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A Merry Christmas to All

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DETROIT, DEC. 24, 1927

CURRENT COMMENT

Merry
Christmas
to All

ONCE again it is the pleasure of the Michigan Farmer organization to wish every reader, from the youngest to the oldest a very Merry Christmas.

On no other occasion are we brought quite so close together as during this Christmas season. It is one time when all classes, rich and poor, high and low, have the thought of good will toward all. The spirit of peace, kindness, and thoughtfulness makes the season of Yuletide a joyous and cheerful occasion.

And there is no more valuable asset than this intangible feeling of "good will." We do not write it down on the ledger, but it is the most important of all our possessions. It is the fruit of our living at our best. It is the sum total of courtesy, of service, of sympathy, of helpfulness, of kindness.

So with this thought in mind we again wish for every member of the great Michigan Farmer Family a "Merry, Happy Christmas."

Master
Farmer
Movement

WE appreciate very much the good words from both readers and those who attended the recent banquet, on the Master Farmer movement and upon the men selected. The following message, which we believe needs no comment, is typical of many we have received:

"It was a very great pleasure for me to be present at the Master Farmer banquet given by The Michigan Farmer at the Michigan State College. The Michigan Farmer is doing a genuine service for agriculture in selecting and bringing forward these men who have achieved success in their chosen profession, 'farming.' Recognition has been slow in coming to the men who have mastered the

science, art, and practice of agriculture. You are offering this recognition now at a time when encouragement is needed and in a way which brings to them dignity and prestige.

"Agriculture at present stands in need of leaders and it is most fitting that those who have made a genuine success at home on their farms and in their communities, should be discovered, and brought forward and encouraged to accept the additional responsibilities of influence and leadership.

"I am sure that the Master Farmer movement will grow in influence and I wish to assure you that in your work you have the well wishes and support of the Extension Service of the Michigan State College. Sincerely yours, R. J. Baldwin, Director of Extension Work, Michigan State College."

Supports
Trespass
Law

A QUESTION of much concern to the farmers of Michigan is whether sufficient pressure will be brought to bear upon our next Legislature to revise the trespass law enacted at the last session. The editor of the "Outdoor" column of the Grand Rapids Press thinks it will be difficult to take this measure from our statute books now that farmers are coming to realize some of its merits. Here is what this editor says:

"A national committee has been appointed by the American Game Protective association to formulate a plan for the development of more friendly relations between farmers and sportsmen. It is to be hoped something practical may come of this effort.

There probably never has been a time in the history of hunting when some movement of this sort was more urgently needed, at least in Michigan, than right now.

"Sportsmen are loud in their protests over the new Horton anti-trespass law and many even make confident prophecies that the new measure is too unpopular to stand and will be repealed within a year or so.

"Unpopular no doubt among the hunters but hardly so among the farmers, who own the land. Michigan sportsmen may as well make up their minds to one thing. The Horton law has come to Michigan to stay. Minor changes may and probably will be made in the form of the law but it is

we have also observed that its provisions in a number of cases are bringing about more friendly relations between farmers and city people. Farmers are inviting city friends to come out and enjoy a hunt. If this practice becomes general, and there is no reason to believe it will not under the present law, it will become a factor in strengthening rural-urban relations.

McNary-
Haugen
Bill

THE new McNary-Haugen bill, recently introduced in Congress, contains the equalization fee, but has eliminated eight or nine other objections raised by President Coolidge to the old bill, according to Chester Gray of the American Farm Bureau Federation. Senator McNary entertains some confidence that the President may sign it if it reaches the White House, but other senators do not believe he will change his stand on the equalization fee.

The bill gives the President the right to appoint the twelve members of the board, one from each land bank district, with the consent of the Senate, but with no qualifications as to fitness for the position. This will enable him to select a board that will carry out the administration policy.

The McNary bill provides for a revolving fund of \$250,000,000 which may be loaned to co-operative marketing associations at 4 per cent. The equalization fee may be applied to any agricultural product, but only after co-operative marketing associations handling the particular commodity with the aid of government funds find themselves unable to handle the surplus. It may be collected upon the transportation, processing or sale of the commodity.

Placing
the
Blame

IN an effort to find out from prison inmates why they are prison inmates, one hundred prisoners of a New York institution were interviewed. Bandits, shop-lifters, dope fiends, and confidence

influence of any books they had read or any plays or movies that they had seen.

It would seem that this fact might lessen, at least a part of the worries of parents of today. But it also emphasizes that parents must know the friends with whom their young folks associate. And rural parents are in a position to know these companions of their children better than are urban parents, if they but consider it.

Our normally active farm boys and girls need healthy recreation and wholesome entertainment. To satisfy this natural desire they should not be compelled to go to the nearby towns and cities. Through careful leadership and guidance there is opportunity to stimulate and develop this type of recreation and entertainment in local communities where parents may become acquainted with the companions of their children.

Merry Christmas

JIMMENY CHRISTMAS! Christmas is here again. I know for a fact it comes once a year 'cause its done so ever since I was born.

You see, Christmas is like a mile post set a year apart but its different than a mile post 'cause we kin never go back and pass it again. But its a mile post of good cheer and unselfishness on the road of the world to better life. The world's seen lots of Christmases that was surrounded with suffering like the first Christmas was.

I think the world is gettin' better 'cause the spirit o' man is gettin' less selfish. Brotherly love and co-operation is gettin' more common and you don't have to carry a pistol to protect yourself from your neighbor or pay tribute to some one who uses it for selfish indulgence

Man causes most all of the sufferin' of man. Nature and the elements don't do nothin' to man what his misunderstanding, hatred and suspicion of his fellow man does. The hardest thing for man is to get an understanding of himself and his fellowmen. But with all the sufferin' there still is in the world, we are fast gainin' peace and pleasure through understandin'.

Fer inst. I'm learnin' to understand Sofie. Its somethin' I've learned through experience, and experience is a dear teacher. There ain't nothin' in books about understandin' Sofie—no correspondence courses or nothin' 'cause there ain't been nothin' just like Sofie before. But still she's just like the rest o' the womin. They're all alike but you gotta have a different way of gettin' to understand each one to find they're all alike.

I found Sofie is been wantin' me to work so she could have more to keep up with the Jones and to give. And Sofie is good-hearted—she likes to give just as much as anybody else. If I was a Dr., I'd say Sofie is got the givitis which causes a awful strain on the pocket book, lots of worry and unpleasant feelin's. The recovery is awful slow and sometimes the strain on the pocket book ain't never fully overcome but the patient himself sometimes gets overcome.

Well, anyhow, I'm goin' ta have a Merry Christmas even if I ain't got nothin' to have it with. I'm askin' everyone to have a Merry Christmas and I know they kin have it 'cause the merriness comes from the inside, not the outside. Love and friendship makes more Merry Christmas than all the Christmas shoppin' put together.

HY SYCKLE.

A VERY MERRY CHRISTMAS

By James Edward Hungerford

Christmas! The magical, musical ring of it—
 No finer word in the world can be found!
 Molded and made for we mortals to sing of it;
 Full of the "tingle" that makes pulses pound!
 Christmas! The lilt and the rhythm and thrill of it!—
 Dear, loving word that was made to impart
 Happiness, friends—may you all have your fill of it—
 Feeling the throb of it deep in your heart!

Christmas! It's coming to wipe away care again—
 Blotting out memories tragic and drear;
 Bringing rich blessings for mankind to share again—
 Filling our hearts with the magic of cheer!
 Christmas! To some it means courage to start again;
 Help for the helpless, and strength for the strong!
 Giving the hopeless a chance to take heart again—
 God's loving gifts to humanity's throng!

Christmas! We all love the sound and the sing of it;
 Sinner and saint, and the godless and good;
 Hearts of the world all respond to the ring of it—
 Bringing mankind into one brotherhood!
 Christmas! All Nations rejoice to the thrill of it!—
 Paupers and peasants; the rich and renowned;
 Spirit of Love—may we bow to the will of it—
 Then we'll have Christmas the whole year around!

not likely to be repealed while hunters are as numerous as they are today. "Sportsmen will find their best course is to adjust themselves to the new order and go out in frank fashion and make friends with the farmers from whom they seek hunting privileges."

While we have heard a number of criticisms of this law from hunters,

men were given ample time for reflection, and in each case they blamed their downfall to bad company and the love of luxury. Not one of the hundred men and women with criminal records against them, who were interviewed, were able to attribute even a part of their misfortune to the

The Reason He is a Farmer

This One Takes Up His Pen and Tells Us

By D. C. Morris

THERE are times when that is rather a hard question to answer. Especially if one has had a wet bean harvest or a bunch of corn borers harvesting his corn crop ahead of time. Then, too, it is rather a ticklish question when a fellow gets his Sunday-go-to-meetin' clothes all on and goes out to start the flivver and finds the hogs broken from their enclosure, or the cows pasturing the wheat.

You know there are people who think that a farmer is more or less (mostly more) of an insignificant being who tills the soil, feeds squealing hogs, and milks cows simply because he has a strong back and a weak mind. His hat just don't cover enough to permit him to do anything else. Sometimes the farmer himself is inclined to agree with them—that is when the cows and hogs are out or wheat and beans stay down around the bottom and taxes—well, you know!

I wonder if these folks are right? Is there anything to farming besides trying to make both ends meet? Where did this business of agriculture come from anyway?

Agriculture is the oldest of man's vocations. The date of its origin is creation. It was in the beginning that the Creator gave to man the beasts of the field, the fowls of the air, and every living growing thing upon the face of the earth, and then charged

him with their welfare, propagation and subjection. It was a magnificent gift; a gigantic task and today, civilization stands as a monument to man's efforts in its execution and the foundation of that monument is agriculture.

At first you may think that statement is a little strong. Let us consider it a little more.

Is not the securing of food the first

But you would in turn have the farmer dependent on all these inventions. To a certain extent he is. A certain amount of his happiness and prosperity and, at times I think, some of his problems and worries are dependent on them. All of his efficiency is. Without these improvements he would not be able to feed the elect "400," the speculators, profiteers,



consideration of man? All other problems disappear when food is lacking. Remove the ability to purchase it and all business and professions except agriculture would cease. All men would concern themselves with the production of food. They would all become farmers, hunters, or robbers as they were in the past.

The ability and efficiency of the farmer in guaranteeing the food supply has permitted other men to devote their lives to the study of science and the arts which in turn has permitted them to pass all these inventions and masterpieces that mark our steps in progress.

thugs, and gunmen. But his own life and home is not absolutely dependent on them. Remove all these things, destroy civilization itself and throw the human race back upon the old principals of the survival of the fittest and the farmer, with his traditional knowledge of the habits of animals and food bearing plants, would be at the head of the list.

Well, I see I am waxing rather eloquent; but that is one of the reasons why I am a farmer. It is an old and honorable profession. It is a vital profession. Some of our smartest and most gifted men believe its problems worthy of their consider-

ation. There is room enough for me in such a business.

But that isn't all. I like to be out where I can move around without hitting a brick wall. The songs of birds and the rustle of the wind have the rattle of street cars beat a mile. I'll take the scent of curing hay in preference to the fumes of motor traffic and factory smoke stacks any day. In the month of April, I like to be out where the magic of spring can get under my hide and warm me up, and tickle emotions that make me feel like a MAN. Isn't it worth something to have a pet lamb or a pet pig that will grunt when you scratch his back? There is a kick in breaking the soil with a straight unbroken furrow, and then watching the straight rows of beans and corn grow and know that you are responsible for their being there. I'll walk back the lane for the cows with everything fresh and sparkling with dew any old morning in preference to rattling along in some street car crowded with anxious humanity to a factory.

As for the winter time: Give me a cellar full of apples, potatoes, pumpkins, a couple sacks of buckwheat flour, a dressed porker, a crock full of sausage like my wife can make, some good magazines, and a barn full of chores and I'll come out fat and slick in the spring; ready to go.

Now, really, do you blame me for being a farmer?

Progress in Corn Borer Control Work

A Timely Discussion of Many Phases of a Serious Problem

By W. H. Larrimer

Senior Entomologist, U. S. D. A.

THE discovery of the European corn borer near Boston, Mass., in 1917 was the first indication of the presence of the most dangerous enemy of Indian corn that has ever become established in the United States.

In the beginning, very little was known about the corn borer in Europe, and, of course, nothing was known about it in this country. Investigations were undertaken immediately by the U. S. Bureau of Entomology to determine its economic importance, distribution, life history, and habits, and methods of possible control under American conditions.

Research Work Necessary

A discussion of the progress in the control of the corn borer necessitates emphatic reference to research results. It was necessary to learn everything possible about the pest in order to work out some means of control; in fact, entomological research must accompany control operations to assure effective, practical, and economical results.

The corn borer, therefore, has been given primary consideration not only in the localities of original infestation, but the work has been expanded to include investigations as the pest spreads into new territory. The life habits of the insect are now well known, and studies of dispersion, seasonal behavior, and environment have been made and kept up-to-date.

Similar studies concerning the pest in its native home, Europe, have also been made. Much remains to be done, but sufficient progress has been achieved to determine some of the borer's weak points, against which control operations may be directed.

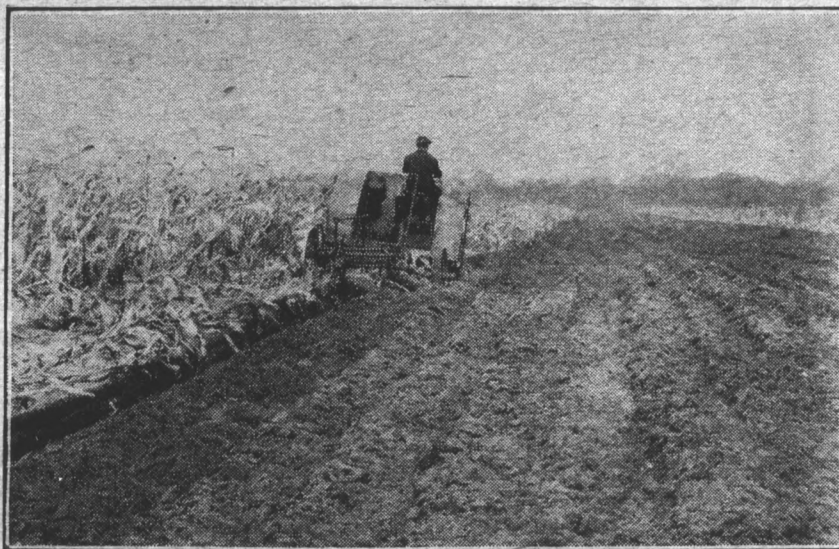
Control by Predators

It was realized from the first that all possible assistance must be obtained from the natural enemies of the corn borer. A variety of these enemies have been discovered in this

country, but, judging from present indications, they cannot be depended upon for effective control. Birds, including the downy woodpecker, robin, grackle, starling, and other predators, such as insects and spiders, have been observed to attack the corn borer. Diseases have been noted to which the larvae are susceptible.

Foreign literature contains very few

A native egg parasite has destroyed a maximum of 75 per cent of the eggs of the second generation in a limited area of the New England infestation, but its occurrence is very variable, and in some years it cannot even be found. The combined parasitism by other native insects has totaled less than one per cent. From present indications, therefore, these natural checks can-



It Is Possible, As This Picture Shows, To Do a 100 Per Cent Job of Plowing Under Standing Corn Stalks To Discourage Corn Borers

records of parasites of the corn borer. However, in 1919, the Bureau of Entomology established a laboratory in southern France for the purpose of investigating the probable effect of parasites. As a result, 12 species of parasites have been introduced and liberated in the infested area of the United States and Canada. Six of these species have been recovered, thus indicating that they have become established.

not be relied upon to give material assistance in corn borer control work.

Effect of Weather

It has been determined that weather conditions not only have a tremendous effect upon the abundance of the corn borer, but also constitute an important factor in its spread. The usual mortality of the larvae which live over winter is less than 10 per cent. There is, however, a very heavy mortality at the time the very

young larvae are establishing themselves on a corn plant. Less than 15 per cent of the very young larvae survive, or, in other words, there is about 85 per cent "infant mortality." It has been determined that weather conditions are an important factor in the life history of the pest, and it is quite likely that the presence of moisture in the right form at the right time may considerably increase the rate of survival of the young larvae.

