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VOLUME CLXI

NUMBER EIGHT

DETROIT, AUGUST 25, 1923

CURRENT COMMENT

The man who follows the other fellow, is always behind.

This summer's dry spell is a test which good farming will survive.

It is important that we know, before we support them, that our agricultural leaders are unselfish.

If some of our political officials keep on advocating a certain degree of wetness, they will very likely get soaked when it comes to re-election.

Many acres in the state need reforestation. Taxation on such lands has discouraged many people from undertaking this work.

So many confuse noise with action. Noise is usually action out of alignment; but the most efficient machinery is that which runs the quietest. The same with men.

More Sugar
Less
Wheat

To better adapt our agriculture to home requirements, it has been suggested that we grow more sugar and less wheat. This idea is in line with the thought we have been trying, from time to time, to impress upon our readers.

The facts are that, in Michigan particularly, there is a whole lot of soil peculiarly adapted to the production of sugar beets which is not being used for that purpose at the present time. Our wheat acreage, on the other hand, has been above normal for the past several years to the financial detriment of all wheat growers.

Sugar is in demand, while wheat is burdening the markets. Our supply of the former product falls far below our annual requirements; while profitable wheat prices are made impossible through the inability of foreign markets to absorb our surplus. The production of more sugar would supply a real need and permit the American housewife to put up her fruit as she has been accustomed to in the past. Growing less wheat would enable those who are dependent upon that crop to realize a living income therefrom.

There is, however, a real obstacle in the way of adopting this program. This is the insistence of a few sugar importers on the removal of the tariff on this product. These importers are more concerned about trading in the foreign product than in developing a home industry. They would let down the bars to compel American beet growers to compete with foreign labor.

With reasonable protection, the

sugar production of the country would be materially increased in volume. This would have a tendency to relieve the pressure on other lines of agricultural production to the benefit not only of the farmers, but, through them, to the country as a whole.

What One
Cow
Could Do

ON another page of this issue is a description of the leading cow in all the cow testing associations of the state of Michigan. According to the reports sent out by the Agricultural College Extension Department, this cow produced milk which exceeded in value the cost of the feed consumed, by \$191.83.

Calculated in terms of wheat on the basis of the state's good average of 17.1 bushels per acre, it would take over fourteen acres of the cereal to produce at the present price of eighty cents per bushel, the value of the above net returns from this cow for the year.

Furthermore, compared to the value of her entire product of \$403.25, the acreage of wheat required would be 29.5.

These comparisons suggest two things: The value of good cows and the relative importance of dairying as a side line or a main line in the farmer's operations. In this connection it is important to note that during the recent depression farmers who lived in dairy sections and stuck to their cows came through these trying times in better shape than did the farmers of any other section of the country. It is stated that not a single bank failure took place where dairying was the predominating line of farming.

The
Timely
Stitch

STOPPING the clock does not save time. Neither does one gain time by delaying the thing which should be done without delay.

There is a class of work that needs attention during August and September. We refer to getting the buildings and equipment in shape for the coming winter months. There are excuses galore for not tackling these

things, but that does not in the least overcome the fact that the jobs should be looked after.

A nail in time often saves nine. Little jobs of repairing grow into big jobs surprisingly rapid. A leaky barn or granary roof will allow a portion of the harvests stored below to spoil. And then fixing up a roof and doing other outside repair work cannot be done in every sort of weather.

The peculiar thing is that the type of man who needs these reminders is usually the man who uses more energy in thinking about the reasons why he should put off a job that is worrying him, than the accomplishment of the task itself would ordinarily require.

"I'll do this thing now," has not only enabled many men to accomplish a particular job, but often it has been the beginning of a new life. In other words, bringing oneself to take the timely stitch; particularly when there are many excuses for not doing it, often helps one to get started on the road to success.

An
Optomist's
Viewpoint

A well-known psychologist says that when we have cause for pessimism, we should do what we can to correct and then take the optomist's viewpoint.

That is apparently just what a lot of Ohio farmers did when they included farm-obtained living expenses in their yearly accounts. They figured what the farm supplied them for their own maintenance, over and above their labor income. In other words, they gave the farm all the credit it was due.

The average answer of what each of these families got from the farm aside from its labor income was \$579 at county prices; and \$1,204 if based on retail prices in the nearest city. In other words, these farm families would have had to earn \$1,204 more than they did if they had pulled up stakes and gone to the nearest city to live.

Undoubtedly many of us get discouraged with the farm and want to "throw up the sponge." But, in justice to the farm and in justice to ourselves, we ought to at least "give the Devil his due." If we do this, we are

more likely to think the farm is a pretty good place after all.

Six and eight dollar wages isn't all there is to living in the city. There are prices to pay for the privilege, and the high cost of living is one of them. Aside from buying real grub by the pound at high prices, which farmers can have just for the bare cost of growing, the cost of having a roof over one's head is quite considerable in the city.

The Ohio folks were very modest in figuring their city rental costs. They only allowed \$447 per year at city rates. That's a little over \$37 per month. In Michigan's metropolis, that amount would not get you very much to live in.

To the discouraged, we urge that you "count your many blessings" and make certain you are going to something better before you quit the farm, for the city also has its discouragements. It is well to remember that the pasture which looks so green from the distance also has its weeds and bare spots.

Educashun

EDUCASHUN is what you learn 'cause if you don't learn nothin' you ain't got no educashun.

There's lots a ways to get a educashun, but most any kinda good educashun you gotta work for. Lots a folks buy it at a collige 'cause they gotta noshun that's the only way you kin get it. I guess a collige educashun is alright; but the trouble is most folks think 'cause they paid for it they don't have to work for it. And a regular educashun is one of them things you gotta work for to get.

There's some folks what go to collige for recreashun, not for educashun. Most of them kinda folks think they don't need no educashun 'cause their dads is got money. Money ain't no substitoot for brains, but they ain't got brains enough to know it.

I know what I'm talking about on this collige stuff 'cause I went through collige myself and learnt lots when I was there. I took what you call a short course 'cause it took me only a day to go through. But I learnt that you gotta be a good football player to be a real poplar collige guy, and if you can't be that you gotta learn to rah rah right. There's some what take courses in canoein' and dancin' and other what you call necessities of life. Others what try to act educated by learnin' lots a big soundin' words whas more ornamental than useful. And there's others what get the read learnin' you kin get at a collige if you really want a get it.

The funny thing about a collige educashun is that some folks spend four or five years tryin' to be bachelors of somethin' or other, and then in a coupla years they do just like the rest of us common folks and get married.

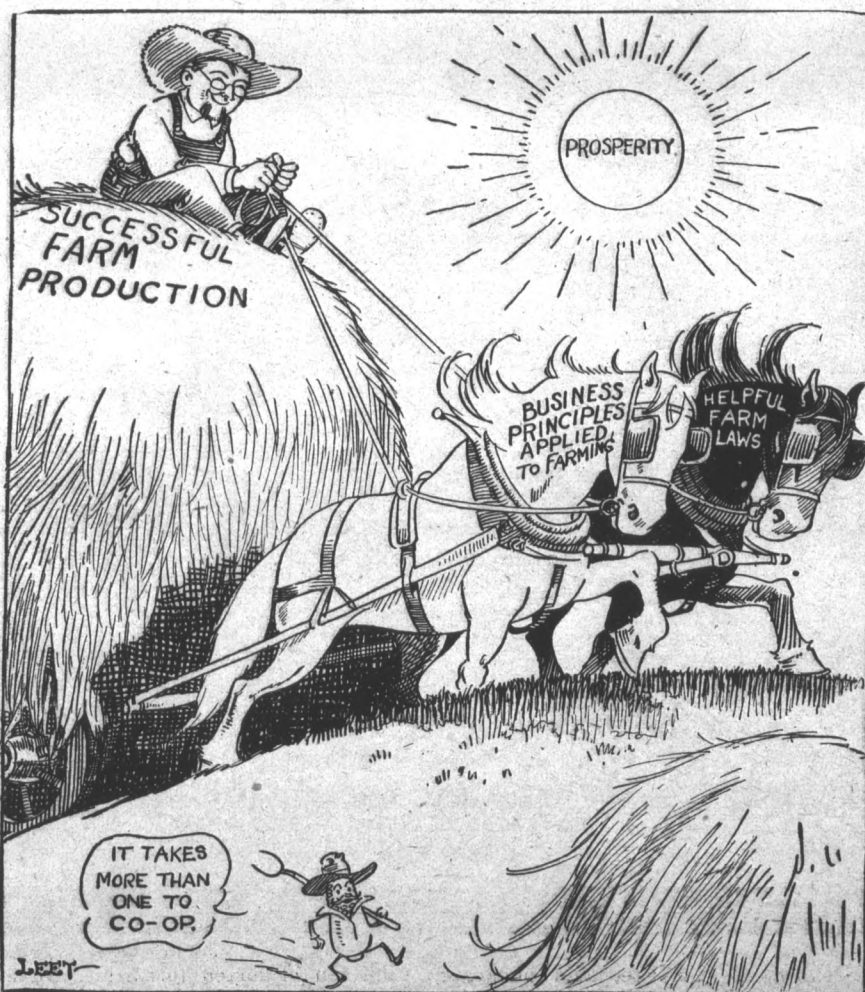
We's all educated some way or other. Some is educated for usefulness, and others is educated in the ways of sin. I feel sorry for the last kind 'cause their kinda educashun will bring them nothin' but a lotta sorrow.

The educashun we get unexpected from experience is sometimes the best we kin get. Any kinda educashun we get what makes us better folks is good educashun.

I've been just figuring if I had a better educashun I could write a little better on educashun. Anyhow I want my kids to be betterin' me, and the only way I kin do that is by givin' them a better educashun.—Hy Syckle.

The storing of wheat upon farms may have the double effect of saving storage costs and of keeping down the visible supply which is always a bearish influence in marketing this and other grains.

The Right Team for the Job



Educational Day at the Local Fairs

Some Reflections on a Day Which Is Growing Popular

By B. J. Ford

IN a large number of counties, one day at the County Fair is designated as Educational Day. The main idea is to feature all lines of school work and activity, and to give due recognition to the efforts and achievements of the children in the public schools. Special prizes are offered for the best essay, map, exhibit, line of march, float, school yell, and

year. It makes possible a larger and more constructive school program than would otherwise be possible.

When the day arrives, the parents are all there to see the float they have helped to build, to see their children march, to examine the work that

avenue through which the County Fair is advertised. Every school and every home represented in these schools knows that a Fair is to be held, every parent who has children in the schools that are to participate will be at the Fair at least one day, and all will have a common interest in the events of the day.

On the morning of Educational Day the children and the parents gather at their schoolhouse; the float which has been previously prepared arrives at an early hour and leads in the procession enroute to the Fair. The school thus exerts a magnetic influence and assumes its place of leadership in the community.

Similar processions enroute from a score or more of schools will arrive at the Fair at the appointed hour and join with this school in the parade of school wagons and in the line of march of the schools. Each school carries a banner on which is inscribed in large letters the name of the school. As the schools march down Midway or past the grand stand they

give their yells and each is given a score by the scrutinizing eyes of the judges.

The program for the day begins promptly at eleven o'clock in the morning with the parade of school floats. This is followed with a basket dinner in the grove. At one o'clock the band arrives and leads the schools in the line of march. As they arrive at the grand stand each school gives its yells and any special drill, exercise, or demonstration that it may have prepared.

The athletic events and baseball and the children are set free for the remainder of the day.

To summarize it may be stated that the observance of Educational Day at the County Fair should be encouraged. It turns the attention of the school district upon a community educational program, creates community pride, encourages cooperation between pupils, teacher, and parents and prepares the way for a constructive educational program in the community. It arouses a wholesome type of competitive interest among the schools and helps to establish some definite educational standards.



The Twenty-seven Floats Made a Novel Display.

