an insurance, could I get it for a short time, or would I have to take it for a year?—H. F. M.

The farmer is liable only for his negligence in case of injury from the use of the machine in husking corn on his own growth upon his own farm. But when the machine is used to husk eorn for others for pay, either by exchanging work or otherwise, unless he has complied with the Employers' Liability Act, he would in substance be liable as an insurer. This question was squarely passed upon by our Supreme Court in Roush vs. Heffel the least amount of loss is made?—H. Try a Michigan Farmer Liner the insurance is a matter of contract with the insurance company and no doubt could be arranged .- Rood.

HANDLING OF MANURE

For the past ten years I have been top dressing my meadows through the winter, spreading the manure each day as the stables were cleaned. I did this so as to save myself a lot of hard work in the spring, but now I do not believe I am getting the results that I should. Last winter, I put 85 spreader loads on 9 acres of alfalfa. The adjoining field of 9 acres, also containing alfalfa, was not top dressed and had just as good a first cutting. Also, the second cutting was a little better than the second cutting of the first field. Should I pile my manure this winter or haul out as usual. There are many good farmers who believe that manure hauled out in December, January, and February on frozen ground and snow is half lost. Has there been any experiments made to determine exactly which way

THE MICHIGAN FARMER









LIFT THE LAND-TAX on Your Farm

THE worst tax of all taxes, the tax that's never paid, the tax that's levied on productive land by deeprooted stumps, boulders and submerged rocks. Land of virgin richness is kept out of production by these obstruc-tions. The rest of your farm has to be worked so much harder—often overworked-to make up for this unproductive land. Overworked, worn-out land cuts down the profits on your hard work. Your family, yourself, your farm deserve a better deal.

Lift this land tax! Not a long, tedious, expensive job as it was in your grandfather's time. Now you have an efficient, high-power, economical tool that does the job literally in a twinkling-farm explosives. And you have a practical, experienced helper who has nothing to sell, no axe to grind, and just one purpose-to assist you to get

more out of your farm and more out of life-your County Agricultural Agent.

He was selected to do this work by the United States Department of Agriculture, your state Department of Agriculture, and your state Agricultural College. He knows farming as a farmer knows it—right down to earth, plus the best technical knowledge available. He knows what other farmers are doing. His success depends on how much he can advance the prosperity of the farmers in his county. He'll be mighty glad to lend you a hand. He's waiting to help you. Give him a chance.

Write to either your state Agricultural College or your State Department of Agriculture, in case you do not know your County Agricultural Agent. A copy of the "Farmers' Handbook",

a standard farm textbook, is yours for the asking. Use coupon.



Your County Agricultural Agent Will Help You Make More Money Out of Your Farm



Dept. M.F.-1 E. I. DU PONT DE NEMOURS & CO., INC. Explosives Department, Wilmington, Delaware. Gentlemen: Please send me a copy of "The Farmera' Handbook of

Unless a farmer has a suitable manure pit in which to store the manure during the winter, or is feeding his stock under an enclosed shed where the manure may accumulate and be thoroughly tramped down, it is better to draw out the manure daily and apply it to the fields. If the land is quite rolling, considerable loss will result when the snows melt or during heavy spring rains. Upon comparatively level land, however, the loss of plant food from manure applied in the

winter is much less than from man-

ure in exposed piles. There is some question as to the advisability of putting manure on alfalfa. In general, I believe, a greater return will be obtained from applying manure on land which is to be put to cultivated crops. On soil which is deficient in plant food, however, very large increases in yields are very often obtained by top dressing the alfalfa with manure. The color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless. Large bottles cost write for FREE SAMPLE BOTTLE. put to cultivated crops. On soil which

Better Prices for Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" gives that Golden June Shade which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream and out of your churn comes butter of Gol-den June shade. "Dan-delion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all State and National food laws. Used for years by all large creameries. Doesn't

the alfalfa with manure.-C. E. Millar. Wells & Richardson Co. Inc., Burlington, Vermont







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3.Egg Mash Recommended by poultrymen every-where. Top layer. Low cost. Send for tree envelope sample (specify which mash) and valuable poultry information—free.

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and DAIRY BOOKS



WHEN IS AN EGG AN EGG?

DURING the five years of the Michigan Contest we have been confronted with the eternal question of When is an egg an egg officially?" We started out by considering any-

thing with a sound shell which was marketable an egg, and gave it credit for such. We found that too many of the high records which were being established were being made by hens which insisted on producing small While the number of eggs which a hen is capable of producing in a year or in her lifetime is doubtless the most important factor in determining the profit which she will net the owner, the size of the egg is now becoming an important factor in egg marketing.

Last year the Michigan Contest adopted a ruling which had been agreed upon by the managers of the official contest. This ruling considered an egg which failed to weigh 18 ounces to the dozen from November first to January thirtieth, or 20 ounces to the dozen from January thirtieth to the end of the contest as unofficial. and in the Michigan Contest these eggs were not credited to hens or pens. The result of this record will reveal some interesting figures.

Out of 197,796 eggs that were produced in the Michigan Contest last year, 3,781 of these were too small to receive credit. This is a small average per hen, being only 3.7 eggs. In studying the contest summary, we find that out of the 100 pens which were entered, one pen produced 349 small eggs and 1,794 were large enough to count. Two other pens produced over 200 small eggs; while seven more had between 100 and 200 eggs of this type at the end of the year. Only three pens of the 100 were successful in getting by without any under weight eggs; while ten had only one under weight egg each to their credit. The average of under weight eggs for the 100 pens was 37.8.

There was no question that this system was doing a great deal to penalize pens which were producing small eggs, but it was giving no additional credit to breeders who had been successful in keeping up the egg size of their flocks.

The new contest is, therefore, adopting a new system of determining the with the manager of the Michigan Contest, but is designed after the successfully employed for some time.

In 1927-1928 a 24 ounce egg in the Michigan Contest will receive one point, 1-10 of a point will be added for each ounce per dozen over 24 up to 27. Eggs weighing 27 ounces per dozen or more will not receive any additional credit, but will be given a value of 1.3 points. For each ounce per dozen under 24, 1-10 of a point will be deducted, so a 23-ounce egg will receive credit for 9-10 of a point, a 19ounce egg for 5-10 of a point, a 15- the eyes. The mucous can be ab-14-ounce egg will receive no credit at all.

The following scale gives the point value of eggs by weight:

21 oz.— .7 pts. 22 oz.— .8 pts. 23 oz.— .9 pts. 24 oz.— 1.0 pts. 25 oz.—1.1 pts. 26 oz.—1.2 pts. 27 oz. up—1.3 pts. 14 oz.—0.0 pts. 15 oz.— .1 pts. 16 oz.— .2 pts. 17 oz.— .3 pts. 18 oz.— .4 pts. 19 oz.— .5 pts. 20 oz.— .6 pts.

The 18 and 20 ounce limit which was used last year is not being discarded, and in reports of the Michigan Contest this year each pen will be credited with the total number of eggs produced which will include the

small eggs. Beside this figure will appear the number of under weight eggs which will mean those falling under the 18 and 20 ounce ruling; and in addition to these two columns will be a column showing the number of points to which the pen is entitled. A pen producing 2,000 eggs which average to weigh 24 ounces to the dozen will have a credit of 2,000 points.

The awards in the Michigan Contest this year will be made on the number of points which the hen or pen receives and not on the total number of eggs produced.-C. M. Ferguson, Mgr., Michigan Egg Laving Contest.

CHICKENS PREFER PUDDLES

DRAINAGE around poultry buildings is essential because observation after a rain storm certainly leads a poultryman to believe thatchickens prefer puddles to the finest well water in clean receptacles. The soil around the poultry houses becomes more or less contaminated with droppings and after rain storms there may be many depressions filled with water which is practically liquid man-

Of course it is not possible to control the source of the water supply when the hens are on range. But if the water fountains are always kept well filled the flock will not become unusually thirsty and drink heavily from the puddles. This will help to reduce the danger of infection with disease if the range is contaminated. And the more drainage the range receives the better the chances of rain storms disappearing in a short time which gives the hens only a short period in which they can drink dirty water.

Feeding snow to hens probably causes no trouble although they can eat the dry mash better when they have water to wash it down. But the farm flock which has access to snow may eat snow contaminated with droppings and that increases the danger of spreading disease through the flock.

BLIND DUCKS

WHEN ducks have access to a lake, pond or river there are value of eggs according to their no cases of sore festering eyes which weight. This system is not original later may develop into blindness. The birds dip their heads deep into the water and the eyes are cleansed Canadian system where it has been of any dirt or sticky feed that has adhered to them .

Ducks without a natural supply of water should be given their drinking water in deep dishes or crocks so that they can rinse out their eyes whenever they drink. This also tends to rinse the nostrils and prevents the clogging with feed which is serious if the bird catches cold about the same time.

Ducklings sometimes have colds which cause a sticky discharge from ounce egg for 1-10 of a point, while a sorbed with small wads of tissue paper and the eyes washed with witch hazel or boric acid solution. Deep drinking dishes will help the bird to take care of its eyes and nostrils and probably prevent the necessity of treatment.—K.

APOPLEXY

My Rock hens are dying. They seem to be in good health and drop over all at once. They are in good flesh.—R. B. W.

When heavy hens in previous good health die suddenly it is apt to be (Continued on page 551)

THE GREENVILLE POTATO SHOW

(Continued from page 533) stakes of the show had gone to Gordon Doneth of Copemish (Manistee County) on a 32 potato exhibit of Russet Rurals. Later this lad was presented to the guests at the potato banquet which added even more of the spectacular to the occasion. In competition with those who have spent years selecting potato exhibits this 11 year old lad, in the sixth grade in school, had been placed as the winner in the show. H. C. Moore was the judge. Gordon Doneth, there-



Gordon Doneth, Eleven Years, Won the Sweepstakes at Greenville Show

fore, received the Loving Cup Trophy, the purple ribbon, the blue ribbon, and \$18.00 in cash.

The Rotary Club of Greenville had hung up a trophy to be given to the grower who grew the largest number of bushels on five acres. This went to E. W. Lincoln, Montcalm County's premier potato grower who has been improving both his soil and his seed stock for several years back, two factors that generally bat strong in a year like the past when moisture exercised such a cutting influence. In accepting the trophy, Lincoln recognized that potato growing is a family enterprise in these words, "On behalf of my family and myself, I accept this tro-His yield was 1,520 bushels on the five acres and on the best acre of the five, he secured a yield of 337 bushels per acre.

A few details of his cultural methods follow: The field was a two year old sod, originally planted to alfalfa, timothy, and June grass. Generally, Lincoln merely cuts the hay down the second year and leaves it to replenish the soil with organic matter, but last year, he took off the hay. In the forepart of November, he put on 8 loads per acre of stockyards manure. The May, thoroughly packed and worked, then planted from the 9th to the 16th of June. Before planting, 400 pounds per acre of an 0-12-12 fertilizer was broadcasted with a grain drill and at planting time, a 400 to 500 pound application of 3-8-6 fertilizer was made. The soil was dragged three times before the potatoes came up and cultivated twice with a two horse cultivator and once with a single sprayed, dusted, and untreated pieces horse cultivator.

A valuable educational feature of the show was the lectures on various subjects related to the potato industry. Speaking at the Potato show, H. C. Moore, potato specialist from Michigan State College, showed that the last seven years in Michigan have seen great strides, particularly, the increased yields due to planting better seed stocks as judged by certification. "Seven years ago the yield of the certified potato fields in Michigan was 128 bushels per acre which was 20 bushels per acre more than the yield of the entire state. In 1926, the fields A of certified potatoes yielded 256 bush- \$83.00 worth of muskrats last spring one to follow in such matters. It is

Look for the White Top Band and the Big C'

Uutwalk three pairs of ordinary rubbers with the

You can do it! Thousands of railroad men, mailmen and farmers have proved it. They know the outstanding ability of the 'Caboose' to take the punishment of hard wear. To them "the world's best work rubber" means delivering an added measure of mileage, without holes or rips.

Converse Rubber Footwear in styles and shapes for all the family are identified by the White Top Band and the Big 'C' on the sole. It pays to find the Converse dealer—pays in dollars saved through longer wear.

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The popular fleece-line ed, all-rubber overshoe. Warm in coldest weather. Easily cleaned. Buckles do not pull out. In five-buckle height, ask for 'Chief'.

'Nebraska'

'Ruff-Shod'

Comfortable as an old shoe because it is made over Converse foot-form last. Wears like iron. Extra heavy extension sole protects the uppers against snagging.

certified seed is yielding double the about a half mile. The rats on this yield of the average fields." man's farm were sold separate and

'Raw Hide' Buff - Brown

A new boot—a new color. Equal in every respect to the famous 'Ruff-Shod' boot, and giving the reliable Converse extra wear.

Another point which was of consod was plowed about the middle of siderable interest to potato growers was Moore's report on the control of potato diseases and pests by dusting. As the result of field trials, Moore showed that the sprayed potatoes outyielded the dusted potatoes by 15 bushels but that the dusted potatoes outyielded the check plot by 50 bushels per acre. Counts of leaf hoppers on the various plots showed 7, 9, and respectively per unit on the and a month later the counts were 8, 10, and 98. The untreated plot was nearly dead while both the sprayed and dusted plots were nice and green. He stated that the dust was more expensive than the spray but he believes that the dust fills a need where the field is far removed from the owner's home, where water is hard to get or where the land is too rough for a sprayer.

ANOTHER NEGLECTED CROP

MAN, a resident of a village who side is mowed. is a painter by trade, trapped els per acre while the state average on one farmer's land. A creek ex- the best suide down the road to per-

man's farm were sold separate and brought the above amount.

Why should the farmer allow outsiders to harvest the fur crop on his land? The farmer has the best right to the fur bearing animals on his own farm. If he would take care of this matter it would make quite an item in many instances.

If muskrats were encouraged by feeding at certain times and if the water was raised in the creek in dry years by building low dams at intervals, their number could be increased materially and this crop be made worthwhile.-L. C.

While zeal for getting rid of junk is unquestionably commendable, have noticed several cases lately where folks threw their refuse material in very inappropriate places. Recently I have seen quite a number of instances where sacks of old cans, broken glass, etc,. were thrown into the shallow gutter along a level stretch of an improved highway. This stuff is not only unpleasant to look at, but will be in the way when the road-

The Golden Rule would be a good was but 120 bushels per acre. Now tended through the back pasture for sonal and general happiness.—S. P.

CHAS. P. SHIPLEY Buy From Maker 100 styles Saddles, Harness, Riding Boots, Leather Goods Store. Catalog Sent Free

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American Farmers' Interest in Africa

Growing Market of Dark Continent Needs Larger U. S. Fleet to Develop

HERE'S your Africa, boys—the Dark Continent in its truest colors. If you turn around right and hotfoot back to the States you can carry the full message of the West Coast with you," said Captain Phillips as we left the bridge deck of the "West Humhaw" to take refuge bearing mosquitos that had already, hinterlands of the Dark Continent.

'Why, we haven't even been ashore. yet," I reminded him. We had arrived in port too late in the afternoon for the customs officer to come aboard, and we were lying at anchor a quarter of a mile from the sandy, palm-flecked beach of Bathurst, Gambia, British West Africa.

It was our first glimpse of Africa. And it had been only a glimpse, for already the fleeting tropical twilight had shrouded the low-lying beach and hidden the little huts in the native village of Half Die. Only the straggling white stone houses of the few Europeans in Bathurst stood out from the blackness and the mystery that is forever in the background of the Dark Continent.

"That handful of European houses and the strip along the beach is all of the Africa there is for you and me. The rest of it, those vast hinterlands of bush and desert and swamp, the mysteries of the jungle and the ju-ju that have made this rich continent the white man's grave and the blackman's paradise, those millions of square miles of forest and plains that lie beyond the narrow threshold here are yet unsolved.

