



Star Six Coach, \$880 f. o. b. Lansing

Harnessed Power

WITHOUT whip or goad or sweat or strain, the Star Car delivers great power—constant and untiring. Power that levels hills, that plows through mud or sand, that shortens the miles, and lengthens daylight hours.

Hayes-Hunt bodies—beautiful, roomy, and comfortable, make the powerful and economical Star—either Four or Six—the outstanding buy in the low-cost field.

Low-cost Transportation
Star Cars

MORE POWER AND SUPERIOR QUALITY

IMPROVED STAR FOUR		NEW STAR SIX		
Com. Chassis \$425	Coupester \$610	Chassis \$620	Coupe	\$820
Roadster \$525	Coach \$695	Touring \$695	Coach	\$880
Touring \$525	Sedan \$795	Coupester \$745	Landau Sedan	\$975

Prices, f. o. b. Lansing

DURANT MOTORS, Inc.

250 West 57th Street, New York

General Sales Dept.—1819 Broadway, New York

Dealers and Service Stations throughout the United States, Canada and Mexico

Plants: Elizabeth, N. J. Lansing, Mich. Oakland, Cal. Toronto, Ont.

MONARCH

Coffee and Cocoa

The thinking merchant realizes that though Father has his Coffee and Mother her Tea, there is a larger sale for Cocoa than either—because the children want Cocoa and there are more of them.

REID, MURDOCH & CO.
Chicago - Boston - Pittsburgh - New York

Quality for 70 Years

MONTHS



of solid wear

"U.S." Blue Ribbon boots are made with sturdy gray soles. The uppers are either red or black—knee to hip lengths.

These new "U. S." Blue Ribbon boots and overshoes are built to give longest wear.

They're built with thick, oversize soles—tough as an automobile tire. In the uppers goes rubber live as an elastic band. Constant bending won't crack it. The reinforcements are the strongest ever used in boot construction. If you want long wear with comfort, get "U. S." Blue Ribbons.

United States Rubber Company



Five times its length! That's how much you can stretch a strip of rubber cut from any "U.S." Blue Ribbon boot or overshoe.



U.S. Boots

Walrus
Arctics
Rubbers

Forest Profits in Short Period

Not Necessary to Wait Lifetime to Realize Returns From Trees.

Contrary to the current belief one does not have to wait a lifetime to realize returns from forest plantations.

In fact, continues E. L. Scovell, specialist in farm forestry at Rutgers university, trees established on idle lands next spring will yield the owner a very substantial profit in six to ten years.

Interplanting Favored.

Interplanting of pine and Norway spruce or Douglas fir is the answer. In a plantation of this sort Norway spruce is planted at intervals of six feet in rows six feet apart. Pine, preferably white or red pine, is then planted in the alternate intervals. As the pine grows much more rapidly than the spruce during the first few years, it is best to postpone the planting of the pine at least two years from the time the spruce is set. This allows the spruce trees sufficient time to become firmly established and to assure their not being crowded too quickly by the pine. When planted at this spacing, 1,200 trees of each species are required on an acre.

Under ordinary conditions the spruce will be suitable for Christmas trees when six to ten years old. Trees of this size are now bringing 50 cents to \$1.50 per tree delivered at the market. If two-thirds (800) of the planted trees reach maturity—the mortality is generally much lower—the harvestable crop per acre at present market prices would be worth from \$400 to \$1,200 delivered.

Profit From Thinning.

The pine is left to grow to timber size. When harvested at forty years of age it will yield 20,000 to 25,000 board feet of lumber per acre, worth \$150 to \$250 at present market prices standing in the field. In addition it will yield a small profit when the first thinning is made, usually fifteen to twenty-five years after planting, and substantial returns from thinnings at regular intervals thereafter. The total investment, including taxes and compound interest for a ten-year period, when the Christmas trees are harvested, will not exceed \$35 an acre. The additional cost of carrying the pine to maturity is practically negligible.

Winter Green Feed Very Important for the Hens

If one has cabbages or mangels stored in a cellar where they may freeze, it often pays to keep a thermometer in the cellar and give it additional protection, or use a lantern to bring up the temperature if the mercury begins to stand close to 32 degrees. Frozen green feed is not good for hens, and constant freezing and thawing is not good for the keeping qualities of the feed.