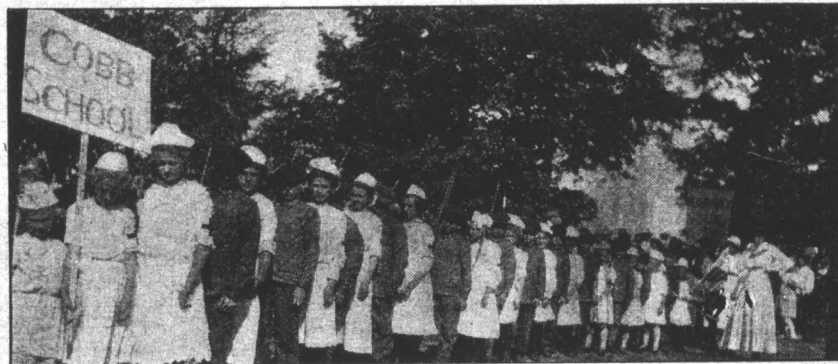
athletic events. This creates a competitive interest among the schools and communities. Much of the regular work of the year is motivated due to the fact that the best is to constitute a part of the exhibit at the fair.

Since the average County Fair is held near the beginning of the school year, the immediate task of getting ready for the Fair tends to produce a large amount of community enthusiasm that centers about the school. The preparatory work enlists an active interest on the part of the parents and this interest carries on through the year. It means a greater cooperative interest between the teacher and the patrons. It helps the new teacher to become acquainted with the parents and to get a firm grip on the community early in the

their children have done, and see and make comparisons between their schools and others of the country. Everybody is at his or her best, for the reputation and educational standing of the school and neighborhood is being measured.

The Fair Association is always ready to give the schools a place in which to exhibit their work, a part in the regular program and events of the day, and to admit the school children free in consideration of the contribution that the schools make toward the success of the entire enterprise.

The Fair Association can well afford to encourage the observance of Educational Day at the Fair. It not only tends to raise the educational standard and helps to establish an aggressive interest but serves as an



One of the Winning Schools.

Sending Dollars After Fertilizers

Do They Bring Back the Maximum Value? By C. E. Miller

SENTIMENT in favor of the use of commercial fertilizer is rapidly growing in Michigan because the results from its application are almost always quite satisfactory. The farmer who prides himself on his business ability, however, wants to get the most for the money he invests; and unless he understands fully what is contained in the fertilizer he buys he is not likely to obtain the maximum of plant food value.

There is a principle very familiar to business men which applies with equal force to dairy cows and fertilizers. It concerns overhead and direct costs. If a shoe manufacturer shuts down his plant because of a strike his direct costs are reduced to nothing, but his overhead costs continue just the same. If this shoe manufacturer increases his output twofold, his direct expenses are multiplied by two, but his overhead is no greater than before. Hence the cost of manufacturing each pair of shoes is decreased. That is the secret of the economy of large scale production.

The dairy cow exemplifies the same principle, in a little different way. Part of the costs of caring for the cow continue even if she is producing little or no milk. But if her rations are changed, though at increased expense, her increased output of milk may be worth several times the extra expense of feed. The dairyman is simply doing what the shoe manufacturer did.

Let us see if this principle has a meaning for the purchaser of fertilizer.

How is the farmer to know when he is getting the most for his money? To answer this question requires an examination of the factors which make up or determine the price of a fertilizer.

The price at which a fertilizer sells is obtained by adding the cost of the plant food elements contained, the ex-

penditure of the plant food elements vary from time to time but the price charged against a fertilizer for each pound of nitrogen contained is practically the same during any given season regardless of the amount of nitrogen contained. The same is also true of phosphoric acid and potash.

All the other costs including main-

considerable percentage of the price of all mixed fertilizers.

The Cheapest Fertilizer.

The cheapest fertilizer for the farmer is the one which fits the need of his soil and in which the largest percent of the price goes to pay for plant food and the least amount for general expense. Since the general expense item is the same for all mixtures, it is evident that in the case of a low priced fertilizer containing a small amount of plant food, the greater part of the price goes to pay this general expense item.

On the other hand, in the case of a moderate or higher priced fertilizer containing a high percentage of plant food, a much larger percentage of the price goes to buy plant food and a much smaller percentage to pay the general expense item.

The prices of a 2-16-2 and 1-8-1 illustrate admirably the point just brought out. At first thought it would seem that the price of a 2-16-2 should be just double that of a 1-8-1. However, during the past spring the former sold for about \$40 to \$43 while the latter sold for approximately \$30 to \$32. It is evident that in the case of the 2-16-2 the farmer obtained twice as much plant food for an increase in price of about \$10. There is no question, therefore, that the 2-16-2 was by far the cheaper fertilizer although it cost the most money. This is because the same item of general expense was charged against each ton of fertilizer and in consequence the percentage of the purchase price (Continued on page 177)

How to Buy Fertilizer

1. Buy by analysis which is printed on the bag.
2. Be sure the fertilizer carries the plant food elements you want.
3. See that the plant food elements are in the proper proportion. There is no use buying a lot of nitrogen or other plant food element unless you need it.
4. Select the highest grade fertilizer that fits your needs. It will cost more per ton but will be cheaper in the end.

pense of mixing, bagging, shipping, etc., and the profits of the manufacturer and the retailer.

The first of these we may call the direct cost of fertilizer manufacture, since it is proportional to the amount of plant food contained in the fertilizer. The charge per pound for the plant food elements such as nitrogen, phosphoric acid and potash is about the same regardless of the composition of the mixture. The cost of nitrate of soda, sulphate of ammonia, dried blood, tankage, acid phosphate, ground bone, muriate of potash, and other materials which supply or car-

tenance of the fertilizer plants, the great care required in mixing the ingredients uniformly, bagging, handling and shipping—may be grouped as general expense, or overhead. In the case of the shoe manufacturer the overhead continues even when no shoes are being made. Likewise it costs about a certain sum to mix and handle a ton of fertilizer regardless of the plant food contained and so this item of general expense, or overhead, becomes a fixed charge against each ton of mixed fertilizer. An examination of a list of fertilizer prices shows that this item constitutes a

Spud Growers Hold Annual Meeting

Walton Peteete Gives Delegates at Cadillac Some Thought on Cooperation

THE outstanding educational feature of the fifth annual meeting of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange held at Cadillac, Mich., on August 15th and 16th was an address on cooperative marketing by Walton Peteete of Texas, a leader in the cooperative movement in that state, and a director of the American Farm Bureau Federation.

Mr. Peteete stated that progress of potato growers in organizing for market work was gratifying. Following Michigan's lead with her organization of five years standing, Maine is now organized with approximately 55% of the growers included; North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska and Colorado are organized with around 50% of their growers included; Minnesota is conducting organization work now; New York will organize this fall and winter, while the movement is on foot in Utah, Oregon and Washington. By 1924, the speaker predicted, all of the principal states will be well organized for marketing purposes.

Cooperative marketing is no longer an experiment, and previous experience has pointed out the fundamentals essential to success. The history of cooperation was reviewed from the old days when it was undertaken by communities without any assurance of volume, with the result that the several communities competed with each other. Experience points to the fact that the cooperative marketing organizations along commodity lines, efficiently conducted, are nearly always successful, while the other type of organizations are successful only in rare instances.

In defining the aim of organized marketing, Mr. Peteete first pointed out what they are not. He stated that the aim of cooperative marketing is not merely to get a small share of the next middleman's profits. It is not to get more than outsiders receive for a similar product, since both might get too little. While it is the general trait of farmers to be satisfied if they get more than their neighbors receive for similar products, this does not mean efficient merchandising or marketing of their product. He emphasized the necessity of pooling products as a fundamental of successful cooperative marketing, since farmers do not readily sell their product on rising markets, nearly all of them striving for the top price. When the market starts to fall they then start to sell as it is an evidence that prices have reached the top.

The aim of cooperative marketing is to make a good market on which all can sell. The real aim of the cooperative movement is to substitute the orderly merchandising of farm products for the old wasteful practice of dumping and blind selling. Cooperative marketing is the answer to the age old complaint that the farmers must sell at the buyer's price and buy at the seller's price.

In this connection, Mr. Peteete emphasized the fact that price must have a definite relation to supply and demand and consumer demand, and that in the matter of being compelled to accept the buyer's price, farmers have not as much ground for complaint as they think. At least this has not been the case in the past as they have had no agencies through which they could exert any substantial influence in the making of a fair price on their commodities.

The remedy for the situation is a commodity instead of a community selling organization, federated over the entire producing area of the products handled. Cooperative selling of this character would then become a national industry in which the farmer members are the producing stockholders. All must be organized in or-

der that the products can be properly merchandized. In his opinion pooling will not be universal but all will be coordinated. Then states will not compete with states in the same market, but buyers will compete with buyers for the product. These organizations must be non-profit and truly cooperative in character. All possible economies and advantages must revert to the members. The organizations must be democratic in control, and as a basis of permanency should include some form of binding contract between the members and the organization. Mr. Peteete referred to this as a partnership contract, for that is essentially the nature of a cooperative marketing organization. Contracts between producers greatly aid in financing the organization and enabling larger advances to growers at the time of the delivery of their products. Given this kind of organization as a national industry, then the farmers are in a position to undertake merchandising, which includes proper standardization of their products.

In order to accomplish best results, however, they must be as exacting as sellers as they are as buyers. The consumer is the farmer's best friend, and as farmers, we must be interested in providing a consumer with what he wants, when he wants it, and how he wants it. Such general organizations will also facilitate the extending of marketing for any product, both as to time or the period over which it can be marketed, and the

places in which it can be sold.

Merchandising farm products also means selling them according to supply and demand at the point of consumption rather than at the point of production. Mr. Peteete's opinion was that 75 to 80% of the producers in any given line must be properly organized into a cooperative selling organization before this ultimate end can be realized. And this ultimate end will not mean the arbitrary fixing of a high price for food stuffs but will give the organized growers a voice in the making of the price as the largest operator in the field, the same as is true in other industries at the present time.

Loyalty among members of a marketing organization was emphasized as essential to its success. Directors and managers of these organizations should not be too severely criticised for the mistakes which will be made, so long as they tell the truth and bend their honest efforts to the realization of the ultimate and described.

More efficient and economical production is also important to the highest success, and in this connection Mr. Peteete urged a close relationship to the other agencies in the states which afford education along this line.

In closing his address Mr. Peteete looked beyond the dollar mark in the development of farmers' cooperative enterprises, since after all it is not the dollar we are after but what the dollar stands for. He drew an allur-

ing word picture of the prosperity which would come to the country if all of the products grown on American farms could be sold at fair prices, resulting in a higher standard of living and citizenship all along the line.

President Curtis reviewed the work of the organization and stated that in his judgment the greatest achievement of the Association was the improvement of the average quality of the crop through the seed selection and grading, which improvement he estimated not to be less than 90%. He noted the beneficial legislation which has been passed through the efforts of the Association, notably the uniform price law which prevents dealers from giving a high price at one loading point and counterbalancing it by a correspondingly low price at another. He prophesied that next year the Exchange would handle 5,000 cars of potatoes.

Manager Wells in his annual report indicated that 109 locals shipped potatoes through the Exchange last year. Recommendations in his report included aid to the local associations as follows:

1. Volume.—This could be insured by binding contracts with the members. Five year contracts were recommended. As indicative of the effects of the contract system, he referred to the Barryton Association which lost one-third of its members when the contract system was adopted but got 100 percent more volume than before.
2. In aid to the local associations in elimination of losses, demonstrations are to be held for the benefit of local members during the coming winter as to the most efficient methods of warehousing and loading.
3. Better methods of accounting in which the exchange is prepared to give aid.

Other features of the meeting which cannot be touched upon in this report will be treated later.