Sprays and Baits

The corn borer does all its damage while in the borer stage. From the time the eggs hatch until the adult moths emerge practically all of its life is spent inside the host plant. Very little opportunity is offered for control by poison sprays, dusts, or other insecticides now in general use. Many kinds of materials have been tested in an effort to discover some treatment that would give protection to growing corn. No insecticide can yet be recommended as practical for general use.

The heavy mortality of newly hatched larvae has been indicated as a weak point in the adaptation of the insect to its environment. Nicotine dusts containing two or more per cent of free nicotine, directed against the newly hatched borer, gives encouraging results in limited injury to valuable crops. The problems of developing more effective insecticides for practical corn borer control is still under investigation.

Many substances have been tried without success as baits to attract the corn borer moths. The corn plant is now being dissected, so to speak, in search of an attractant or repellent. If a repellent could be discovered in the corn plant and intensified by breeding, a resistant variety might be the result.

Trap Lanterns and Crops

One of the oldest methods used in (Continued on page 608)

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WASHINGTON NEWS

WANT WOOL INVESTIGATIONS

ONE of the resolutions adopted at the recent session of the National Grange recorded the fact that more than one and one-half billion pounds of wool were imported into the United States during the past five years, and the United States Tariff Commission was asked to make an investigation of the cost of production of wool at home and abroad, with a view to recommending to the President an increase in duty on wool if the findings so warranted.

TO ENCOURAGE EXPORT TRADE

THE Ketcham bill providing for the maintenance of agricultural trade commissioners in foreign countries to extend the trade in American agricultural products has been given a boost by Secretary of Agriculture Jardine, who says we need agriculturally minded men in foreign markets who will supply our farmers with information just as other industries are supplied with information by trade commissioners of the Department of Commerce.

"I am entirely in sympathy with efforts to widen our markets and hope to be able to send more representatives of the Department of Agriculture abroad," says the Secretary. It is indicated that strong pressure will be brought to bear to secure the passage of the Ketcham bill.

DECREASE IN ALCOHOLISM

EVIDENCE pointing to a decrease in alcoholism since the prohibition law went into effect has been obtained by the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor in the course of a study of delinquent children and their parents, according to Grace Abbott, chief of the bureau. In an extensive survey in Boston evidence of a decrease in alcoholism was shown by the change in the rate of alcoholism among the fathers in different years. The highest rate, 41 per cent, was for the year ended June 30, 1919; the lowest, 16 per cent, was for 1921-22. The rate in 1924-25 was 23 per cent, which was somewhat higher than for 1921-22, but definitely lower than for the pre-prohibition period. The results of this inquiry show that 29 per cent of the fathers studied who were alcoholic in 1918-19 were not alcoholic in 1924-25.

MICHIGAN NAVY BEANS NOT FOR NAVY

NAVY beans grown in Michigan and New York, which heretofore have been bought in large quantities by the Navy, are not wanted, the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts of the Navy Department purchasing these supplies from the Pacific coast

bean growers. In recent years owing to the moist condition of the New York and Michigan beans they could not be stored well and the Navy lost heavily on them. This has led the Navy to eliminate the Eastern grown beans from its purchases. It is said, however, that when the beans of New York and Michigan again grade No. 1 under United States Standards, they will be purchased if the bids of the producers are acceptable to the Navy buyers.

News of the Week

Col. Charles Lindbergh made a non-stop flight from Washington, D. C., to Mexico City December 13-14 in 27 hours and ten minutes, a distance of 2,018 miles. He will be the guest of President Calles, and the American ambassador. He was cheered by 50,000 people.

The traffic accidental deaths in Detroit for this year up to December 15th is 400.

Twenty-four ships were in an ice blockade at or near the Soo due to the cold and inclement weather the first week in December.

Since last May, Col. Lindbergh has made 34,000 miles in the Spirit of St. Louis.

The Chinese Nationalist forces have recaptured Canton and restored order, driving Russian-led rioters out of the city. The Americans there were reported safe.

Henry L. Stimson of New York, secretary of war under President Taft, has been appointed governor-general of the Philippines to fill the vacancy caused by the death of General Wood. Arkansas is facing another flood

peril due to the heavy rains causing the Arkansas and White rivers to rise.

Premier Mussolini, of Italy, has invited France to join the Latin bloc which is intended to include South and Central American nations. It is believed that his scheme transcends Germany's pre-war world dream.

Kansas City has been selected as the site of the next national Republican convention.

Henry Ford retired as president of the Ford Motor Company of Canada and was succeeded by his son, Edsel, at a recent meeting of the directors.

The American marines and the Nicaraguan national guard killed fifteen in their skirmishes with Nicaraguan outlaw bands at El Potrero.

A New York newspaper declares that the United States Steel Corporation has offered President Coolidge the chairmanship of its board held by the late Judge Gary.

The fire on December 14th which destroyed the Hospice St. Charles, and orphanage, at Quebec, caused the death of 33 children and 21 are still missing.

The English house of commons rejected the measure which would permit the revision of the prayer book of the Church of England.

CORN BORER CONTROL WORK

(Continued from page 607)

attempting to control insect pests is the trap light. Though this method has been rediscovered almost daily, it has never been successful in the control of any insect pest. Repeated observations with many types, kinds, and colors of lights, with varying intensities, have proved that this method has no value as a control for the corn borer.

Although trap crops in favorable seasons attract many moths which would otherwise lay their eggs on the main crop, they cannot be depended upon yet as a reliable control method. (Another article by Dr. Larrimer will consider other methods of dealing with this menacing pest.)—Eds.

THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

CONTROLLING POULTRY HOUSE LIGHTS

THERE seems now to be little question but that artificial lighting of poultry houses, when properly handled will pay a big profit on the labor and cost. Each poultryman must decide for himself as to how and when he

will use the lights, but certain requirements must be observed if success is to be secured.

Plenty of light must be provided and properly thrown on the floor so the hens can see the food easily, otherwise they will get back on the roosts. The usual rule is to have 40-watt lamps 6½ feet above the floor

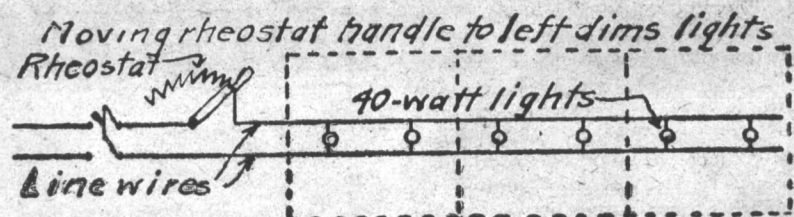


Fig1-Resistance-Unit System

Close switches 1,2,3 for all lights bright; open 3 cuts off B lights; 40-watt lights

close 4 and open 2-A and B in series and dim

Fig2-Series-Parallel System

Line wires

Close two-pole double-throw switch to 1,2 makes A lights bright; change to 3,4 dims with small lights

Fig3-Two-Circuit System

D-613
DIMMING POULTRY HOUSE LIGHTS

and spaced 10 feet apart along the middle of the feeding floor rather than the middle of the house. Each lamp should have a flat cone-shaped reflector about 4 inches high and 16 inches across to throw most of the light downward, but still allow enough on the roosts so the hens can get up and down. One can figure on a 40-watt lamp for every 200 square feet of floor space. Keeping the inside of the hen house well whitewashed or painted will make the lights more effective.

Dimming the Lights

Where evening lights are used, some device is required for dimming the lights to imitate twilight, to give the hens time to get a final drink and bite to eat and get up and settled on the roost before the lights are turned off for the night. Probably the most common method is the rheostat or variable resistance system, shown in figure 1, D-613. This rheostat is connected in the wire leading to the light and dims the lights as more resistance is cut in. These are not expensive and can be secured from most electrical houses, who will know what size is required if the voltage and number and size of lamps are given them.

Another method of dimming is the series-parallel system, the operation of which is shown pretty clearly in figure 2. This is quite simple and satisfactory for hand operation, but can not be very well made automatic. The third method is known as the two-circuit system shown in figure 3. The operation of the double throw switch is explained clearly in the diagram.

Time Switches

Hand operation will take care of the evening lights, since this will not be late enough to interfere with the family bedtime. Often the controls can be put in one corner of the kitchen, which is convenient in bad weather. When it comes to turning on the lights at four o'clock of a cold winter morning, it is quite a convenience to have this done automatically by means of a time switch. These can also be bought quite reasonably from an electrical supply house, or a very satisfactory one can be made from an alarm clock. We can supply diagrams and directions for making these if any of our readers desire to make one.—I. W. Dickerson.

AN EGG RECORD BY A DUCK

THE great aim of poultry men has been to get at least one hen to make the record of 365 eggs in 365 days. The highest record so far is 352 eggs in 365 days by a Agassiz, B. C., contest in 1926 by a leghorn.

But, news came recently from Australia that a duck—a White Indian Runner duck—has laid 365 sound eggs in 365 days and one soft-shelled egg beside. This was done in the Geelong Egg Laying Competition for 1926-1927, and is vouched for by the secretary of the competition.

On five occasions this duck laid two eggs and on five other days she skipped. She laid 295 eggs in 292 days before skipping a day. The duck is the property of the "Age" Runner Duck Farm, of Melbourne, Australia. She consumed about twice as much food as other ducks, and was fed three times a day, twice on mash and once on grain.

IT WORKS WHILE WE SLEEP

FATHER-IN-LAW has rigged up a contrivance to attach to an alarm clock so the electric lights snap on in his poultry house every morning at five o'clock. I hope that he doesn't get arrested for cruelty to dumb animals. But the poultry aren't hardly dumb anyway. You should hear their happy clatter and about three minutes after the lights appear. Meanwhile the hen-fruits is multiplying at a gratifying and lucrative rate. If I could only persuade father Partridge to

PAN-A-CE-A

Puts hens in laying trim

Some Recent World's Record Layers: A Canadian hen laid 351 eggs in the year ending October 31, 1926. Other world's records in recent years were 329 eggs in a year by a hen in Hampton Normal Institute, 337 by a hen in Washington State College, and 347 by an Australian hen.

The world's records above are exceptional. They simply show possibilities. But thousands of hens lay 200 or more eggs yearly. In public egg-laying contests the 200-egg hen is no longer a rarity.

How many eggs are your hens laying?

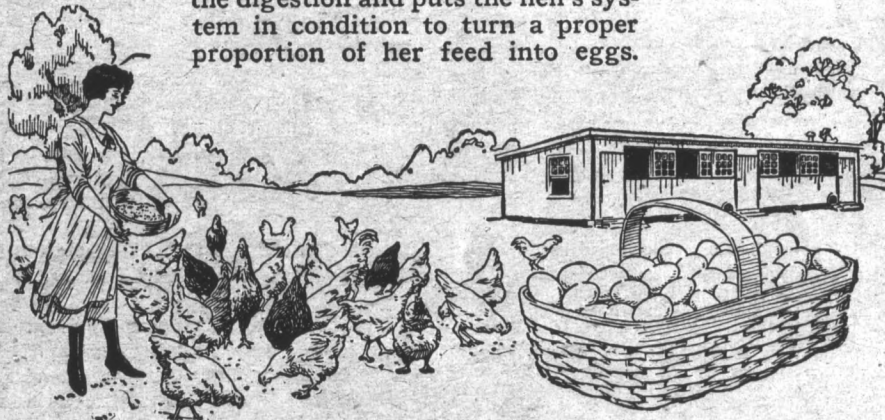
Statistics show that the average for hens of the whole United States does not run over 75 to 80 eggs per hen each year—less than one egg per hen every four days.

Figure how much greater your profits would be if your hens were in the class of good layers—200-egg hens, or hens that would lay practically every other day.

The difference between good layers and the low average and poor layers that do but little more than pay for their feed, lies in the care and conditioning and attuning of hens for laying.

Feed as you will, care for as you may, but until your hens are conditioned and attuned for laying, eggs will be scarce.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a puts hens in laying trim. Pan-a-ce-a whets the appetite, improves the digestion and puts the hen's system in condition to turn a proper proportion of her feed into eggs.



Pan-a-ce-a gives life and energy, promotes industry, gives good feeling and good cheer. Hens get off of the roost in the morning ready to scratch for their breakfast.

Pan-a-ce-a is a valuable nerve tonic. It brings into healthy action every organ, particularly the egg organs. It tones them up, makes them active when sluggish or dormant. That means that a right proportion of the feed goes to egg-making, and not all to feathers, fat and maintenance.

Dr. Hess Poultry Pan-a-ce-a also provides the necessary minerals—calcium carbonate and calcium phosphate—for egg-shell formation and for the growth of bone and feathers.

The Pan-a-ce-a hen is a merry, happy, working hen, with red comb and wattles. Pan-a-ce-a starts up the singing, scratching and cackling, the busy hum of industry.

That's laying trim. That's when the eggs come.

Pan-a-ce-a does not take the place of any feed and no feed can take the place of Pan-a-ce-a.

It costs but little to feed Pan-a-ce-a. The price of one egg pays for all the Pan-a-ce-a a hen needs in six months.

Sold everywhere with the express understanding that if you do not find it profitable to feed Pan-a-ce-a you have but to return the empty container to the dealer and he will refund your money without quibbling. We reimburse the dealer.

**Dr. Hess & Clark
Incorporated
Ashland, Ohio**

Dr. Hess Instant Louse Killer Kills Lice

exercise his inventive genius further and devise some automative appliances to attend to the rest of the morning chores wouldn't it be grand? —S. P.

SWELLINGS ON FEET

Can you please tell me what is wrong with my chickens and what to do for them? They start with a swelling in the feet and it continues up the legs. They are very poor too.—A. L. D.

The swellings in the feet are probably due to the abscesses commonly called bumble foot. They are often caused by jumping high perches to hard floors until the feet are badly bruised. Small cuts and wounds may become infected and cause similar trouble. Lance the swelling and remove the thick matter. Then inject iodine and healing may result after several treatments. For the best results it is necessary to bandage the wound and keep the bird isolated on clean straw until healing results.

When chickens are poor and thin the trouble may be due to disease and a postmortem examination is necessary to determine the cause. The lack of a balanced ration may devitalize poultry and make them more subject to disease.

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Ten Nights Free Trial

that Aladdin has no equal as a white light. If not satisfied, return at our expense. \$1000 given anyone showing us an oil lamp equal in every way to this NEW MODEL "ALADDIN". **GET YOURS FREE** We want one user in each locality to whom customers can be referred. In that way you may get your own without cost. Be the fortunate one to write first for **10 DAY FREE TRIAL OFFER** and learn how to get one FREE.

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Make big money spare or full time. Our easy selling plan makes experience unnecessary. We start you without money. Sample sent for 10 days trial and **GIVEN FREE** when you become a distributor.



WINTER VEGETABLE NOTES

WINTER, in our state, does not afford many opportunities for work in the vegetable garden but the earnest gardener will find plenty of tasks indoors. Many odd jobs may be done now that will lighten the rush work of spring.

Labels for marking rows and individual plants may be made in odd moments during the winter. Remember how they were needed last season and, not being ready, any old stake had to be used. And, while you are at it, make enough for the flower garden too. Labels are needed there even more than in the vegetable garden. Numerous methods are used in making labels, most of them so complicated and involving so much labor that they are seldom used. A simple plan of making a legible and, at the same time, a durable marker is to take inch strips of planed pine, cut into desired lengths with one end sharpened and painted with white lead. The desired legend may be written on this surface or, if a more durable one is wanted, paint the writing surface again about an hour before the writing is to be done.

Tools, garden accessories and furniture which were put into storage early in the fall should be gone over now for any needed repairs. Make a list of the ones which will require replacement and add to this list any new items which you consider indispensable in your work. This list will serve you well when it comes time to make your annual purchase for the garden.

Seed catalogues will start coming in during the latter part of the month. Don't destroy them. They are the most interesting volumes of facts, and sometimes fiction, that comes to the gardener's door.