"That's why I say that you've seen Africa, for you have seen all of that Pandora's box out there that has been unlocked to anyone so far. You may make a dozen trips down here; you may come to one of these little coastal trading posts and live a year or twoif you can-; or you may be one of the few who make an extensive exploration trip back even into the black heart of Africa itself-but even then you've seen only a flash. You've found only a hint of the life and the resources, the terrors and the beauties of the vast fastness of Africa's in-

THE more we talk to those Africoasters into whom the meaning of tropical Africa has been burned for years the better we realize that our ambitious attempt to "see Africa" is as impossible a contract as our plan to see the world in a year. The Pilgrim fathers of Massachusetts and Captain John Smith of Jamestown pioneered their lives away in America and yet knew nothing of the interior that lay beyond the borders of their coastal settlements. Even Lewis and Clark, or Ferdinand De Sota, those intrepid explorers who spent years fer- a result, the marketing of American Africa ports for years, knocking at

By Francis Flood

vast interior, died without suspecting to west Africa is an item of dollars half the truth. And America offered not the smallest proportion of the farmer and manufacturer. dangers and perils that fence the white man away from the verboten

The Four Horsemen of Africarife in the bush and have checked the white man at the coast. Civilization is winning out, of course, and miracles have been wrought in wresting the resources of Africa from the grip of the jungle-sure signs of progress that seem to be welcomed by the whites and blacks alike-but there is a big job yet. It is a long, long way from Cairo to Capetown and farther still from Bathurst on the west coast to Bander Bela on the east, eleven million square miles and practically

reting out the secret of America's made goods and American shipping and cents interest to every American

FOR instance, the "West Humhaw" carried on this one voyage about 12,000 barrels of flour, mostly for west Fever, Jungle, Sun, and Death-ride African ports. Every three weeks a similar ship, owned by our own U. S. Shipping Board, and operated by the American West Africa Line, carries a similar cargo from the farms and mills of America to the west coast of Africa. We call at a dozen ports along the African coast, and at every stop tons of sugar, cereals, canned vegetables, milk, beef and pork, rice, and tobacco-all grown on American farms, processed in American mills, and delivered in American ships-are unloaded, to be sold and traded to the every inch of it closer to the equator millions of blacks in the interior for

the door of that vast mine of resources and developing their own markets and trade channels.

These foreign ships are, naturally, more interested in trading goods from their own countries for the cocoa. palm oil, and mahogany of Africa than they are in helping reduce the surplus of American agricultural and manufactured goods. And these countries have the additional advantage of owning their own colonies in Africa while the United States has none. Thus, it remains for our own merchant marine, the U.S. Shipping Board, to develop American markets in Africa.

OBVIOUSLY, this cannot be done if we depend for shipping on these competing lines. Great Britain, for instance, will sell to her colonies in-Africa, and all over the world as well, the cotton goods made in her own English mills before she will come over to America and develop the market of our New England and Southern mills. And yet, just before the war, the United States carried less than 10 per cent of her commerce in her own ships. We depended upon our competitors for the other 90 per cent.

And what are we doing about it? During the last five years the United States has built only fourteen ships of 2.000 tons or over while Great Britain built six hundred. This would not be so out of proportion were it not that the United States, with only one-fifteenth of the world's population, produces half the world's coal, iron, copper and timber, and almost two-thirds of the world's petroleum and steel, and nearly nine-tenths of the world's automobiles. It is difficult to compete with a foreign country in selling these products in colonies of that foreign country, when we depend upon that country for transportation also.

Well, we would go ashore in the morning to peep over the threshold into the black depths of Africa and see what we could see. That night we doubled our daily dose of quinine, tucked our mosquito netting closer. about our beds, folded the hot blanket over our sweating tummies, and dreamed of cork helmets, dysentery, sleeping sickness, and cannibals. Tomorrow we would put foot on the Dark Continent of Africa. Tomorrow we would unlock Pandora's box.

South Africa's most valuable fur product is seal.

A Swiss mountain 5,500 feet high is sinking rapidly, and geologists fear the foundation rock may give way with destructive results.

market.

There Are Practically No Harbors on the Entire West Africian Coast and All Cargo is Loaded into Surf Boats and Taken to the Beach by Natives

than New Orleans. Since the days of their cocoa beans and palm oil. This Pharaoh the taming of the Dark Con- country offers a tremendous market tinent has challenged the civilized for the American farmer, manufactur-

I am not speaking, of course, of South Africa, that older, temperate zone country whose civilization and development offer apologies to none. Nor of ancient Egypt, the springs of much of our own far-flaunted civilization. Neither am I depreciating the seven-league strides of progress that have been made on the west coast and in the interior in recent years. Roads have been built, schools established, and commerce developed. For miles back from the west coast the natives grow cocoa on their little farms and bring it to the seaports by the thousands of tons. Mahogany, palm oil, and manganese are also shipped from the African west coast to America and Europe by fleet-loads.

And in exchange for these millions of dollars of raw products, the black hordes of native producers become consumers of American exports. As

er, and laborer-and a rapidly growing market too.

Such commerce spreads civilization and increases the demand for commodities of all sorts. The cotton farmer of our South and the cotton mills of the Southern and New England states are annually finding a growing demand for print cloth and other cotton goods in that vast trade territory behind the African coast frontier. There are millions of people to be clothed in cotton.

But the U.S. Shipping Board's little fleet of ten freighters, sister ships of the "West Humhaw," operated by the American West Africa Line, is a voice crying in the African wilderness, for, competing with this pioneer American line are the old, established British and French, German, Dutch, and Belgian lines as well. These traditional merchantmen have been calling regularly and frequently at West

London is the center of the paper

Black opals are becoming rare.

Activities of Al Acres-Every Car Should be Equipped With One

Frank R. Leet.





540 - 12

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London is the center of the paper

There Are Practically No Harbors on the Entire West Africian Coast and All Cargo Is Loaded Into Surf Boats and Taken to the Beach by Natives

than New Orleans. Since the days of their cocoa beans and palm oil. This Pharaoh the taming of the Dark Con-country offers a tremendous market tinent has challenged the civilized for the American farmer, manufactur-

I am not speaking, of course, of South Africa, that older, temperate zone country whose civilization and development offer apologies to none. Nor of ancient Egypt, the springs of much of our own far-flaunted civilizaof the vast fastness of Africa's in-tion. Neither am I depreciating the seven-league strides of progress that have been made on the west coast and THE more we talk to those Afri in the interior in recent years. Roads coasters into whom the meaning have been built, schools established, of tropical Africa has been burned and commerce developed. For miles back from the west coast the natives grow cocoa on their little farms and is as impossible a contract as our bring it to the seaports by the thouplan to see the world in a year. The sands of tons. Mahogany, palm oil, Pilgrim fathers of Massachusetts and and manganese are also shipped from Captain John Smith of Jamestown pio- the African West coast to America and

And in exchange for these millions that lay beyond the borders of their of dollars of raw products, the black and Belgian lines as well. These tracoastal settlements. Even Lewis and hordes of native producers become ditional merchantmen have been call-Clark, or Ferdinand De Sota, those consumers of American exports. As ing regularly and frequently at West

er, and laborer-and a rapidly growing market too.

Such commerce spreads civilization and increases the demand for commodities of all sorts. The cotton farmer of our South and the cotton mills of the Southern and New England states are annually finding a growing demand for print cloth and other cotton goods in that vast trade territory behind the African coast frontier. There are millions of people to be clothed in cotton.

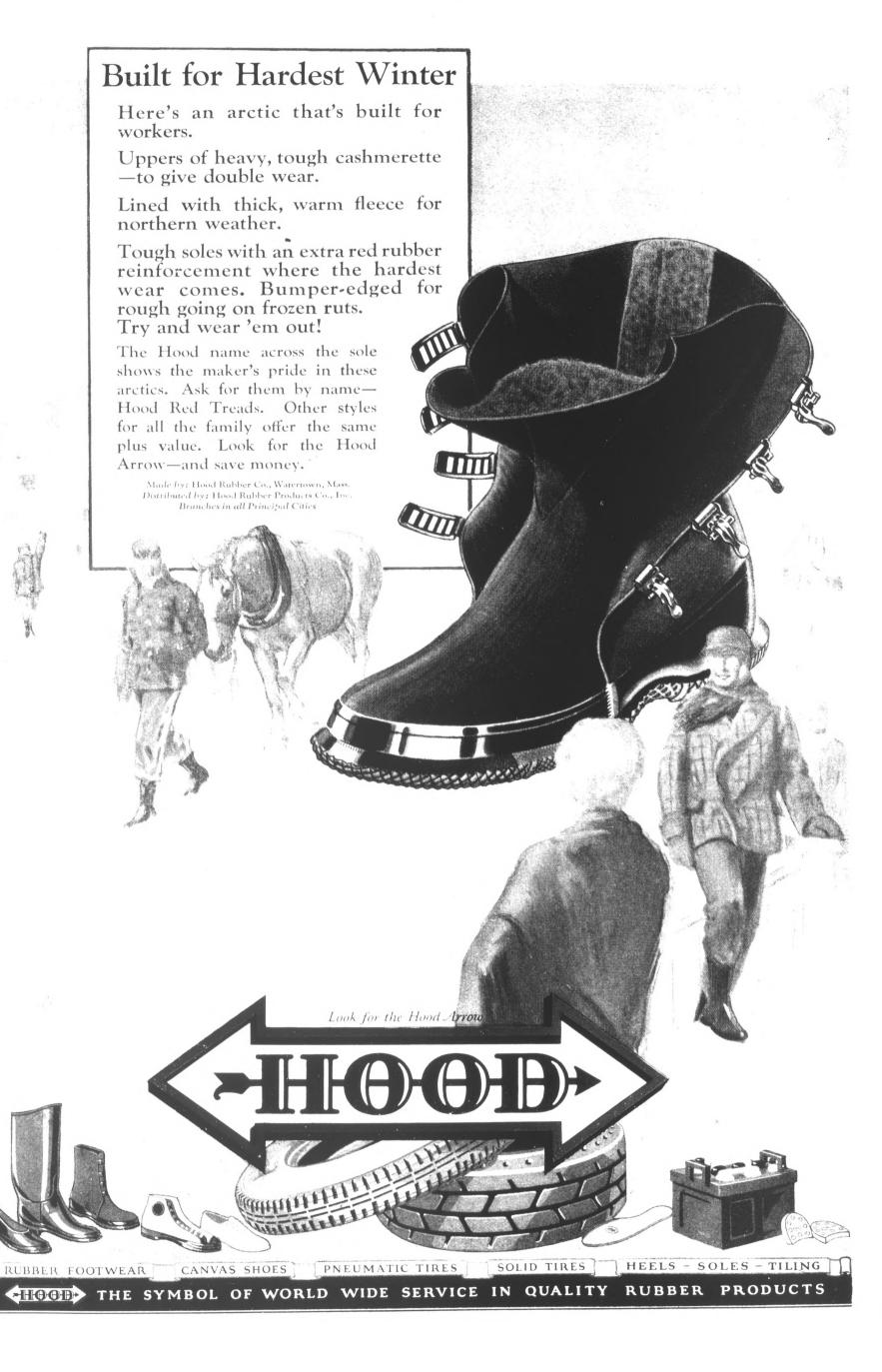
But the U.S. Shipping Board's little fleet of ten freighters, sister ships of the "West Humhaw," operated by the American West Africa Line, is a voice crying in the African wilderness, for, competing with this pioneer American line are the old, established British lines, and French, German, Dutch,

Black opals are becoming rare.

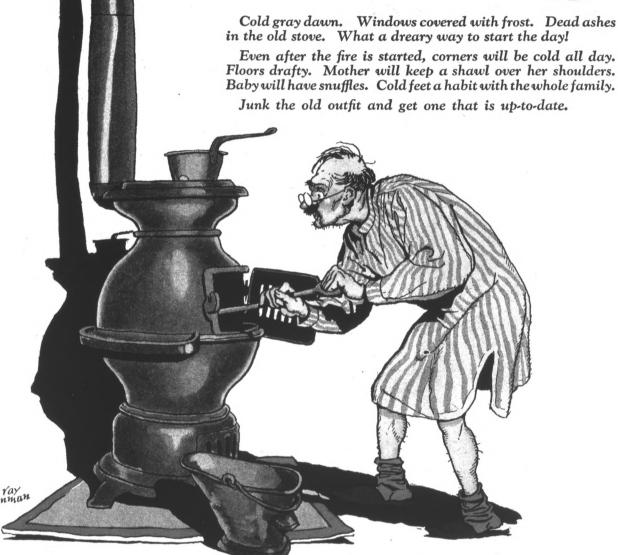
Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acres—Every Car Should be Equipped With One





The Fire Died at Midnight!



YOUR family is entitled to modern heat in the house. There's no need to freeze at night and shiver in poorly distributed heat all day. A modern outfit will fill the house with mellow warmth, will glow with comfort all night, utilizing all possible value from the fuel instead of sending it roaring up the chimney.

When you buy a new outfit you want results and economy. Turn to a manufacturer who has worked out designs from years of study and experiment. Trust an institution where every man is proud of the company's reputation, from executive in the office to molder carrying splashing crucible of white-hot metal. Such are the advertisers in this paper. They make good equipment and their guarantee counts.

Steady warmth that circulates, leaving no cold corners, will keep the family vigorous and full of hustle, without the dragging handicap of colds. All this, yet economy that keeps your pocketbook cheerful.

Firepots carefully cast, with metal compounded so they will not warp, crack or burn out, doors accurately machined so they fit, solid character and sound design in every part. That's what you want to buy.

You Can Depend on the Heating Systems Advertised in This Paper



It pays to own a genuine Radiola

HEN you buy a Radiola (and an RCA Loudspeaker) you know that you are getting the best in radio.

Back of every instrument bearing the RCA trademark are the resources, not only of the pioneer and leader in radio research—the Radio Corporation of America—but also the pioneers and leaders of the whole electrical industry—the General Electric and Westinghouse companies

Three radio instruments designed by the engineers of these companies are specially adapted to give perfect radio reception and reproduction in communities





RADIOLA 20—Dry-battery-operated receiver, with amazing sensitivity and many times as selective as the average antenna set. Ideal for distant reception. Can readily be adapted to socket operation. Ideal to use with the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A. Less accessories \$78.00 With Radiotrons \$89.50

away from the congested centers of population.

These are the new, compact, storage-battery operated Radiola 16, the popular dry-battery operated Radiola 20, and the new RCA Loudspeaker 100-A.

Either of these fine receiving sets, when used with the wonderful new loudspeaker, will faithfully reproduce the programs from the great broadcasting stations—the best music, university extension courses, crop and weather bulletins, and the news of the world. And either of these sets can be adapted for operation from the electric light circuit by the addition of socket power devices.

But with confidence



where you see this sign.

RADIO CORPORATION OF AMERICA RCA-Radiola

NEW YORK + CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO



I call this living!

A PIPE and P.A.—what a wonderful combination for pleasure! I often read about "what ten books" a man would choose for companionship if he had to spend the rest of his days on a desert island. I'd want books, of course. But the thing I'd insist on would be a warehouse full of Prince Albert!

I would never be lonely anywhere with my pipe and plenty of P.A. In fact, I'd be lonely in a crowded city

without them. You'll begin to understand "why" when you get that first fragrant whiff of Prince Albert as you tamp it into your pipe. You'll know for sure when you light up.

Cool as a referee. Sweet as a decision for your side. Mild as cambric tea. So mild that you can smoke pipeload after pipe-load without a stung tongue or a parched throat. Yet P.A. has that rich, full tobacco-body that satisfies to the limit in every pull. A grand old smoke, Men.

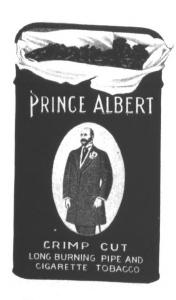
I don't know what your present

smoke-program is and I'm not going to ask questions. But I'm going to state in no uncertain terms that you don't know how good your pipe can taste until you load it to the brim with long-burning P.A. Millions of other contented jimmy-pipers will tell you the same thing. Why don't you find out for yourself?

P.A. is sold everywhere in tidy red tins, pound and half-pound tin humidors, and pound crystal-glass humidors with spongemoistener top. And always with every bit of bite and parch removed by the Prince Albert process.



—the national joy smoke!