The following is the sense of the resolutions adopted:

1. Authorizing the sending of the exchange publication to each member, deducting subscription price from funds due local association.
2. Petitioning the Michigan Department of Agriculture to adopt the U. S. standard grades and make them compulsory in Michigan.
3. Petitioning the Michigan State Department of Agriculture to provide funds and employ inspectors for loading point inspection of potatoes.
4. Endorsement of the California plan of market organization based upon the following basic principles:
 - 1st—Legal acreage minimum in this state.
 - 2nd—Legal ironclad binding contract.
 - 3rd—A state-wide seasonable pooling system.
 - 4th—Organization under a long term contract.
5. Favoring the enactment of gasoline tax for highway improvement.
6. Condemning State Administrative Board for withholding extension funds in M. A. C. as a usurpation of the constitutional functions of the State Board of Agriculture.
7. Voting confidence in the State Board of Agriculture in its recent actions relating to College's administrative affairs.
8. Expressing appreciation for the work of the management of the exchange and pledging future loyalty.
9. Citation of laws making it obligatory upon common carriers to furnish transportation, cars, etc., especially for seasonable commodities, and calling for the enforcement of these laws.



BANKS HASTEN TO MEET FARMERS' NEEDS.

THE Federal intermediate credit banks have loaned more than three million dollars, according to a statement made by Farm Loan Commissioner M. L. Corey to the American Farm Bureau Federation Washington office.

"These loans represent only a fraction of the loans which should be credited to the intermediate credit act," says Mr. Corey. "In the Pacific Northwest, for instance, we had agreed to advance five million dollars to assist in the orderly marketing of wheat, but when the local banks heard of it they decided they would make the advance themselves. The intermediate credit bank was then notified by the cooperative wheat marketing agency that it would do business with the local banks as long as it could get credit easily."

BONDS SELL QUICKLY.

JUDGE CHARLES E. LOBDELL, fiscal agent of the Farm Loan Board, announces that he has floated the first lot of bonds to be offered to the public under the intermediate credit act, amounting to \$10,000,000. It was taken at par by several large banks. As these bonds bear 4½ per cent interest, the local banker who obtains money by re-discounting agricultural paper with an intermediate credit bank cannot charge in excess of six per cent.

WORKING FOR LOWER RATE ON EXPORT WHEAT.

SENATOR CAPPER is urging a voluntary reduction of 25 per cent in freight rates on wheat and flour for export. He has received assurances from the Interstate Commerce Commission that such reduction

would be approved by the commission, and has taken up the matter with the Western railway presidents.

"The farmers are dependent for relief upon this voluntary action of the railroads," says Senator Capper, "because the commission would not order a reduction without hearings which would postpone final action until after the wheat had passed out of the hands of the farmers."

The foreign export outlook is very bad, according to returning congressmen and senators who have spent the summer months investigating conditions in England, France, Germany and other European countries.

WEXFORD COUNTY PUTS ON DRIVE.

THE directorate of the Wexford County Farm Bureau is cooperating with the State Farm Bureau under the personal direction of Alfred Bentall in planning a membership drive to be started some time the latter part of September. The ball will be set in motion at a picnic to be held at an early date. Neil Martin has been selected as county campaign manager. Performances of the farm bureau of the county during the past three years have been such as to assure the success of this drive.

PLANS TO PREVENT ANOTHER COAL SHORTAGE.

IN regard to the coal situation, it is understood that plans have been perfected which will prevent the occurrence of another fuel shortage such as the country experienced last year. The administration stands ready to bring the necessary pressure to bear on the operators and miners to compel them to keep the mines in operation, with government operation a last resort.

SAVE MONEY

Buy Now—at Lowest Prices in America

SAVE MONEY



Popular Model Embroidered Gabardine for Stouts \$3.98

Sharood heartily recommends this attractive frock of good quality cotton gabardine. It is designed along slenderizing lines for stout women. The skirt is finished with two wide, loose panels attached at waist and bottom. The edges are bound in black and embroidered in contrasting color. Collar is in the new long roll shawl effect, embroidered to match panels on skirt, as are also the vestee and tabs on bell-shaped sleeves. Dress is gathered at waistline at back and finished with tie sash. Sizes 44 to 64 bust measure. State length desired. Order Navy by No. 18E7610, brown No. 18E7612. Send no money. Pay \$3.98 and postage on arrival. State size and length.



Bulgarian Effect Gabardine Frock For Women and Misses \$2.98

An exceptionally attractive fine quality cotton gabardine dress for women and misses. Long roll collar in shawl effect, sleeves and belt piped in red. Entire front of blouse enhanced with exquisite all-over embroidered design in Bulgarian effect with rich harmonious colors. Two streamers at both sides and front. Wide belt embroidered to match blouse. Sizes for women, 34 to 44 bust; for misses 32 to 38 bust. State length desired. Colors, navy or brown. Order navy by No. 18E7500, Brown No. 18E7502. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival for either color. State size.



Popular One-Strap One-Buckle Pump, Black Patent or Brown Calf Finish \$1.98

Always Mention Size When Ordering.

A leading style in all the big cities for fall wear. One-strap, one buckle pump of rich black patent or Brown Calf finished leather. Is well made with perforated sewed tip and medallion toe. Fancy perforation on vamp, strap and quarter. One-piece medium extension oak sole; low flapper walking heel with rubber top lift. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8; wide widths. Black patent No. 18K20. Brown Calf finish, No. 18K21. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival for either leather. State sizes.

Send No Money

Here is the very pick of the choicest Fall styles—the most fetching garments of the season at positively unequalled bargain prices. Sharood challenges the world to match these values. Order right from this page. Get the most fetching advance styles at the lowest prices in America.



Heavy Fleeced Union Suit \$1.19 UP

Men's heavy, flat knit union suit of good quality cotton yarn, with heavy fleece lining. A sure protection from cold. Closed crotch, flap seat, flat seams. Knit cuffs at wrist and ankle. Sizes 34 to 40. Order Tan Jager Color by No. 18K1279. Send no money. Pay \$1.19 and postage on arrival. Order Gray Random Color by No. 18K1280. Send no money. Pay \$1.29 and postage on arrival.

Rich Black Satin Pump for Women \$1.98



Women's black satin dress pump one-strap, one-button style with fancy rosette and ornament on strap. Plain vamp with medium toe and close edge trim sole with low rubber heels. Genuine oak soles. A dressy stylish new spring fashion that will be all the rage among the best dressed women. Sizes, 2 1/2 to 8; wide widths. Order by No. 18K252. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival. State size.



Women's Classy Stitchdown Oxfords \$1.98 UP

Classy stitchdown Oxford for women, wonderfully comfortable and stylish. Uppers of brown or patent leather. Smooth leather in-



soles. Flexible stitched down oak outsoles. Low rubber heels. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8; wide widths. Order by No. 18K273. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Order Patent leather by No. 18K274. Pay only \$2.48 and postage on arrival.



BOYS' AND LITTLE BOYS' GUN METAL BLUCHER \$1.79 UP

State Size

Pay on Arrival

Don't send one cent. Just letter or postcard brings any of these smashed price bargains. No obligation or risk. Merely give number and sizes of each article you want. Pay nothing till goods arrive, then only the smashed price and postage. If not delighted with your bargain after examination and try-on, return goods and we cheerfully refund your money instantly. Don't put it off. Send now.



Novelty Cross-Strap Model in Rich Black Patent Leather \$2.98

State Size

Everyone will admire this early fall style cross-strap pump. The vamp and quarter are of selected black patent leather with rich black suede four-bar effect cross straps. Medium pointed dress toe has imitation perforated tip. Vamp and quarter neatly perforated. Straps fasten on each side with buttons. One-piece leather sole with Baby Louis leather heel and metal plate. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8; wide widths. No. 18K12. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival. State size.

Women's Patent Leather, Gun Metal or Brown Calf Finished Oxfords \$1.98

Made with imitation shield tip and medallion perforated vamp, perforated lace stay and circular foxing. Has medium rubber heel and medium pointed toe. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8; wide widths. Order Patent by No. 18A121. Order gunmetal by No. 18A122. Order brown calf by No. 18A123.

Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

Men's Quality Dress Shoes and Oxfords \$2.98



Men's French toe dress shoes or oxfords in Brown calf finished leather. Have medium toes perforated, oak soles and rubber heels. Perforated on vamp and eyelet stay. Sensational values. Sizes 6 to 11; wide widths. Order oxford by No. 18A658. Order shoe by No. 18A660. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival for either style. State size.

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Child's Two-Tone Middy Dress \$1.98

Two-piece middy dress, including snappy Balkan middy of all red flannel cotton warp with round collar and cuffs. Embroidered in exquisite contrasting colors. Skirt of navy blue serge in clustered plaited style hangs from a white muslin under-waist. Red blouse and blue skirt combination only. Sizes 7 to 14 years. Order No. 18A8326. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Be sure to state size.



All-Wool Serge \$5.98

For women and misses. The material is an unusually fine quality all wool storm serge. Model has neck and sleeves bound with red silk braid. Hand embroidered in beautiful contrasting colors of pure silk floss around the neck, down front and on sleeves. Metal girdle with celluloid and metal ornaments encircles waist. Deep hem and all seams reinforced and serged. Women's sizes 34 to 44 bust; misses' 32 to 38 bust. State bust measure and skirt length when ordering. Navy blue only. Order by No. 18E7550. Send no money. Pay \$5.98 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.



Men's Work Shoe \$1.98



Brown or black work shoe of durable leather. Solid leather inner soles. Heavy double soles. Green chrome outsole. Leather heel. Sizes 6 to 12. Wide widths only. Order Brown by No. 18K758. Order Black by No. 18K760. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

Men's Vici, Cushion Soles, \$2.98



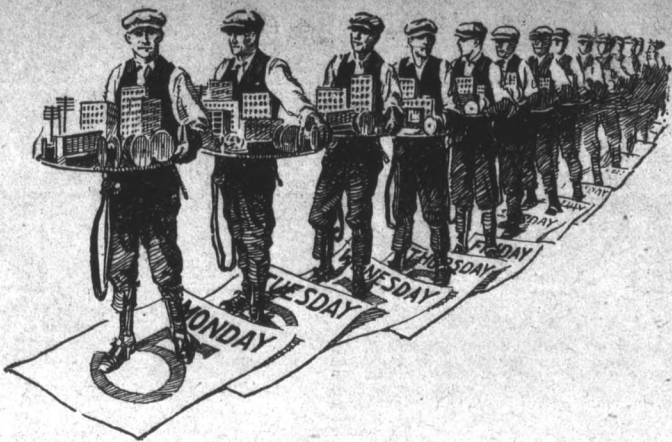
An absolutely rock-bottom price on men's comfort and dress shoes. Have cushion soles and rubber heels. Sizes 6 to 12. Order soft toe model by No. 18A618. Order blucher cut with tip toe by No. 18A617. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage for either style. State size.

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So great and so constant is the growth of demand for telephone service that the Bell System invests throughout the country an average of three-quarters of a million dollars every working day for new telephone plant.

New aerial lines are always under construction or extension, new subways are being dug and cables laid, larger building accommodations are under way, more switchboards are in process of building or installation, and added facilities of every description being mustered into service to care for the half million or more new subscribers linked to the System every year.

This nation-wide construction, this large expenditure of funds, could not be carried out efficiently or economically by unrelated, independent telephone organizations acting without co-operation in different sections of the country. Neither could it be carried out efficiently or economically by any one organization dictating from one place the activities of all. In the Bell System all the associated companies share common manufacturing and purchasing facilities which save millions of dollars annually. They share scientific discoveries and inventions, engineering achievements, and operating benefits which save further millions. But the management of service in each given territory is in the hands of the company which serves that territory and which knows its needs and conditions.