During the winter is the very best time of the year to start that asparagus bed that you have been promising yourself for the past dozen years or more. No, you cannot do the actual planting now but, what is of equal importance, you can do the planning now. Asparagus is practically a lifetime crop and, as such, deserves the most careful preparation. There is a mistaken idea going the rounds of the horticultural press that this crop demands a certain peculiar type of soil and refuses to "do its stuff" in any other. I have grown it in varying types of soil and have seen it produced in commercial quantities under about every condition that one would find in the entire state, and, I am sure that the question of proper planting conditions can be duplicated in every home garden.

The ideal situation would be a rich, sandy loam protected from the north and northwest. This would give extra early cuttings. But if this is not possible, select a spot as nearly approximating these conditions as possible. Spade out trenches 15 to 18 inches deep and 2½ to 3 feet apart. Fill in bottom of trenches with well-rotted manure and thoroughly mix with the soil. If you will but remember that the asparagus bed is to produce year after year, you will not be afraid of getting the soil too rich. Even after you have made it as rich as possible, it will be necessary to keep feeding the bed from the top if it is to produce the maximum amount of "grass." Place the roots in the bottom of the trench about 2 feet apart and cover with about 6 inches of soil. As the tops shoot up, more soil may be drawn around them until the trench is filled.

With very good reason, one-year old

roots usually are recommended. Older roots have made so much growth that, notwithstanding the most careful handling that it is possible to give them, many side roots are lost in digging and handling. The consequent shock far more than counterbalances their good points. An ideal way is to start with seed but a year will be gained by planting one-year roots next spring rather than seed. A few light cuttings the second year after planting will do no appreciable harm to the bed but do no heavy cutting until the third year.

The length of time which your bed will continue to produce good results depends primarily upon (1) the orig-

inal preparation and planting, and, (2) the care given it afterward. Even with the very best start in the first place, it will not continue in profitable production without painstaking care and feeding in later years. Clean cultivation and adequate fertilization should make the bed last indefinitely.

One of the best asparagus varieties for the home garden is Mary Washington. It is quite disease resistant, a strong grower and a heavy producer of high quality "grass."

AN ASPARAGUS HINT

I HAVE just been reading the article on asparagus. Asparagus grows in the salt marshes. I always put the salt water from the ice cream and any other brine on mine. It kills everything and does not hurt the asparagus.

I cover the bed now a few inches with the clearings of the hen house. I have very good luck.—A Subscriber.

Our Readers' Corner

Facts and Opinions by Michigan Farm Folks

PIONEERS THAT WERE MASTER FARMERS

YOU need no congratulations on the success of the Master Farmer movement—it speaks for itself. But I have in mind another class of Master Farmers. The Pioneer Master Farmers of Michigan, the men who in the early days cleared and improved the farms on which perhaps the modern Master Farmers are making their record.

These Pioneer Master Farmers were also good farmers and good citizens. They helped to build the state and its institutions, to make its law and to develop its resources.

They are not here to receive a medal, but I am asking that a Roll of Honor be made on which their names may be placed as a recognition of their services.

I am entitled to speak for them because I knew them and that they are worthy of the title. Who will start this Honor Roll before they are entirely forgotten?—I. H. Butterfield.

OUR LAWS AND LAWMAKERS

IN December third issue of The Michigan Farmer on Readers' Opinion page, a narrow-minded farmer who signs his name as S. H. L. is a chronic kicker. He says there is a lot of laws there is no justice in. He shows his ignorance by so stating and again by saying a deer's antlers must be four inches long when the law only requires three. He says it is impossible to see them at any distance in the woods. Since this law has been passed there have been very few accidents due to a hunter mistaking a man for a deer; also the deer popula-

tion has greatly increased since that time. He also states a lot of our law makers do a lot of talking and that's all except receiving thousand dollar bribes. If he doesn't like present law makers, why doesn't he get out to vote a man in office that is alright? He also states he has to do his own repair work which proves he isn't progressive enough to hire a blacksmith.—Roland Kaven.

GAS TAX ALL RIGHT

I READ a piece in the Farmer about the three cent gasoline tax. I have talked with a good many farmers and they all think it is just right because the man that uses the car or truck the most pays the most towards the road. The biggest share of the men that own automobiles do not pay any taxes only the gasoline tax and license. I have driven my car five thousand miles this year and would rather pay the three cent tax than a direct tax.

I live one-fourth of a mile from a cement road and the farmers have to pay more tax than they could rent their farms for and have anything left to keep them up. A lot of farms in this part of the country haven't been worked at all and it is good land.

I have lived on this farm for sixty-one years. I was seven when my father moved on it but now I cannot do very much and cannot hire a man that is any good to work or that can do farm work.

If the men had to cradle and rake and bind like I used to do, you could not get anything done at all. I started to rent of my father in 1886 and paid \$150 a year for twenty-five years for seventy-six acres. Now I have two hundred acres.—A. C. Brown.

Michigan Ranks High

At International Hay and Grain Show

By R. H. Morrish

MICHIGAN exhibitors established an enviable record for awards at the International Hay and Grain Show at Chicago, by winning ninety premiums, twelve first premiums, three sweepstakes championships and one reserve sweepstakes championship. In all, Michigan had about one hundred and forty-six samples of hay and grain entered into competition with some four thousand others from the United States and Canada. The competition was necessarily keen, however, the show ended profitably for all Michigan farmers who had entered samples.

Due to the presence of the European corn borer in this state, our corn growers were not permitted to enter their corn in competition at the show. Had this been permitted, undoubtedly

many more awards would have been taken by Michigan farmers.

As it has been at past international shows, the majority of the awards in the various hay classes went to Ingham County farmers who won twenty-two of the twenty-five premiums awarded. For the first time in six years, the sweepstakes championship in hay was awarded to a farmer outside of the Wolverine state. This year, it was won by Lathrop Fielding of Manhattan, Kansas, on an excellent bale of alfalfa. A. E. Hilliard of Mason captured the reserve championship, however, on a sample bale of choice red clover.

Michigan growers duplicated their feat of 1926 in taking all five awards made in soft white winter wheat, the first premium going to F. L. Houghton

of Alto. This accomplishment demonstrates the fact that Michigan's soft white winter wheat is far superior in the pastry wheat classes.

In the soft red winter wheat class, the farmers from this state won eight of the twenty-five premiums awarded, first being captured by E. H. Jewett, Mason, Michigan, and second by John C. Wilk, St. Louis.

Wins Rye Championship

Again the "Rye Kings of the World," George and Louis Hutzler of Leelanau County, took the coveted rye championship, with a sample of pure seed of the well known Rosen variety. It seems that winning this championship is becoming a habit with these South Manitou farmers.

In spite of very keen competition from some of the western seed growing states, a sample of sweet clover exhibited by Orville Conley of St. Louis, won third premium. The only exhibitor from our Upper Peninsula to win an award at the 1927 show was Charles Konop of Ewen, who won second premium on a fine sample of Scotch Green Field Peas, which was shown in competition with samples from many of the Canadian provinces.

Take All Ten Premiums in Field Beans

The fact that Michigan exhibitors took all ten of the premiums awarded in the field bean class and the fact that Ronald Myers of St. Louis received the sweepstakes championship in all bean classes, go to prove that our state is still the premier state in the production of the navy white or pea bean. Among the winners in this class were several high school boys from Charlotte and St. Louis who have been growing beans in their Smith Hughes projects under the leadership of their instructors, Mr. Brendel and Mr. Wilk.

In the oat classes, the growers from Michigan received nine of the twenty-five awards made in Region Two, first prize going to L. H. Laylin of Mason. The sweepstakes in oats was awarded to Herman Trelle of Wemby, Alberta, Canada, on an excellent sample which weighed approximately forty-nine pounds per bushel. The oats from this state were somewhat lacking in weight, color, and uniformity to win a championship this year.

Win Out in Eastern Alfalfa

Michigan farmers were awarded four of the five premiums given in the alfalfa class for Eastern United States. First premium went to Lisle Berry of Conway, on an excellent sample of Grimm seed. All of the four growers who won premiums in this class are now producing alfalfa seed under the certification and inspection rules of the Michigan Crop Improvement Association. This winning achievement goes to prove that our farmers are realizing that they can grow seed of hardy, well-adapted strains here at home, rather than purchase this seed from some other section of the country and take a long chance on its being hardy enough to come through a typical Michigan winter in good shape.

In the six-rowed barley class, the farmers from Michigan won seven of the fifteen premiums awarded. First premium went to A. W. Jewett, Jr., Mason, on a sample of the well known Wisconsin Pedigree strain. It is hoped that next year Michigan farmers will be able to exhibit samples of the new Spartan two-rowed strain and win the premiums in that class as well.

Our growers also demonstrated their ability to grow high quality flax, by winning four of the five awards in that class. First premium was won, however, by S. P. Niere of Wisconsin, whose sample was somewhat brighter and cleaner than those exhibited by Michigan producers.

Capture Soy Bean Sweepstakes

A fine sample of Manchu soy beans exhibited by John C. Wilk of St. Louis won first in its class and the sweepstakes championship. Growers from Michigan won ten of the twenty awards made in the two soy bean classes, for Region Two.

On the whole, the farmers from the Wolverine state who exhibited at the 1927 International were well paid for their extra labor in preparing their samples.

Educational Exhibit

Among the outstanding exhibits along educational lines was the one prepared by the Michigan State College through the co-operation of the Extension Division and the Experiment Station. This exhibit carried the caption, "Sow Adapted Alfalfa Seed," and showed where our seed originates, the best adapted strains for different sections and the increase in acreage since 1919 by a series of charts and maps. The increase of 700% in alfalfa acreage in Michigan since 1919 has been due largely to Dairy-Alfalfa Campaigns, Marl-Digging demonstrations and the dispensing of pedigreed seed information at meetings.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Madam Xenia Bikoff, daughter of a late Russian general, is now dressmaker in New York.



The Mexican Supreme Court has been giving due consideration to the case of the Mexican Petroleum Company, the decision of which is considered of international importance.



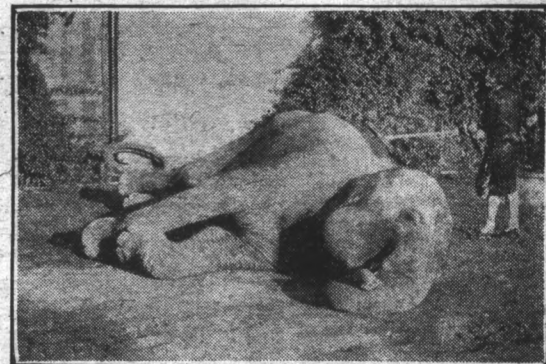
The American flag being raised, preparatory to the opening of the 70th session of Congress.



The "Splitdorf," the new Fokker Universal plane, was christened at Curtiss Field recently. It will be used for endurance tests.



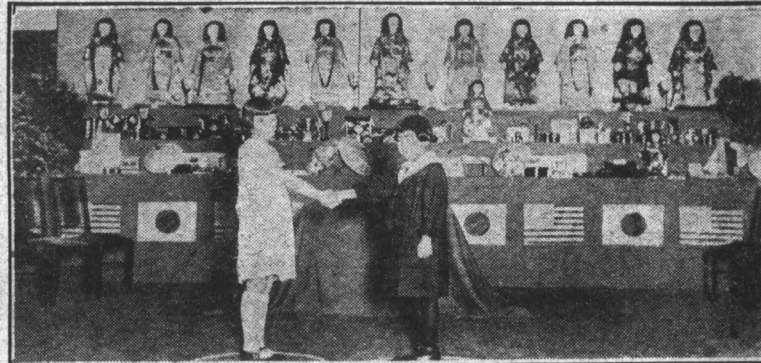
Moulay Mohammed, fourteen year old Morocco Sultan, has decided to have only one wife.



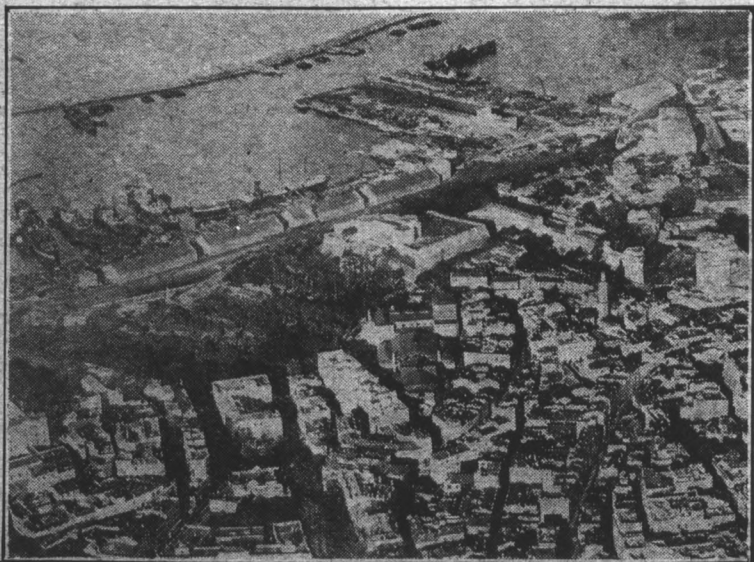
"Anna May," a pet elephant of the Los Angeles Zoo, thoroughly enjoys a scrubbing with a stiff wire brush.



The troops of the Colorado National Guard were called to keep Erie, Colorado, under martial law, because of the disturbances due to the coal miners' strike.



Fifty-eight doll American ambassadors at Tokio, Japan, were well received. Picture shows Betty Jorgenson, an American girl, shaking hands with Kchanomizu Matsumoto.



Oran, center of Algerian province, which was struck by a cyclone in May, was recently flooded, 150 deaths and the damage to property of twenty million dollars, resulting.



The famous Piazza of San Marco, Venice, Italy, was flooded when the waters of the canals rose. This condition is very unusual as it has not happened in years.

The Truth About Liberia

Where the Black Men of Africa Have Conducted Experiments and Won

By Francis Flood

LIBERIA! The only republic on the whole continent of Africa, and the negro's own and only independent nation. We stood on the bridge deck of the "West Humhaw," anchored in the tiny harbor of Monrovia, a straggling little village unique among the capitol of the world.

It was the rainy season in the tropics and the stone houses on the steep, green hills were grayed in the drenching leaden rain that, silent as a fog, seemed to saturate the harbor itself. The very air, stifling and hot, must have dripped within our lungs.

Two of our tidy little list of six passengers on the "West Humhaw" were disembarking here. One was a young accountant, and the other an embryo doctor, both bound for Firestone's huge new rubber plantation in Liberia. From the tales we'd heard this seemed to us a logical proportion of personnel—one doctor for every employee.

I had heard many stories of Liberia, of her climate, the comic opera government, the toy army and the little launch they call their navy, their banking condition under a national debt of \$75,000, their picturesque struggle for equality among the nations, their aims for a "nigger heaven" on earth, and all the other exaggerations and legends which are commonly attached to anything so unique as the republic of Liberia would naturally be per se. I wanted to see as much of it as possible in the few hours our ship would be unloading cargo and no tropical rainy season could dampen my enthusiasm. Let me say at the outset that I found most of these extravagant tales based on buncombe wildly exaggerated.

Poor Jim was sick and had to stay on board, a victim of his own folly. "Keep you head covered in the daytime and your tummy covered at night." That is the scripture of the west coast, and everyone had preached it to us. Jim recognized his weakest spot and wore his cork helmet religiously but he branded as a foolish ju-ju the idea of having a blanket over his 'midships those hot tropical nights. As a result he was suffering from a mild attack of dysentery that kept him in bed for a couple of days.

THE captain and I went ashore in a bucking, pitching surf boat with two disembarking passengers and a young American from the rubber company's office who had come aboard to welcome them. Rather untautly I thought, he told his new fellow-employees of his own buddy who had come to Liberia with him only a few months before. One of the passengers on the boat that carried them from New York to their voluntary exile in Liberia was an American school teacher on a vacation tour. A romance developed, and his partner married the girl on the ship. Ten days after they disembarked together at Monrovia, the bride contracted yellow fever and died.

It made an interesting story, and was true, but only placed the emphasis in the same direction that so much of Liberia's publicity has unfortunately taken recently. The same thing may happen in any American city. As we splashed across the harbor I wondered how much of Liberia's notoriety was grounded in fact and how much in legend and false emphasis.