A Great Man on Right Living

Our Weekly Sermon-By N. A. McCune

man, as he gives advice on how to school." live. The universities of Europesome of them, at least-have a custom of inviting some eminent literary man, or scientist, or explorer, or statesman to give an address to the students on any subject he chooses. A different man is selected each year. Thus Sir James M. Barrie addressed the students of the University of Glasgow a few years ago, on "Courage." It is a tiny book, but mighty in its contents, and one that breathes quality it talks about. I have Carlyle's address to the students of Edinburgh University, many years ago, and that is a spacious half hour that one chooses in which to read it. So, this week, we have a great soul, one of the really big men of antiquity talking to us on the ever-present question

of how to live in righteousness and with justice to God and man.

He begins with the now famous parable of the vineyard. A man planted a vineyard, and took good care of it,

expecting to get grapes from it, but reaped only wild grapes. Read it, in this week's lesson. Its very phraseology is beauty and power. And what does our farmer do, who has gotten nothing from his vineyard but small, sour, mouth-puckering wild grapes? "I will tell you what I will do to my vineyard. I will take away the hedge, and it shall be eaten up; and I will break down the wall, and it shall be trodden down; and I will lay it waste; it shall not be pruned or hoed; I will also command the clouds that they rain no more rain up it."

And now see with what smashing emphasis he turns on his greedy, unscrupulous fellow countrymen. "You!" he cries, "are this vineyard. God has looked for justice from you, but you bring forth oppression; and He has expected righteousness, but behold, the weeping of the poor and the down trodden!'

What are the specific sins of which he accuses his fellow countrymen? First, of being land-grabbers. methods known to the rich and strong, they get hold of the land of the poor farmers, squeezing them out of their rightful ownership, and thus, they add field to field, farm to farm, until large estates are created out of the injustice and fraud. We noticed some weeks ago how dear the land was to the Hebrew farmer, in the story of Naboth. (I Kings, chapter 21). The land was sacred to him. "Thou shalt not remove thy neighbor's land mark, which they of old time have set," says the old Hebrew law. See also Numbers 27:1-11. But there were legal ways of getting around the law, if you had money enough. And so the ordinary farmer was robbed, and great estates were created:

Great estates are not necessarily a blessing, even if the land is acquired by honest purchase. In Doctor Warren H. Wilson's valuable book, "The Evolution of the Country Community," he tells of one huge farm in a western state, of twenty-eight thousand acres. Very little thought is given to the human side of operating this vast acreage. The work is rushed at top speed by casual labor, seven days in the week, and the men are then turned off. In another state farther east, there is a farm of five thousand acres, whose owner lives in a distant city. The manager has orders to oppose all improvements, such as churches and schools, "because there

T is invigorating to listen to a great is no money for us in church or

Our prophet declares that the punishment for this will certainly be barrenness of the soil. Do you not suspect that he is right? Men who have no more idea of working with God than these ancient landlords had, and no more than some modern landlords have, would care little for the fertility of the soil. They would crop it hard, and sell out, while the selling was good. One way of showing the hardness of one's heart is the way one treats the soil. One way of showing the reality of one's religion is the way in which he builds up the soil, and the community where he lives.

Second, Isaiah says that these landlords are getting deeper and deeper into trouble in the way they use liquor. Besides the usual malignant results, there will be spiritual blindness. Finally becoming weaker, they will go into captivity for want of knowledge. He pictures Sheol, the abode of the dead, as an insatiable, devouring monster, which opens its jaws and swallows them down. One social sin leads to another, and together they lead to death.

Third, the scepticism, atheism, which hardens itself in wrong doing, and ends in death of the soul. And this means, fourth, that these men lose their sense of right and wrong, finally. They are unable to make a distinction between what is right, and what isn't. This is a state into which many modern folk get, apparently. The old distinctions they used to have are gone. They will argue that it is all right to break this law and that, in the name of the so-called new freedom. People who would not have dreamed of drinking in an old-time saloon will use bootleg liquor and argue themselves into thinking that it is right and smart to do it. They certainly are not as keen of conscience as they once were, and when conscience loses its edge, it is time to stop.

Sin kills itself, in time. But it also kills its victim, and innocent people at the same time. For that reason we should use all measures at our command to warn, to persuade, to turn men into other paths.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 4th

SUBJECT-Isaiah Teaches Right Living. Isa. 5:1-12. GOLDEN TEXT—James 1:27.

BY THE WAY

First Man: "I see you had another row with your wife." Second Man: "No, it was the same old story. She was right and I didn't agree with her quick enough."

Daddy: "What do you think of your new mamma, Elsie?" Elsie: "Well, if you took her for new, I fink, you got cheated."

Mr. Jones: "I have an electrical

Mr. Smith: "What do you mean?" Mr. Jones: is charged." "Everything she has on

There were two men waiting for a train at a station—an Englishman and an Irishman. The Irishman spoke first: "Let's ask questions, and spoke first: "Let's ask questions, and you have to answer your own question. Then you ask a question and if I can't answer it you have to. If

you can't answer your own question, you pay for the tickets."

The Englishman agreed.
"You see those prairie dog holes over there? How do they dig them?" asked the Irishman.

That's your question, answer it Well, they start at the bottom and

dig up."
"But how do they get to the bot-"That's your question answer it

The Englishman bought the tickets.



You Can Make \$60.00

With This Mighty Company Behind You! Openings For 10 Men in Michigan

The J. R. Watkins Company (plants pictured above) needs ten reliable men to handle increased business in this State. Supply such daily necessities as Baking Powder, Cocoa, Coffee, Extracts, Spices, Soaps, Home and Farm Remedies, etc., to long-established users. It's easy to make big steady earnings as a distributor for this 10 Million Dollar Company with a 60-year reputation for giving customers the most of the best for the least.

Our Field Supervisors Go With You—Start You Show You How To Run Most Profitable Business

No experience necessary! Our trained Field Supervisors instruct you right

The only Company working Side-by-Side with its men!

Thorough personal training. That's why Watkins Dealers make big money, have cars, own homes, bank accounts. It will pay you to find out.

Send Coupon Quick

in your own home and go out on your routes with you; show you how to get big, quick, easy orders and operate your business for biggest profits.

		in t	he Watl	cins Busi	ness.	
Your N	ame					

THE J. R. WATKINS COMPANY 33 Liberty St., Winona, Minnesota



Common Sense **Principles**

-form the basis of National Loan & Investment Company's complete thrift service.

More than 38 years of intimate contact with the savings and investment problems of Michigan people gives us a thorough knowledge of how to serve them as they like to be served.

Broad facilities, positive safety and great resources make this an ideal place to save and invest at

5% and 6%

Resources Over \$12,500,000

Established 1889

Ask for free descriptive booklet

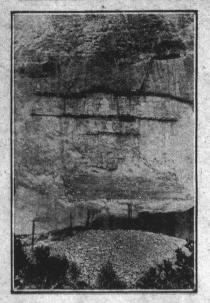
The National Noan & Investment Company,

1148 Griswold St., Detroit, Mich.

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

> SEND FOR CIRCULAR

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Work is progressing on the Confederate States' Monument on Stone Mountain, Georgia.



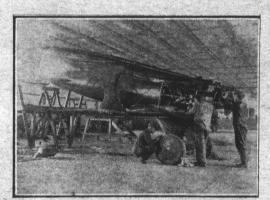
Ruth Elder and co-pilot, George Haldeman, were enthusiastically greeted in New York on their return from their recently attempt transatlantic flight.



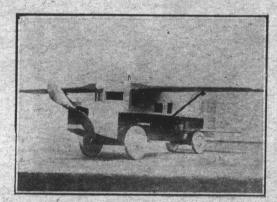
Frank Heath rode this horse 11,387 miles touring every state in the Union,



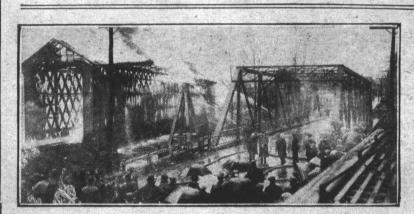
During the visit of King Fuad to Paris, President Doumergue escorted the king on a sight-seeing trip.



In this plane Lieutenant William of U.S.N. traveled 322.6 miles an hour, establishing a world record.



A German has designed this combination bus and airplane. The wings fold back for land travel.



Because the flood had so weakened the Maine Central Railroad bridge, it was burned in order to save the highway bridge that was close by from destruction.



"Use your head, man, use your head" was the advice given to S. B. Waring when he tried this stunt in the outboard motor races on the Wilmington river.



Kansas recently presented to Postmaster General New this state flag to hang beside flags of other states and the largest American flag in the world in the Postoffice Department.



Not more than mildly interested in discovering whether her babies looked like her, "Freda" turned her baby ostriches over to Gladys Newmeyer for adoption.

RURAL HEALTH By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

BUY CHRISTMAS SEALS!

You will be asked to buy Christmas Seals very soon; so I want to remind you of a few reasons why. Tuberculosis can be vanquished and is already diminishing by reason of the systematic campaign put on by the Tuberculosis Societies. It is one of the most costly diseases. It can be demonstrated that it costs the United States thirty billion dollars a year. Of course, the cost of lives is only on the expense of caring for the is \$449,000,000.00. So it is safe to say Christmas Seals is to save money

However, I do not rest my advice to buy Christmas Seals on the money basis alone. I urge you to buy them so that you may make a personal and definite contribution to the work of making us a healthy nation. Christwork everywhere in this country. Child Health Association, 370 Seventh Christmas Seals are truly health Ave., New York City, is a good one mile east of its charted position. seals, since whatever helps to prevent tuberculosis helps to make for health. With the money raised by the sale of seals there have been provided hundreds of sanatoriums where those ill with the disease may receive care; preventoria where children who have been exposed to the disease may be built up to resist its attack; tuberculosis nurses to care for patients who are ill in their own homes, clinics where examination and advice are freely given; and to thousands of people has been given the optimistic message that tuberculosis is a curable

There are over 600 permanent tuberculosis clinics at present in the United States, besides a very large number of traveling or itinerant clinics.

The first open-air school in the United States was opened in 1908. Today there are over 1,000 such schools and many hundreds of special fresh-air classes for anemic, malnourished and also for normal children. Special open-air schools should be provided for all sub-standard children.

TO ENCOURAGE SLEEP

What can I do to get more sleep? Age 65, work on a farm. Have good health. Makes no difference whether I go to bed at 8, 9, or 10, nearly always awake at 1 or 2, and no more sleep that night, which makes the night rather long. I have plenty of ventilation. Whether I work so as to get very tired or only a little tired or not tired makes no difference. I have also tried light suppers and no suppers.—Subscriber.

You have formed a habit of waking at one or two o'clock. Try any reasonable plan to break the habit. Go to bed at the usual hour. If you do wake up don't be disturbed about it. Don't lie and fight anxiously for sleep. Tell yourself that you are resting comfortably and it makes very little difference whether you sleep any more or not. You will do better by refusing to be anxious. Have a Sterno lamp at the bedside, make a hot drink and take a little lunch. A thermos bottle will make the lamp unnecessary. When you get into the sixties it is no uncommon thing to find that five or six hours is all the sleep needed.

DULL PAIN IN SIDE

I am a woman 24 years of age, and for 3 months I have been bothered with a dull pain in my left side just below the waistline, especially when I exert myself. I feel low spirited and irritable. I have a baby nine months old. Could you please advise me what to do?—Mrs. C. B. T.

Much of your trouble may come

sufficient sleep. Both these condi- costs thirty cents. tions are very common in young mothers. If extra sleep and nourishment fail to relieve ask your doctor to examine heart action and blood pressure.

RIGHT FOOD

Tell me how to get my boy to eat things that are really good for him. He hates milk and most vegetables.— G. B. T.

There are ways of making a despised food attractive by special cooking or other preparation. For example, heel to touch the ground. In severe a child who "hates milk" will drink cocoa, eat custard, or enjoy a milk- ficial supports, but no young person shake. Many a child who objects to figured in that big total, but figuring certain foods will dispose of them if he understands that there will be no people sick with it the cost each year dessert, until his plate is cleared. Most of these objections to foods can that one of the reasons for buying be traced back to the baby days when you made too much of the little one's likes and dislikes. Get some literature (you can get it in story form) that will show the boy his need of food like milk and green vegetables for the vitamins they contain. Stir up his ambition to be a strong man. The story of "Rosy Cheeks and Strong mas Seal money does a lot of health Heart" published by the American

from lack of proper nutrition and in- to encourage good food habits. It

FOOT TROUBLE

My feet ache very easily if I walk much but soon get comfortable when I am off them. The aching is almost unbearable at night after working all day.—F. D. T.

This is probably due to weak arches. You can improve their muscular tone by such exercises as rising forward on the toes, walking with your weight on the outer border of the foot, and walking without quite allowing the cases it is sometimes wise to use artishould rely upon them.

DIARRHOEA AND TYPHOID

Can diarrhoea run into typhoid fever? Do you think it could be checked by boiling the water?—D. D.

The diarrhoea will not "run into" typhoid fever unless there is some contact with typhoid infection. Boiling the drinking water is a wise move in any case of intestinal infection whether there is danger of typhoid or

Keep Warm and Comfort able in

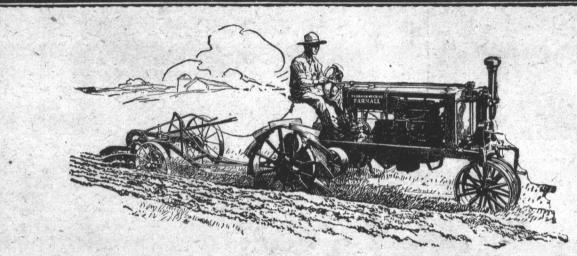
Reg. U. S. Pat. Off. Old Reliable

Brown's Beach Jacket

Just the garment for rough-and-ready outdoor service — warm, strong, and cut to fit snugly with-out binding. Will not rip, ravel or tear and can be washed without losing shape or warmth. Ask your dealer to show you the three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

An ideal Christmas gift for the outdoor worker BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY Worcester, Massachusetts

Try a Michigan Farmer Liner for Good Results



FARMALL Plowing and Belt Work Simply Can't Be Surpassed!

HERE is enthusiasm for the work of the FARMALL wherever this perfected tractor appears. On all crops, on all jobs in field and barnyard, it shows the power farmer something new in handling and efficiency.

Plowing is one of its strongest suits. The FARMALL owner goes out to tackle that oncedreaded job with interest and good humor. He has learned that FARMALL and its plow will move handily and rapidly over the fields and leave well-turned furrows behind, in ideal shape for the operations and the crops to follow.

On belt work it is the same. We have dozens of positive letters from owners. D. M. Hastings of Atlanta, Ga., writes, "You deserve a pat on the back for the FARMALL. Please do not thank me for this as it is well deserved." He has used his FARMALL on every kind of work including many belt jobs.

Remember that the Harvester engineers devoted several years to working out this allpurpose, all-crop, all-year design. They tried out thoroughly every type of design. When FARMALL was right for all drawbar, belt and power take-off work they offered it to the farmer. The FARMALL is the one all-purpose tractor that plants and cultivates, too. It is the feature of power farming today.

of Begin by asking the McCormick-Deering dealer where you can see a FARMALL on the job

INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

606 So. Michigan Ave.

of America (Incorporated) Chicago, Illinois

93 Branch Houses in the U. S.; the following in Michigan Farmer territorv--Detroit, Grand Rapids, Green Bay, Jackson, Saginaw

. . . And next spring your FARMALL will be all ready to go at the PLANTING and CULTIVATING jobs. It's that kind of a tractor!





Make Your Own Table Favors

To Express Individuality of Hostess and the Selected Color Scheme

N important part of every party is some sort of clever favor that one's guests may take home. Containers for candy or salted nuts, favors, and place cards made on simple toys or packages of candy, serve a double purpose because they also form a part of the decorative color

scheme of the table on which they are used. Every hostess likes to surprise her guests with things that are different—things that are appropriate and charming and yet inexpensive and easy to make. Crepe paper is so pliable that you can stretch it or gather it, ruffle or flute it, and then



These Unusual Favors Express Individuality of Hostess

hold it in place with a bit of paste and is especially adapted to making the favors illustrated here.