By thus combining the advantages of union and co-operation with the advantages of local initiative and responsibility, the Bell System has provided the nation with the only type of organization which could spend with efficiency and economy, the millions of dollars being invested in telephone service.



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430 Dickinson St.,
Madison, Wis.

Spud Growers' Busy Week

SOME fourteen years ago George Priestly, a substantial farmer living near Kalkaska, observed in his field of Rural New Yorkers some individual potatoes with russet skins. These were so rare as to attract attention and the following spring were planted in a seedplot. Their prolificness was so pronounced that he continued to grow them for two years before the seed was offered to a house in Petoskey.

This, briefly, is the modest manner in which the now popular Petoskey Rural Russett, which has contributed so much to potato production in Michigan, was developed. Mr. Priestly's farm was visited last week by Michigan potato growers while inspecting potato fields in that section.

POTATO EXCHANGE ELECTS OFFICERS.

MUCH interest was manifest among delegates and potato growers in general in the election of three directors for the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange at Cadillac last Thursday. J. D. Robinson, of Levering, defeated Herbert F. Baker of Weadock, by a vote of 35 to 25. Henry Curtis of Cadillac, was re-elected, and J. L. Bussey of Provemont, was chosen to succeed A. B. Large of Traverse City. Following the meeting of delegates the directors re-elected officers as follows: President, Henry Curtis; vice-president, Fred Smith of Elk Rapids; secretary, S. E. Rogers of East Jordan; treasurer, O. S. Wood of Barryton; manager, C. C. Wells; sales manager, George Wager of Edmore.

BUYERS SEEK MICHIGAN SEED POTATOES.

IN regards to the market for the 1923 crop of seed potatoes from Michigan's certified crop, it can be stated that buying has already started with one deal for 50,000 bushels reported. This was an order from a Pennsylvania concern. The terms of the sale guarantee the growers a minimum of 65 cents per bushel for fall delivery and 85 cents for spring delivery. The contract also protects the growers on a price of twenty percent above the current quotation for table stock.

EXCHANGE DOES BIG BUSINESS.

THE annual report of Manager Wells of the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange shows a very splendid, healthy growth during the fifth year of its existence. The figures give this as the biggest year in the history of the organization, shipping 2,922 cars or 483 more than were sent out during the previous year. The total amount of business done for the year ending August 14, aggregated \$1,097,910.47.

This remarkable showing was made, declared the manager, in the face of discouragingly low prices paid for potatoes throughout the past season. The market prices for the year averaged about 60% of those for 1922, the manager stated. Despite this the Exchange was able to increase its reserve fund from \$42,000 to \$50,000 and still hold a surplus of over \$10,000 to turn back to the locals.

Eight new locals were added to the organization during the year. Mc Bain Co-operative Marketing Association led in the number of cars shipped, having sent out 132 since a year ago.

GROWERS ASSURED OF REFRIGERATOR CARS.

OFFICIALS of railroads serving the potato district of northwestern Michigan assured the growers last week that the requirements for refrigerator cars would be provided dur-

ing the shipping season this winter. The Pere Marquette men state that they will have from 500 to 800 refrigerators for this service.

PRAISE MANCERONA EXPERIMENT STATION.

CHANGES at the Manceroni Experiment station which was placed under the jurisdiction of the Agricultural College a year ago by the local chamber of commerce, were a matter of much comment among the potato tourists who inspected the station in 1922. Real constructive work along lines of farming for light soils and on building up worn out lands as well as in fertilizers and potato demonstrations and alfalfa production are being carried on here for the benefit of the farmers in this part of the state.

CLOVER SODS GROW EXCELLENT SPUDS.

SWEET clover and alfalfa sods are especially adapted to the production of potatoes, according to observations made in Wexford County where County Agent Johnson has been working with his progressive farmers on the problem. On three farms where potatoes had been planted on such sods the vines completely covered the ground between the rows. Fertilizer experiments are also being tried out in this county but the results cannot be measured at this date.

MODIFY KEDZIE MIXTURE.

EVIDENCE from this season's experience in the northern counties suggests the advisability of changing potato spraying recommendations in so far as the Kedzie mixture for poisoning bugs is concerned. Bugs are numerous this year and where the Kedzie mixture was used at the rate of one quart to 40 gallons of water the bugs were made sick only, but where the quantity of the mixture was increased to one and one-half quarts to each 40 gallons of water, the results proved fatal to the bugs.

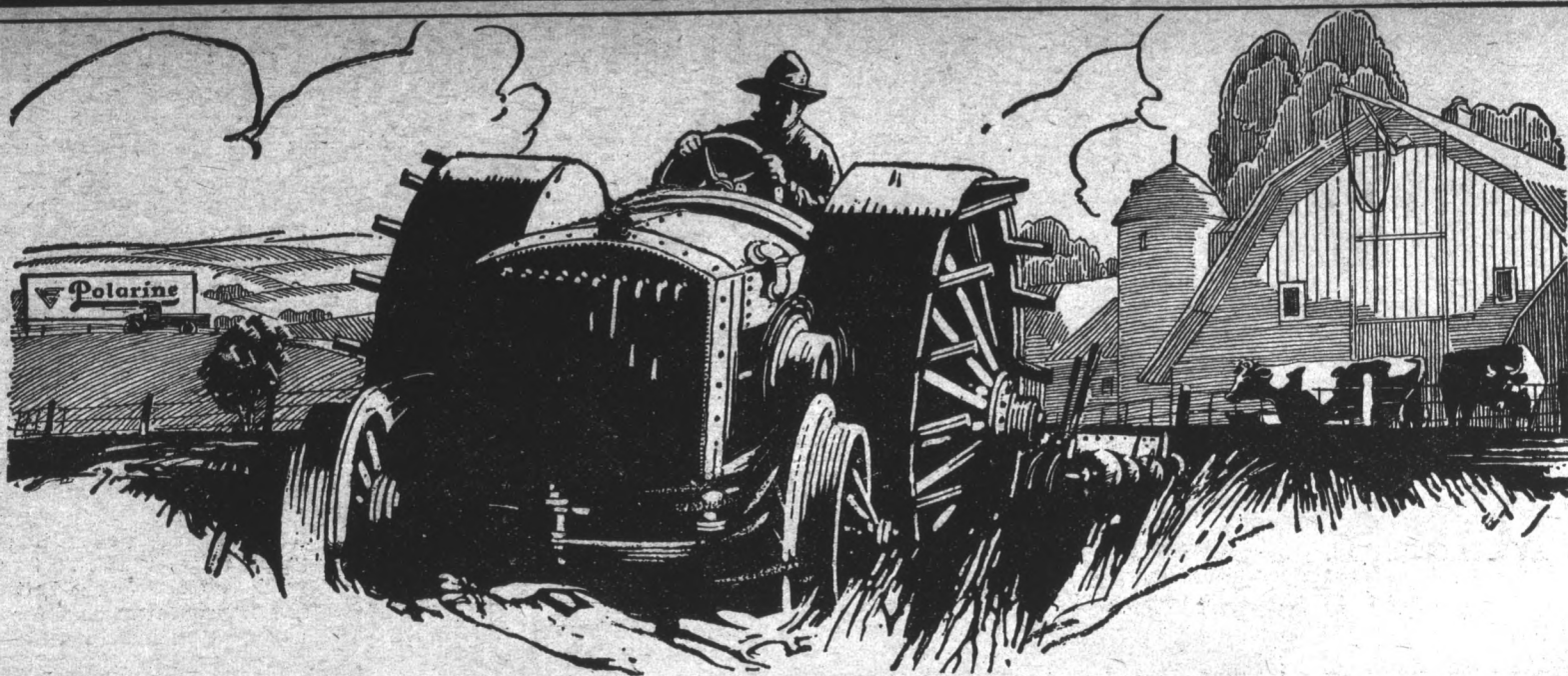
SPUD GROWERS GET CLEANER CROPS.

TOURISTS, who last week visited many of the potato fields in Michigan where certified stock is being grown, found that the educational work being conducted by the extension men of the Agricultural College is bearing fruit. The fields this year show less disease and the growers are not only better informed as to the nature of the various enemies of tubers but are also prepared with knowledge and equipment to combat these foes.

HOPE FOR BETTER STANDING IN THE MARKETS.

MICHIGAN potato growers feel that something definite should be done to place the tubers grown in this state on a par with other spuds in the markets of the country. Last year discrimination against Michigan spuds resulted in a loss of fully a million dollars to the growers of the state. It is probable that legislation establishing state grades along lines of federal grades must be had before much improvement can be made. This has been done with our apples and there can be no reason for not extending the same protection to commercial potato growers.

To shirk chores because one would rather work in the field has given us an unbalanced agricultural output—too much bulky stuff having gone to the markets. It would be better to concentrate this bulky material into animal products in the stables on our farms.



If Your Tractor Could Speak

It would tell you why, at times, it seems to hesitate, drag and fail to deliver that steady, even flow of rhythmic power which is so necessary to heavy pulling. It would tell you that a tractor can run smoothly only when the frictional parts are amply protected by a cushion of good lubricating oil, thus permitting free, easy, noiseless action.

It would tell you that the wrong oil almost invariably causes excessive carbon, loss of power, transmission troubles, fouled spark plugs, and overheating. The right oil for your tractor—the grade of Polarine indicated in the chart—means minimized repairs, fewer renewals of parts, greater flexibility, and more power.

Tractor Chart of Recommendations

Trade Name	Motor Oil	Trade Name	Motor Oil
Adaptable.....	H.	Liberty.....	E. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 6-12.....	H.	Lincoln.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 15-25.....	S. H.	Linn.....	S. H.
Allis-Chalmers, 18-30 and 20-35.....	S. H.	Little Giant, A & B.....	S. H.
All Work.....	S. H.	Magnet, 14-28.....	S. H.
Andrews-Kinkade.....	S. H.	Mark VI.....	S. H.
Armington.....	S. H.	McCormick-Deering, 15-30.....	H.
Aultman-Taylor, 15-30.....	S. H.	Minneapolis, 12-25 and 17-30.....	S. H.
Aultman-Taylor, 22-45 and 30-60.....	S. H.	Minneapolis, 22-44 and 35-70.....	S. H.
Automotive.....	S. H.	Mogul.....	S. H.
Avery, Model C.....	H.	Moline Universal.....	S. H.
Avery, 8-16, 12-20, 12-25, 14-28, 18-36, 25-50, 40-65, 20-85.....	E. H.	Monarch.....	S. H.
Avery Track Runner.....	S. H.	Montana.....	E. H.
Bates Steel Mule, All Models.....	S. H.	Nelson Junior and Senior.....	S. H.
Best Tractor, All Models.....	S. H.	Oil Gas, 20-42 and 25-50.....	E. H.
Big Farmer.....	S. H.	Peoria.....	E. H.
Big Four E-B.....	S. H.	Pioneer, 18-36 and 30-60.....	E. H.
Buckeye Trundlar.....	S. H.	Port Huron.....	S. H.
Burnoil.....	S. H.	Quadpull.....	S. H.
Capitol, All Models.....	E. H.	Reed.....	S. H.
Case, 10-18, 10-20, 12-20, 15-27, 9-18.....	H.	Rex.....	S. H.
Case, 22-40.....	S. H.	Rogers.....	E. H.
Case, 12-25, 30-60, 40-72.....	E. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 12-20, 16-30 and 20-40.....	E. H.
Case, 20-40.....	S. H.	Rumley, Oil Pull, 30-60.....	E. H.
Cletrac, All Models.....	S. H.	Russell, "Junior", 12-24.....	S. H.
Coleman.....	S. H.	Russell Bow.....	S. H.
Dart Blue "J".....	S. H.	Russell "Giant", 30-60.....	E. H.
Dill Harvesting.....	H.	Sampson, Model M.....	H.
Eagle.....	S. H.	Savage A.....	E. H.
E-B, All Models.....	S. H.	Shawnee, 6-12 and 9-18.....	H.
Elwood.....	S. H.	Shelby, All Models.....	S. H.
Farm Horse.....	E. H.	Square Turn.....	S. H.
Farquhar, 15-25.....	S. H.	Stinson.....	S. H.
Farquhar, 18-35 and 25-50.....	S. H.	Titan.....	S. H.
Fitch Four Drive.....	S. H.	Topp-Stewart.....	S. H.
Flour City Junior.....	H.	Townsend.....	E. H.
Flour City, 20-35.....	S. H.	Traylor.....	S. H.
Flour City, 30-50, 40-70.....	E. H.	Trundlar.....	S. H.
Fordson.....	H.	Twin Ports.....	E. H.
Fox.....	S. H.	Twin City, 12-20 and 20-35.....	S. H.
Frick All Models.....	S. H.	Twin City, 40-65 and 60-90.....	E. H.
Good Field.....	H.	Uncle Sam All Models.....	S. H.
G-O.....	S. H.	Wallis.....	S. H.
Grain Belt.....	S. H.	Waterloo Boy.....	S. H.
Gray.....	S. H.	Wellington, 12-22 and 16-30.....	S. H.
Great Western.....	S. H.	Wetmore.....	S. H.
Hadfield-Penfield.....	S. H.	Wheat.....	S. H.
Hart-Parr, All Models.....	E. H.	Western.....	E. H.
Heider.....	S. H.	Wisconsin.....	E. H.
Holt Caterpillar, All Models.....	E. H.	Yuba Ball Tread.....	S. H.
Huber, All Models.....	S. H.		
Indiana.....	H.		
International, 8-16.....	H.		
International, 15-30.....	S. H.		
Klumb.....	E. H.		
Lauson, All Models.....	S. H.		
Leader.....	E. H.		
Leonard Four Wheel Drive.....	S. H.		