Well, there lay the Liberian navy, for instance. A trig little craft it was nestled back in the shallow waters of

the protected harbor. Not much, it's true, as navies go but certainly quite enough. The rich and progressive country of Denmark boasts that it needs no navy at all and has none. Then let the Liberian ensign float as proudly as it may over the republic's one little ship, all the navy that it needs.

Liberia has unfortunately been made the butt of journalistic buffoonery and has been falsely caricatured



A Soldier of Laguna in Uniform

as a comic opera country, a sort of court jester among the nations of the world. It has been crucified through the unfairness of carping talebearers who see only the funny side and then burlesque that.

When Captain Phillips introduced me to the American consul as "a kind of journalist from America" the consul let it be known at once that I would not be welcomed in Liberia if I intended to stop long. An American writer had recently spent some time there and after being shown every possible courtesy by the entire government he wrote for an American magazine of wide circulation a piece of lampoonery about Liberia that was neither fair nor even true, although highly entertaining to anyone who wanted something to laugh at.

SHORTLY afterward, an Englishwoman had visited Liberia and then published an extravaganzas not only ridiculing the country and government but painting Liberia as a wild and uncivilized wilderness of cannibals and clowns. Several people in Monrovia hinted to me that she had tried to connive with a native chief to "kidnap" her and hold her for ransom—good advertising for her but poor publicity for Liberia. As a matter of fact, according to my informants, she never went anywhere into the "wilds" of Liberia where some of her attendants could not retrieve her white handkerchief the instant she dropped it.

I was in Liberia only long enough to observe an orderly capitol city built around a group of government buildings entirely adequate for a country of its size. I visited a high school and saw negro children pretending to

study in precisely the same manner that I studied in school myself. I was entertained at dinner by a white family who had lived in Monrovia for twelve years and wanted to continue right there for the rest of their days. And then I called on the official financial advisor of Liberia, an American who has been influential in the Liberian government for several years.

"What about the financial condition of Liberia anyway?" I asked this expert who probably knows more about it than anyone else.

"This country is in better condition than most," declared this American business man emphatically. "It is a going concern in every sense of the word."

A loan has recently been negotiated in America for five million dollars, and, although less than half that amount has actually been received so far, all the war debt and all foreign debts have been paid off entirely and considerable spent on public works and internal improvement. Plans for the carrying and retiring of this single loan are working out perfectly and the little republic is clipping along on an absolutely sound basis.

A great many mission schools have been operating throughout the interior of the country for years, and although these are of many different denominations and represent several different countries they are now being consolidated into one unified educational system backed by the government. Schools are being conducted or are now being built by the government in connection with this nation-

wide educational plan in Liberia.

AN American rubber company has recently begun operations in Liberia on a tremendous scale and on comparatively new plantings have rubber trees over twelve feet high. Millions have been spent in Liberia and millions of dollars more of supplies and rubber going in and out of the country will mean much to its development within the next few years.

It is true that Liberia is, in many ways, a vest pocket country. Their "War Department" building is only a small, residential-looking house, their capitol building itself no more in appearance than many county courthouses in America, but their plan and operation of government, their constitution, and their public offices, their legislative, judicial, and executive bodies, and even much of the detailed workings of administration are patterned after our own. Therefore, they may be praised or ridiculed in these respects just as may the United States of America.

A comparatively new country struggling under natural adversities which we cannot appreciate at all, the little republic accepted the challenge of the world. Self-government on a basis of national equality with the nations of the world, on a modern, civilized basis, was an experiment that had never been tried out by the African negro. With Liberia for a laboratory, the black man of Africa is conducting his experiments—and has won! Vive Liberia!

Our experiences further south on the African west coast will be described next week.

Angels, Shepherds, Children

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

ELIZABETH ROBERTS has a sweet little poem, "Christmas Morning," in which she imagines Christ being born on an American farm. She goes out and finds a tiny babe in the barn, on a cold morning, and watches his breath go in and out. She slips her finger in his hand, and he holds it tight in his tiny grasp. She kisses his hand, touches his hair, and—

"While Mary put the blankets back The gentle talk would soon begin. And when I'd tiptoe softly out, I'd meet the wise men coming in."

The shepherds heard the heavenly chorus, and, with the impulse of boys who are off when they hear the fire whistle, they said, "Let us go to Bethlehem and see this which is come to pass." They do not seem to have been disappointed. They were the first of that endless line of wistful humanity that has journeyed to Bethlehem. And people are still journeying there. They want, they want—something. They crave an inner feeling, hope, grasp, that they do not possess, and they are off to the Bethlehem of prayer, of worship, the Bethlehem of religious reading; perhaps to the Bethlehem of some cult with a strange name. They have heard very faintly sounds like that of angelic singing, and it has aroused them.

Angels, shepherds, a Babe. It is a perfectly normal picture. It reaches

farther down into the imagination than even the ancient picture of the prophet, when "the leopard shall lie down with the kid; and the calf and the young lion and the fating together; and a little child shall lead them." Children, when not spoiled with the class nations of their elders, are social and democratic. White boys will play with colored boys, and Gentiles with Jews. Last summer I watched a gang of four town urchins knocking apples off a tree. The fellow who was handiest with his club was a son of Africa, and he seemed to be the most popular. We have no reason to believe that angels are stiff or proud, and as for shepherds, we know they are the kindest of men. Sheep herding is one form of farming, and one doesn't meet with a class-conscious or "stuck-up" farmer very often. So the angels evidently felt at home singing to the shepherds, and the shepherds were at ease when they paid their visit to the Wonder-Child.

It is a real question, though—how are we to keep this simple and genuine relationship of the child, the man, and the spiritual? It seems to grow away from us as we get older, unless we take pains with it. That is one use for Christmas. We turn child again.

Once, a little boy was getting ready for bed on the train. It was his first experience on a sleeper. When he got (Continued on page 615)

Frank R. Leet.

Activities of Al Acres—Not So Good For the Old Pipe



AL GAVE PA A CIGAR LIGHTER FOR CHRISTMAS AND NOW HE'S GOING TO SHOW US HOW IT WORKS !!

OUR PAGE

The Crippled Children

What I Saw at the Children's Hospital

THE other day I went to see our radio at the Children's Hospital it was in and was certainly impressed. The radio was set up in one of the largest wards in such a way that it also can be heard in some of the other nearby wards.

Unlike the Howell Sanitarium and the Convalescent Home, where our other radios are, there is no common dining room or play room at this hospital as practically all little patients are bed ridden. As soon as they are able to get about any they are taken to the Convalescent Home near Farmington where the radio we got last year is spreading happiness.

This hospital has 250 beds devoted to the endeavor of making normal, crippled or handicapped children. Most of them are crippled cases, but



Violet Carlson Makes an Inspiring Picture of a Farmer Taking His Morning Exercise

I saw several children which had been severely burned. One little youngster had crawled upon the gas stove and almost got its arms burned to a crisp. A miracle will happen if it will live. Some of the children were born with the spinal cord out of the spinal column and were operated on, but, even with an operation, they would probably be paralyzed forever from the waist down.

One boy, about two years old, had diabetes as the result of ignorance of feeding on the part of the parents. A girl had double dislocation of the hips and had her hips and legs in a plaster cast. The legs were in the cast at right angles to the body. There were several infantile paralysis cases, also some of hunchback which were strapped on frames with their backs arched backwards. They were happy in this condition as they did not feel the pain from nerve pinching that they do when in hunched back condition.

There were also little babies, some born a month and a half before they should be, that were kept in little tent-like affairs with electric lights in them to keep them warm. When they weigh five pounds they are taken out of these "incubators" to get used to the outside air.

Most of these patients are from families who are too poor to pay for the correction of the abnormal or diseased condition of their children. I think it is great that these children who would otherwise have to go through life with pain and handicap are brought to normal lives.

As I was getting ready to go to the hospital, Christine Zeck came into the office to visit me. You will probably remember her as a writer on prohibition and evolution last summer. She went with me and saw what I have told you about. Perhaps she will tell you of it some time.

I think it well that I make this the lead article this week, so that at this festive time we can bring our minds

Comments on Home-Comers

What M. C.'s. Think of Their Letters

White Amaranth's Home-Coming letter gave me an inspiration to write. I always pictured White Amaranth as a tall slim girl, light hair, fair complexion, very stately stature, and dignified appearance. I dare say countless M. C.'s envy her literary talents.

White Amaranth's views on friendship are very true indeed. A quotation is, "To have a friend you must be one." I had never thought of the difference between a friend and an acquaintance before. I am going to begin a scrap book of the good letters and pictures from Our Page. I am going to put White Amaranth's picture in it. White Amaranth, I wonder if you would write me one letter or just send your autograph to put under your picture.

I have less than a year's time to be an active member of this Circle, so will write oftener.—Iris.

I hope I'm not too late in expressing my opinion of White Amaranth. I've often wondered what her name meant. I knew white signified purity. I found "amaranth" has three meanings, unfading, undying, and everlasting. White Amaranth's frank eyes and sweet expression are enough proof that she lives up to her well chosen name and I'm sure she will be everlasting in the thoughts of most of the M. C.'s.—Paula.

The issue of the Michigan Farmer dated November 12 stirred me to action. On opening the paper to the Merry Circle page the first thing which attracted my attention was the name, White Amaranth. The next thing was her picture. I studied it a few seconds, mentally recording the various characteristics I read there. Her queenly, majestic brow denotes intelligence, broadmindedness; the soft light in her eyes and her gently smile denotes kindness and mirthfulness; her general appearance denotes mental and physical alertness. Just from her picture, one decides that she is a superb type of modern American girlhood.

I did not gaze at her picture long

CHRISTMAS

AT this time it is the custom to wish every one a Merry Christmas. We have come to make Christmas a festive occasion and are likely to forget the basis of the day. Among other things, it should bring to us thoughts of the deeper things of life, of its spiritual factors, and of our relation to our fellow men. It is within the reach of all of us to make this a good Christmas, for our thoughts can make it so.

I thank the many who have already expressed to me their good wishes and it is my hope that every one will have full enjoyment of the true Christmas spirit.—Uncle Frank.

for I was anxious to read her message. I read nearly all of her letters that were printed some time ago and enjoyed them immensely although I admit, I didn't always fully understand the meaning of some of the words she used. I read her letter and I assure you there was no need of her signing her name. It seemed I would have known it was a product of White Amaranth's mind. This letter contained the lofty thoughts and literary excellence which were characteristic of her writings. I especially enjoyed her musings on friendship. I also agreed with her on education. I think everyone should attain the highest education possible in his or her circumstances for it is a priceless possession which no one can take from us.

I will close this comment with wishing White Amaranth the best of suc-

cess in any profession she chooses.—Just a M. C., Opal Brauber, Box 194, Sterling, Mich.

I am sure that our Merry Circle radio is in a place where it will do considerable good.—Uncle Frank.

I always read Our Page, and find the letters interesting, especially the Home-Coming ones.

I live in a river valley, a lonely but beautiful spot—where the stillness is broken only by the murmuring of the water and the songs of the birds. When the birds have flown south, when Jack Frost brings the snow and ice, and the lonely cry of the coyotes is heard in the distance—it is indeed a place forlorn.—Megs.

CHRISTMAS CONTEST WINNERS

WE got a real response to this contest but many lost out because they did not put their names directly on the contest papers. Many also lost their chances by including "words" that were not words. The highest number of real words made from Christmas was 179. The winners are:

The temptation is strong to write to you since it is Home-Coming. So here I am all safe and sound, back to say hello and best wishes to you and all the other M. C. cousins, even though I did jump the broom handle last February.

Uncle Frank, you gave to me, through the Correspondence Scrambles you conducted, a true and wonderful little friend whom we have all come to love. She spent a week with me last February and was my bridesmaid when I jumped the broom handle. Hush and I will tell you her name—Florence Holton of Fennville, Mich. My folks, my husband, and I visited her home one Sunday last summer.

The Merry Circle is certainly a they are going to have a Home-Coming

wonderful little club. And just think, cousins, through our small contributions, how much happiness we have brought to so many sick and discouraged children. Through Our Page I have learned unselfishness, to think of and consider others and many other valuable things which help to build finer characters.

Well, I think I had better close and give the other Home-Comers a little room, so I bid you all, dear cousins and especially Uncle Frank, a fond adieu until next year.—Ruth Root-Walker, R. 1, Jackson, Mich.

I am sorry I could not give space to the description of your trip. It pleases me that you are happily married, also that you have gained a good friend through the M. C.

Got a letter from my little brother out home in Michigan and he says

Fountain Pens
Marion Osborn, 1239 Third St., Jackson, Mich.

Bernard A. Herold, Dowagiac, Mich.
Anna Westers, R. 1, Grand Rapids,
David Kurtz, Holly, Mich.
John Vloch, R. 2, Box 70, Carleton,
Clutch Pencils

Barbara Vloch, R. 2, Box 70, Carleton, Mich.

Marion Bricker, Okemos, Michigan.
Rose Grumet, R. 6, Box 19, Muskegon, Mich.

Mary Vloch, R. 2, Box 70, Carleton, Tynne Laukka, Negaunee, Mich.

Loose-Leaf Notebooks
Raymond Bossert, R. 1, Corunna, Magdalena Kish, R. 1, Prescott.
Laurence McGowan, Climax, Mich.
Margaret Simon, R. 1, Prescott.
Helen Kunkle, R. 2, Fayette, Ohio.

Pocket Knives
Jean Kirtland, Temperance, Mich.
Elmer Kunkle, R. 12, Fayette, Ohio.
Kathryn Jackman, Temperance.
Violet Suonson, R. 2, Muskegon.
Helmi Kangas, L Box 3, Mass, Mich.



This Ought to Be Called "Coaxing"

From the Home-Comers

The Last of Their Messages

that you are going to have a Home-Coming for the grown-up babies. I remember when at home I used to wait anxiously every week for the Michigan Farmer and turn to the Boys' and Girls' Page after looking at the cover, but I haven't seen one now for almost two years.

During this time, I've changed from a plain little farmer's daughter to a wise Chicago flapper—wise to everything a girl should know to get along in this burg. Now, Uncle Frank, don't take me wrong—thanks to the good bringing-up I had. Once in a while I get lonesome, so if any of the cousins care to write, I will answer all letters I receive.

Uncle Frank, if you ever come to Chicago, stop at the Stoney Island Cafe and I'll treat you to "coffee and." Now can you guess my trade?—Jean Allison, 7239 Stoney Island Ave., Chicago, Illinois.

When one has a good early training, he can get wisdom and pleasure without disaster. How do you like slinging hash?

I had almost decided not to write to the Merry Circle Home-Coming this year for I thought that by now there would be so many Merry Circleers past the age limit that not nearly all the letter could be printed, but I wanted to let you know that I am a regular reader of the Boys' and Girls' Page, and I like very much the letters and discussions. One that interested me really the most was about education. I think an education is a fine thing, but maybe some of you don't understand education as I do.

I think that a truly educated person is one who can put into practical use the things which are learned from books. For an example, if a person studies agriculture I think his education along that line is not complete until he gets onto a farm and really shows by work that he can "make a go" of what he studies from books. Does that sound sensible?

I haven't any ways near a complete education, but I am learning to do most all the kinds of work there is found to do on a farm, so in case of an emergency I would know a little about work anyway.

Well, Uncle and M. S.'s all, I will bid you happy good-bye.—Fern M. Funderburg.

I am glad that you do not think you have finished your education. I really feel sorry for one who thinks so, for education should not end until death.

The WOMAN'S INTERESTS

Just Before Christmas

Last Minute Suggestions to Round Out Mother's Carefully Planned Menu

CHRISTMAS! How much it holds for us in anticipation. But after all, most of holiday pleasures have been derived in planning and preparing for the festive occasion. It's at this season of the year that the kitchen has been the scene of much interest and expectation. Spicy odors have filled the air and mother has indeed been a busy person.

This year mother will need to be just a bit more prepared than last year for there is likely to be two days of entertaining instead of one. But no matter how carefully she has planned her menus through, there will be numerous last-minute changes. Here are some suggestions that may prove to be helpful:

Cranberry Salad

This salad will be a particular favorite with the men.