The colors, of course, are important and must be selected to harmonize with the decoration used in the center of the table. When the butterfly is used on the little box of nuts or candies, a butterfly can be perched on a spiral in the midst of the center bouquet. And when the fleur-de-lis pencil or place card is used at the individual plate, fleur-de-lis would be most attractive among the flowers of the centerpiece.

Quill Combines with Place Card

Wrap a pencil of any kind with strips of crepe paper, cut across the grain, 1/2 inch wide. The paper for wrapping pencils or stems must always be cut across the grain, so that it may be stretched as it is wrapped about the stem, thus giving a smooth surface. Cut two pieces of crepe paper in quill shape, 8 inches long, the grain of the paper running crosswise of the quill. By folding the paper several times eight pieces maybe cut at one time, so that when a quantity are being made, time may be saved in this way. Now take a piece of No. 10 wire, 10 inches long and brush it with paste on all sides for 8 inches. Place this pasted wire lengthwise in the center between two of the cut pieces and press them gently together. Fasten the end of the wire to the pencil as in the illustration and tie a piece of narrow ribbon over the wire, the place card being held at the end of the ribbon.

Butterfly Favor

Cut two pieces of crepe paper, according to size butterfly desired, one smaller than the other as shown in illustration. Place them together and gather slightly through the centerthe grain of the paper running crosswise. Fasten with spool wire. Cut ring constantly. Remove from flame Christmas time. Fortunately, even wise. Fasten with spool wire. Cut ring constantly. Remove from flame Christmas time. Fortunately, even three thicknesses of crepe in the sugar is melted and a carather chocelate and caramel fudges can shape shown for the body and fasten mel color and add one cup of boiling be made as much as two weeks before to the wings with spool wire wrapped water and let simmer a few minutes. needed without diminishing their good with crepe paper the same color as Store in a fruit jar. This is nice for qualities.—Mrs. W. Alderson.

The color schemes and balanced groups

That to good taste attest.

How to select accessories, I'm sure I learned a lot But I wish she'd told me what to do With all the stuff I've got.

By Dorothy Wright

the body. Bring the wire over and pencil, then place the three plain under the body three times. For the spiral, fasten a double piece of No. 9 wire, wrapped, under the body, wind the balance around a pencil to shape into a spiral, and fasten to the small box. A bow of ribbon may be tied to the lower part of the spiral.

Flower Nut Cups Are Easily Made The handles are made of No. 9 wire wrapped with 1/2 inch wide strips of crepe paper. Fasten the ends to the outside of the cup with tabs of gummed cloth tape. The crepe paper for the cup covering is first cut in a strip. The strip is folded to 8 thicknesses, with the grain, and the pointed petals cut through the eight thicknesses. Curl the petal ends very

slightly over a blade and wrap around the cup. A narrow strip is then placed around the bottom to finish. Fleur-de-lis Pencil Is Unusual

The fleur-de-lis has six single petals, cut wide at the top, which are wired through the center similar to the quill. Three of the petals have small pieces of yellow crepe paper, which have been stretched and then crushed, pasted along the center of the lower half. The center is a small bunch of yellow paper made into a fringe.

petals around the center and the three trimmed petals on the outside between the plain ones with the trimming to the inside. Fasten with spool wire. Bend the three plain petals in rounding shape to meet at the top. Bend the other three outward also in rounding shape. Wrap the pencil with crepe paper and attach two long narrow green crepe paper leaves as in the illustration, tying them with narrow ribbon.

Once you begin to make things with crepe paper, you will find the work fascinating. It will also give you an opportunity to make some of your pin money right at home by taking orders for making special favors when your friends entertain.

Our new booklet, "Tables and Favors" contains illustrated directions for all occasions. For a copy of it, send ten cents in stamps or coin to Woman's Interests Department, Desk L, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

A PRACTICAL IDEA

I F for any reason you wish a night light in case of illness, or where there is a baby, a very satisfactory Place the fringe at the end of the degree of illumination will be secured,

and that too of a softened character, by screwing a small watt, frosted electric bulb into a base plug in the floor or baseboard. This brings the light well below the level of the eye, and it is easy to screen it if one wishes, by setting something in front of it. Of course, nothing should touch the bulb or shut in the heat which it generates. This is true of any bulb, anywhere, in any position, as fire might be the result.-Mrs. W.

TO ROUND OUT HOLIDAY MENUS

Vanity Rice

Boil one cup rice twenty minutes and drain. Then mix with one can shredded pineapple after juice has been drained off. Sweeten to taste and fold in one cup whipped cream .-Mrs. L. C.

Carrot Recipe

Fry a few slices of bacon in a skillet until brown. Slice in two good sized onions and about a dozen good sized carrots. Cover with water. Keep plenty of water on until carrots are thoroughly cooked, season with salt, (and if you like) catsup, tomatoes, or tomato juice to suit the taste. Serve hot. Peas or corn added five minutes before serving. Cooked rice or macaroni add variety. Cubes of fresh beef or other meat may be used instead of bacon.—Miss E. W.

Jellied Chicken

1 tablespoon gelatin 34 cup ded water 1 cup-diced cooked chicken 1 pimento, cut in pieces Salt

Soak gelatin in cold water, dissolve in hot stock, stirring until dissolved. Add salt and pepper to taste. When beginning to thicken, beat until frothy, then fold in whipped cream and other ingredients. Place in mold and chill for two hours. Serve on bed of water-

Gifts from Your Kitchen

Treat Your Friends to Home-made Candy

Old Mother Hubbard Went to her cupboard
'Twas Christmas Eve, so I'm told,
For gifts she had candy, my dears,
As much as the cupboard would hold.

7HY not follow Mother Hubbard's example this Christmas and let candy help out on that long Christmas list? The feminine giver who has not had the fun of making candies for her gifts does not know the real spirit of Christmas time. Besides, what is more acceptthan a box of home-made candies? Then, too, such a gift may solve the problem of what to give to that person who seems to have every-

Success in candy making depends upon the use of good ingredients, careful testing and-in the case of cream candies, fudge, for example-plenty of elbow grease. For one who makes a great deal of candy, a candy thermometer is a valuable asset.

Caramel Nut Fudge

2 cups white sugar 1/2 teaspoon Pinch salt

Cook sugar, milk, and caramel together until a soft ball is formed in cold water. Add butter and remove from fire. Let stand until almost cold. Add vanilla and beat until cool and thick. Add nuts when mixture begins to thicken while beating.

The caramel is made by melting one

flavoring custards, and icings as well as candy, and will keep indefinitely. Butter Scotch

1 cup brown sugar ½ cup yellow corn syrup 1 tablespoon vinegar

Boil all ingredients together (excepting vanilla) until brittle when tested in cold water. Remove from fire, add vanilla and if you have a metal table-top or large cookie-sheets, drop mixture by teaspoonfuls on these. The candy does not stick and is in a more convenient size and easier to handle than when poured in a sheet and cut in squares.

Divinity

2 cups white sugar
½ cup white corn syrup
¾ cup boiling water
2 egg whites
½ cup broken nut meats

Boil the sugar, syrup, and water until a hard ball forms in cold water. Beat egg whites stiff and dry; then pour syrup over them gradually. Beat constantly and when mixture begins cress and garnish with mayonnaise. Below are a few recipes which will to stiffen add candied fruit and nuts. make a nice assortment for Christmas Spread in a sheet one inch thick on a greased platter.

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Favors Add a Colorful Note to Your Party Decorations

If canned chicken is used, water may replace the stock.-Mrs. C. H.

AT THE CLUB

Today at club we had a talk,
And it was very good.
She told us how to fix our homes,
What tasteful was in wood. Just how to hang new draperies
How to arrange a hall,
But what to do with what you've got
She never told at all.

Candy may be made two weeks or She told us just what furniture are ahead to relieve congestion at Would make our rooms look best.

The color schemes and balanced

FOR YOUR INFORMATION

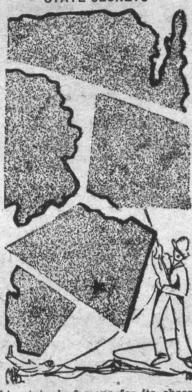
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STATE SECRETS



This state is famous for its cheeses, pretzels and its cool lake breezes:

LaCrosse sounds French, Milwaukee's Dutch,

Oshkosh! I think I've said too much!

If you cut out the puzzle carefully, the parts when fitted together will form a state. The little black star shows where the capitol is. Can you tell which state it is and name its capitol? What can you tell about the state?

The answer to last week's "State Secrets" was Wyoming and its capitol is Cheyenne.

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When it is dry, it will be a perfectly No. 901—Particularly Smart. Deptain sheet of paper with no trace of writing on it. Then dampen it again and the writing will show plainly show held to the light when held to the light.

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Manistique Monroe Muskegon Niles Owosso Petoskey Port Huron Saginaw St. Johns Sault Ste. Marie Sturgis Traverse City

Lapeer

Ludington

Marquette

Manistee

This Christmas

GIVE and SAVE!

Enjoy the Economies Offered by Our Vast **Buying Resources**

THE spirit of Christmas is the spirit of Giving! The rest of the year 'round we plan and devise to conserve what we have and add perchance to our worldly stores. Then Christmas comes with its wholesome traditions and symbolsits glistening candles, its radiant mistletoe, its kindly faced, gift-laden Santa Claus. Into the universal heart of mankind comes the feeling

that living for others is after all the most glorious experience that Life holds.

Your nearest J. C. Penney Company Store is anxious to help you celebrate Christmas-tide in fullest accord with the

acie Toilet Preparations

Sold Exclusively In Our Stores DELIGHTFUL GIFTS FOR THE HOLIDAYS

e Powder in neat con-Talcum Powder in glass Toilet Water in glass bot-Set of three packed in handsome satin-lined box,

When ordering by mail, add 5c for each article to cover parcel postage—15c for the set.

spirit of the season and with economies. You will find in our Store a wide assortment of quality merchandise admirably suited for the purpose. Toys and practical gifts for the children, wearing apparel and footwear of all kinds for the man, woman and youngster, useful and attractive accessories for the home itself.

And our Christmas prices are the same low prices enjoyed the year

'round. Your Christmas Dollar will go a long way here. The resultant savings will provide additional gifts for those whom you have not been able to include on your gift list before.



Yes, you need not pay one cent for 4 Months after you receive the NEW Melotte. Special Introductory Low Price RIGHT NOW! 30 Days' FREE Trial, Write for FREE SOOK and Special Offer.

The MELOTTE SEPARATOR, B. Rabson, U.S. Mgr. 2243 West 19th Street, Dept. 31-09 Chicago, iii

Michigan Farmer Patterns

contrasting.

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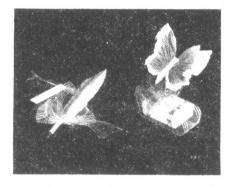
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Make Your Own Table Favors

To Express Individuality of Hostess and the Selected Color Scheme

N important part of every party is some sort of clever favor that one's guests may take home. Centainers for candy or salted nuts, favors, and place cards made on simple toys or packages of candy, serve a double purpose because they also form a part of the decorative color scheme of the table on which they are used. Every hostess likes to surprise her guests with things that are different-things that are appropriate and charming and yet inexpensive and easy to make. Crepe paper is so pliable that you can stretch it or gather it, ruffle or flute it, and then



These Unusual Favors Express Individuality of Hostess

hold it in place with a bit of paste and is especially adapted to making the favors illustrated here.

The colors, of course, are important and must be selected to harmonize with the decoration used in the center of the table. When the butterfly is used on the little box of nuts or candies, a butterfly can be perched on a spiral in the midst of the center bouquet. And when the fleur-de-lis pencil or place card is used at the individual plate, fleur-de-lis would be most attractive among the flowers of the centerpiece.

Quill Combines with Place Card

Wrap a pencil of any kind with strips of crepe paper, cut across the grain, $\frac{1}{2}$ inch wide. The paper for wrapping pencils or stems must always be cut across the grain, so that it may be stretched as it is wrapped about the stem, thus giving a smooth surface. Cut two pieces of crepe paper in quill shape, 8 inches long, the grain of the paper running crosswise of the quill. By folding the paper several times eight pieces may be cut at one time, so that when a quantity are being made, time may be saved in this way. Now take a piece of No. 10 wire, 10 inches long and brush it with paste on all sides for 8 inches. Place this pasted wire length wise in the center between two of the cut pieces and press them gently together. Fasten the end of the wire to the pencil as in the illustration and tie a piece of narrow ribbon over the wire, the place card being held at the end of the ribbon.

Butterfly Favor

Cut two pieces of crepe paper, according to size butterfly desired, one smaller than the other as shown in illustration. Place them together and gather slightly through the centerthe grain of the paper running crosswise. Fasten with spool wire. Cut ring constantly. Remove from flame three thicknesses of crepe in the shape shown for the body and fasten to the wings with spool wire wrapped with crepe paper the same color as

By Dorothy Wright

to the lower part of the spiral.

The handles are made of No. 9 wire wrapped with 1/2 inch wide strips of crepe paper. Fasten the ends to the outside of the cup with tabs of row ribbon. gummed cloth tape. The crepe paper thicknesses, with the grain, and the pointed petals cut through the eight thicknesses. Curl the petal ends very slightly over a blade and wrap around the cup. A narrow strip is then placed around the bottom to finish.

Fleur-de-lis Pencil Is Unusual

The fleur-de-lis has six single petals, cut wide at the top, which are wired through the center similar to the quill. L, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich. Three of the petals have small pieces of yellow crepe paper, which have been stretched and then crushed, pasted along the center of the lower half. The center is a small bunch Place the fringe at the end of the degree of illumination will be secured,

the body. Bring the wire over and pencil, then place the three plain under the body three times. For the petals around the center and the three spiral, fasten a double piece of No. trimmed petals on the outside between 9 wire, wrapped, under the body, wind the plain ones with the trimming to the balance around a pencil to shape the inside. Fasten with spool wire. into a spiral, and fasten to the small. Bend the three plain petals in roundbox. A bow of ribbon may be tied ing shape to meet at the top. Bend the other three outward also in round-Flower Nut Cups Are Easily Made ing shape. Wrap the pencil with crepe paper and attach two long narrow green crepe paper leaves as in the illustration, tying them with nar-

Once you begin to make things with for the cup covering is first cut in crepe paper, you will find the work a strip. The strip is folded to 8 fascinating. It will also give you an opportunity to make some of your pin money right at home by taking orders for making special favors when your friends entertain.

Our new booklet, "Tables and Favors" contains illustrated directions for all occasions. For a copy of it, send ten cents in stamps or coin to Woman's Interests Department, Desk

A PRACTICAL IDEA

I F for any reason you wish a night light in case of illness or where light in case of illness, or where of yellow paper made into a fringe, there is a baby, a very satisfactory

and that too of a softened character, by screwing a small watt, frosted electric bulb into a base plug in the floor or baseboard. This brings the light well below the level of the eye, and it is easy to screen it if one wishes, by setting something in front of it. Of course, nothing should touch the bulb or shut in the heat which it generates. This is true of any bulb, anywhere, in any position, as fire might be the result.-Mrs. W.

TO ROUND OUT HOLIDAY MENUS

Vanity Rice

Boil one cup rice twenty minutes and drain. Then mix with one can shredded pineapple after juice has been drained off. Sweeten to taste and fold in one cup whipped cream .-Mrs. L. C.

Carrot Recipe

Fry a few slices of bacon in a skillet until brown. Slice in two good sized onions and about a dozen good sized carrots. Cover with water. Keep plenty of water on until carrots are thoroughly cooked, season with salt, (and if you like) catsup, tomatoes, or tomato juice to suit the taste. Serve hot. Peas or corn added five minutes before serving. Cooked rice or macaroni add variety. Cubes of fresh beef or other meat may be used instead of bacon.-Miss E. W.

Jellied Chicken

1 tablespoon gelatin 34 cup cold water 34 cup hot chicken stock 1 cup diced cooked chicken 1 cup cream 1 cup cream 1 cup cream 1 cup cream 2 pimento, cut in pieces Salt Pepper

Soak gelatin in cold water, dissolve in hot stock, stirring until dissolved. Add salt and pepper to taste. When beginning to thicken, beat until frothy, then fold in whipped cream and other ingredients. Place in mold and chill for two hours. Serve on bed of water-

Gifts from Your Kitchen

Treat Your Friends to Home-made Candy

Old Mother Hubbard Went to her cupboard
"Twas Christmas Eve, so I'm told,
For gifts she had candy, my dears,
As much as the cupboard would hold.