Hens do not like rye grain, but they will eat sprouted rye, and it seems to be a satisfactory green feed. Sprouted oats are generally used. If you make a homemade grain sprouter with wooden trays, heated with a kerosene incubator lamp, be sure the fire risk is not greater than the value of the sprouted oats. In most cases, I think the metal sprouters are a good investment, because the fire risk is greatly reduced.

When mangels are sliced and thrown in the litter, they pick up more or less dirt and straw. Cutting them in halves and laying them in wooden troughs may be a better way. Then the hens can peck out the succulent feed more readily than when the pieces are half-buried in the litter.

Make Garden Plans

Plan your garden for this year. Use as a basis the amount of vegetables needed by your family for a healthful diet. Plan for the greatest quantity of the vegetables your family particularly likes. Make the location and size of plot fit the garden you want, whenever possible, rather than plan the garden to fit a space that may be too cramped or inconveniently located.

Aggravates Insect Damage

The continuous cropping of land to the same crop frequently aggravates insect damage. Where corn is grown year after year in the same fields, the yields may show considerable reduction. Much of this loss may be due to insect activities. To practice the rotation of crops as a means of lessening insect damage is a good plan.

Farm Hints

Many chinch bugs may be harbored in those old fence rows and roadsides.

Manure that is thrown out in the weather in a barn yard pile will lose half its plant food in six months.

Crop rotation systems, manuring, fertilizing, are some of the ways that the natural fertility of the soil may be restored.

Half the pleasure of a garden is in planning it before hand—and half the work may thus be saved. It is winter-evening fun that will pay juicy dividends all next season.

Early Seeded Oats Give Larger Yields

Seven-Year Test Made by Nebraska Station.

While there is such a thing as seeding oats too early in the spring, there is no doubt but many farmers are inclined to defer seeding more than seems advisable. Oats are a cool-weather plant, and for that reason the more its growing period can be stretched while the weather is cool the larger will be the yield. The Nebraska experiment station has accumulated some valuable data on this subject in recent years that should be generally known.

In a seven-year test, for example, oats seeded on March 31 averaged 58 bushels per acre; those seeded April 12, 49 bushels; and those seeded April 20, 38 bushels. At the North Platte (Neb.) experiment station in a 14-year test, oats seeded April 8 yielded 25 bushels per acre; those seeded April 18, 25 bushels, and those seeded April 20, 21 bushels.

Average yields of a given crop for periods of seven to fourteen years are pretty reliable and the figures presented above certainly point to early seeding as being very desirable for oats. What may be said about oats in this respect applies equally to barley and spring wheat. It is important, therefore, to have the ground intended for oats or other small grains in shape to rush seeding operations as much as possible after the season for spring work opens.

Farm Inventory Is Very Simple Form of Record

"An inventory can be taken on the average farm in less than half a day, and for the time spent it shows the farmer the most about his business of any records he can keep." This statement is made by Prof. V. B. Hart of the farm management department at the New York State College of Agriculture.

"A farm inventory is the simplest form of farm financial record that can be kept," he says. "The inventory shows the farmer his net worth above debts, and a comparison of two successive annual inventories will show him whether he got ahead during the year. This is the first step to take in putting a farm on a good business basis, and from such an inventory a credit statement can be made to be filed with the bank where the farmer does business.

"Any farmer borrowing money from a bank should file a credit statement with his bank once a year. The banker is a custodian of the funds of his depositors and should not make loans to any but responsible persons. He is entitled to and should have the information which a credit statement gives and this statement also generally gives a farmer a better credit standing at the bank."

The state college at Ithaca has copies of a form for taking an inventory, with spaces provided for all the items. It also contains complete directions for taking the inventory and for making a credit statement, with blanks for two such statements. This can be had free from the college by writing for it.

Ventilation in Chicken House Quite Important

Chickens need more fresh air for their size than any other farm animal. This is because the moisture other animals exude through the skin and kidneys is in poultry almost entirely given off in breathing. The air of an overcrowded, under-ventilated house quickly becomes foul. The chickens get off the roost in the mornings dull and drugged from bad air.