2 cups cranberries
1/2 cup water
1 cup sugar
1 tb. gelatin
1/2 cup chopped apples

1/2 cup chopped celery
1/2 cup chopped nuts
2-3 cup mayonnaise
1/2 cup whipped cream

Cook berries in the water and put through the colander. Add sugar and gelatin that has been softened in a tablespoon of water. Add apples, celery, and nuts and pour into molds to set. Combine mayonnaise with whipped cream and serve with the salad.

Cream of Carrot Soup

This recipe is delicious served as a first course of the Christmas dinner or it can be the mainstay of the Christmas luncheon.

1 medium onion
2 cups strained cooked carrots
2 tbs. butter

1/2 cup bread crumbs
1 qt. meat stock
1 cup milk
Salt and pepper

Cook onion slowly in butter without browning, add the stock, crumbs, and seasoning and cook for one-half hour. Add strained carrots and milk and heat five minutes.

Corn and Cheese Creole Style

2 cups corn
1 tb. sugar
2 tbs. flour
2 tbs. butter

2 eggs beaten
1 can pimento, diced
3/4 tsp. paprika
Salt and pepper

Mix all ingredients together and place in a greased baking dish. Cover with a layer of grated cheese and bake one-half hour in moderate oven.

Vegetable Loaf

This makes an unusual and tasty vegetable accompaniment for the Christmas dinner.

1 cup peas
1 cup string beans
1 cup diced carrots
1 cup bread crumbs
1 cup prunes

1 egg
2 tbs. melted butter
1 cup milk
Salt
Paprika

The vegetables and prunes should be cooked. Remove the seeds from the prunes and put through a food chopper. Press one-half cup of peas through a sieve. Combine all ingredients and bake in a greased loaf pan forty minutes in a moderate oven.

Woods Salad

Green woods and white Mayflowers is the effect gained in this salad. Fill crisp green pimentoes with soft cream cheese. The cheese must be packed in firmly. Slice with a hot knife and arrange on a bed of crisp lettuce, garnish with a bit of tart jelly and serve with French dressing.

Scalloped Pineapple

For those who must resist the temptation of Christmas pies and plum puddings, this dessert is particularly tempting.

3 cups sliced pineapple
3 cups bread crumbs

1/2 cup sugar
2 tbs. butter

In a greased baking dish, put a layer of bread crumbs, then pineapple, a sprinkling of sugar and repeat the layers until the dish is filled. Have

the last layer of bread crumbs and dot with butter. Add two-thirds cup of pineapple juice and bake in a moderate oven for forty minutes. Serve with whipped cream.

Glazed Carrots

6 medium carrots
1 tb. butter
1 cup brown sugar

1 1/2 cups cold water
1/4 tsp. salt

Scrape carrots and cut lengthwise. Arrange in a baking dish and pour the syrup made from the other ingredients over them. Bake in a moderate oven 40 minutes. The last ten minutes, the baking dish should be uncovered.

IT'S NEVER TOO LATE TO LEARN

WITHIN the last two weeks, I have learned of several little "first aids" to women which were new to me. Probably I am "way behind the times" but I pass these hints along in the hope that they may help others.

I think that the most helpful thing I heard was in regard to those troublesome shoulder-straps. "See what I do," said a friend and I discovered a

narrow two inch tape fastened at one end to the shoulder seam of her dress close to the top of the sleeve. A tiny snap held the other end in place. This tape was slipped under the straps of the "undies" and snapped into

never have to stop in the midst of a messy job to adjust the straps of my "undies" when I want to reach up.

A young girl friend who was redecorating her room this summer and could not afford the white shades she

The Community Christmas Tree

Could I but trim that Christmas tree, I'd first put Health upon it;
There would not be a single twig that had not Joy upon it;
Wealth, an abundance of everything, to appease each secret yearning;
Stars of Hope in profusion would all be brightly burning.
On every branch, all through the tree, Prosperity would be tied;
Pleasures here and there, Peace and Contentment side by side;
Then very low upon a branch, I'd bind that parcel Love;
Friendship would be somewhere near, perhaps tied just above;
Youth, Happiness, Fun, and Cheer, I'd have a branch for each;
Every limb would be laden with good things that all could reach.
I'd tie somewhere upon that tree, a long life filled with Laughter;
I would give to all so freely, there would be no Want hereafter.

Irene Galehouse.

place. No more reaching and wiggling to adjust my shoulder strap for now I have these handy straps on every dress. On house dresses they save many irritated moments for I

desired, painted the inside of the old ones with the very paint she had left from her woodwork and they satisfied her "heart's desire."

Few people enjoy an undercooked cake of sausage. Neither are dry and over-browned sausages palatable. Try putting the sausages in a frying pan with almost enough water to cover. Boil 20 minutes. Drain off the liquid and save it to put in the gravy. Brown the cakes quickly on both sides, and you will find the entire family pronounces them "just fine."

Last week, I attended a church supper where over two hundred were served. The long tables were close together which made serving difficult. Large pitchers of steaming coffee were placed at the head of each table and the person sitting there poured for that table. It was much more satisfactory than depending upon the busy waiters.—Mrs. B. B. L.

HAS TAR ON RUG

Tar has been tracked on my rug making several spots. What can I do to remove it?—Mrs. F. R.

First scrape off what can be removed with a blunt knife. Then put a heavy pad under the rug and sponge with carbon tetrachloride. If any trace of the stain remains, sponge with equal parts of alcohol and carbon tetrachloride. If the stain persists, repeat the process.

INDULGING BOYISH HABITS

MY young son has a hobby for fresh handkerchiefs. He thinks he must have not one but two each morning when he leaves for school.

Last year I stopped scolding and placed his own handkerchief box in the living room near the door. Now he never goes past that box in the morning until he takes out his two clean handkerchiefs. Oh, yes, he sometimes leaves the soiled ones on the chair or the floor if he is in a hurry.

But why two, if he hasn't a cold. He says, "Oh, if anything happens, as a cut or a hurt, they always come to me for a clean handkerchief. Then if the other fellows forget, I have one to lend."

So I indulge this cleanly hobby of his and keep the box well supplied with handkerchiefs in the hopes that it will inspire other clean personal habits.—Mrs. E. L.



By Spending a Few Minutes Each Day Reading to the Kiddies, Mother Can Do Much Toward Developing Their Tastes in Reading

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

KEEP THE CHILDREN VIGOROUS AND CONQUER DISEASE

YOU want your children to be strong and hearty. Let me sum up some practical ways in which you may make sure about it. We will assume that you have the co-operation of the teacher of your district school and your neighbors.

Working together you will arrange for the installation in the school room of a good scale and measuring rod. The teacher will get a Class Room Weight Record Chart, giving standard weights and measurements. This she may perhaps get from your State Superintendent of Instruction, your State Department of Health, or the U. S. Public Health Service.

Once a week, perhaps in connection with the lesson in physiology, each pupil will be weighed and the weight recorded and compared with standard weight.

All of the children will participate in the hot lunch at noon, but any child markedly underweight will be given extra meals at home. The required extra food will most likely be protein in character, but may be of other varieties. The first thought for a poorly nourished child invariably is milk, and this will solve the difficulty eight times in ten.

A child refusing to improve in weight in spite of proper nourishment should be given special attention. It must be remembered that proper clothing helps to build up the body by conserving its fuel properties, and also that the child must have plenty of sleep. The ill nourished child who is to be built up should do no school work at home. His home time should be spent in play, a few simple chores and sleep. He should be free from things that can worry or make him nervous. Remember, you are dealing with a sick child.

If in spite of ordinary attention the child stays below par he should be examined for physical defects. Bad teeth are among the most common of these. There are many reasons why it is almost impossible for a child with carious teeth to gain in weight. Diseased tonsils or adenoids are always a drag on a child. They should be promptly removed.

A child with any tendency to tuberculosis should be kept out of school and given special care until quite strong and well. No matter what defect a child may have, it should be corrected so that proper gains in nourishment may be made. And when the gain in nourishment has been made, the increased vigor and tone of the body will make the child resistant, help him to conquer tuberculosis, change him from a sickly to a rugged youngster.

VACCINATION FOR COLDS

Please give me some advice about having a "cold vaccine" injected. Every winter I have one bad cold after another. Are the vaccines any good?—J. B. G.

There is no scientific basis for administering vaccines against "colds." The very fact that a dozen different kinds of bacteria may operate in producing a cold is sufficient argument against the practice, for how can one prepare a vaccine to meet such a condition? As a matter of cold fact, however, I had personal knowledge of persons who have used such vaccines and appeared to have received much protection from them. The only explanation is that the "cold vaccines" are mostly built on shotgun fashion, including many different strains of

bacteria, and the successful cases are those in which the bacterium touching the particular case happened to be included. As a general proposition I do not recommend such treatment, but in a case of unusual desperation, such as yours, I might be willing to take a chance since the administration of the vaccines produces no ill effects.

PLEURISY

I would like to know how to get rid of pleurisy. I had a bad spell last February and it keeps on coming back. I have a soreness across the lower part of my chest. When it is bad I spit up some brickdust colored sputum.—L. G.

Chronic pleurisy always suggests the possibility of tuberculosis and is cured by the same treatment. This means complete rest in bed in the open air, for a prolonged period, freedom from all work and worry, and plenty of easily digested nourishment. My advice is that you take this line of treatment, no matter what the diagnosis.

VARICOSE ULCER

I would like to know how to treat a varicose ulcer. Is there any cure for it?—J. J. M.

In aged, feeble persons it is hard to cure varicose ulcer but not difficult if the patient is vigorous. You must bear in mind that the ulcer is not strictly a local matter. Its cure depends to great extent upon good heart action and vigorous circulation. Folks who are overweight must get rid of their surplus fat. Bandaging the parts below and around the ulcer is good. Doctors give local treatments by applying electric heat. In severe cases the ulcer may be cut out.

ANGELS, SHEPHERDS, CHILDREN

(Continued from page 612)

his little pajamas on, he began to wonder how he would manage with his prayers. Poking his head between the curtains, he looked down the long narrow aisle, and then, with the simplicity of childhood got down on his knees. A westerner, who looked as though he might have seen better days, watched the little lad, and muttered, "Gosh, I wish God was as real to me as he is to that little feller. What's the matter with a lot of us, anyway, that we don't feel that way any more?"

The Child in whose honor we celebrate Christmas, had a remarkable mother. That seems to have been the case with most of the men whom the world calls great. Go back, pull aside the curtains of time, and usually you find an unusual woman. Mary thought much, Luke says, and well she might. She did not understand what all this meant. Think, too, of those strange words of aged Simeon:—"yea, and a sword shall pierce through thine own soul." She had much to ponder. Whenever we glimpse her, she has the bearing of quiet meekness and loveliness. Of great men who have had ugly mothers, only Byron and Schopenhauer occur to me now. Schopenhauer's mother pushed him down stairs, and told him to get out, and Byron's mother made fun of her son's deformed foot. Both these men were sour and misanthropic all their days.

Christmas is a combination of at least three ancient, pagan feasts that have been touched with the spirit of the Christ. Number one was the feast of the winter solstice, celebrated by the early Britons in December. Number two was the feast of the "unconquered sun," and the last was the feast of Saturn, both observed in December. The last was the most interesting, Saturn was the Roman god of agriculture. After the sowing of the winter seed, public religious exercises were held, that next year's crop might be blest. The celebration lasted seven days. Everybody had a good time. The young people roamed the streets at night, shouting, "In Saturnalia!" Banquets were held, and presents exchanged. The most common

gifts to each other were wax tapers. The church took these festivals and baptised them, so to speak, into a better use. The sun and Saturn gave way to Christ, while many of the innocent customs were carried over. The tree was first used by the Germans, the family gathering about the great yule log is a tom of the Lithuanians. Will it not bring a heavenly state of affairs when many ugly and unnecessary customs shall be given a Christian spirit, and Christian uses?

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR DECEMBER 25th

SUBJECT:—Christmas. Luke 2:8-20.
GOLDEN TEXT:—Matt. 1:21.

For Our Little Folks

STATE SECRETS

The Wabash and Old Brandywine,
Flow here and through the poet's line;
And then, the Hoosier heart beats faster,
When folks brag up his Old School School Master.



Here's another puzzle for you to work out. Just cut out the parts carefully and fit them together. They will form a state and the little black star represents the capitol. Can you name the state and its capitol and tell something about it?

The answer to last week's puzzle was Ohio and its capitol is Columbus. So many of our little readers solved this puzzle correctly and neatly that there isn't space to print all of their names. But I am happy to see that so many are interested in our neighboring states and know so much about them.

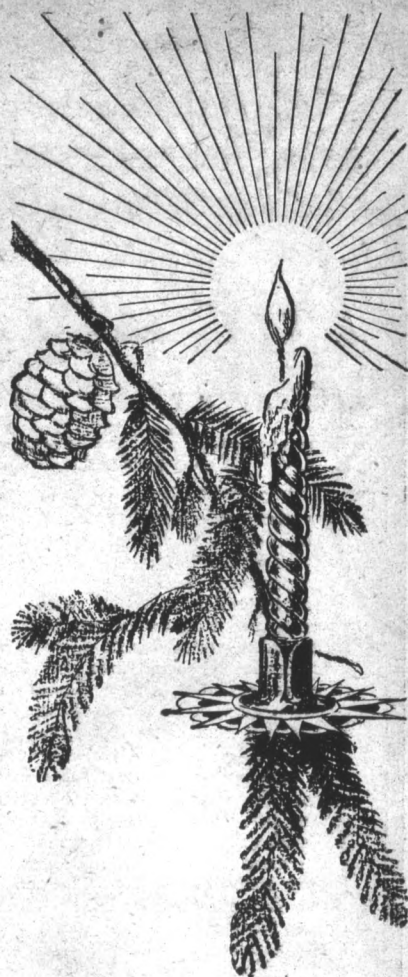
And now I wish you one and all a Merry Christmas and I hope Santa Claus remembers to fill your stocking with the things you wanted most.—Aunt Martha.

CHRISTMAS TREE

By L. Mitchell Thornton

Christmas bells and holly,
Christmas carols too,
Banish melancholy;
Christmas pine and yew
Candles in the window
For all the world to see,
But for a little laddie
A gleaming Christmas tree.

Christmas lights and laughter,
Christmas sunshine shed,
Leaves no sorrow after;
Wreaths of green and red,
Cards and gifts and wishes
That all may happy be,
But for a little lassie
A lighted Christmas tree.



to you —

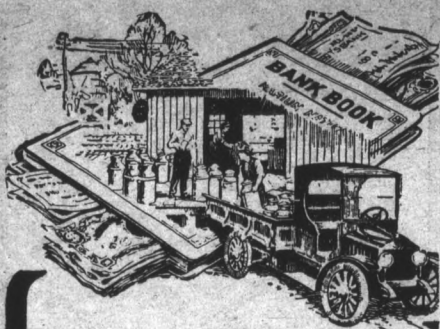
we want to give
an old fashioned
greeting for a

**Merry
Christmas**

with the sincere
wish that you and
yours will find a
new and greater
happiness in the
spirit of the holi-
days.

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Put ALL your cows on a profit basis

Kow-Kare safeguards the health of the whole herd—if fed regularly as a part of the winter-feeding program. Its highly-concentrated ingredients act directly on the organs of digestion, assimilation and reproduction. Cows in fair vigor are made more productive, more profitable. Animals of lowered vitality are built up to profitable productive yields.

Try dairying this winter on this safe-and-sane conditioning plan. Feed each cow with her grain ration a tablespoonful of Kow-Kare for one to two weeks each month. Note the increase in the milk crop—and the freedom from profit-killing disorders. Kow-Kare rationing costs only a few cents a month per cow. The investment returns itself many fold.

Condition your freshening cows

Give every freshening cow the benefit of the Kow-Kare invigorating, regulating action. After once using this famous aid at Calving you will never again be without it. Use a tablespoonful in the feed two to three weeks before and after.