7HY not follow Mother Hubbard's example this Christmas and let candy help out on that long Christmas list? The feminine giver who has not had the fun of making candies for her gifts does not know the real spirit of Christmas time. Besides, what is more acceptable than a box of home-made candies? Then, too, such a gift may solve the problem of what to give to that person who seems to have every-

Success in candy making depends upon the use of good ingredients, careful testing and in the case of cream candies, fudge, for example plenty of elbow grease. For one who makes a Beat egg whites stiff and dry; then great deal of candy, a candy thermometer is a valuable asset.

Below are a few recipes which will make a nice assortment for Christmas Spread in a sheet one inch thick on replace the stock.—Mrs. C. H.

Caramel Nut Fudge

½ teaspoon vanilla Pinch salt ½ cup broken pecan meats 2 cups white sugar 15 cup milk 4 tablespoons caramet 3 tablespoons butter

Cook sugar, milk, and caramel together until a soft ball is formed in cold water. Add butter and remove from fire. Let stand until almost cold. Add vanilla and beat until cool and thick. Add nuts when mixture begins to thicken while beating.

The caramel is made by melting one cup sugar in a skillet over fire, stirwhen the sugar is melted and a caramel color and add one cup of boiling water and let simmer a few minutes. Store in a fruit jar. This is nice for

flavoring custards, and icings as well as candy, and will keep indefinitely.

Butter Scotch

 $\begin{array}{lll} 1 \ \ {\rm enp} \ \ {\rm brown} \ \ {\rm supar} & \stackrel{1_2}{\sim} \ \ {\rm enp} \ \ {\rm water} \\ \stackrel{1_2}{\sim} \ \ {\rm cup} \ \ {\rm veflow} \ \ {\rm corn} \ \ {\rm symp} & \stackrel{1_3}{\sim} \ \ {\rm enp} \ \ {\rm butter} \\ 1 \ \ {\rm tablespoon} \ \ {\rm vine\, gar} \end{array}$

Boil all ingredients together (excepting vanilla) until brittle when tested in cold water. Remove from fire, add vanilla and if you have a metal table-top or large cookie-sheets, drop mixture by teaspoonfuls on these. The candy does not stick and is in a more convenient size and easier to handle than when poured in a sheet and cut in squares.

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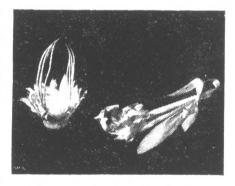
cups white sugar cup white corn syrup-cup boiling water egg whites candied cherries, candled pineapple, figs, dates, chopped fine. broken nut meats

Boil the sugar, syrup, and water until a hard ball forms in cold water. pour syrup over them gradually. Beat constantly and when mixture begins cress and garnish with mayonnaise. a greased platter.

When candy is ready for packing, cut wax paper to fit boxes, cut candy in uniform pieces, gauging the size of the pieces by the width of the box. If two layers are packed, have wax paper and card-board between layers. Wrap the boxes neatly and tie with Christmas colors and a gay little card and you have a very attractive and acceptable gift.

Candy may be made two weeks or more ahead to relieve congestion at Christmas time. Fortunately, even the chocolate and caramel fudges can be made as much as two weeks before

That to good taste attest. How to select accessories, needed without diminishing their good qualities .- Mrs. W. Alderson.



Favors Add a Colorful Note to Your Party Decorations

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I'm sure I learned a lot
But I wish she'd told me what to do With all the stuff I've got.

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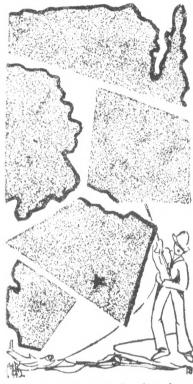
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A NATION-WIDE INSTITUTION-

The J. C. Penney Company wishesits millions of custo-mers a Merry Christmas and a Happy New Year.



Don't Pay for 4 Months

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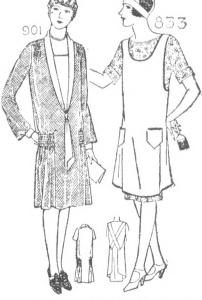
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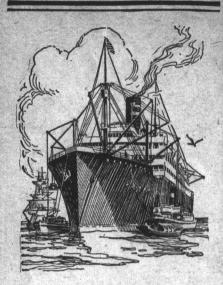


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American Flag Ships to Carry Farm Products

SHIPPERS all over the country have utilized and benefited greatly by the highly efficient freight services operated under the American Flag for the United States Shipping Board. These services, comprising 25 lines and more than 300 ships, and sailing from Atlantic Coast, Pacific Coast and Gulf ports to ports in all parts of the world, have proved that they are an ideal means of opening up new markets and providing added outlets for the disposal of surplus products.

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More Home-Coming Letters

Which Show Progress of Old-Timers

Surprises come once a year they Our Page. I am sure your service to the say. Whether we expect them or not! Here I am anyway! Our Page. I am sure your service to the suffering will bring you happiness. Hope some M. C.'s will write to you.

Your first question "What in the world are you doing way down there?" I will answer in these few words—attending nurses' school in George Washington University Hos-

This is a wonderful city but certainly is a very busy one too. We are located not far from the White House, the government buildings, museums, monuments, and memorials, and very close to New York and Pennsylvania The Masonic Temple is Avenues.



This Looks Like Jesse Shortt and Her Dog

across from the hospital, while Franklin Square is near our nurses' home.

We are having weather here which is much like Michigan summers are when not hot. Everyone here shivers and wears coats. For me it is fine. We have much rain although we have not had rain since I arrived.

Another noticeable difference between there and here is the servant proposition. We generally called our hired help, "hired help" or "girls," hired-men and so on, as the servants are of the Caucasian race. Not so here—nearly everyone employed as such, is a colored person. We have "African" cooks, scrub-women, laundresses, etc.

Here, too, the word "here" is 'heah" and other noticeable changes in speech. "You all" is used a great deal.

After I have been here longer I will probably be able to write pages if I have time. There is certainly enough to tell about to those who have never been here.

Your invitation was certainly kind as I had not noticed the Home-Coming notice for I had been away from home much of the time since August. While I am here I would be glad to have others write. I can make no promises to reply at once as work here comes first, but I will do my best would appreciate correspondents. I would rather not correspond with any one who feels they do not care to correspond long. Some have written me once or twice and then dropped correspondence just as we were getting acquanited. It seemed almost a waste of time for me because I get interested in my correspondents. No offense to be taken. Love and best wishes to all.-Wilma Fry, 1016 13th Street, N. W., Washington, D. C.

I am surprised to learn that you so far from home, I thought you be teaching school. I will always remember your fine contributions to

Words cannot express how glad I am that "Home-Coming" is here. Even though I am too old to take an active part in the contests and letter box, yet I read each article with much interest and enjoyment.

I am glad that I saw you. It makes those pictures that the M. C.'s draw of you appear all the more funny. I laugh especially over those that think you are a big fat man with a mustache.

Uncle, I heard a statement made the other day that love and romance are dead. Do you believe this?

My idea is that the great love and romance that is said to have bound the universe are still here but are hidden away by such fickle things as jazz and deceit. We have little or no faith in our fellowmen because we are afraid of being betrayed by them.

Love is like a great light that has been darkened and hidden from this world by wicked deeds of men. It has been pushed aside by things of less value. Because it is hidden away is no sign that it doesn't exist. It is buried deep and we must hunt to find The more and longer we seek for it the greater it will appear when we find it.

I believe the keynote to love is trust. With trust will come happi-With happiness, success, the thing every man and woman are looking for. With best wishes for the success of the M. C. page, I remain.-"Wildflower."

Yes, and I am glad I saw you. I have just as great a curiosity to see M. C.'s I have learned to know by mail as they have to see me. I think the world is full of love and romance and will ever be. Even the wicked deeds of men cannot hide love. I am glad you are glad to come home.

Our Letter Box

Dear Uncle Frank:

Mary Shoemaker wrote a very nice letter and here's one who perfectly agrees with her. This argument of schools is very interesting. I'm for it absolutely. It broadens your outlook on life. There was one mother who said that her sons were very well off and went only through the eighth grade. My say is, think what they would be if they were educated. Did you ever see a really very successful man that did not have an education?

Let's argue over something new. Take for instance "punishing crimes." Resolved, there should be adequate punishment for a person who kills someone who steals chestnuts, chickens, ducks, etc. As for me, I think there should. Does not one the Ten Commandments say, "Thou shall not kill?" Still you find many people who get away with it.—Mayflower.

I am glad you are for schools or

I am glad you are for schools or rather for learning. A great many who go to school do not get an education because they work for marks instead of knowledge. Sure, stealing anything is wrong. Some people get "away with it" for a while but eventually they are caught.

Dear Uncle Frank and Cousins:

My young friend "Question Mark" has persuaded me that Uncle Frank and his large Merry Circle of nieces and nephews are polite enough and democratic enough to "enjoy"—my friend says, but I feel more like saying "tolerate"—a short call from a plain person like myself.

I am so used to hearing "Why

I am so used to hearing, "Why doesn't she stay home where she belongs?" that I may imagine that some

are whispering "Why doesn't she stay in the kitchen where she belongs?"

As a child I was always afraid to be natural for fear of being ridiculed but as I grow older, I find that I do not think so much about being misunderstood as I do about trying to understand other people.

Although much alder the stay in the stay of the stay

understood as I do about trying to understand other people.

Although much older than the Merry Circlers, I am more interested in their page than any other part of the paper. I have no children of my own to be Merry Circlers, yet as a child and young girl my day dreams were of children instead of "fellows." My schooling was very limited, yet my longing was always for education and culture. Perhaps I over estimated it or else it was from an unworthy motive or some other reason; at any rate, I have gained quite a little outside of school. I sometimes wonder if ignorance may not consist more in ignoring what is in plain sight rather than in not knowing what is out of reach. I have been interested in the different views of education. I believe one definition of it is "a training of the powers of the mind." If so, the different experiences of life are an education if we profit by them.

Some one spoke of the people of

Some one spoke of the people of today "going to the dogs" and someone said he had "known some very good days" but still another person said there were "no animals that failed to live up to their possibilities as many humans beings do."

Evolution? Well, consider it as development, each "after his kind" and evolution is certainly a law of nature. Just remember though there are limits beyond which they shall not pass.

not pass.

I do not wish to outstay my welcome and I will await an invitation to either come again or to stay at home where I belong.—Susan.

I think the M. C.'s would like an occasional message from Susan. The thoughts she expresses are worthy of consideration.

THE M. C. FUND CONTRIBUTORS

I AM glad to say that the Merry Circle Fund is getting close to its goal and that we will soon be able to get the radio we comtemplated buying for the Children's Hospital of Michigan. Here are the names of a few more recent contributors to the fund: Helen Dunbar, Mary Brandow, George Kalsbeek, Ejnar Krantz, Lois Nunemaker, Helen Haarala, Winnie Baer, Chubby Tahtinen, Signe Backlund, Ethel Sundin, Carl Sundin, Donna Riggle, Martha Rabe, Ruth Kerr, Howard Johnston, Norma Gager, Helen Roossinck, Elsa Nitz, Winnie Grosman, Donald Sly, Ada Carpenter, Vernon Benjamin, W. H. Klea, Jr., Victoria Mooczkowski, Theresa Grala, Georgia Walrod, Dorothy Panglborn, Agnes Arthur, Mabel Johnson, Emma Johnson. Johnson.

A HOUSE WITH UNDERWATER

HERE is probably the best built of all wilderness homes. It is the house or lodge of a colony of beavers that have made their home on a stream in the northern wilder-

First they dammed the stream to form a pond several feet deep, so that water would always be sure to cover the submerged doorways to their house. There is no entrance above the water, and if the pond should become shallow enough that ice sealed



A Beaver Home

the doorways in winter the beavers would die, imprisoned in their own home. They seem to know this, and



The Only Suspended BROODER Built

IS BRINGING REAL JOY TO THOUSANDS OF THRIFTY POUL-

TRYMEN!

The "CHARCO" is positively the safest, cleanest, surest and most economical BROODER you can use. The poultryman who invests in a "CHARCO" BROODER KNOWS his baby chicks are healthfully protected in all kinds of weather and SEES HIS PROFITS increase accordingly. He's amazed at the efficiency of the "CHARCO."

HERE'S WHY:

No coal gas or oil fumes.
Clear floor space.
jury to chicks. Burns charcoal.

always healthfully warm. % circulation, warming entire floor

space.
No crowding.
No pipes to clog or grates to wear.
No danger from fire.
Can be used for 2-room brooder house.
Unlimited chick capacity.

WRITE AT ONCE FOR THE NEW "CHARCO" FOLDER

giving FACTS you should know about the greatest "BROODER" ever offered progressive poultrymen!

ADDRESS

H. Eikenhout & Sons

DEPT. A 346-352 WEALTHY ST., S. W., MICHIGAN GRAND RAPIDS.

Manufacturers and Sole Distributors

Largest Shippers on Great Lakes It will pay you to send for our list of fresh frozen, smoked, salt, and canned fish. Season now open. BADGER FISH CO., Dept. E. Green Bay, Wis.

Starts Hens Laying

Here's a New Way to Get Eggs in Winter.
Costs Nothing to Try

Costs Nothing to Try

A letter from Miss Dama Wright,
Vernonia, Ore., has a real idea for
chicken raisers who are not getting
plenty of eggs. She says:

"Late in October, our fifteen hens were not
daying at all. I started giving them Don Sung,
and for ten days they still didn't lay. But on
the eleventh day they laid thirteen eggs, and it
is wonderful what Don Sung has done for our
egg basket."

Don Sung, the Chinese egg laying tablets
which Miss Wright used, are opening the eyes
of chicken raisers all over America. The tablets
can be obtained from the Burrell-Dugger
Co., 322 Postal Station Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind. Poultry raisers whose hens are
not laying well should send 50 cents for a trial
package (or \$1 for the extra large size, holding
three times as much). Don Sung is positively
guaranteed to do the work or money promptly
refunded, so it costs you nothing to try. Right
now is the time to start giving Don Sung to
your hens, so you will have a good supply of
fresh eggs all winter.



Stop Your Baby Chick Losses 2 pound broilers in 8 weeks—buy or hatch bicks earlier and get higher prices. You can have a Martin.

w. Leaver.

ling chicks in a Martin is safer, easier, surer
PROOF, rat and weazel proof, sanitary, dry, warma zero weather, stove in center, no corners-prevente even in sero weather, stove in center, no corporar-preventa crowding. "Cel-O-Glass" Windows 1 let in the Violet Rays of the sun. Ideally ventilated—no drafts. Sizes, 500 chief and up. Shipped knocked down—casy to put up. Last a life-time. Write for illustrated folder and price. The Martin Steel Products Go., Mansfield, of

their dam is 400 feet long and five or six feet high, raising the water of the stream far enough that the ice

the stream far enough that the ice holds no threat.

The house, which is nearly twenty feet across and six to eight feet high, is built of large sticks, brush, stones and mud. In autumn, before ice covers the pond, the beavers plaster the outside of the walls with mud. This freezes into a coating that is hard as cement, and defies the efforts to lynxes, wolves, or other prowlers to break in and disturb the beavers in their snug winter quarters.

There is a dome-shaped room inside the house, with a dry shelf above the water on which the beavers can eat and sleep.

and sleep.

AD CONTEST WINNERS

THE ad contest apparently attracted quite a little attention as we got a nice lot of replies. Most of the errors in the papers were in number one, with Ball Band as the incorrect answer. The lucky ten were selected by drawing as follows:

Fountain Pens John Towersey Alma, Michigan. Marguerite Rose, R. 31, Cassadaga,

Clutch Pencils Jr. Neddermeyer, Fair Haven,

Michigan. Reino Turin, Box 24, Kiwa, Mich. Merle Hoppie, R 10, Grand Rapids, Michigan. Knives

Elizabeth Indlekafer, R. 5, Chesan-

ing, Mich.
Lawrence Rosevear, Mayville, Mich.
Betty, Lassila, Chassell, Michigan.
Lovina Bell, Star Route, Barryton, Michigan. Edith Chaffee, R 1, Cass City, Mich.