KEY

L.—Polarine Light.
M.—Polarine Medium
H.—Polarine Heavy
S.H.—Polarine Special
Heavy.
E.H.—Polarine Extra
Heavy.

N. B. For recommendations of grades of Polarine to use in automobiles and trucks consult chart at any Standard Oil Co. (Indiana) station.

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Made in Five Grades

for all makes of tractors, at all motor speeds and temperatures. It meets every tractor lubricating need. Polarine is made in five grades. The one specified in the chart is the correct grade for your tractor and will insure perfect lubrication. Polarine is of the right viscosity to maintain a perfect film under the extreme of working conditions. This means assured compression and maximum power.

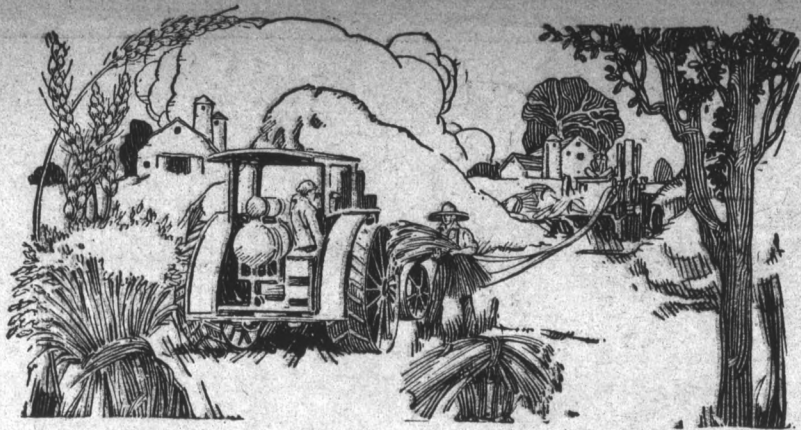
Polarine lubricates thoroughly every frictional surface and will not break down. It seals your pistons against loss of power.

The essence of true economy is to drain your crank case very frequently and fill up with the correct grade of Polarine. Your tractor will give you better service and it will last longer.



Standard Oil Company
(Indiana)

910 So. Michigan Ave.
Chicago - Illinois
3327



Will "more potash" pay on dollar wheat?

MICHIGAN planted 1,000,000 acres to winter wheat in 1922, but only averaged 14 bushels to the acre.

Older states like New York, Pennsylvania and New Jersey averaged nearer 20 bushels.

With fertilizer of a high potash content, an increased yield on Michigan farms is assured.

The Michigan Agricultural Experiment Station, after countless experiments, knows that potash pays. In an experiment on a corn, wheat and clover rotation over a period of three years, the wheat yield was increased from 29 to 34 bushels by adding only 10% of Potash. The results show:



350 pounds of 3-9-10 to the acre produced 34 bushels.

350 pounds of 3-9-0 to the acre produced only 29 bushels.

Even with wheat at 80c this increase of 5 bushels is worth \$4.00 while the 10% of additional potash that created the increase cost but \$1.87—a real profit of \$2.13 per acre.

Potash pays. It is the starch making chemical. It not only lengthens the head and increases the count, but it makes harder, plumper grain that will not shrink in drying.

German Potash is plentiful now. You can get it if you want it.

Your dealer has Genuine German potash in stock, either in the form of mixed fertilizer or in 200 pound sacks. Should he be temporarily out of it, write us and we will tell you how and where to get it in the grade you wish.

Since May 1, 1923 the distribution of German Potash, formerly managed in this country by the German Kali Works and the Potash Syndicate, has been controlled by the

POTASH IMPORTING CORPORATION OF AMERICA
NEW YORK

Genuine German POTASH

RED SEAL LYE

Helps the Dairyman in Many Ways

The easiest way to keep the dairy-house and utensils sweet and clean is to use plenty of RED SEAL Lye in scrubbing up. Sour, rancid milk just cannot happen when you use RED SEAL. Keep it on hand; you'll find a hundred uses for it in the home and about the place. Booklet of uses on request.

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Philadelphia, Pa.



OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

INJURY TO DOG.

A lives on north side of road. B lives on south side. A is mowing his side of road when B's dog chases after A, runs on cutting bar and gets right paw nearly cut off. B has the dog killed and is suing A for damages. Can he collect?—J. S.

By Section 2 of Public Acts 1919, No. 339, it is unlawful "for any owner to allow his dog to stray beyond his premises unless under reasonable control of some person or when engaged in lawful hunting accompanied by his owner or custodian." It is the violation of this provision that occasioned the injury to the dog. A is not liable.—J. R. R.

FAILURE WITH VETCH AND SUDAN GRASS.

I have been trying to get results from Sudan grass and winter vetch but so far have not been successful. Perhaps you can tell us something of the habits of these two seeds. Two years ago, my first year in Michigan, I drilled vetch with rye in the fall and with oats in the spring, but it amounted to nothing in either case as only a few seeds sprouted. This season two of my neighbors sowed rye and vetch from the same bin; one had a good stand of vetch and the other none though his rye yielded the best in our neighborhood, so it seems to not be cultural methods at fault. Another man says that some years vetch will germinate and others not till second year. Last season we sowed, as an experiment, a small piece of Sudan grass. It came up nicely and after getting 12 to 15 inches high the extreme drouth apparently killed it, but when the fall rains came it revived and grew shoulder high and was greatly relished by the cows and horses. We were quite elated and this year we sowed 100 lbs. on five acres and though we have had plenty of rain will not get 500 pounds of hay, and what did grow is on a side hill. On none of the field did water stand at or near the surface, so we are at a loss to account for our crop of rag weeds instead of hay. Our soil is a sand loam and has been poorly formed for many years and something must be done to bring it back. We can't raise much stock on it till we can get more hay.—C. E.

For best results with winter vetch the crop should be planted in late August or early September, using twenty pounds of vetch seed and one bushel of rye. Michigan grown seed of good germination should be used. If grown for the first time on the land being seeded it is necessary to inoculate the seed. Culture for inoculation may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College, E. Lansing. The price is 25 cents per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Directions for application accompany the material.

It is also necessary to plant vetch on a firmly compacted seed bed, which is fitted by use of the roller or cultipacker. The failures you mention may be due to lack of inoculation, or planting on too mellow a seed bed.

Vetch is a much more valuable crop than Sudan grass since it is a legume and will add nitrogen directly to the soil.

I am certain that you will find sweet clover the best crop to use in bringing up your land. It can be planted in late summer, early fall, or in the spring, using twelve to fifteen pounds of scarified, northern grown seed of the white blossomed variety, inoculating the seed and planting on a firm seed bed. It may be planted with oats or barley in the spring (not more than one bushel per acre of oats or barley should be used). It also may be seeded on wheat or rye. A more vigorous growth will result if the sweet clover is planted alone without a companion crop.

The use of one ton of finely ground

limestone will aid the sweet clover growth. This crop is valuable for pasture and hay purposes or may be turned under greatly to the improvement of the soil.

Alfalfa will usually follow sweet clover splendidly after breaking the sod and cropping a year with potatoes, corn or beans.

It is difficult to account for the failure of Sudan grass on your soil unless it was injured by drought during early stages of growth or possibly the land on which it is seeded is too deficient in nitrogen to give Sudan grass a good start. Sweet clover, vetch and alfalfa are better suited to soil improvement and for hay and pasture purposes than Sudan grass.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

LETTING DRAINS.

If a petition is signed by freeholders to let a drain and they are told the drain will be sold in hundred and two hundred rod blocks, has the drain commissioner a right to let the drain entire to one person?—W. H.

The statute provides that in letting the drain the commissioner shall describe the several tracts or parcels which shall constitute a special assessment district for that purpose and shall divide the route into convenient sections for letting such work and mark each section by stakes and numbers showing the length and depth of each section and shall give not less than ten days' notice of the time and place of letting the drain, which shall be at some convenient place on the right of way of the drain; which notice shall be served, posted, and published at least twice in one or more newspapers published in the county, "Provided that it shall not be necessary to subdivide any tract or parcel beyond the point where the whole thereof is within such drainage district."

Another section provides that the drain commissioner shall thereupon proceed to receive bids and let contracts for the construction in sections and make contracts with the lowest responsible bidder giving adequate security for the performance of the work, and that "He shall first let the section at the outlet of the drain, and shall let each remaining section in its order up stream; provided that the drain commissioner shall reserve the right to reject any or all bids and proceed to let the drain in its entirety." From the foregoing it is manifest that the drain commissioner has the right to let the entire drain under one contract but that he must receive bids by sections. This matter is covered by C. L. 1915, Section 4902, 4904, as amended by Session Laws of 1917, No. 316, and Session Laws of 1919, No. 308.—J. R. R.

LANDLORD AND TENANT.

We rented a farm three years ago, taking possession on Dec 1. The understanding was at the time that we were not to move until March. Now the place has been sold and the new owners say we must move on December 1. Have 9 acres of standing corn fodder in field. Who has the feeding right? Does a written notice have to be served, or do we have to move if he just says so?—F. I.

A lease for more than one year has to be in writing and the writing controls. If it was oral it was merely a holding from year to year, terminable only by notice to quit at the end of an year. Unless rent was payable in less period, six months' notice at least would seem to be required. Comp. Laws 1915, Sec. 11 and 12 provides for such notices. Notice in writing is better, but not essential.—Roed.

ORCHARD FERTILIZING PAYS.

THE fertilizer experiments in the Quinlan orchards, carried on by the experiment station show many very interesting results.

Previous to the starting of the experiment, three years ago, the orchard had never produced a profitable crop. The first year of the experiment the crop was destroyed by frost but last year the fertilized plots bore an average of 211 pounds of fruit per tree as compared with 50 pounds on the unfertilized plots.

The fruit on the fertilized plots was much larger and attractive. It took only 148 apples to make a bushel from the fertilized plots, while 388 apples were required to fill a bushel from the unfertilized plots.

MULCH FOR BERRIES.