Even open front houses with three sides closed and open on the south may not provide enough fresh air. A narrow board's width opening along the south side immediately under the rafters improves the circulation without draft. The curtained openings should be from 30 to 36 inches from the floor. All openings should be arranged for closing if necessary.

Inventory Is Big Aid

The farm inventory is an aid in keeping a record of property that has been lent or misplaced. This is often sufficient justification for taking the inventory, although the information it furnishes concerning the progress made in accumulating farm property is of far greater importance. Many farmers who are keeping a close record of their farm business never fail to take their farm inventory.

Economical Rations

Stock keepers must know the cost of their feeds in order to determine the best and most economical rations. For this reason it is necessary to investigate the cost of making silage. The Missouri Agricultural college last year showed a cost of \$5.00 per ton for corn silage. They based this on 28 1/2 bushel yield, crediting the corn with 94 cents per bushel and charging actual costs, which were liberal on all items.

Grub Out Dead Trees

Midwinter is the best time to grub out dead trees in the orchard and saw off large dead branches. These should be at once worked up into stove wood. Apple or cherry wood makes excellent fuel for the fireplace or kitchen stove. If removed from the orchard at this time the hazard of their spreading blister canker or borers to the live trees is avoided.



Proved safe by millions and prescribed by physicians for

Headache Colds Neuralgia Lumbago
Pain Toothache Neuritis Rheumatism

DOES NOT AFFECT THE HEART

Safe → Accept only "Bayer" package which contains proven directions. Handy "Bayer" boxes of 12 tablets. Also bottles of 24 and 100—Druggists.

Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monocetate of Salicylic acid

A girl's final "no" isn't always her final answer. Joys do not stay, but take wing and fly away.—Martial.

Children Cry for



Fletcher's CASTORIA

MOTHER—Fletcher's Castoria is especially prepared to relieve Infants in arms and Children all ages of Constipation, Flatulence, Wind Colic and Diarrhea; allaying Feverishness arising therefrom, and, by regulating the Stomach and Bowels, aids the assimilation of Food; giving natural sleep.

To avoid imitations, always look for the signature of Dr. J. C. Fletcher. Absolutely Harmless—No Opium. Physicians everywhere recommend it.

Your own physician will confirm this doctor's statements.



The real cause of bad breath

"You cannot 'cover up' unpleasant breath for any length of time. The only way to rid yourself permanently of it is by removing the cause.

"Sometimes poor teeth are responsible. But the commonest cause of a coated tongue and offensive breath is constipation. You may not realize that your intestines are slow in eliminating waste matter, or that your breath is objectionable. But others will notice it.

"Get rid of constipation, and your breath will become fresh and sweet. Even more important, you will notice an immediate improvement in your health and spirits."

Nujol relieves constipation in Nature's own way

Constipation is dangerous for anybody. Nujol is safe for everybody. It does not affect the stomach and is not absorbed by the body. Medical authorities approve Nujol because it is so safe, so gentle, and so natural in its action.

Nujol simply makes up for a deficiency—temporary or chronic—in the supply of natural lubricant in the intestines. It softens the waste matter and thus permits thorough and regular elimination without overtaxing the intestinal muscles.

Nujol

THE INTERNAL LUBRICANT
For Constipation

INSIST UPON
KEMP'S BALSAM
for that COUGH!

DO YOU WANT MONEY? If so, I will help you to start a profitable mail order business at home. Nothing like it ever offered before. Complete instructions mailed for \$1. Add: Clifton J. Day, 212 Jones Mill Rd., Dept. 27, Chazy Chase, Md.

BABY CHICKS

From high record, pure bred Rocks. Strong sturdy chicks. 100% live delivery guaranteed. Parcel Post prepaid. Order direct from this advertisement. Breed 100 400

New Invention—Magic silver cleaner; tarnish remover. Cleans silver, gold; no rubbing required. Agents wanted. Each box, H. SOBERBERG, Flatiron, North Dakota. How I Cured Myself of Heart Trouble. Send one dollar to P. O. Box 4818, Frankford, Philadelphia, Pa. W. N. U., BALTIMORE, NO. 9-1928.