Correct Answers

1. By wearing Wrights health underwear.—486-8.
2. The International Live Stock Exposition.—506-28.
3. New McCormick-Deering separator—12.401

3. New McCormick-Deering separ ator.—13-491. 4. J. C. Penny Co.—15-493. 5. Keystone Steel and Wire Co.— 504-26.

Absorbine.—8-486. Drew litter carrier,—506-28. Reading Robe and Tanning Co.

CHANGE WORD CONTEST

THIS is a new one for us but I think it will be interesting. Change the word "read" to "book" by changing only one letter at a time, making a word each time and using only five changes, or six words in all counting "read" and "book," to make the complete change. For example in changing from "has" to "not" in three changes it would work as follows: has, hat, hot, not.

Please put your name and address in the upper left hand corner of your paper. If you are a Merry Circler, put M. C. after your name. Write your letter on a sheet separate from the contest paper.

All correct papers will be mixed together and ten pulled out for prizes. The prizes will be fountains pens, clutch pencils, and loose-leaf note books. Send your contest paper to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before Dec. 15th as the contest closes then. All not M. C.'s who get correct answers will receive M. C. pins and membership cards.

APOPLEXY

(Continued from page 538) caused by apoplexy or an internal rupture due to the strain of laying. Such hens are sometimes found dead under the roosts or on the nests and the loss makes up part of the normal mortality rate in a poultry flock which cannot be entirely avoided. Perform a postmortem on the hens found dead and examine the internal organs. That may give some clue concerning the cause of the loss.

For colds and roup in the poultry flock, a good preventive measure is to disinfect the drinking water as follows: To each gallon of water add one tablespoonful of sodium sulphite or as much potassium permanganate as will remain on the surface of a dime.



Stop Feeding HENS for NOTHING in Cold Weather

There's a cold storage egg shortage now. Egg
Prices WILL BE HIGH again THIS winter. Will you have eggs to sell at a big PROFIT, or will you feed your hens for nothing? Invest 5c per hen—the winter market price of just ONE egg—in FLEX-O-GLASS. Put it on a scratch shed, or on your poultry house front, and on windows in place of glass. The Ultra-Violet rays this wonderful material admits will keep your hens healthy and active and they'll lay to the limit in this cozy, warm, sunlit room—even in zero weather. Your hens, under Flex-O-Glass, will pay back the cost of this material in a few days—then they'll pile up a golden harvest of egg profits all thru the cold months. Thousands of poultrymen proved this last year. YoU can do it THIS year. 15 yards of Flex-O-Glass is all you need for 100 hens. Use same 15 yards in Spring for baby chicks. They'll grow faster and won't get rickets. See Our Special Guarantee Offer on this exact amount, below.

Flex-O-Glass IS EASY to INSTALL You don't need any special mill work, no elaborate frames, no a Fiex-O-Glass scratch shed or to replace your glass poultry house windows with this Ultra-Violet ray admitting material. Just cut to size and nail on. Wind can't tear it off.

There is only One FLEX-O-GLASS
All flexible glass substitutes are not Flex-O-GLASS
All flexible glass substitutes are not Flex-O-Glass. The
genuine is made on special cloth base having a scientifically calculated mesh that admits the most Ultra-Violet
rays and at the same time is doubly strong and durable
to resist wind, rain, ice and snow for many seasons.
Flex-O-Glass users and state Experiment Stations find
Flex-O-Glass stays bright and new much longer than
other materials. There is only one Flex-O-Glass and
every yard is marked for your protection. Be sure to
get the genuine and avoid dissatisfaction. Act NOW
on our Special GUARANTEE OFFER.

PRICES-ALL POSTAGE PREPARD

PRICES—ALL POSTAGE PREPAID
Per yd. 36 inchestwide: 1 yd. 50c; 5 yds. at 40c (\$2.00);
10 yds. at 35c (\$3.50);
25 yds. at 32c (\$8.00);
100 yds. or more at 30c per yard (\$30.00).
PROGRESSIVE DEALERS WANTED

FLEX-O-GLASS MFG.CO. 1451 N. Cicero Ave., Dept. 655 Chicago, Illinois

Enclose Your PORCHES

Make Storm-Doors and Windows Out of Screens
Don't letyour porch be
a cold, bleak, useless
snow trap this winter.
Tack a few yards of
Flex-O-Glass over the
screening or on 1x2 in.
wood strips easily. Save
fuel, avoid drafts and
en joy a warm,
sumit roomflooded with an abundance of UltraViolet rays. Use
for work, reading, rest or health room. Also
makes a healthful children's
playhouse as the Ultra-Violet
rays overcome child's aching
legs (rickets). Also overcome
many other diseases in adults
as well as in children. The
American Medical Association recommends Flex-O-Glass for health rooms.
Take their advice. Make YOUR porch into a health
room or children's playhouse NOW.

Special TRIAL OFFER Use Flex-O-Glass 15 Days at Our Risk

Use Flex-O-Glass 15 Days at Our Kisk large roll of Flex-O-Glass 3 feet wide and 45 feet long (15 square yards) will be sent you postpaid for \$5.00. Or we will send 30 yards (3 x 90 ft.) for \$9.50, as many people use 15 yards for a Scratch Shed and 15 yards for porches, windows, etc. Use Flex-O-Glass 15 days at our risk. Satisfaction guaranteed or your money back. 24 hour service. Mail a check or money order today. Take advantage of this money back guarantee Trial Offer—today.

Mail This Guarantee Coupon Now FLEX-O-GLASS MFG. CO., Dept. 655 1451 N. Cicero Ave., CHICAGO, ILL.

R. F. D.





STANDARD FLY SHY STANDARD DAIRY MINERAL

Buy Where You See This Sign

Look for this sign when you buy live stock and poultry preparations. It marks a good store-a place where you can get Standard remedies. If your dealer doesn't handle Standard goods, write us for literature and prices.

STANDARD CHEMICAL MFG. Co. Dept. 25 John W. Gamble, Prex. Ormsha, Nebr. Makers of Reliable Live Stock and Paulity
Proparations Since 1896



More Egg Money
Make \$1,000 a year from 300 hens.
Get eggs when prices are high. Raise chickens the Foultry Tribune way.
New methods of feeding, housing, marketing, etc., that you can use.
Fractical articles every month by successful poultrymen. Free breed pictures in natural colors. 3 yrs., \$1.
1 yr., \$0c; 3 menth trial 10c.
POULTRY TRIBUNE
MOUNT MONTHS -Illinois.

Before You Build a SILO or Any Other Building

up permanent, fire-safe, Kalamazoo Glazed Tile builds o greater first cost than good frame construction. THE OLD RELIABLE KALAMAZOO SILO Wood stave or glazed tile, Kalamasog tile siles are fir frast-proof, majettav brig opportunity for your farm offered anywhere fodgs. Pays for itself in one year. Don't wait, Prices are few -right pow. Says money. This FREE Sile Book Tells

year, Don This Fixed Save money, This Fixed Wite for it.
LAMAZOO TANK & SILO CO.
Kalamazoo, Mici

SHIP YOUR DRESSED CALVES and LIVE POULTRY TO

DETROIT BEEF COMPANY Oldest and most reliable commission house in Detroit. Write for new shippers' guide, shipping tags and quotations.

Detroit Beef Company, 1903 Adelaide St. Detroit, Mich.

BOWSHER Crush Feed Mills Mix

Rapidly crush ear corn (with or without husk) and grind all the small grains; either separately or mixed—mixed as they are being ground—not before or after.

This saves time and labor.

ing ground—not before or arter.
This saves time and labor.

"Combination" Mills
Use the famous Cone-Shape
burrs. Light Draft. Large
Capacity. Solidly Built. Long
Life. 18sizes—5 to 175 bus. perhour.
Handy to operate.

Sacking or Wagon Box Elevator furnished.
Circular Free
The D. N. P. Bowsher Co., South Bend, Ind.

Now is the Time

to take stock of the year's dairying

Have you made any mistakes which have lessened your profits, such as:

- 1. Turning your cows on pasture too early.
- 2. Leaving them on pasture too long.
- 3. Getting your hay in too late.
- 4. Neglecting to weigh the feed consumed and milk produced by each cow.
- 5. Failing to feed enough grain through the Summer.
- 6. Not properly utilizing your homegrown grains.
- 7. Spending too much money for unproductive feeds.

If you've made any of these mistakes this year don't make them again in 1928. Nos. 1 to 6 are entirely up to you. But we can help you in regard to No. 7.

Diamond Corn Gluten Meal

is one of the most productive of all feeds. Why? Because it is so high in protein of good quality, and so high in total digestible nutrients that a small or moderate amount of DIAMOND in the ration permits the inclusion of large amounts of homegrown grains and other low-priced carbohydrate feeds such as bran, middlings, hominy, etc.

Write us for circular showing how to feed DIAMOND with your homegrown grains for bigger production at smaller cost.

Ration Service Dept.

Corn Products Refining Co. 17 Battery Place, New York City



BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

CATTLE



The Best is the Most Economical

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

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

Registered Guernsey Bulls
We are offering two fine young bulls ready for service at farmer's prices. These bulls are typy and
straight, well bred and from good producing dams.
MEADOW-GOLD GUERNSEY FARM, St. Johns,
Mich., R. 8.

Forest Hills Guernseys Four bull calves for sale, from 2 to 12 months old, two from A. R. dams, sire's dam's record, 634 lbs, of butter-fat in E. E. M. HOMPE, Forest Hills Farm, R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

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

Langwater May Rose Guernseys Strong in the blood of Imp. King of the May 9001.
Two more young sires now ready. W. W. TERRY GUERNSEYS either sex, whose sires dams have official records of 15, 109.10 milk, 778.80 fat, 19.460.50 milk, 909.05 fat. T. V. HICKS, Battle Creek, Mich., R. 1.

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

Guernsey Dairy Heifer Calves, practically pure bred \$25.00 each. We ship to the L. Terwilliger, Wauwatosa, Wis.

For Sale —Reg. Guernsey cows and a few bull calves, sire by Imp. Coro Honor. Holland, Mich., R. 2.

FOR SALE a 4 yr. old Guernsey bull, a grandson of the former Michigan State Champion. Taylo & Jager, phone 17, Douglas, Mich.

SERVICEABLE AGE

REGISTERED HOLSTEIN
Bull Calves at prices the owner of a
small herd can afford to pay. The
sire of many of these calves is a Son
of the highest record (30 lb.) twoyear-old daughter of Creator. His
sire is King Segis Alcartra Prilly, an
undefeated Show bull with 70 A. R.
daughters. Others sired by a 5 times
1200 lb. Champion Bull, the famous
K. P. O. P. breeding.
Bred cows and helfers served by

Bred cows and helfers served by these sires are available for founda-tion stock. RED ROSE FARMS DAIRY Northville, Michigan

Telephone: 344
Reference: Northville State Savings Bank FOR SALE \$1,200 buys eight Reg. Hol-freshen soon, other four are younger; all are sired by our 33 lb. bull. E. A. ROHLFS. Akron, Mich.

JERSEY BULLS World Record Breeding, from R. of M. dams making up to 600 lbs. butter-fat by R. of M. sire. J. K. HATFIELD, Remus, Mich.

Registered Jersey Bull cheap for quick sale, points, good breeding, right in every way. C. F.

For Sale Choice Jersey Bulls, grandsons of Sybil's Gamboge of Whitehall SMITH & PARKER, Howell, Mich. R. No. 4.

EVE STOCKANDDAIRY

ONE of the most successful dairymen that I have ever known always warmed the drinking water for the milk cows. He was a firm believer that clean, fresh water of a medium temperature was absolutely ing. Simply write for them. essential for successful milk production during cold weather.

One day I asked the old gentleman why he was so finicky about warming the water for the dairy cows. "Cold water chills the cow's body," he remarked, "and more heat and energy must then be available in order to bring the low temperature of the cold water to the optimum degree of warmth." He continued: "It is more economical to warm the water by a stove or tank heater than to permit the animal, which is not properly equipped, to do it."

Several years have passed since I appeased this farmer by taking the chill from all water drunk by his dairy cows during the zero weather. However practical experience has gone this wise old fellow one better and proved conclusively to me that dairy cows would not only require more feed if the drinking water was not warmed in cold weather, but also will not drink sufficient water to provide for high milk flow.

One of my friends thought that it did not matter whether the water for Recently he told me that he was purchasing a tank heater because he was positive that "removing the chill" from the stock's water would more than pay in the long run.-H. O. H.

SWEET CLOVER POISONING

Please advise in regard to sweet clover as a hay. Some say it is poisonous to cows and horses. Am going to seed my wheat ground. What kind of sweet clover should I sow, the white or the yellow? How much should I sow to the acre?—W. S. P.

There have been a few cases of sweet clover poisoning from the feeding of sweet clover hay in this state and quite a number of cases in Minnesota and the Dakotas. When the amount of sweet clover hay fed in this state is considered, the number of cases have not been very numerous. On the other hand, there is no very satisfactory way of determining just when the trouble is going to appear, consequently there is more or less danger in feeding sweet clover hay. We feel that alfalfa makes a more satisfactory hay crop due to the better quality of hay secured and the ease of curing.

Sweet clover makes a very satisfactory pasture crop and the acreage is increasing quite rapidly for this purpose. It is also proving a very satisfactory soil improvement crop. I would suggest that you use the white biennial strain since it will produce pasturage over a longer period of time and has a larger root system for soil improvement.

It is customary to sow fifteen pounds of scarified seed per acre. When wheat is used as a nurse crop, it is advisable to seed sweet clover seed can be covered with the spike tooth harrow.

WHERE TO GET INFORMATION ON FEEDING COWS

Can you tell me of some pamphlet or booklet that treats upon the amount of feed that should be fed to milking cows? I am informed that a cow giving a certain number of pounds of milk requires a certain number of pounds of feed, and the

PROFITS amount of food given her depends upon the amount of milk the cow gave. Please advise.—H. W.

There are many sources of very reliable information on this all important question for the dairyman.

Our own experiment station at East Lansing has several bulletins on this subject that can be had for the ask-

Prof. Hecker's work on this subject is the most thorough and complete, and with all, the most scientific of any produced in this country. Write the Minnesota experiment station for Hecker's work on feeding the dairy

The Dairy Division of the Department of Agriculture at Washington also will furnish valuable and up-todate information on this subject.

If you want to study the subject from the foundation up, get all there is to it, get Prof. W. A. Henry's book on Feeds and Feeding. This book treats the subject fully and is considered authority all over the world. Write the Wisconsin Experiment station. The book costs \$2 or \$2.50.

CULL BEANS FOR BREEDING EWES

Would it harm breeding ewes or the spring lamb crop if they were al-lowed access to a field where there are several acres of unharvested beans?—Reader.

There is nothing in the nature of the dairy cows was warmed or not. cull beans that would be harmful to the sheep or the lamb crop unless the sheep are injured by eating too much grain or concentrated food. Animals not used to grain sometimes are injured by eating too much when they have free access to it but they would be more apt to injure themselves eating corn or barley than from eating beans.

No one can tell whether your sheep will eat enough of these beans to injure them or not. The probabilities are that they will not. It looks safe to turn them in but they should be watched carefully at first and not allowed to eat too much. If they attempt to gorge on the beans only allow them to eat for a short time the first day. They will soon get accustomed to them so there is little or no danger of their over-eating. This is especially true owing to the fact that they have good pasture closely adjacent.

COMPARATIVE VALUE OF RED DENT CORN

Please tell me whether there are ny tests recorded to show whether orthwestern dent corn (red corn) any tests recorded to show whether Northwestern dent corn (red corn) has the same feeding value as yellow dent. I understand yellow corn contains certain vitamins not found in white corn, and would like to know how red corn compares.—L. E. B.