The Fremont Canning Co. has made a proposition to the small fruit growers of this community that is likely to result in much profit to the growers. They have offered to give the growers free of cost the straw from their lima beans if it be used for mulching purposes on their berries.

Last year the company noticed that gooseberry patches which were cultivated and worked early suffered most from spring frost, and that prompted them to try an experiment. With the idea of holding back the buds in spring, they put bean straw mulch about the plants last fall and winter. The mulch was not put on until after the ground had frozen deeply and some snow had fallen. The mulch was about six inches deep and was placed completely around the plants.

The mulch was left on in the spring until the ground thawed out through the covering, after which cultivation was started. The result was that there was ice around their bushes after others had begun cultivating. Their growth started very late, and the frost of May 9th did no damage.

This experience leads the company to believe that early cultivation is a serious mistake, and in the belief that by following this same course, the farmers can avoid the danger of late spring frosts, they are making the generous offer of free mulching material.—H. L. Spooner.

MICHIGAN FRUIT GROWERS JOIN STATE ASSOCIATION.

THE members of the Grand Rapids Growers' Association, a large and powerful organization of farmers, have voted to join the Michigan Growers Incorporation Associations. This organization had already signed up to the St. Joseph Fruit Growers' Association, the Lincoln Fruit Growers' Association, the Sodus Fruit Growers' Association, the Paw Paw Cooperative Association, the Bangor Fruit Exchange, the South Haven Fruit Exchange, and the Lawrence Cooperative Company. In all, the sixteen associations are now members of the Michigan Fruit Growers Incorporated and will sign the marketing contracts.

When organized, the Michigan Fruit Growers will be a commodity exchange which will be affiliated with the State Farm Bureau in the same way as are the potato, live stock, elevator and milk producers exchanges. It is estimated that more than two thousand cars of tree fruits, grapes and small fruits are under the sales service contracts with the state organization. The state association will be affiliated with the Federated fruit and vegetable growers, through which they will be able to reach the markets of the nation.

A BUMPER crop of apples from the Annapolis Valley, Nova Scotia, is in prospect, according to reports from that province. The crop is particularly clean and the trees are unusually well loaded.



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IF YOU are after bigger crops and bigger profits next year, there is no more valuable work you can do following harvest than to clear more of your stump land.

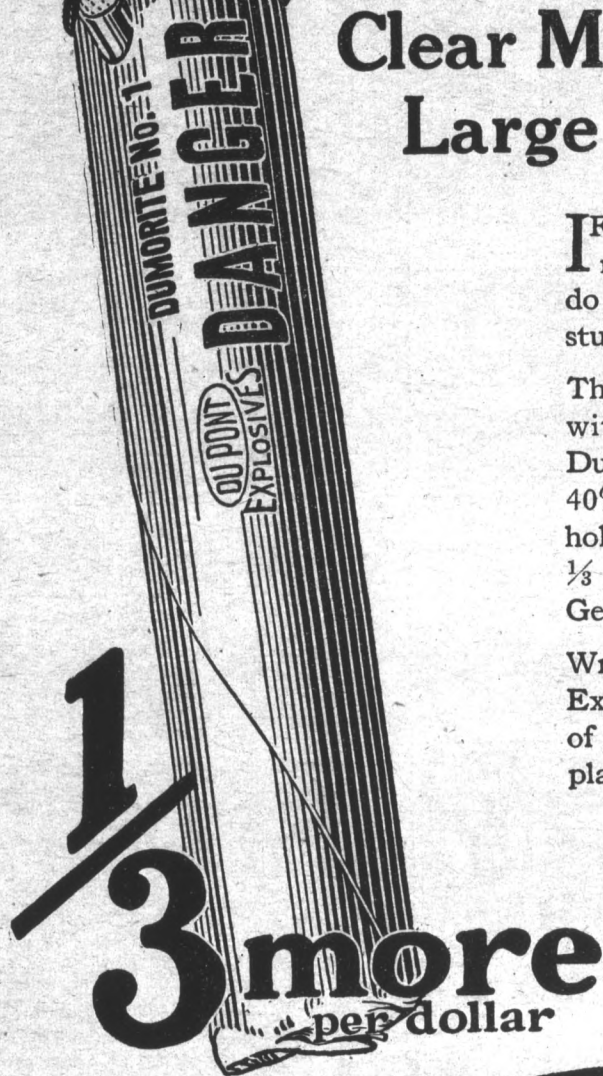
The easiest, quickest and most economical way is with Dumorite, the new du Pont explosive. Dumorite has approximately the same strength as 40% dynamite, stick for stick, yet leaves no larger hole in the ground than a 20%—and you get $\frac{1}{3}$ more sticks for your dollar. It won't freeze. Get it from your local dealer.

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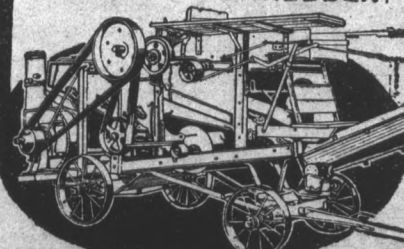
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In this age of close profit margins you can't afford to waste any of your corn crop or waste labor in handling it. About 37% of the value of the crop is in the fodder. Only 7% to 10% of it is usually saved. Save it all and swell your profits. Cut or shredded fodder is good feed. What isn't eaten makes good bedding that absorbs valuable liquid manure and builds soil. Save annoyance in cleaning stables. If you never pass up a good bet, investigate this one. Stop this profit-leak in your corn crop. Write for full information.

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Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

MILKLEG.

Please tell me about milkleg. My wife has been laid up for six weeks.
—A. R. S.

The proper name for milkleg is phlebitis. It is an inflammation of the large veins of the leg and is called milkleg because it so often comes to nursing mothers. In such cases it is probably secondary to an infection following childbirth. Rest in bed is absolutely necessary and is the best agent of cure. Probably the reason your wife's case lingers is because she has been trying to do her work.

CAUSE OF PRESIDENT'S DEATH.

Please tell the difference between a thrombus and an embolus and say which it was killed President Harding and why such a thing should be so dangerous.—M. P.

A thrombus is a clot of blood forming in a blood vessel and staying in the location in which it forms. If this clot becomes dislodged from its site and is carried into the general circulation by the blood current, it is

then an embolus. It may be forced on through the blood stream until it reaches some important location, perhaps in the brain, and then forced into a vessel of smaller caliber in such a way as to lodge there and cut off all circulation, possibly causing instant death. Although I have not read official reports of the physicians who attended our late President, I gather from newspaper reading that the immediate cause of death was an embolus, probably carried from a lesion in the lungs.

CURE OF PILES.

Is it possible to cure piles without a surgical operation?—T. R.

Early cases of piles may often be relieved by the use of good lubricants and ointments if one is careful to avoid all straining at stool. When the pile tumor is fully organized, however, it is there to stay until removed. A good doctor can generally inject a local anesthetic into the pile tumor and remove it without making much of a surgical operation of the job.



How They Fill the Milk Pail

DIGGING out the five best letters from the many sent in on methods of carrying the cows through the dry period was quite as embarrassing as looking after a herd of thirty cows Sunday night when the hired man failed to show up. The following, however, have been awarded the prizes, while two other replies have been retained to run as special articles. Sorry all cannot win but hope those who failed this time will try again.—The Handy Man.

SOY BEANS AND GRAIN HELP THIS MAN.

THE cows giving a good flow of milk, when short pastures come, get an evening feed of green soy beans. A grain mixture, consisting of one part bran, one part middlings, two parts ground oats and corn and one part oil meal, is fed at the rate of six quarts per day in two feeds. I planted Hollybrook soy beans 28 inches apart and when about eighteen inches high began feeding. Last year I fed six head summer and fall and took off nine loads of hay from four acres of the soys.—H. A. Townley.

USES SILAGE AND SWEET CORN.

TO keep up the flow of milk during dry periods I provide silage, and plant a patch of sweet corn. The silage is fed night and morning and the sweet corn at noon. The cows are also given plenty of fresh water and they are kept where the pasture is not too short.—A. O. VanSickle.

GREEN PEA VINES MAKE THE MILK FLOW.

OUR custom is to plant sweet corn or some other soiling crop for the cows during dry weather, but this year the dry period struck us before the corn was ready. We turned to the pea crop by using the vines from the viner. This was dried and stored in the mow. With this was fed a grain ration consisting of three parts wheat bran and one part corn meal night and morning. An abundance

of fresh water, shade, good treatment and regular milking help us to maintain an average of better than 50 pounds of milk per cow per day through the dry pasture weeks.

—Homer Shirley.

ENSILAGE CORN PLANTED THICK TURNS THE TRICK HERE.

FIRST, we see that plenty of shade and good water are provided the cows. We plant thickly some silage corn and this is fed to the milch cows

WHY I WOULD NOT GIVE UP MY OFFICE.

MANY farmers have offices. Are they worth while? We would like very much to know why those who have offices—either a special room or a desk in some particular part of the house or farm buildings—would not wish to do without them. Tell us briefly on a post card or in a letter and mail it on or before August 29. The writers of the five best letters will each receive a high-class safety razor with five blades. Address your answers to The Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit.

when the pastures wane. At night and morning in the barn the cows also get a grain ration and then are separated to protect them from the flies.—C. E. Pier.

FINDS OATS, PEAS AND SWEET CORN GIVES RESULTS.

EARLY in the spring I sow peas and oats and in May some sweet corn is planted quite thickly. In the summer when the pasture first begins failing I cut oats and peas for the cows each day. After this feed is gone or ready for hay, I then substitute the sweet corn. When the corn is gone pastures are usually again ready to carry the cows in full milk.
—Geo. Middleton.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Alfred and George, sons of the late Alfred G. Vanderbilt, snapped while watching polo tournament at Narragansett Pier.



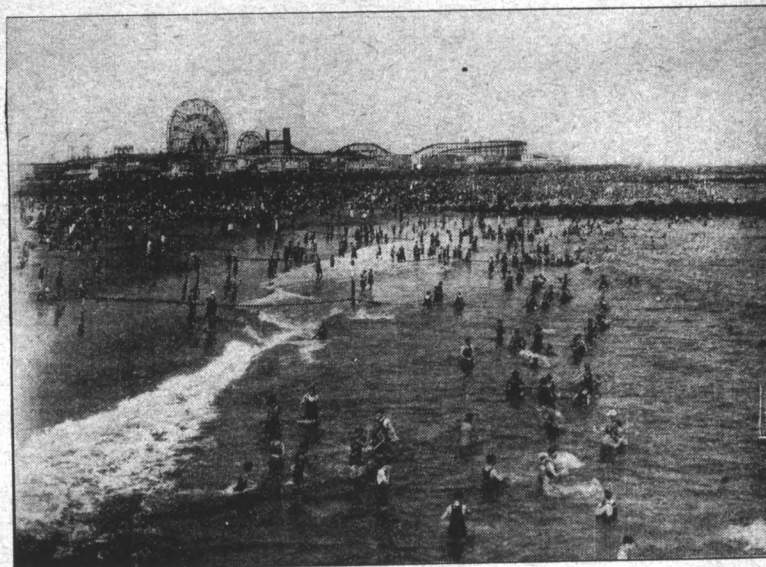
President of American Legion Auxiliary suggests settlement of Alaska by World War Veterans.



Georgiana Dawley, of Newport, is awarded first prize for babies under one year of age at recent Newport Baby Show.



The modest home of the new president of the United States at Northampton, Mass., where neighbors are giving the Coolidge family an ovation.



During the recent hot days, thousands flocked to Coney Island's new boardwalk to take advantage of the cool breezes and the bathing facilities.



A very recent photo of Calvin Coolidge who succeeds Harding as President of the United States.