For cows troubled with Barrenness, Retained Afterbirth, Abortion, Scours, Bunches, Milk Fever and similar troubles Kow-Kare is your reliable home-remedy. Full treatment directions on each can. Feed dealers, druggists and general stores have Kow-Kare. \$1.25 for large size; \$6.25 for six cans. Small can 65c. Send for free book, "More Milk from the Cows You Have."

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Live stock AND DAIRYING

RUMINANTS SHOULD HAVE BULKY RATIONS

DUE to the fact that their digestive apparatus is made to handle coarse, rough, bulky feeds, farm stock such as cattle and sheep, provide an important source of income to the farm. There is little market for such feeds as corn fodder and coarse hay of various kinds, yet ruminants such as beef cattle, dairy cattle, and sheep convert these roughage feeds into marketable milk, meat, wool, etc.

In nature such animals as these make up most of their ration from roughage feeds and little of the feed which they consumed would come in the class of concentrates as we feed them today. The first compartment of the stomach of ruminants is one of

ing during the rumination periods because their weight prevents their transport in recurrence of liquid in the entrance of the gullet. Ground feed and other concentrates such as whole corn may pass directly into the second compartment of the stomach and during the course of a meal we have even observed a passage of ground feed occurring into the fourth compartment, or true stomach during the eating period."

It is becoming a practice of many stock farmers to recut or grind roughage crops and feed them mixed with ground grain. This is done to make the whole ration bulky in texture so that it will all be passed into the paunch or rumen for the most efficient digestion to take place. If heavy feeds like ground grain or if hard



IN experiments just concluded at the Iowa station, crossbreds made 225 lbs weight in 187 days, requiring 332 lbs of feed for a hundred weight of gain; while the pure-breds took 201 days and used 354 lbs. of feed. This confirms general observations that the first cross of pure-bred stock produces a vigorous animal. But such crosses have no value for breeding purposes.

the chief reasons why they can handle roughage feeds so satisfactorily. In this compartment, known as the rumen or paunch, these feeds are stored for a time, moistened and soaked with water and during this time bacterial action digests considerable of the fibrous materials in these roughage feeds. Without stopping a number of hours in the paunch, hard feeds such as whole grains and fibrous feeds such as stalks and stems of plants could not be properly prepared for efficient digestion.

Today much of the feed given dairy cattle, for example, is heavy in texture and to ruminants such as steers considerable whole grain is fed. There is a question as to the efficiency of such methods of feeding for ruminants since these feeds may not receive the treatment in the paunch that would prepare them properly for later digestion.

Governor Hoard once made the statement that no place was as dark as the inside of a cow, yet light has recently been brought on even this dark subject. At North Dakota Agricultural College, Dr. R. S. Amadon, in the Veterinary Department, cut an opening in the rumen of a cow and made this opening permanent so that study could be made of the way feed was handled by such animals. A report of this work is published in Bulletin No. 196 of that station.

In that report Dr. Amadon states that the weight of the food determines the course followed by it. He states in discussing this particular point that, "The condition which determines the route to be followed by the feed is that of weight, all light food entering the back part of the paunch while a portion of the heavy food passes directly into the second compartment of the stomach. The heavy food materials also escape a second chew-

ing during the rumination periods because their weight prevents their transport in recurrence of liquid in the entrance of the gullet. Ground feed and other concentrates such as whole corn may pass directly into the second compartment of the stomach and during the course of a meal we have even observed a passage of ground feed occurring into the fourth compartment, or true stomach during the eating period."

MICHIGAN HAS NEW WORLD CHAMPION GUERNSEY IN CLASS GG

MISSAUKEE Blue Bell Jane 174479 has qualified for first place in class GG with a record of 15,692.6 pounds of milk and 824.3 pounds of butter-fat, a world's record for butter-fat production in this class. She was bred by Arthur M. Smith, Lake City, Michigan, and is now owned by William A. Fisher of Rochester, Michigan. Her highest production of butter-fat for one month was 81.06 pounds and her highest production for milk for one month was 1,489.1 pounds, these being made in the fifth and seventh months respectively.

Missaukee Blue Bell Jane is by Norman of Chesney Farms 39657 that has five Advanced Register daughters and her dam is Blue Bell of Wilchester 113288, that made a record of 15,450.5 pounds of milk containing 695.3 pounds of butter-fat in class DD.

The percentage of reactors showing up in the bovine tuberculosis eradication campaign in Sanilac county is reported as low by John D. Martin, county agricultural agent.

It is a matter of concern to the feeder of animals whether the feed used produces animal products or because of poor housing must be utilized largely to keep the animals warm.

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CATTLE

FOR SALE Registered Guernsey bull calf, born Nov. 5. Sires, 6 nearest dams average 654 pounds fat, dam produced 393 lbs. fat as 2 yr. old. Now producing 55 lbs. milk per day and over 70 lbs. fat per month. \$50. H. P. GILKEY, Richland, Mich.

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.

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

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

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

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Northville, Michigan
Telephone: 344
Reference: Northville State Savings Bank

News and Views

From INGLESIDE FARM—By Stanley Powell

HEARTY Holiday Greetings and may your Christmas be a merry one!

Though the year may not have been a prosperous one for you, though Santa may not leave any large number of gifts at your home and though you may be worrying as to how on earth you are going to pay your taxes, I hope that the mystic spirit of Christmas cheer may warm your hearts and cause to burn more brightly the sacred flame of love and mutual devotion within the family circle. "The gift without the giver is bare" and Yuletide cheer is not primarily dependent upon the abundance of material blessings.

I hope that I am not superstitious, but today has justified pretty well the reputation of the thirteenth of the month as a Jonah date. This morning we found the pump rod on one of the windmills mysteriously broken to smithereens. We had a long, greasy, and thankless job getting things back in working order once more. Then this afternoon there has been a heavy fog and a cold, drizzly rain has fallen from time to time. The frost isn't all out of the ground, but the surface is a sea of mud.

Hobnobbed With Master Farmers

Since preparing my last article for this page, it was my very good fortune to attend the banquet given by The Michigan Master Farmers to the 1927 class of Michigan Master Farmers. I cannot imagine any event more genuinely encouraging and inspiring. In these days when the spirit of gloom hangs so heavily over nearly every farmer's gathering, it is certainly refreshing to see and hear a group of agriculturists who have been outstandingly successful when judged either from the material or the spiritual point of view.

Of course, the names and exploits of the new group of Master Farmers were reported in last week's issue along with a resume of the banquet program. However, these brief comments may not be a serious duplication.

After a very satisfying banquet, President Kenyon L. Butterfield of M. S. C. delivered an appropriate address on "Rural-Urban Relationships" which he said had been selected as the topic for the next American Country Life Association Conference.

The presentation of the medals to the new Master Farmers was in charge of the Editor of The Michigan Farmer, Mr. Burt Wermuth. As he called each name the honored farmer arose with his wife and was greeted with applause. Then the man came forward, listened to a short recital of his achievements and was presented with the coveted award. He then made a brief response and took his seat.

Wives Share the Glory

A very interesting thing to note was that in a majority of cases the man attributed a large proportion of his success to the aid and encouragement of his wife. A. J. Rogers of Benzie County put it tersely when he said, "Any success that I may have achieved is due to the fact that I love my wife and we love our job." Thus was the marriage relation and the farm home partnership honored throughout the evening.

Progress made during the past year in the selection of County Champion Farmers was reviewed by E. J. Leenhouts, Agricultural Agent for The New York Central Railroad. He declared that these movements to honor outstandingly successful farmers were lending dignity to the world's oldest profession.

Speaking on the topic "Our Master Farmers," one of the judges, Herbert E. Powell, State Commissioner of Agriculture, declared in part as follows:

"I am glad that the things considered in making this choice go farther than the ability to extract money or its equivalent from the soil.

"To be elected to membership in this distinguished body, one must have made a success as an agriculturist in all that is best and most ennobling in that life. He must be possessed of the qualities of the poet to detect harmony of sound of the singing birds, the lowing herds, and the contented droning of insect life. He must be possessed of sufficient artistic taste to appreciate the beauty of rural scenes and the changing panoramas of the season, and able to so build his home and its surroundings that it may add and not detract from this picture. He must be philosopher enough to maintain the right attitude toward life and to inculcate this in

the minds and lives of his family. He must be politician and patriot enough to contribute his share toward carrying the public load and to help instill into the public mind the right attitude toward life and living.

How To Benefit Agriculture?

"The longer I live and the more I study the so-called rural question, the more convinced I become that if rural life is to be elevated, that elevation must come mostly from within. Legislation may remove some of the handicaps, but it cannot assure prosperity. If general agricultural prosperity comes, it must be fostered by better organization and more unselfish business-like methods. Better methods of farming must be pursued, a higher grade of products produced and marketed in a more pleasing and appealing fashion. Let the consumer once be convinced of the quality of the goods offered and the price will be maintained or increased. To accomplish this, higher standards of agriculture must be followed and more honest and business-like methods pursued. In bringing this condition about, this club and its members can assist materially. We do not need more farmers, but better farmers.

"Goldsmith has well said, 'Ill fares the land to hastening ills a prey where wealth accumulates and men decay.'

"A healthy, wholesome country life is the only thing that has ever averted this catastrophe. I believe the very qualities that were uppermost in the minds of the judges when they made the selection of this membership are the ones that are of the most importance in elevating agricultural life."

But after the mountain-top experiences of inspiration there are always the less thrilling days down on the level plains of monotony and in the dismal valleys of unrewarded efforts, bitter struggle, disappointment and heartaches. It is well for us to set a worthy goal ahead and then seek all the good cheer possible as we struggle onward.

Hogs and Horses Gain

I sold some hogs this week that had made a good gain. They had taken on more than two and a half pounds per day each for the past month and a half. As they were marketed co-operatively I don't know what they will net me as yet, but we all know that hog prices have been on the toboggan lately.

Speaking of gains I might mention that our farm horses have added a pound a day each for the past two months. During this period they have been getting less to eat than they did previously, but, of course, the work has been much less strenuous.

Few farmers go to the extreme of spending too much time using their scales. It is not only satisfying to the curiosity but practically helpful to know what stock is doing and whether or not it is paying for the food consumed.

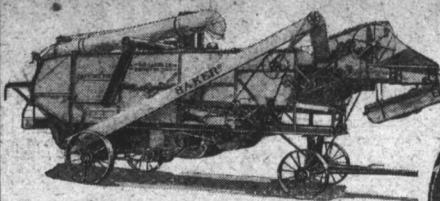
The worst news that we have received lately was the distressing intelligence conveyed by a little postal card from our township treasurer giving the amount of our 1927 taxes. They are even worse than ever before. I received a letter today from one of Michigan's foremost farmers suggesting that I present some ideas regarding tax matter in these articles, but it's bedtime now and we will have to save that for some future date.

And in the meantime, we wish you again as we did at the outset of this article, A Very Merry Christmas.

VETERINARY

Dislocated Stifle—When cow tries to walk, hind leg straightens out and then snaps back in place. She takes two or three steps and the same thing happens again. She has been this way for some time, and seems to be getting worse. E. S.—This stiffness is caused by the stifle or knee cap becoming dislocated. If this has been going on for 2 year, it is very doubtful if it can be cured. In old cases, the ligaments become permanently stretched and are unable to keep the stifle in place. Apply a blister of 1/2 oz. each of red iodine of mercury and powdered cantharides and 4 ozs. vaseline. Mix thoroughly and rub over the stifle for 5 minutes. Keep cow tied, so she cannot reach the blister with her mouth. Wash off after 24 hours and grease with vaseline. The cow should be kept stanchioned for 3 weeks and not allowed to take any exercise.

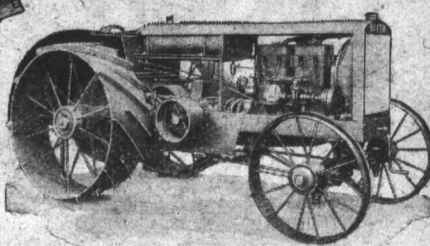
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We have calf coats we can send out on approval, all sizes and styles.

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SALESMEN You can make big money taking orders for our trees and shrubbery. Experience unnecessary. No dull seasons. Every home a prospect. You simply take the order. We deliver and collect. Pay weekly. Commission basis. **Willems, Sons' Nurseries, Desk B-3, Rochester, N. Y.**

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Order direct from this ad or send for complete list. Packed 100 lb. net weight, no package charge. Herring dressed \$0.85; Pickered round \$8.35; Pickered dressed headless \$9.85; Yellow Pike \$12.85; Tullibee Whitefish \$12.85; Halibut dressed headless \$17.35; Salmon dressed headless \$15.35; Smoked salmon dressed headless \$8.35; Carp \$5.35; Mackerel \$10.35; Haddock Fillets parchment wrapped, all meat no bones, per 15 lb. box \$2.25; Pickered Fillets, no bones, per 20 lb. box \$3.00. **SMOKED FISH 10 lb. boxes, Bluefish \$1.20; Tullibee Whitefish \$2.00; Salmon Chunks \$2.20; Fat Lake Chubs \$2.50. Salted Holland Herring, small kegs, Mixed 90c; Milkfish \$1.00. Remit with order. Our reference: McCarty's National Bank.**

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Per 100 lbs.—Frozen Large Round Herring \$5.50; Dressed Herring \$6.50; Round Pickered \$7.50; Headless Pickered \$9.50; Yellow Pike \$12.50. Remit with order. Package charge 30c per 100 lb. We charge 1/2c per lb. more in less than 100-lb. lots. Send for complete price list of all varieties fish.

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Write for our new Winter Wholesale Price List. We quote all varieties: New Frozen, Smoked, Salted, Spiced, Canned and Dried Fish and Oysters. **JOHNSON FISH CO., Green Bay, Wis.**

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

Milking Shorthorns Bulls and females for sale, all ages. Some extra fine bred heifers. Best Clay breeding. **IRVIN DOAN & SONS, Crosswell, Mich.**

SPECIAL prices on Shorthorn bulls, cows and heifers. These will please the most careful buyers. **GOTFREDSON FARMS, Ypsilanti, Mich.**

HOGS

DUROCS

Service boars, bred sows and gilts, fall pigs. Premier Michigan breeder at State Fair. **LAKEFIELD FARMS, Clarkston, Mich.**

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

Duroc Boars ready for service. Registered. Guaranteed to satisfy. Price, \$25.00 cash with order. **WISCONSIN LAND & LUMBER COMPANY, Hermansville, Michigan.**

FOR SALE Duroc Jersey boars, gilts and fall pigs, both sex. **CHAS. A. BRAY, Dansville, (Ingram Co.), Mich.**

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

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

For Sale—Reg. O. I. C. April & May Pigs best of breeding. Shipped on approval. **FRED W. KENNEDY & SONS, R. 1, Chelsea, Mich.**

Registered O. I. C. Fall Pigs best of breeding from prolific sows. Shipped on approval. **H. J. HUDSON, R. 2, Romulus, Mich.**

O. I. C's. Good last spring pigs, not akin also fall pigs, recorded, free. **OTTO SCHULZE & SONS, Nashville, Mich.**

Choice Poland China Boars

Real size—great quality. Today's breeding. Ready for immediate service and cholera immuned. Also choice gilts—bred or open. **WESLEY HILE, Ionia, Michigan.**

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINAS Spring Pigs, either sex for sale. Also Brown Swiss Bulls. **A. A. Feldkamp, R. No. 2, Manchester, Mich.**

Poland Chinas Extra large spring boars and gilts. Also weanling pigs. **JAMES G. TAYLOR, Belding, Mich.**

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

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500 BRED EWES

For sale—300 choice large black faced ewes, yearlings, 2s, 3s, and 4 year olds mixed. 200 choice large Michigan Delaine ewes yearlings to solid mouths mixed. Prices reasonable. Write or wire us for further information. **ALMOND B. CHAPMAN & SONS, So. Rockwood, Mich. Only 25 miles south of Detroit, Mich., on motor bus and car lines.**

134 Breeding Ewes Young, vigorous and thrifty. Rambouillet and black faced grades. Write or better yet, come and see them. **INGLESIDE FARMS, H. E. Powell & Son, Ionia, Mich.**

FOR SALE Oxford rams and ewes. Satisfaction guaranteed. **GEO. T. ABOTT, Palms, Mich. Telephone Deckerville 78-3.**

For Shropshire Ewes bred, and ram lambs, call on **DAN BOOHER, Evart, Mich., R. 4.**



THE LATEST MARKET REPORT



GRAIN QUOTATIONS.