The writer can find no tests to determine the camparative value of red dent corn. Tests have been made that seem to show that yellow dent is somewhat superior to white dent where animals have been fed for an extended period of time. The conclusion was that the yellow dent contained vitamins that were absent in the white, because when other food in the early spring, as soon as the was supplied containing sufficient vitamins the superiority of the yellow dent disappeared.

We have no right to draw conclusions but it would seem that the presence of coloring matter has some indication of the presence of vitamins, as for instance, the green coloring matter of the leaves of plants always denotes vitamins in those plants. Reasoning from this it might not be presumptuous to reason that red corn contained vitamins as well as the yellow.



THICK, SWOLLEN GLANDS



which make a horse wheeze, roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced roar, have thick wind or choke-down can be reduced with Absorbine. Also other hunches or swellings. No blister, no hair gone, and horse kept at work. It is economical, Atdruggists, or \$2.50 postpaid.

thankful user says: "Completely removed sh growth on gland about? inches diameter, neerely thank you for good advice and hopping."

ABSORBINE
WAS YOUNG INC. 488 Lyman St., Spring field, Mass.

CATTLE

AUCTION SALE

13 Registered Jersey Cows and Heifers and 2 Bull Calves, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 6th

at the farm at east end of State St., St. Johns, Mich. Not a reduction sale, but my entire half of the Huey and Scott herd. The entire herd was TB tested this September, the third successive test with no reactors found. These animals and their pedigrees may be inspected at the farm. The fine farm is also offered for sale or rent.

H. B. HUEY, St. Johns, Mich.

AUCTION SALE

Extra Good Dairy Cows and Heifers, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1927

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 7th, 1927
at 12:30 SHARP rain or shine. Will sell at the
Mills Farm, 7 miles southeast of Port Huron, on
Gratiot Turnpike. 50 extra good dairy cows and
helfers, mostly Holsteins, some fresh, the others due
soon. One extra good Registered Holstein cow, due
bec. 20th, bred to registered bull. One Guernsey bull.
one Holstein bull. All tubercular tested. Delivery
trucks on ground. TERMS one year's time. KARL
WOHLBERG, Proprieter.

Holstein HEIFERS from high producing dams, some registered and some high grade, most any age desired. Priced and some high grade, most any age desired. Priced very reasonable. Good bulls ready for service always on hand. B. B. REAVEY, Akron, Mich.

FOR SALE A yearling Holstein Bull. bull. Dam with good C. T. A. record. BEN L. SMITH, Rives Junction, Mich.

Stockers & Feeders

Calves, Year'l & Twos; Hereford Steers & Heifers.

Beef Type, dark reds, good grass flesh, most all bunches dehorned, each bunch even in size and show good breeding. Choice Herefords are usually market toppers when finished. Few bunches T. B. tested. Will sell your choice from any bunch. State number and weight you prefer 450 to 1000 4bs. Van D. Baldwin, Eldon, Wapello Co., Iowa.

"Claradale Milking Shorthorns"

Young bulls and bred heifers, priced for quick sale, Duchess breeding, high milk and test records. Herd under state and Federal supervision. Sixty days retest allowed. Your success is our success. F. W. JOHNSON & SONS, Box 26, Custer, Mich.

Eight Head of Registered Brown Swiss for sale, five cows, two helf-ers and bull calf, six months old. F. J. WITMER, Howard City, Mich., R. 2.

Red Poll Cattle pigs. E. S. CARR, Homer, Mich. Oxford & Tunis sheep, Yorkshire

Red Shorthorn Bull one year old, for sale. W. E. MORRISH, Flint, Mich., R. 5.

For Sale Red Shorthorn Bulls, 14 months by Laddle Boy by Roar Archer. FAIRFIELD FARMS, R. 3, Zeeland, Mich.

HOGS

Reliable Berkshires quality, strong backs and feet. Spring boars \$35. F. O. B. with papers. Order from this ad. satisfaction guaranteed. W. H. EVERY.

DUROCS

Spring and yearling boars. Open gilts. Premier Michigan Breeder at State Fair. Clarkston, Mich.

DUROCS Spring boars, open and bred glits. Fall pigs. Quality of the best. Priced to sell. Write NORRIS STOCK FARM, Casnovia, Mich.

Duroc Jersey Boars and Gilts of spring farr with size, type and quality Write for particulars, or better, come and see the F. J. DRODT. Monroe, Mich.

DUROC JERSEY spring and fall boars of popular blood lines. Write or come and see them. Jesse Bliss & Son, Henderson, Mich.

DUROCS
big husky March
boars. Sensation
and Cols. S. V. PHILLIPS & SON, Charlotte, Mich. FOR SALE Durce Jersey boars, gilts and fall pigs, both sex. CHAS. A. BRAY, Dausville, (logram Co.), Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on page 555

HORSE POPULATION DECREASES

HAD a funny experience a few days ago. A farm hand who is employed more than a mile from here asked me if he could borrow a buggy to drive to town Saturday evening. I inquired if the farmer for whom he worked did not have a buggy and he replied in the negative. I then asked about other neighbors and he said that none of them had a buggy. How times have changed! A few years ago every one of these farmers would have prided himself on his carriage, his buggy, his cutter and probably on his double carriage as well. I saw a fine spring cutter sell at an auction this fall for one dollar.

I recently secured from my friend, Verne E. Church, Federal agricultural statistician for Michigan, some interesting figures showing the trend in the number of horses and mules for Michigan and the United States as a whole. These figures indicate a gradual decrease in the horse population of our state and nation, but a slight increase in the state and national mule totals.

On January 1, 1927, there were 444,-000 horses in Michigan as compared to 605,509 in 1920, and 610,033 in 1910. For the whole United States there were 15,279,000 horses on January 1, 1927, as against 19,767,161 in 1920 and 19,833,113 in 1910. The Michigan mule totals were 8,000 in 1927, 5,884 in 1920 and 3,700 in 1910. For the United States, the figures for mules were 5,734,000 in 1927, 5,431,391 in 1920 and 4,209,769 in 1910.—S. P.

DIRECT SALES OF LIVE STOCK

THE increasingly large volume of direct buying of live stock instead of purchasing through the public markets is giving the Department of Agriculture at Washington some concern. Secretary of Agriculture Jardine says that public yards are receiving fewer and fewer live stock because of interception through direct buying. Live stock is being bought directly on prices fixed at public yards, and consequently the yards need an ample supply in order to reflect a fair price. "We are studying the problem but don't know yet just how many are needed for this purpose. However, any order relative to fixing the number of live stock in a public yard, such as a requirement that traders make all purchases through that yard, calls for congressional legislation."

BEEF CATTLE NOTES

THE Detroit Retail Meat Associa-tion is urging housewives to eat less beef and more such meats as pork and lamb. On the surface this may seem a wise move, but a careful study of the question forces the conclusion that recommendations of this sort tend further to upset the balance between production and consumption of these products.

Through the efforts of the Michigan Beef Producers Association, the onehalf rates on shipping pure-bred stock in and out of the lower peninsula of Michigan will remain in effect and not be discontinued at the end of this

come the suggestion of holding a Detroit Fat Stock Show. Nothing definite has been decided upon to date, but during the coming months a strong campaign will likely be undertaken to start such a show, probably in 1928.

The marking of prime and choice beef by the Government is increasing from month to month as rapidly as can be expected.

If the ice could be removed from the sea around the North Pole, the air in midwinter would be about 27 de-grees Fahrenheit instead of being 30 degrees below zero.



N ORDER to show exactly how much money is being lost by poor separators De Laval Agents in 17 states during the past year held hundreds of public tests, in which the skim-milk from some separator in each community was run through a new De Laval and separated again.

In all these tests De Laval Separators never failed to recover butter-fat from such skim-milk. The butter-fat recovered in this way was immediately weighed and tested at the local creamery or cream station, and varied in value from a few cents to over a dollar.

The average results from all the tests showed that the separators from which De Lavals skimmed the skim-milk were losing butter-fat at the rate of \$78.00 a year.

50,000 People Saw These Tests More than 50,000 people attended these demonstrations and many of them were amazed at the separating losses revealed and asked for tests to

be made on their own separators.

In view of the fact that no effort was made to secure skim-milk from the poorest separator in each community, and that the tests were conducted

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people entirely in the open and above

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in use today are wasting large amounts of butter-fat-enough to

pay for a new De Laval in a short

time. Is your separator in this class?

To make sure it isn't, try a new

Trade In Your Old Separator on A New De Laval

separators ever made—they skim cleaner, run easier, are more conven-ient to operate and last longer than any

others. They have many new features you will appreciate. Liberal trade

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age or make made on new De Lavals,

which are also sold on easy terms or

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It has been conservatively esti-

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or bones. Give it life and vigor. Can
Satisfaction Put flesh on its bones. Give it life and vigor. Can add 50 per cent to looks and value. Satisfaction



P.M. FAUST, BRYNMAWR, PA. Try a Michigan Farmer Liner







GRAIN QUOTATIONS. Monday, November 28

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 2 red at \$1.39; No. 2 white \$1.38; No. 2 mixed at \$1.37. Chicago.—December \$1.28; March \$1.32½; May \$1.34%; Toledo.—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.37@1.38.

\$1.37@1.38.

Corn.

Detroit.—No. 2 yellow 95c; No. 3 yellow 93c; No. 4 yellow 91c.

Chicago.—December 88c; March Chicago.—Dece 92%c; May 95c.

Oats.

Detroit.-No. 2 Michigan 56c; No. 3 white 54%c. Chicago.—December 49%c; March Chicago.—Dec 52; May 531/4c.

Rye.

Detroit. No. 2, \$1.16. Chicago.—December \$1.04%; March \$1.07%; May \$1.085%. Toledo.—\$1.15.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.30 f. o. b. shipping points.
New York.—Pea domestic at \$6.00@
\$6.35; red kidneys \$8.00@8.50 to the wholesalers.
Chicago Spot your book Michigan.

Chicago.—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice, hand-picked, in sacks at \$5.90; dark red kidneys \$8.00.

Barley.
Detroit.—Malting 86c; feeding 81c.

Seeds.

Detroit domestic seeds:—Cash clover \$17.80; December \$17.90; February \$18.00; March \$18.00; cash alsike \$16.50; December alsike at \$16.55; January alsike \$16.75; February \$16.95; March \$17.10; timothy at \$2.05; December \$2.05; March \$2.20.

Detroit.—No. 1 timothy at \$14.00@ \$15.00; standard \$13.50@14.00; No. 2 timothy \$11.00@12.00; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$13.50@14.50; No. 1 clover \$12.50@13.50; wheat and oat straw \$11@12; rye straw \$12@13; alfalfa hay, No. 2, at Chicago, \$16@27.

Feeds. Detroit.—Winter wheat bran at \$38; spring wheat bran at \$37; standard middling at \$38; fancy middling at \$42; cracked corn at \$42; coarse corn meal \$40; chop \$39 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

WHEAT.

Wheat prices advanced 8 cents a bushel from the year's low point a month ago, with a two-cent setback in the last few days. The strengthening factors were fear as to the Argentine outcome, downward revisions in the world supply estimates, less pressure than expected from Canadian offerings and some improvement in domestic merchandising conditions. The easier tone in the last few days has been due to indications of a good crop in the Argentine, and cheaper offers of Argentine wheat for later shipment. Based on reports received to date, the United States Department of Agriculture estimates the world crop, excluding Russia and China, at about 100 million bushels more than last year. This increase may be largely offset by reduction in the quantity of

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Garage in connection. Cars called for and delivered without charge.

millable wheat in certain European countries and Canada. If this is true, it is possible that world prices have fully discounted the situation. The market may relinquish temporarily some of the advance made in the last month, but new low prices are not likely to be seen.

RYE.

Rye exports have fallen off recently, but some further export sales are reported from time to time and market receipts are declining, so that supplies at terminals promise to remain small right along.

CORN.

Corn prices have had a fair rally in the last two weeks. Reports that husking returns are beneath expectations are more numerous than those showing an increase and some reduction in the crop estimate in December is expected. Primary receipts have been moderate and the visible supply decreased last week. It is much above normal for this season of the year but is smaller than at the same time a year ago.

OATS.

Oats prices have shown no independent trend. Primary receipts remain about equal to the commercial demand, so that the visible supply has remained practically the same for the last month. last month.

BEANS.

The pea bean market is holding steady with some stocks being held for more money. Red kidneys are easier and are tending lower.

SEEDS.

Business in seeds is small and little activity is expected to develop before the middle of January when the demand for spring planting usually begins. Alsike seed was marked sharply higher last week, bearing out the predictions of many dealers who believe that prices will approach red clover seed before the end of the season, Farmers have sold both alsike and

red clover seed a little more freely at the improved prices. Timothy prices have held steady although trade is very slow. Dealers believe that the seed is relatively cheap and are inclined to build up their stocks.

FEEDS.

FEEDS.

Feed prices strengthened further last week when dealers bought ahead of actual requirements, anticipating their winter needs. Strength in grain prices was also responsible for the improvement in prices of feeds. Supplies of feed grains and feeds this season are about the same as a year ago, according to the latest estimates of the Department of Agriculture, and hay is much more plentiful. The principal change in by-product feed supplies is the probable reduction of nearly 30 per cent in cottonseed meal. Chicago—Bran, \$31.50; standard middlings, \$32; hominy feed \$34; gluten feed, \$35.70; old process oil meal, 34%, \$49; tankage, \$70; cotton-seed meal, 43%, \$46.50.

HAY.

HAY.

The usual winter demand for hay has been delayed this year by the unseasonably moderate weather and the liberal supplies of local forage in many sections. Receipts at most markets last week were not large, but were fully equal to or in excess of current needs and prices weakened somewhat. The average prices of top grades of timothy and prairie hay are from \$4 to \$5 lower than at the corresponding time a year ago. Limited offerings of the better grades of alfalfa hay have strengthened prices on this hay and No. 1 alfalfa is selling at about the same price as in 1926.

EGGS.

Fresh eggs soared to a new high price for the season last week under the stimulus of moderate receipts, good-sized withdrawals from storage stocks and a continuance of the satisfactory home consumptive trade. As yet, there is no evidence of any increase in the lay, and with cold

weather just arriving over part of the country, there is little chance of any marked gain in supplies of fresh laid eggs for several weeks.

Consumptive demand for poultry has suffered from the unseasonably warm weather and the pre-Thanksgiving trade was disappointing in many cases. Fancy turkeys, fowls and chickens were not overplentiful and brought satisfactory prices. Receipts of dressed poultry at the four leading markets were not as large as in recent years.

leading markets were not as large as in recent years.
Chicago.—Eggs: fresh firsts, 42@
47c; extras, 54@55c; ordinary firsts, 32@40c; dirties, 22@30c; checks 20@
28c. Live poultry: Hens, 20c; springers, 22c; ducks 19c; geese, 20c; tur-

keys, 28c.
Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 48c; storage, 35c. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 24c; light springers, 23c; heavy hens, 25c; light hens, 23c; roosters, 16c; geese, 20c; ducks, 20@21c; turkeys, 42c.

BUTTER.

Demand for butter broadened last week as colder weather and the holiday stimulated a heavier consumption, and prices advanced. Some further shrink in the make was reported and the low point for the season has not yet ben reached. Barn feeding is fairly general now, however, and dairy production should soon show some increase. Buyers generally are trading crease. Buyers generally are trading on a hand-to-mouth basis, although the market is firm at the higher prices and no immediate reaction is looked for.

Prices on 92 sdore creamery were: Chicago, 49¼c; New York, 51½; Detroit, 41½@46c per lb. in tubs.

POTATOES.

POTATOES.

The usual dullness during the holidays when attention is directed to the specialty vegetables was apparent in the potato market last week. Cold weather and snows retarded shipments from North Dakota, Minnesota, Wisconsin, and Michigan, but supplies were fully equal to the demand and prices were a little lower. No marked weakness is expected, particularly since cold weather will stimulate a larger consumption of potatoes. Northern round whites, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.65 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market. WOOL

WOOL.

While mills are inclined to resist the advance in wool prices, they purchased more actively in the last week or ten days, probably reflecting some increase in demand for goods. Dealers have advanced their asking prices slightly, but Boston remains much below the level of world prices when allowance is made for the tariff. The Texas clip of fall wools has all been sold at prices ranging from 32 to 36 cents compared with 25 to 27½ cents a year ago. Further sales in Australia have been up to a parity with the advance at Wellington reported a week ago.