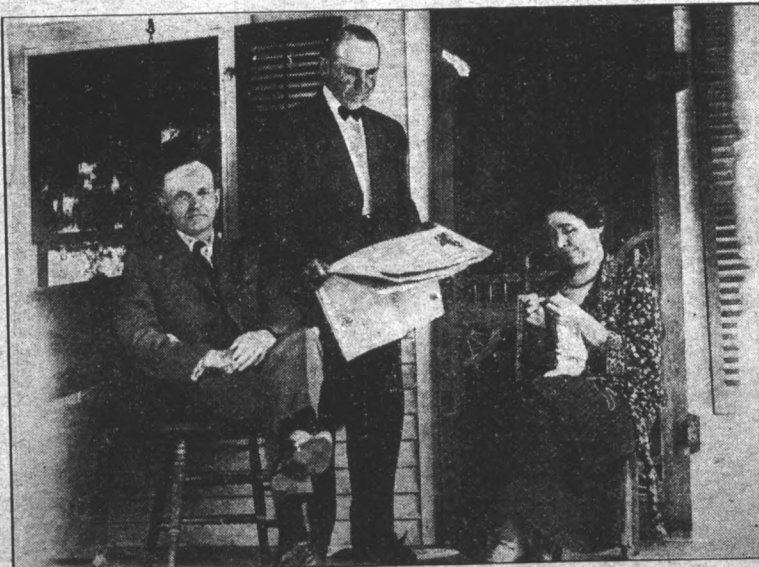
The last picture of our late President Harding as he entered the Palace Hotel at San Francisco, where he died.



Mrs. Coolidge, now the first lady of the land, and the new mistress of the White House.



Ruler of the Yakimas Indians yields the pipe of peace to Princess Columbia.



President and Mrs. Coolidge and his father who swore in the 30th president of the United States, at the old family farm home among the hills of Vermont.



Forest Cruiser and bride take honeymoon in airplane while looking for forest fires.

Chapter I.

How A Sidewise Dog Trots.

THE place was the porch of the store, the time was about ten o'clock in the morning of a summer day, the people were the amiable loafers—and Old Baumgartner. The person he was discoursing about was his son Sephenijah. I am not sure that the name was not the ripe fruit of his father's fancy—with, perhaps, the Scriptural suggestion which is likely to be present in the affairs of a Pennsylvania-Dutch—whether a communicant or not—even if he live in Maryland.

"Yas—always last; especial at funerals and weddings. Except his own—he's sure to be on time at his own funeral. Right out in front! Hah? But sometimes he misses his wedding. Why, I knowed a feller—you all knowed him, begoshens!—that didn't get there tell another feller'd married her—'bout more'n a year afterward. Wasn't it more'n a year, boys? Yas—Bill Eisenkrout. Or, now, was it his brother—Baltzer Iron-Cabbage? Seems to me now like it was Baltz. Somesing wiss a B at the front end, anyhow."

Henry Wasserman diffidently intimated that there was a curious but satisfactory element of safety in being last—a "fastnacht" in their language, in fact. Those in front were the ones usually hurt in railroad accidents, Alexander Althoff remembered.

"Safe?" cried the speaker. "Of course! But for why—say, for why?" Old Baumgartner challenged defiantly.

No one answered and he let several impressive minutes intervene.

"You don't know! Hany you, none of yous knows! Well—because he ain't there when anysing occurs—always a little late!"

They agreed with him by a series of sage nods.

"But, fellers, the worst is about courting. It's no way to be always late. Everybody else gits there first, and it's nossing for the fastnacht but weeping and wailing and gnashing of teeth. And mebbly the other feller gits considerable happiness—and a good farm."

There was complaint in the old man's voice, and they knew that he meant his own son Seffy. To add to their embarrassment, this same son was now appearing over the Lustich Hill—an opportune moment for a pleasing digression. For you must be told early concerning Old Baumgartner's longing for certain lands, tenements and hereditaments—using his own phrase—which were not his own, but which adjoined his. It had passed into a proverb of the vicinage; indeed, though the property in question belonged to one Sarah Pressel, it was known colloquially as "Baumgartner's Yearn."

And the reason if it was this: Between his own farm and the public road, (and the railroad station when it came), lay the fairest meadow-land farmer's eye had ever rested upon. (I am speaking again for the father of Seffy and with his hyperbole. Save in one particular, it was like an enemy's beautiful territory lying be-

SEFFY *By John Luther Long*

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A LITTLE COMEDY OF COUNTRY MANNERS

tween one's less beautiful own and the open sea—keeping one a poor inlander who is mad for the seas—whose crops must either pass across the land of his adversary and pay tithes to him, or go by long distances around him at the cost of greater tithes to the soulless owners of the turnpikes—who aggravatingly fix a gate each way to make their tithes more sure. So, I say, it was like having the territory of his enemy lying between him and deep water—save, as I have also said, in one particular, to-wit: that the owner—the Sarah

But, then, as if fate, too, were against him, the railroad was built, and its station was placed so that the Pressel farm lay directly between it and him, and of course the 'life' went more and more in the direction of the station—left him more and more "out of it"—and made him poorer and poorer, and Pressel richer and richer. And, when the store laughed at that, Baumgartner swore that he would possess half of the farm before he died; and as Pressel and his wife died, and Seffy grew up, and as he noticed the fondness of the little red-

This Story is Dedicated
TO ALL WHO HAVE NEVER COURTED—
IN PITY;
TO ALL WHO WILL NEVER COURT—
WITH TEARS.
TO ALL WHO HAVE COURTED—
FOR REMEMBRANCE;
TO ALL WHO WILL COURT—
AN EXAMPLE;

—John Luther Long.

Pressel I have mentioned—was not Old Baumgartner's enemy.

In fact, they were tremendous friends. And it was by this friendship—and one other thing which I mean to mention later—that Old Baumgartner hoped, before he died, to attain the wish of his life, and see, not only the Elysian pasture-field, but the whole of the adjoining farm, with the line fences down, a part of his. The other thing I promised to mention as an aid to this ambition—was Seffy. And, since the said Sarah was of nearly the same age as Seffy, perhaps I need not explain further, except to say that the only obstruction the old man could see now to acquiring title by marriage was—Seffy himself. He was, and always had been, afraid of girls—especially such aggressive, flirtatious, pretty and tempestuous girls as this Sarah.

These things, however, were hereditary with the girl. It was historical, in fact, that during the life of Sarah's good-looking father, so importunate had been Old Baumgartner for the purchase of at least the meadow—he could not have ventured more at that time—and so obstinate had been the father of the present owner—he had red hair precisely as his daughter had—that they had come to blows about it to the discomfiture of Old Baumgartner; and, afterwards, they did not speak. Yet, when the loafers at the store laughed, Baumgartner swore that he would, nevertheless, have that pasture before he died.

headed girl for his little tow-headed boy, he added to his adjuration that he would be harrowing that whole farm before he died,—without paying a cent for it!

But both Seffy and Sally had grown to a marriageable age without anything happening. Seffy had become inordinately shy, while the coquettish Sally had accepted the attentions of Sam Pritz, the clerk at the store, as an antagonist more worthy of her, and in a fashion which sometimes made the father of Seffy swear and lose his temper—with Seffy. Though, of course, in the final disposition of the matter, he was sure that no girl so nice as Sally would marry such a person as Sam Pritz, with no extremely visible means of support—a salary of four dollars a week, and an odious reputation for liquor. And it was for these things, all of which were known (for Baumgartner had not a single secret) that the company at the store detected the personal equation in Old Baumgartner's communications.

Seffy had almost arrived by this time, and Sally was in the store! With Sam! The situation was highly dramatic. But the old man consummately ignored this complication and directed attention to his son. For him, the molasses-tapper did not exist. The fact is he was overjoyed. Seffy, for once in his life, would be on time! He would do the rest.

"Now, boys, chust look at 'em. Dogged if they ain't bese like one an-

other! How's the proferb? Birds of a feather flock wiss one another? I dunno. Anyhow, Sef flocks wiss Betz constant. And they understand one another good. Trotting like a side-wise dog of a hot summer's day!" And he showed the company, up and down the store-porch, just how a side-wise dog would be likely to trot on a hot summer day—and they laughed joyously.

If there had been an artist eye to see they would have been well worth its while—Seffy and the mare so affectionately disparaged. And, after all, I am not sure that the speaker himself had not an artist's eye. For a spring pasture, or a fallow upland, or a drove of goodly cows deep in his clover, I know he had. (Perhaps you, too, have?) And this was his best mare and his only son.

The big bay, clad in broad-banded harness, soft with oil and glittering with brasses, was shambling indolently down the hill, resisting her own momentum by the diagonal motion the old man likened to a dog's side-wise trot. The looped trace-chains were jingling a merry dithramb, her head was nodding, her tail swaying, and Seffy, propped by his elbow on her broad back, one leg swung between the hames, the other keeping time on her ribs, was singing:

"I want to be an angel
And with the angels stand,
A crown upon my forehead
A harp within my hand—"

wonder what for kind of anchel he'd make, anyhow? And Betz—they'll have to go together. Say, I wonder if it is horse-anchels?"

No one knew; no one offered a suggestion.

"Well, it ought to be. Say—he ken perform circus wiss ol' Betz!"

They expressed their polite surprise at this for perhaps the hundredth time.

"Yas—they have a kind of circus-ring in the barnyard. He stands on one foot then on another, and on his hands wiss his feet kicking, and then he says words—like hokey-pokey—and Betz she kicks up behind and throws him off in the dung and we all laugh—happy efer after—Betz most of all!"

After the applause he said:

"I guess I'd better wake 'em up! What you sink?"

They one and all thought he had. They knew he would do it, no matter what they thought. His method, as usual, was his own. He stepped to the adjoining field, and, selecting a clod with the steely polish of the plowshare upon it, threw it at the mare. It struck her on the flank. She gathered her feet under her in alarm, then slowly relaxed, looked slyly for the old man, found him, and understanding, suddenly wheeled and ambled off home, leaving Seffy prone on the ground as her part of the joke.

The old man brought Seffy in triumph to the store-porch.

"Chust stopped you afore you got to be an anchel!" he was saying. "We couldn't bear to sink about you being a anchel—an' wiss the anchels stand

(Continued on page 177)

AL ACRES—Slim Says He Sat Down on One Himself One Day

By Frank R. Leet



My Great Heart

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

HAVE you read Pilgrim's Progress lately? I say, lately, for you have read it, of course. Still, come to think, perhaps that is assuming a good deal, for these days. When President Roosevelt was in the White House he was asked by a young society woman who his favorite character in fiction was, and he replied, Great Heart of the Delectable Mountains. She said she guessed that must be a recent novel she hadn't read. Barnabas is called a Great Heart, by the committee on the International Sunday School lessons, and it is a good title, and it reminds us of the original Great Heart of Pilgrim's Progress. When he first appears in Bunyan's immortal dream,



he is described thus: "So they went up the hill till they came in sight of the lions. Now Mr. Great-Heart was a strong man; so he was not afraid of a lion; but yet

when they were come up to the place where the lions were, the boys that went before were glad to cringe behind, for they were afraid of the lions.

"Now, as they went up, Mr. Great-heart drew his sword with intent to make a way for the pilgrims in spite of the lions. Then there appeared one that it seems had taken upon him to back the lions; and he said to the pilgrims' guide, 'What is the cause of your coming hither?' Now the name of that man was Grim, or Bloody-man, because of his slaying of pilgrims, and he was of the race of the giants." If Barnabas lives up to the name of Bunyan's Great-heart, he will do well.