Tuesday, December 20

Wheat.

Detroit—No. 2 red at \$1.39½; No. 2 white \$1.37; No. 2 mixed at \$1.37.
Chicago—December \$1.27½; March \$1.29½; May \$1.30½.
Toledo—Wheat, No. 2 red at \$1.39@ \$1.40.

Corn.

Detroit—No. 2 yellow 96c; No. 3 yellow 94c; No. 4 yellow 92c.
Chicago—December 84½c; March 88½c; May 91½c.

Oats.

Detroit—No. 2 Michigan 60c; No. 3 white 58½c.
Chicago—December 52½c; March 54½c; May 56½c.

Rye.

Detroit—No. 2 \$1.16.
Chicago—December \$1.08; March \$1.09½; May \$1.09½.
Toledo—\$1.16.

Beans.

Detroit—Immediate and prompt shipment \$5.30 f. o. b. shipping points.
New York—Pea domestic at \$6.00@ \$6.50; red kidneys \$7.25@8.00 to the wholesalers.

Chicago—Spot navy beans, Michigan choice, hand-picked, in sacks at \$6.00; dark red kidneys \$7.60.

Barley.

Detroit—Malting 92c; feeding 88c.

Seeds.

Detroit domestic seeds:—Cash clover \$18.20; February \$18.35; March \$18.25; cash alsike \$16.00; January alsike \$16.25; February \$16.45; March \$16.40; timothy at \$2.00; March \$2.15.

Hay.

Detroit—No. 1 timothy at \$13.00@ \$14.00; standard \$12.50@13.50; No. 2 timothy \$10.00@11.00; No. 1 light clover, mixed \$13.00; No. 1 clover \$11.50@12.50; wheat and oat straw \$10.00@11.00; rye straw \$11.00@12.00 alfalfa hay, No. 2 to choice at Chicago, \$24@26.

Feeds.

Detroit—Winter wheat bran at \$39; spring wheat bran at \$38; standard middling at \$39; fancy middling at \$42; cracked corn at \$43; coarse corn meal \$41; chop \$40 per ton in carlots.

WHEAT.

Slightly improved prospects in Argentina and Australia, liberal Argentina offerings for January shipment, large stocks in commercial channels and a listless attitude on the part of the foreigner have softened wheat prices. Some of the speculative holdings, accumulation of which aided the preceding rise, were liquidated by tired owners.

Estimates of world production still indicate a crop about 100 million bushels more than last year. No precise estimates are available as to the extent to which supplies will be reduced through smaller exports from Russia and through damage to quality in Canada and Europe, but there seems to be ample warrant for believing that they offset most of the increase in production. On the other hand, the increase of nearly 677 million bushels in the European potato crop should counterbalance part of the poorer quality of bread grains.

RYE.

After a period of dullness in foreign demand, rye prices have stiffened again in response to renewed buying from abroad. The domestic visible supply is so small that holders are not much concerned when foreign demand shows a temporary let-up.

CORN.

A setback in corn prices in the last few days erased about half of the recent advance, but the market shows a strong rallying tendency. The winter movement of corn to primary markets is getting under way, although it probably will not reach the peak until January or February. Arrivals in the last two weeks were considerably larger than last year. Demand from eastern shippers, feeders, and industries was rather brisk, however, and no accumulation has occurred.

OATS.

Oats prices still retain most of their recent gains which were due largely to speculative buying on the theory that commercial shortage will develop eventually. Both the visible supply and farm stocks are moderate, but prices are already about 15 per cent higher than last year and further gains may be limited until later in the crop year.

BARLEY.

The record crop of barley produced this year has been going into consumption rapidly. In spite of liberal receipts since August 1, there has been virtually no increase in stocks. Exports from eastern ports totalled about 19 million bushels compared with 5 million bushels last season. Demand from domestic malsters and feeders also has been active.

SEEDS.

Growers who still own timothy seed are not selling very freely at prevailing prices, although they average somewhat higher than a month ago. From 70 to 75 per cent of the timothy seed crop had been sold by growers up to November 29 compared with 85 per cent last year. Prices paid to growers at the end of November averaged \$3 per 100 pounds compared with \$2.75 a month previous and \$4.45 a year previous. Sweet clover seed was barely steady last week. Growers are reluctant sellers, hoping to get a better price when the spring demand opens up. Trade in red clover seed is slow but prices are steady. Values are expected to remain fairly steady until the planting season opens.

FEEDS.

Demand for feedstuffs was boosted by the spell of wintry weather a week ago. Wheatfeeds averaged slightly higher but corn feeds were affected by the weakness in the corn market. Cottonseed meal continues to work higher. Prices paid to producers for cottonseed on November 15 were twice as high as the corresponding time last year and the highest on that date since 1923. Alfalfa meal is firmly held with prices of the best grades averaging \$1 per ton higher in most markets.

Chicago—Bran, \$32.50; standard middlings, \$32; hominy feed, \$38; gluten feed, \$35.70; old process oil meal, \$49; tankage, \$75.

HAY.

Consumption of hay has increased now that pasturing is definitely ended for this season and indoor feeding is general. Alfalfa prices have strengthened in the past week. Country loadings were smaller and demand has improved, particularly for dairy hay. The new alfalfa crop outlook in Kan-

sas is reported to be generally good. Prairie and timothy hay were barely steady in most markets.

EGGS.

The decline which started a week ago in the fresh egg market carried prices down 7 cents a dozen in as many days in the Chicago wholesale market before the market stiffened again. Receipts as yet have shown no sustained tendency to increase, but with a heavier pullet lay generally expected and increasing receipts from the Pacific Coast states, dealers are inclined to buy from day to day. Prices probably will continue the downward trend, subject to occasional interruptions due to unfavorable weather.

Receipts of dressed poultry at the leading markets failed to increase as is usual at this season and prices are stiffening on fancy stuff. Country prices for turkeys for the Christmas market have been fully as high as a month ago and dealers are afraid of a repetition of last year's experience when many high-priced turkeys were stored rather than sell at a loss, only to be sold even cheaper later in the season. The weather is more favorable for a heavy consumption of poultry for Christmas than for Thanksgiving, however, and a good demand is anticipated.

Chicago—Eggs: fresh firsts, 42c; extras, 49@50c; ordinary firsts, 30@36c; dirties, 22@28c; checks, 20@25c. Live poultry: Hens, 21½c; springers, 24c; roosters, 18c; ducks, 22c; geese, 22c; turkeys, 39c.

Detroit—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 38@46c. Live poultry: Heavy springers, 24c; light springers, 20c; heavy hens, 25c; light hens, 16c; roosters, 16c; geese, 22c; ducks, 24c; turkeys, 42c.

BUTTER.

The butter market reached new high prices for the season as the moderate supplies of fancy butter were quickly cleaned up. So far, butter production has hung around the low point for the season, but with cows all housed and feed plentiful, production of all dairy products should increase. No appreciable gain may occur until after the first of the year. Dealers are limiting purchases to actual requirements as prices advance, so that there will be

no danger of being heavily stocked up when the usual mid-winter price decline sets in. Stocks of butter held in storage on December 1 were 83,240,000 pounds compared with 64,381,000 pounds on the same date a year ago. The surplus over 1926 was increased by a million pounds during November, which was less than the trade had expected.

Prices on 92 score ceramery were: Chicago, 51c; New York, 52c; Detroit, 42@47c per lb.

POTATOES.

The potato market is showing signs of firmness after a fortnight of dull prices. Heavy snows and cold weather in the important northern shipping states curtailed loadings, while the lower temperatures stimulated consumption. Dealers generally do not expect any pronounced activity in the market until after the holidays when prices are likely to work higher. Northern round white, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.50 to \$1.65 per 100 pounds, sacked, in the Chicago carlot market.

APPLES.

The holiday demand has created a good market for quality apples, but many markets are burdened with an oversupply of poor stock. Western box apples sell well in eastern markets although offerings are liberal. Stocks of apples in cold storage on December 1, when holdings usually are at the peak, were 25 per cent lighter than at this time in 1926 and 12 per cent below the average on December 1. Extra fancy western Jonathans, small to medium size, bring \$3.25 to \$3.50 a box and Michigan A 2½ inch Jonathans \$8 to \$9 a barrel at Chicago.

WOOL.

Wool trade interest is centering in the west where contracting the new clip is gradually getting under full steam. The movement has spread from Utah into Colorado, Idaho, Wyoming, and California, being confined thus far largely to the early lambing areas. Prices range from 30 to 35 cents and the volume contracted probably reached 15 million pounds by mid-December. Some sales indicate a 10 per cent over last year's prices.

Prices at the seaboard continue strong, owing to the small supply of wool remaining in the hands of dealers and the fact that foreign wool, tariff considered, is at a big premium. The situation suggests that the upward tendency may continue until spring.

DETROIT CITY MARKET.

Apples, 80c@4.00 bu; bagas, 75c@1.00 bu; beets, 75c@1.00 bu; cabbage, 50@60c bu; curly cabbage, 50@60c bu; red cabbage 75@90c lb; carrots 50@75c bu; celery, 25c@1.00 doz; eggs, wholesale, white, 60@65c doz; brown 55@60c doz; retail 55@65c doz; endive 50c@1.75 bu; leaf lettuce 50@75c bu; hothouse lettuce 70@76c 6-lb basket; green onions 50@75c doz bchs; dry onions 75c@1.25 bu; root parsley 50@75c doz bchs; 75c@1.00 bu; curly 35@40c doz bchs; parsnips 75c@1.25 bu; pears, No. 1, 75c@1.25 bu; peppers \$1.00@1.50 bu; red 75c@1.00 bu; potatoes 50c@1.25 bu; poultry, hens, wholesale, 24@26c lb; retail 28@30c lb; broilers, whole-sale, leghorns 18@21c lb; rocks 25@27c lb; retail 28@30c lb; ducks 22@25c lb; geese 22@25c lb; turkeys 24@50c lb; dressed poultry 30@32c lb; ducks 35@40c lb; geese 30@35c lb; turkeys 55@60c lb; horse radish \$3.00@5.00 bu; spinach 75c@1.25 bu; Hubbard squash \$1.25@1.50 bu; turnips 50c@1.25 bu; butter 60c lb; swiss chard 50@75c bu; kohlrabi 75c doz bchs; dressed hogs 15@16c lb; live pigs \$4.00@8.00 each; pumpkins 75c@1.00 bu; veal 19@21c lb; small dressed pigs 25c lb.

CHEESE.

Prices of No. 1 American cheese on December 17 were:
Chicago: Twins, 26¼@26½c; S. Daisies, 27½@27¾c; D. Daisies, 27½@27¾c; Longhorns, 27½@28c.
New York: S. Daisies, 28½c.
Philadelphia: S. Daisies, 29@29½c; Longhorns, 29@29½c.

COMING SALES

Jersey Cattle
Jan. 5—Wilbur Hice & Sons, Marcel-lus, Mich., at 11 A. M.

Live Stock Market Service

Tuesday, December 20

CHICAGO.

Hogs

Receipts 40,000. Market fairly steady with Monday's best prices; tops \$8.80; bulk good 210-300-lb. average \$8.45@ \$8.75; desirable 160-200-lb. weights \$8.50@8.60; bulk pigs \$7.25@7.75; packing sows \$7.35@7.75; big packers talking around 10c lower than early prices.

Cattle

Receipts 7,000. Market on steers supply very slow; better grades 25@40c higher to shippers; she stock slow, steady; bulls and vealers unchanged; stockers and feeders firm; most fat steers \$13.25 down; cows and heifers predominating in run; low cutters \$5.45; strong weight cutter cows up to \$6.00; weighty sausage bulls \$7.75; vealers \$10.50 to packers; outsiders up to \$13.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 17,000. Market opening slow; choice heavy weight lambs steady to weak, up to \$13.35; others 15@25c lower; good, desirable weights early, \$12.75@13.00; good heavies \$12.00@12.50; light native fillouts, \$11.00@11.75; sheep steady; fat ewes \$6.00@6.75; early tops \$7.00; feeding lambs slow, weak; good offerings \$12.50@13.00.

DETROIT.

Cattle.

Receipts 163. Market steady to 25c lower.
Good to choice yearlings
dry-fed \$10.50@13.50
Best heavy steers, dry-fed 10.25@12.75
Handy weight butchers... 9.00@10.50
Mixed steers and heifers. 9.00@ 9.50
Handy light butchers 7.50@10.25
Light butchers 6.00@ 8.00
Best cows 6.50@ 8.75
Butcher cows 5.50@ 6.00
Cutters 4.75@ 5.00

Canners 4.00@ 4.50
Choice light bulls 6.00@ 7.50
Bologna bulls 6.50@ 8.00
Stock bulls 6.00@ 6.75
Feeders 6.25@ 8.00
Stockers 5.00@ 6.75
Milkers and springers... \$65.00@110.00

Calves.

Receipts 527. Market steady.
Best \$16.00@16.50
Others 7.50@15.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,110. Market steady.
Best lambs \$ 13.50
Fair lambs 11.00@11.75
Light to common lambs.. 6.00@ 9.25
Fair to good sheep 6.00@ 7.00
Buck lambs 7.50@12.25
Culls and common 2.00@ 3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,234. Market strong.
Pigs \$ 8.00
Mixed hogs 8.80
Light lights 8.25
Roughs 7.00
Good yorkers 8.80
Stags 6.00
Extreme heavies 7.50@ 8.50

BUFFALO.

Hogs

Receipts 400. Hold over, 1,700; market steady to 10c higher; bulk 180-240-lb \$9.35; few head \$9.50; few light lights \$8.50@9.00; pigs mostly \$8.25; packing sows \$7.25@7.50.

Cattle

Receipts 150. Market steady; most cutters to cutter cows \$4.00@5.75.

Calves

Receipts 150. Market steady; top vealers \$16.50; culls and common \$10.00@12.50.

Sheep and Lambs

Receipts 600. Market very slow; few sales steady; top lambs \$13.75; culls and common \$10.00@11.50; fat ewes quotable at \$6.00@7.25.

STEER PRICES BREAK SHARPLY

PRICES of mature steers and yearlings declined unevenly 75 cents to \$2 in the last week. Receipts have shown no material change, but competition from cheap pork, holiday preference for poultry, and consumer resistance to high priced beef, now that the cost of live cattle is fully reflected in retail markets, probably have brought the year-long advance in cattle to an end. Much depends upon whether feeders become panicky or whether they shut off the supply as they have done on all previous breaks this year.

Only scattered loads are selling above \$15 at Chicago. Common and medium grades have shown more resistance to the downward tendency than better kinds. Beef cows and heifers declined less sharply than steers and low grades suffered least. After advancing nearly \$2 since early in November, veal calves lost nearly all of this gain in the last week. Prices of stockers and feeders declined 50 cents or more in the last few days. Buyers became shy when fat cattle prices broke and the reduced slaughter demand made a larger number of fleshy feeders available.

A substantial reduction in the number of cattle on feed is still indicated, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture up to December 1. Operations will be smaller than last year and smaller than in any other winter in the last five. The movement of cattle from inspected markets into the corn belt states from July to November, inclusive, was 16 per cent below last year and 28 per cent below the five-year average. In the western states, a reduction of about 20 per cent in feeding is indicated, the shrinkage being greatest in states which supply the Pacific Coast markets.

HOG PRICES AT NEW LOW POINT

HOG prices dropped sharply in mid December to the lowest point since July, 1924. Average cost at Chicago reached the \$8 level, with top hogs at around \$8.50. December supplies have been somewhat larger than last year, but the decline in prices compared with last year or two years ago looks severe compared with the gain in receipts.

Packers purchased freely on the break and a moderate upturn followed, but it was hard to hold. Export demand still shows the increase in activity which appeared early in December. While lard prices dropped to a new low point for the season and prices of hog meats declined, they have not lost as much ground as live hogs. With this widening out of the packers' manufacturing margin, it seems probable that demand will broaden enough to stabilize the market at around this level. The holidays usually cause some interference with market receipts and the activity of fresh pork demand should cause any temporary let-up in the run to stiffen prices until the movement increases again in January.