GRAND RAPIDS.

Potatoes, 90c@\$1 bu; onions, 60c bu; cabbages, 60@75c bu; carrots, beets, turnips, rutabagas, 75c bu; spinach, \$1 bu; leaf lettuce, 5c lb; radishes, 40@45c doz. bunches; parsnips \$1 bu; squash, \$1.25@1.50 bu; apples, Spys and Delicious, \$3@3.25 bu; poorer, \$2@2.50; various varieties, \$1.50@2.25 bu; Kieffer pears, 75c@\$1 bu; wheat \$1.18 bu; rye, 80c bu; buckwheat, \$1.50 cwt; beans, \$4.85 cwt; chickens, 18@23c lb; fowls, leghorns, 15c lb; heavy fowls, 20@23c lb; ducks, 20c lb; geese, 18@20c lb; turkeys, 35c lb; eggs, 50@55c doz; butter-fat, 51c lb.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples 80@\$4.00 bu bagas, 75c@\$1.00 bu; beets, 75c@\$1.00 bu; cabbage, 40@50e bu; carrots, 60@85c bu; 50@75c doz. bchs; celery, local, 25c@\$1.00 doz; eggs, wholesale, white, 65@70c doz; brown, 60@65c doz; retail, 70@80c doz; dry onions, 75c@\$1.25 bu; curly parsley, 35@40c doz. bchs; 75c@\$1.25 bu; pears, 75c@\$1.50 bu; potatoes 50c@\$1.30 bu; poultry, hens, wholesale, 24@26c lb; retail, 28@30c lb; broilers, wholesale, leghorns, 19@21c lb; rocks 24@26c lb; retail, 28@30c lb; ducks, 22@25c lb; geese, 24@26c lb; turkeys, 42@50c lb; dressed poultry, 30@35c lb; ducks, 35@40c lb; geese, 30@35c lb; turkeys, 55@60c lb; horseradish, \$4.50@6.00 bu; spinach, 75c@\$1.00 bu; Hubbard squash 75c@\$1.00 bu; turnips, \$1.00@1.50 bu; 50c@75c doz. bchs; butter, 65c lb.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, November 28
 Bologna bulls
 6.00@

 Stock bulls
 5.00@

 Feeders
 6.50@

 Stockers
 6.25@

CHICAGO. Hogs

Receipts 46,000. Early market 10@ 15c higher, slow at advance; up on light lights and pigs; tops \$9.55; bulk good 210-300-lb. weight \$9.10@9.50; 170-200-lb. \$8.75@9.20; 130-160-lb. \$7.85@\$8.85; most pigs \$7.50@8.00; selected lots \$8.25; light packing sows \$8.15@8.50; light weights \$8.60@8.70.

Cattle

Receipts 19,000. Market fed steers steady to strong; mostly steady; she stock strong to a shade higher; bulls firm; vealers 25@50c lower; medium to good grain fed steers predominat; ing; demand broadest for well finished heavier; several leads \$17,25@18.00. ing; demand broadest for well finished heavies; several loads \$17.25@18.00; bulk fat steers \$12.00@15.00; stockers and feeders scarce, active, strong to unevenly higher; most loads cutter cows around \$5.15; some weights up to \$5.25; vealers \$12.00@13.00; to packers mostly \$12.00@12.50; outsiders \$13.50@14.00.

siders \$13.50@14.00.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 20,000. Market fat lambs active, strong; stots around 15c higher; damp fleeces good wool lambs \$13.75@14.00; choice natives and fat westerners \$14.25; culls \$10.50@11.00; most sheep steady; fat ewes \$6.25; yearlings \$10.00@11.50, depending upon quality and weight; feeding lambs unchanged; choice light weight rangers up to \$14.50; 69-lb. weight rangers up to \$14.50; 69-lb. \$8.25@8.50; packing sows \$7.75@8.25. hay fed \$14.05.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 954. Market steady and

Calves. Sheep and Lambs. Receipts 3,056. Market steady Hogs. Receipts 2,844. Market slow; around 15c higher. Mixed hogs\$

Milkers and springers...\$65.00@110.00

Hogs
Receipts 14,400. Hold over 220; 25@40c up since Friday; 220-250-lb. \$10.00@10.10; bulk 180-210-lb. \$9.85@ \$9.90; light lights \$9.00@9.60; pigs

Cattle

Receipts 2,500. Market on steers 16@25c higher, others strong; tops higher; eleven 1,320-lb. steers \$16.25; yearlings \$13.25@15.00; bulk light weight medium steers \$9.50@10.85; heifers \$7.50@9.50; fat cows \$5.50@7.25; cutters \$4.00@5.00; bulls \$6.00@\$7.50.

Calves
Receipts 1,700. Market steady with
Friday; tops \$16.50; culls and common \$9.50@12.50.

Sheep and Lambs
Receipts 11,800. Market 25c higher;
under grades 50c up; tops lambs
\$13.50; culls and common \$10.50@
\$11.50; fat ewes \$5.50@7.00.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS

Macomb County—Fall work is practically completed. Cows are selling at \$150@175 at sales. There are fewer auctions than last year. Farmers have plenty of silage, hay, and corn for feed. Wheat brings \$1.20; oats 47c; corn 80c; eggs 55c; milk \$2.90 for 3.5 test.—S.

Branch County—Weather has been rather wet for husking and shredding corn. Dairying is on the increase and about the usual number of cattle is on feed. There are fewer sheep and lambs in feed lots this year. Potatoes bring \$1.00 per bushel; cream 48c; eggs 40c; hogs \$8.50; veal \$13.00. There is an increase in the number of colts raised.—N. S.

Eator County—More fall plowing has been done this year than usual. There is plenty of hay in farmers' barns but other feeds are less plentiful than other years, corn particularly being scarce. Not much marketing being done just now. Wheat is quoted locally at \$1.22; oats 47c; beans \$4.90 @\$5.00; eggs 45c; butter 50c.—B.

@\$5.00; eggs 45c; butter 50c.—B.

Huron County—Probably 90% of
the fall plowing has been done, and
other farm work is well cared for.
Pastures have been extra good so
that live stock is going into winter in
good condition. There is plenty of
silage and rough feed. Beans are
bringing \$5.15 and are of good quality.
Wheat is \$1.20; oats 48c; barley \$1.50;
apples \$1.00@2.00; milk \$2.35 at condensary; eggs 40c; poultry 14@18c.—
A. M.
Clare County—Live stock is 16.15.

Clare County—Live stock is looking good. More sheep are being kept than formally. There was an abundance of hay but comparatively little corn last season. Rye brings 85c; butter 50c; eggs 42c; poultry 17c; oats 35c.—S. S.

oats 35c.—S. S.

Alcona County—Live stock is looking good. The number of dairy cattle is increasing. There is plenty of hay but the supply of grain may be a little short. Fall pastures have been good and weather favorable for completing the fall work. Wheat is selling at \$1.25; beans \$4.85; oats 70c; potatoes 75c; butterfat 44c; eggs 40c.—G. C.

Bay County — Dairy cattle are scarce and very high, bringing from \$125 to \$150. Hogs are more plentiful. There is an abundance offered. Sugar beets and chickory harvest are Sugar beets and chickory harvest are keeping the farmers busy. Lots of fall plowing is being done. Wheat and rye look fine. Wheat brings \$1.18; corn 90c; oats 47c; rye 93c; barley \$1.60 per cwt; buckwheat \$1.80; beans \$5.00; hay \$14.00@\$16.00; potatoes \$1.25; butter-fat 48c; eggs 42c. Farmers are doing a lot of fall work.—W. D.

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BRED EWES Lincolns. Cotswolds, Kara-kules, Tunis and Hampshires, also rams. Leroy KUNEY, Adrian, Mich.

For Shropshire Ewes bred, and ram lambs, call on DAN

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FOR SALE—139 acres, good buildings, clay loam soil, flowing well, close to town. Priced to sell. Can make terms on affalfa seed production basis. E. G. Storm, Onaway, Mich.

FOR SALE-157 acres, Eaton County, soil and location ideal. Good house, large barn, only half mile from high school. H. E. Parmelee, Wayland, Mich.

VIRGINIA FARMS—sizes, prices, and terms to suit. A. L. Adamson, 913 Hull Street, Richmond, Va.

WANTED FARMS

WANTED—Hear from owner good farm for sale. Cash price, particulars. D. F. Bush, Minneapolis,

WANTED TO RENT, farm furnished with everything and take share, Lock Box 18, Vestaburg, Mich.

WANTED—To hear from owner of land for sale for fall delivery. O. Hawley, Baldwin, Wis.

MSCELLA NEOUS

300 UNRULED LETTER HEADS and 300 good envelopes, all neatly printed as wanted for Two Dollars, postpaid. Money back if wanted. Cards, shipping tags, statements, etc., equally low prices. The Braytons, Freeport, Michigan.

AUTO PARTS—Radiators, Heads, Blocks, Transmissions, Drive Shafts, Rear Ends. Wheels, Bearings, good as new, half price or less. Satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. Rocks Auto Parts, 12215 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Mich.

VIRGIN WOOL YARN for sale by manufacturer at bargain. Samples free. H. A. Bartiett, Harmony, Maine.

FISTULA HORSES Cured \$5. Pay when well. Chemist. Barnes, Kansas.

ALFALFA HAY—also alfalfa and clover mixed, baled. Leo J. Davis, 2728 Baker St., Detroit.

EDUCATIONAL

BIG PAY JOBS OPEN in auto and tractor work. I'll train you in a few weeks so you can earn \$35.00 to \$75.00 a week to start. Qualify as an expert and make \$100 to \$29.00 a week or operate your own garage or service station. No books—no printed lessons. Work with real tools and real equipment. Age no barrier. Little schooling needed. Wette today for big free auto book and remarkable tuition offer, which includes board and railroad fare to Cincinnati or Cleveland. Investigate! This is the opportunity of a lifetime. Write today—a postal will do. McSweeny Auto Schools, 31-TS McSweeny Bullding, Cincinnati, Ohio, or Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED—Standing timber of all kinds. Good pric Chas. L. Bertch, Pleasant Ridge, Detroit, Mich.

FOXES

REGISTERED Alaskan Blue and Silver Foxes. We start, advise, help you, Booklet free, Breeder-Agents wanted. Six bank references, Cleary Bros. Fox Farms, Seattle, Wash.

PET STOCK

FERRETS—December prices. Yearling females, special rat catchers, \$5.00 each: Young stock, Females \$5.00, males \$4.75. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free, Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

FREE DOG BOOK—Polk Miller's famous dog book on diseases of dogs. Instructions on feeding, care and breeding with symptom chart. 48 pages. Illustrated. Write for free copy. Polk Miller Products Corp., 1022 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va.

RABBITS—Make Big Profits with Chinchilla Rabbits. Real money makers. Write for facts. 892 Conrad's Ranch, Denver, Colorado.

COONHOUNDS. Combination Hunters, Foxbounds, Champion Rabbithounds. Catalogue, photos free, trial. L. J. Adams, Ramsey, Illinois.

HUNTING HOUNDS—all kinds, Catalogue free. Kaskaskennels, W. D. 23, Herrick, Illinois.

MATTRESSES

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

FRUIT TREES AND NURSERY STOCK

PEACH TREES. \$5 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, tines; ornamental trees, vines and shrubs. Free catalog in colors. Tennessee Nursery Co., Box 125. Cleveland, Tenn.

SEEDS

CHOICE ADAPTED SMALL GRAIN AND BEANS
—Improved American Banner wheat, Wolverine oats,
improved Robust beans. A. B. Cook, Owosso, Mich.

TOBACCO

GUARANTEED HOMESPUN TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 pounds, \$1,25; 10, \$2. Smoking, 10, \$1,50. Pipe Free! Pay postman. United Farmers, Bardwell, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOPACCO: Chewing 5 ibs. \$1. Cigars, Twists. Smoking 5 lbs. 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A5, Paducah, Ky.

POULTRY

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Stred by 200 to 293 egg males. Egg bred 28 years. Winners 20 egg contests. Shipped C. O. D. Catalog, special price bulletin free. Thousands of pullets, hens, cockerels at low prices. George B. Ferris, 934 Union, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS—You can buy your early hatched Michigan Accredited chicks right here at home. First hatch January 15. Also booking orders now for spring delivery at special discount. Send for catalog and prices. Brummer-Fredrickson Poultry Farm. Box 28, Holland. Michigan.

LOOK! 100,000 chicks 9c up. 20 varieties. Using many 200 to 312 egg record bred ROP cockerels. Send for free catalog giving big early order discounts. Lawrence Hatchery. Grand Rapids, Mich.

WHITTAKER'S REDS FOR FLOCK IMPROVE-MENT. Both Combs. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. Trappested under record of performance rules. Cockerel price list free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9. Lawrence, Michigan.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, vigorous brains from heavy laying strains, \$2.50-\$3.50. Several yearling males, Holterman strain, \$4-\$5. I. H. Osgood, Cloverdale, Mich.

TURKEYS, GEESE, DUCKS—Finely bred Bronze Turkeys, White Pekin Ducks, Geese. Write for de-scriptive circular and price. State Farms Associa-tion, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

BREEDING COCKERELS and pullets, six varieties.

Order Baby Chicks now and get big discounts. Free catalog. Beckman Hatchery, Grand Rapids. Mich.

A LIMITED number White & Silver Laced Wyan-dotte Cockerels. Write for prices. J. C. Pardee, Alma, Mich.

PURE-BRED White Pekin drakes, heavy laying strain ducks, \$2,00 each., Dan McAvoy, Laingsburg, Mich.

50 VIGOROUS hen hatched Buff Rock Cockerels, Cloverleaf Stock Farm, Monroe, Mich.

TOULOUSE GEESE, white Pekin ducks, unrelated Simon Maichele, Middleville, Mich.

TURKEYS

UP TO JANUARY FIRST will sell ten pound Bour-bon Red Hens \$7; twelve to sixteen pound toms \$10; Pekin Duck Drakes \$3.50; 6 pound Plymouth Rock Cockerels \$3.50. These birds are northern farm raised and extra fine. Money returned if not as stated. W. S. Mitchell, Bloomingdale, Mich.

TURKEYS, all breeds. Strictly pure-bred. Unre-lated pairs and trios, reasonable prices. Eastern Ohio Poultry Farm, Beallsville, Ohio.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Champion Strain. Large and vigorous. Mrs. B. Smatts, East Jordan, Mich.

PURE-BRED Mammoth Bronze Turkeys, Goldbank strain. Finely marked. Strong. Mrs. Milton McKay, East Jordan. Mich. MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze turkeys, large, utility and fancy. The birds that always give satisfaction. N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

PURE-BRED Narragansett turkeys. Mrs. Frank Ikle. Adrian, Mich., R. 7.

PURE-BRED Giant Bronze turkeys Champion Strain, hens \$7, toms \$9. Ida Davey, Ellsworth, Mich. MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS—fine stock. G. W. Thacker, Leroy, Mich.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, Toms \$10., hens \$7. W. J. McConnell, Deckerville, Mich., R. L. MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, May hatched, Very good ones. Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.

GIANT BRONZE fancy young toms for breeders. Best strains \$10. E. L. Mitchell, Hart, Mich. PURE-RRED BOURBON REDS, toms ten, henseight, till January. F. J. Chapman, Northville, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

ACTIVE MAN to book orders, hire sub-agents, and superintend this territory for long established firm. No investment or sales experience necessary. Money making opportunity for right party. Pay weekly. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York.

HELP WANTED

MILK ROUTE SALESMAN WANTEIN \$200.80 cash bond required. Steady employment, good wages and change for advancement. Write for further particular bond required. Steady employment, good wage chance for advancement. Write for further ulars. Freeman Dairy Company, Flint, Mich.

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

SITUATIONS WANTED

FARM MANAGER—Position desired by practical and up-to-date farmer, first class mechanic and experienced cattle breeder. Address Box 127. Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

WANTED—Situation on a dairy farm by an experienced farmer. References from the Michigan State College, George R. Foster, Stockbridge, Mich., R. 1.