MORE LAMBS ON FEED

IN Colorado and the two principal feeding districts of Nebraska, the indications are that 2,130,000 lambs and sheep will be fed compared with 955,000 last year, according to reports to the United States Department of Agriculture. For the corn belt states, excluding Nebraska, a decrease of about 750,000 in the number of western lambs fed is indicated, but with some increase in native lamb feeding. West of the continental divide, a decrease of over 200,000 head in the number of lambs to be fed is indicated. For the country as a whole, there is a substantial increase which means more fed lambs for market up to the end of next May than a year previous. The lambs in Colorado are heavy in weight which means that feeders will be forced to choose between shipping early in unfinished condition or feeding out and taking the discount on heavy lambs. Liberal receipts in the last week caused a sharp break in prices, especially for weighty lambs.

DETROIT LIVE STOCK SHOW

AN interesting fat stock show was held at the Detroit Stock Yards last week under the direction of the Detroit Live Stock Association. Seventy-three steers were entered in the contest and were later auctioned at fancy prices to the Detroit trade. The Grand Championship went to Quality Lad, a ten month old Aberdeen Angus steer, entered by William E. Scripps of Orion, and was sold to the Newton Packing Company at twenty-five and a fourth cents a pound. He weighed 950 pounds.

Second place was awarded on a Hereford steer weighing 920 pounds and entered by Crapo Farm of Swartz

Creek. This animal sold at twenty-one and a half cents a pound.

Third award was to John A. Brown on a 830 pound Aberdeen Angus steer which sold at twenty-two cents.

Fourth award went to Archie Forsythe of Davison on a Shorthorn steer.

Pictures of some of these good animals will appear in later issues of the Live Stock Department of this journal.

There is no reason why Detroit cannot support a live stock show that will attract farmers and consumers alike, promote the use of quality meats, and become a real educational institution.

Coming Events

Jan. 3-Mar. 2—Short courses in Dairy Production, Horticulture, General Agriculture, Poultry, Agricultural Engineering, Home Economics, M. S. C., East Lansing, Mich.

Jan. 30-Feb. 3—Farmers' Week, M. S. C., East Lansing, Michigan.

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

VETERINARY

Injured Teat—I have a cow that cut one of her teats on a barb wire fence seven weeks ago. Cut clear through to milk channel and the milk runs out all the time. Have done everything to heal it up, but nothing helps. What can be done for her? A. H.—It will be necessary to wait until the cow is dry, before anything can be done toward permanently closing the opening into the teat canal. When she is dry, have the teat examined by your local veterinarian. An operation at this time is more likely to be followed by permanent healing of the wound.

Horse Cough—I have a horse that has had a cold for about 4 weeks. I give the horse oil of tar and oil of amber mixed twice a day. But it doesn't seem to do any good. The horse doesn't cough only in the morning when I feed it. D. P.—Chronic coughs are helped by applying stimulating applications to the throat. Rub the throat with a mixture of turpentine and lard

once daily until the skin commences to blister. Mix 2 ozs. Guaiacal and 1 pint raw linseed oil and give one ounce 3 or 4 times daily.

Wound in Abdomen—Cow has sore in front of udder which has resisted treatment by our veterinarian. He thinks it was caused by a sharp stick. We have tried carbolic acid, sweet oil, iodine and other remedies without result. C. S.—It is quite possible there may be a foreign body, as a small piece of wood, at the bottom of the wound, or some necrotic tissue. The fact that it failed to respond to your treatment would suggest this. Try washing with a lysol or cresol solution—one tablespoonful to pint water, afterward painting it with tincture iodine. If this fails, it would be advisable to have your veterinarian cast the cow and make a thorough examination of the wound.

"In the rural districts of France," reports Major Frost, recently returned from a tour of inspection, "radio is accepted more as a utility than an instrument of entertainment. It has been used by produce growers to a great advantage through the broadcasting of market reports and conditions of supply and demand."

Used AUTO Parts

1/3 The Price of New Parts | We Salvage Millions of Parts | Write for Catalogue

Baker Bros. Auto Parts

Douglas at Ravine Rd., Kalamazoo, Mich.

Dairymen Feed DRIED BEET PULP

For Profit.

Ask Your Dealer or Write

Michigan Sugar Company
Detroit, Michigan

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

Words.	One time.	Four times.	Words.	One time.	Four times.
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$5.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	5.43
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	5.62
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	5.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	6.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	6.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	6.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	6.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	7.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	7.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	7.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	7.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	8.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	8.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	8.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	8.84

Special Notice

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

REAL ESTATE

IN THE SAN JOAQUIN VALLEY of California general farming is a paying business, feeding millions of people in towns and cities. Alfalfa combined with dairying, hogs and poultry, yields a good income. A small one-family farm, with little hired labor, assures success. You can work outdoors all the year. Newcomers welcome. The Santa Fe Railway has no land to sell, but offers a free service in helping you get right location. Write for illustrated San Joaquin Valley folder and get our farm paper—"The Earth" free for six months. C. L. Seagraves, General Colonization Agent, Santa Fe Railway, 912 Railway Exchange, Chicago.

80-ACRE NORTHERN OHIO FARM—Equipped: Harvested corn, oats, hay, potatoes, etc., horses, cows and young stock, sow, poultry, machinery and vehicles included; good 7-room house, ample barn, other bldgs.; mile village, motor bus, 9 miles city; 60 acres level cultivation, raises 90 bu. ear corn to acre; stream watered pasture, lots fruit. At \$6,000 complete, it's real opportunity for someone; third cash. Details pg. 19 illus. bargain catalog. Free. Strout Agency, 1105-BC, Kresge Bldg., Detroit, Mich.

ONE OF THE BEST STOCK FARMS in Central Michigan, 350 acres, about 200 fully improved. Fine location, good soil, first class buildings, well watered. Easy terms. Box 159, Ewart, Michigan.

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

WANTED FARMS

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

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

FIFTY THOUSAND FEET oak plank 2 x 6 and wider, ten dollars off regular price Chicago Pike. Don't fail to write to Geo. Hill, Box 165, Adrian, Mich.

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

PURE HONEY—Five lb. pail \$1 postpaid. Homer Buzzard, Fenton, Mich.

ALFALFA HAY FOR SALE—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 \$200 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. Write 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. McSweeney Auto Schools, 31-TS McSweeney Building, Cincinnati, Ohio, or Cleveland, Ohio.

WANTED

WANTED—Tanning, taxidermy and fur work. Rock bottom prices. Fred Stevenson, 125 Burnside St., Caro, Mich.

WANTED—Cash paid for common and fancy pigeons. Wm. S. Rae, Port Huron, Mich.

PET STOCK

FERRETS—Over thirty years experience, white or brown, females \$5.00 each, males \$4.75 each. Will ship C. O. D. Instruction book free. Levi Farnsworth, New London, Ohio.

FOR SALE—My black, tan coonhound. Can't be beat. Shipped on trial. Money back guarantee. Chas. Hicks, Mayfield, Ky., Star Rt., B47.

EDGEWOOD WHITE COLLIE KENNELS offers for sale choice puppies from good working stock. Ray Harold, Gladwin, Mich.

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

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

ENGLISH SHEPHERD PUPS. Guaranteed from best heeling stock. Albert Herrmann, Norwood, Minn.

SCOTCH COLLIES, from the best drivers. Cloverleaf Farms, Tiffin, Ohio.

MATTRESSES

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

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, vines; 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.

SPECIAL OFFER—Chewing or smoking 5 lbs. \$1; 10, \$1.75; Cigars 50 for \$1.95; pay when received, money refunded if not satisfactory. Farmers Association, West Paducah, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO, CIGARS, TWISTS: Chewing 5 lbs., \$1. Smoking 5 lbs., 75c. Pay when received. Pipe free. Farmers Union, A5, Paducah, Kentucky.

TOBACCO: KENTUCKY SWEETLEAF. Mellow, aged. Smoking 15 pounds \$1.65. Chewing \$2.25. Pay when received. Ernest Choate, Wingo, Kentucky.

LEAF TOBACCO: Good, Sweet, chewing, 3 lbs. 75c; 5-11.00; 10-11.75. Smoking, 3 lbs. 50c; 5-75c; 10-11.25. United Farmers, Mayfield, Kentucky.

HOMESPUN TOBACCO: Chewing 10 lbs. \$1.50. Smoking 10 lbs. \$1. United Farmers, Paducah, Ky.

POULTRY

BROILERS—Big profits raising our pure-bred Bared Rock chicks for early markets. Write for free catalogue folder. Arrowhead Poultry Farms, Montrose and Birch Run, Mich.

WHITTAKER'S REDS FOR FLOCK IMPROVEMENT. Both Cams. Michigan's greatest color and egg strain. Trapped under record of performance miles. Cockerel price list free. Interlakes Farm, Box 9, Lawrence, Michigan.

BREEDING COCKERELS and pullets, six varieties. Order Baby Chicks now and get big discounts. Free catalog. Beckman Hatchery, Grand Rapids, Mich.

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS. Official records of hens, 180 to 287. A "Lady Mary" man cockerel. W. F. Alexander, Owosso, Mich.

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

TOWNLINE CHICKS, eggs, breeding stock in four leading varieties have made a record of profit performance for thousands of poultrymen that points the way successward for you. Don't fail to get our New 1928 Catalog. Tells how to raise chicks and why our egg blood lines make profits easy. Copy free. Townline Poultry Farm, Route 1, Box 107, Zeeland, Michigan.

BABY CHICKS

WHITE LEGHORN eggs and chicks—big discount if ordered now for spring shipment. Sired by 200 to 280 egg males. Egg bred 28 hens. 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. The Village View large type, vigorous, healthy chicks. Direct from our poultry farm and hatchery to you. Ask for our large free catalogue which tells all about our hatching and breeding establishment. Price reasonable if orders are booked now. Village View Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich., R. 3.

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.

TURKEYS

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

PURE-BRED NARRAGANSETT TURKEYS, the kind that give satisfaction. Ernest Clement, Ionia, Mich.

MICHIGAN'S BEST Giant Bronze turkeys, large, utility and fancy. The birds that always give satisfaction. N. Evalyn Ramsdell, Ionia, Mich.

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS. Prizes from leading shows. Breeding stock. Write Johnson Turkey Farm, Six Lakes, Mich.

EDGEWOOD GIANT BRONZE—large hardy northern turkeys, sired by son of 1926 All-American grand champion. Mrs. Edgar Case, Benzonia, Mich.

FOR SALE—White Holland tom turkeys, weight from 15-20 lbs. Price \$10.00. D. E. Dean, Holly, Mich., Route 3.

MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEYS, champion strain, large and vigorous, unrelated. Ida Davey, Ellsworth, Mich.

FOR SALE—Pure-bred, White Holland turkeys and Flemish Giant rabbits. Leonard Norton, Three Rivers, Mich.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkeys, May hatched. Very good ones. Mrs. Eugene Ramsdell, Hanover, Mich.

PURE-BRED BOURBON TURKEYS, hens \$3, toms \$12. Mrs. H. O. Ruggles, Milford, Mich.

AGENTS WANTED

MAN TO WORK his local territory, booking orders for shrubs, roses, perennials, ornamental and fruit trees, etc. Also hire agents. Full or spare time. Five year replacement. No investment or experience necessary. Outfit free. Real opportunity. Knight & Bostwick, Newark, New York State.

HELP WANTED

MILK ROUTE SALESMAN WANTED—\$200.00 cash bond required. Steady employment, good wages and chance for advancement. Write for further particulars. Freeman Dairy Company, Flint, Mich.

SITUATIONS WANTED

HERDSMAN desires position on modern dairy farm. 25 years old, single, good references. State particulars in first letter. Box 129, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

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

GLAD IT'S DONE

TODAY we have been paying back the last of our corn husking debts and are happy that the corn husker has now moved on out of this community. This marks the end of the "gang work" for us this season, except for some wood buzzing, which will require a little extra help.—S. P.

SWEET CLOVER PREPARES LAND FOR POTATOES

FIELDS of potatoes planted on sweet clover sod in Macomb County indicate that this legume leaves a fine inheritance to the crops that succeed it. Norman Carr, who lives near Davis, reports a yield of more than 200 bushels to the acre and another 200 bushel to the acre crop was grown by Irving Ellis who also lives near Davis. While Macomb County is a trifle removed from what is known as the potato section, these yields show that methods are as important as location.

CERTIFIED CORN BEST

TESTS made at Sand Creek in Lenawee County showed that certified seed corn yielded a larger and more profitable crop than ordinary seed. Seed from the variety test at Morenci, Lenawee County, was purchased by Paul Clement who will further develop this particular variety.

CONCRETE GRANARY FLOOR

REPLYING to a letter relative to a concrete floor to be placed over the wood floor in a granary, I would hardly consider a concrete floor one inch thick to be satisfactory when placed over a wooden floor. The spring of the wooden floor would be very likely to cause this floor to crack.

If concrete is to be used in this place, I would suggest that it should be two inches thick and made of a proportion of one of cement to four of gravel, all of which will pass through a one-fourth inch screen. This will give a proportion which would be smooth enough so that a shovel can be used on the surface very satisfactorily. It would be necessary to use a wooden float to level off the surface and possibly a steel trowel should be used to produce a smooth surface.

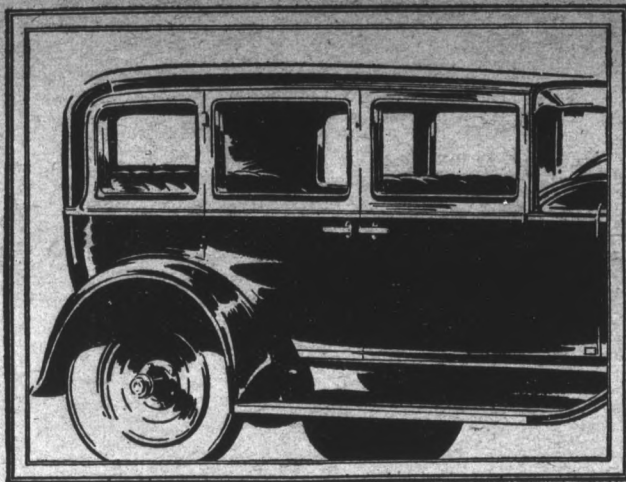
If about one part of lime to five parts of cement is used in this mix, it would be much smoother and much more easily worked into place. Using this thickness of two inches, one barrel of cement (4 bags) would make 96 square feet of floor, or roughly speaking, a barrel of cement would make approximately one hundred square feet of floor, or cover an area 10 feet by 10 feet.

We would not advise using sawdust in this mix for the reason that the resulting mix would be rather soft, wear rapidly and would not permit the use of a shovel on the surface.—H. H. Musselman.

BEE STINGS CURE ALCOHOLISM

ACCORDING to a honey and bee expert in London, Eng., the sting of bees will cure rheumatism and alcoholism. He knows of several cases where the stings were taken for rheumatism and the taste for alcohol was entirely eliminated. He also says that practically all the bee keepers are teetotalers because of the stings they get and the amount of honey they consume which takes away the desire for alcoholic beverages.

Frank G. Hubbard has started a new farming venture. He recently purchased twelve adult beavers from the state department of conservation and will run a beaver farm on his land near Morley. He expects to have seventy beavers by next fall. Plenty of birch and poplar saplings along the stream, which runs through the farm, make ideal conditions for beavers.

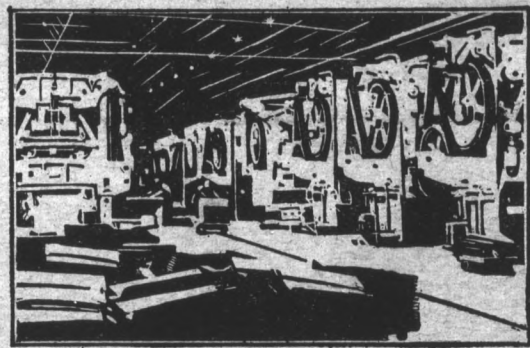


The Smooth Glossy Surface of every Body by FISHER

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