THERE is a great significance in Bible names. Have you ever thought that one's nick-name is important? It usually has more meaning than one's real name. Boys follow the practice of nick-naming each other religiously. One boy is called Slim because he is short and fat, another Fatty because he is built like a bean-pole, and a third receives the poetic cognomen of Hash, because he has a never-failing appetite. Bible names mean much. Abram's name is changed to Abraham, the father of many nations. Jacob is changed to Israel, a prince, while Simon is honored by being called Peter, a rock. And James and John are eager, fiery souls, and are y-clept "Sons of Thunder." And the hero of today's lesson is Joseph, though he is never called by that name. He is nick-named "Barnabas, the son of exhortation." He lived up to the name. It is surprising how much the Bible can phrase in a few words. In describing Barnabas, it says, "He was a good man, and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith." Can that be beaten for fullness of statement and conciseness of expression? What more do you want to know? The essential characteristics of the man are given. How tall he was, whether he had black hair, red or any hair at all, are interesting questions, naturally, but they do not make or unmake the man. The Old Testament says, "Keep thy heart with all diligence, for out of it are the issues of life," and the New put it, "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh," which goes to show that the inner life of the man, the motives, are everything. That sounds like preaching, and it is preaching. It is good preaching that defies refutation.

WHEN this good man came over to Antioch he found a thriving congregation, and "he was glad, and exhorted them all, that with purpose of heart they should cleave unto the Lord." Do you note that?—"cleave

unto the Lord." That was the necessary thing, keep close to the Lord. Now that, too, sounds terribly old-fashioned. Some way we seem to expect that Barnabas should have given them long lectures on doctrine; or he should have told them to get busy and do something about feeding the poor; or they should have a handshaking committee at the door, so that no one who came to church would go away and say they were not welcome; or he should above all things, have urged them to take all the collections, so that the church could make a fine report at the end of the year; or he should have lectured them on church publicity, and the use of the newspapers and billboards. But no, he exhorted them that they would cleave unto the Lord. Why? Because these matters of which we have spoken were unnecessary, or bad? No, but because the greater includes the less.

The church that cleaves to the Lord will not be blind nor indifferent to its other duties. All through the New Testament Christ is exalted as the One high over all. The new life means to know Him, follow Him, and love him. He is the way, the truth and the life. He is the light that lighteth every man that cometh into the world. Hence the best, most profitable thing any Christian can do is to keep a very close acquaintance with this living and triumphant Lord.

It works just as beautifully now as it did in the days of Barnabas. As Alexander Maclaren, one of England's greatest preachers said, "Barnabas did not despise organization, nor orthodoxy, nor practical righteousness, but he knew that all three, and everything else that any man needed for his perfecting, would come, if only the converts kept near to Christ, and that nothing else was of any use if they did not."

NOTE that he urged the good folk of Antioch to be steadfast, to stick to their profession to the end. To my mind one of the most fearful sayings of Christ was this: "He that endureth to the same shall be saved." And that is the only way to be saved in anything. Letting down an anchor that almost reaches bottom will not keep the ship from drifting. Keeping on attending high school until within three weeks of the end of the last year, will not graduate one. An operation that very nearly saves the patient's life can hardly be called successful. Being a Christian for thirty-two years and then getting tired of it, and not attending church any more, will not measure up to "he that endureth." Enduring to the end is enduring to the end. It means staying by.

Barnabas was "full of faith." That is easy to say, not so easy to be. But he was the first to give away his property and turn the proceeds into the common fund. Others followed his example. That does not mean, we take it, that Christians ought to be communists, but it was thought best for the first Christian community. A modern man, Francis Crossley, of Manchester, was making money as a manufacturer, but chose to give his life in service to the poor of the city, and the proceeds of his business for the same purpose. The old spirit of Barnabas is not dead. Americans might be named who have done the same thing. It is the spirit of their deed that lives.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR AUGUST 26th.

SUBJECT:—Barnabas, the Great-Hearted. Acts 4:36, 37; 9:26-30; 11:19-30; 13:1 to 15:12, 35-41. Gal. 2:13.

GOLDEN TEXT:—He was a good man and full of the Holy Ghost and of faith. Acts 11:24.

"NOT A KICK IN A MILLION FEET"

Re-pair
Re-build
Re-roof

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The Lehon Co.

Now!

Delays Never Pay!

Just another way of saying,
"A stitch in time saves nine."

THE small job soon grows into the big job, while the roof with a little leak may not be long in destroying the interior of the home which it was intended to protect.

Sit down and figure it out for yourself. Every day the job is put off adds something to the cost of doing it later on. Old fence poles may rot away letting stock into a field of growing grain where the trampling of the animals for one night would ruin the entire crop. The drafty hog house may cause the loss of a valuable sow for the want of insulation.



THE LEHON CO.
MANUFACTURERS

44th to 45th St. on Oakley Ave.
CHICAGO, ILL.

MULE-HIDE

Why Burn Coal

or wood when you can burn gas in your stove or heater by installing a Uni-Hete Kerosene Burner (with exclusive 1924 features) in five minutes time. It gasifies common kerosene to the hottest and cheapest fuel known. Does away with dirt and high fuel cost. Heat regulated to any degree by valve. Increases stove efficiency 100%. Has brought joy and economy to thousands. FREE TRIAL. Saves its cost in 30 days. Write quick for full particulars and introductory price.

Special Offer to Agents

Today's fuel prices make the Uni-Hete a big money maker for agents. We have made oil heating devices for 33 years. Acorn Brass Mfg. Co., 832 Acorn Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Why not spend Saturday night and Sunday in DETROIT?

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Lafayette Blvd. at First St.

Michigan people prefer this hotel for its service, courtesy and fairness of charge. The Fort Shelby Garage is one of the finest in the world. Great excellence at moderate prices in the Cafe.

Rates per day \$2 and up
Double \$3.50 and up

Why Not PUT THIS NEW MILL ON YOUR OLD TOWER

Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main Patman bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Govers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shorten your churning now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect it yourself. Ask your dealer, or write direct to Union Steel Products Co. Ltd. Dept. 44, Albion, Michigan, U.S.A.

SAVE STEPS ON WARM DAYS

WITH twenty-one years' experience in working for the haying, harvesting and other necessary crews in running a farm I find much relief in practicing the following labor savers in my work:

I find "An hour in the morning is worth two in the afternoon." By early rising I can have my baking all done by the time breakfast is over, while it is still cool.

I like to see a white oil cloth on my dining table. When new, I wash it rubbing it well with yellow laundry soap, which prevents cracking. It is wiped clean after each meal, and saves washing table linen.

I do not iron sheets, pillow cases, towels or knit underwear. The clothes smell much fresher if not ironed and much labor is saved.

I boil enough potatoes for three meals at one time. Then it is easy to make salad or fry the cold potatoes.

These hot busy days is when I appreciate having my meat all cooked in my cans and ready for use, thanks to the instructions given for cold packing in the Michigan Farmer.

—MRS. F. C.

HOME HINTS.

Another way to keep potatoes or vegetables warm, is to place towel over top of vessel and put cover on. Towel absorbs moisture and cover keeps the contents hot and fluffy.

Red or purple cabbage makes a delicious salad. Use a sour cream dressing, with the usual mustard, salt, pepper and vinegar mixture, add a dash of sugar and paprika.

—Mrs. E. N. McD.

Household Service

GERANIUM DON'T BLOOM.

Have a Martha Washington geranium about a year old which shows no signs of buds. Is there something I can do to make it bloom?—Mrs. P.

If, by the name, "Martha Washington Geranium," the Lady Washington group of geraniums is meant, the following treatment should induce the plants to blossom.

Geraniums of this class are at their best in May, although they may be caused to blossom as early as Easter, or may continue until the latter part of June. When July comes on, they should be set out in the full sun and given only moderate amounts of water, just enough to keep them from wilting, which must be avoided, however. The older leaves will gradually turn yellow and fall off. In September the weak and soft shoots should be removed, leaving the firm, thoroughly ripened growth. The plant should then be taken out of the pots and repotted in a compost, not very rich, and then given a good soaking. They should be placed where they are not too warm and should be kept watered, but not very wet. They must be protected from the frost.

In January they should be repotted with a very rich compost or, they could be given some liquid fertilizer, remembering that it is not well to have this too concentrated. During the coldest part of the winter water should be given only sparingly, but with the re-potting at the end of January or the addition of liquid fertilizer, they can be watered more freely.

Weak shoots may well be rubbed off, leaving only the more vigorous shoots to develop until the flower stems begin to show along toward the end of February or in March. Flowering may begin as early as March, but usually is at its best in May or June. Plants should be kept free from red spider or green fly. They ought not to be kept too warm, particularly in winter.

You can do better baking

Lily White has been improved. It is now milled by an absolutely new process. It revolutionizes the making of flour. It means better baking. This we guarantee. It means whiter bread, better looking, better flavored bread. It means your bread will stay moist—fresher longer. It means it will bake easier and have better texture—firm and even.

Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

always has been a superior flour. For years we have guaranteed it to be the best flour you could buy. It was only natural that when an improved system for making flour was evolved Lily White should be improved.

By this new method the efficiency of the protein content of the flour is increased 30%. This means free action of the yeast on 100% of the flour instead of only 70% in making delicious breads.

Result of 25 years' effort

For a quarter of a century this process has been developing. Now it is perfected. All we ask is that you try the new Lily White.

Your Grocer Has It

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY

Millers for Sixty Years

GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

All orders for patterns and catalogs should be addressed to Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., and be sure to state the size wanted.

No. 4452—Misses' Dress. Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 5½ yards of 40-inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is two yards. Price 12c.



No. 3863—Child's Set. Cut in five sizes: Six months, 1, 2, 3 and 4 years. The dress requires 2¼ yards of material; the petticoat requires 1½ yards, and the drawers one yard for a two-year size. For ruffles of embroidery on petticoat and dress, 2¼ yards for each will be required. Price 12c.

4469—Child's Apron. Cut in four sizes, 6 months, 1, 2, and 3 years. To make this apron in either size will require ¾ yard of 24 or 27 inch material. Price 12c.

4476—Boys' Suit. Cut in 4 sizes, 3, 4, 5 and 6 years. A 4 year size requires 3¼ yards of 27 inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4457—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. To make the

No. 4476—Girls' Cape. Cut in five sizes, 4, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10-year size requires 2¾ yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.



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Double-Ribbed Core
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The price of Champion X is but 60 cents and the Blue Box Line 75 cents because of Champion's tremendous production of more than 125,000 spark plugs every working day.

Because 65 per cent of all spark plugs made are Champions, great economies in manufacturing are possible. These are passed directly on to the engine owner.

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At dealers everywhere. A type and size for every engine. The genuine has the Double-Ribbed core



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If you have any intention of building this year or even next year, Buy Now. Think of this vast Camp with 1600 buildings, or 30,000,000 feet of lumber, 50,000 rolls of Roofing, 50,000 doors, windows, sash, etc., 150 miles of electric wire, telephone poles, etc. Miles of galvanized and black pipe. Wallboard, cattle troughs, ventilators, radiators, etc., and in addition hundreds of Bargains too numerous to mention.

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Found In Our Letter Box

Letters from Pals for Our Correspondence Corner

Dear Uncle Frank:

As I am very much interested in club work among the boys and girls, I would like to ask a question. Seeing you do not care to answer correctly regarding your age, I will ask you what I consider a more important question. Are the boys belonging to the club allowed to smoke cigarettes? There is not a club of this kind in our locality, and it does seem a great wrong to see the young boys puffing their young lives away when we do know the bad effects it has on them. It really is a disgrace to hear some of the older men who like it so well themselves, uphold the Devil's dope. Now if you use them yourself,

so much more, if they only had something of their own. I learned that this spring when I decided to raise a pig. It certainly was a successful venture until I gave it unmashed potatoes and it choked on one. (A warning to all who contemplate raising swine).

I think it's nice for boys and girls in the rural schools to play baseball together, since there aren't enough pupils for each to play apart.

The Merry Circle ought to do something, I think. As it is, smiling and answering contests won't get us anywhere. I wish someone would suggest something.—Your loving niece, Polly Svenicky, Stephenson, Mich.

We are always open for Merry Circle suggestions. It's going to keep on growing. There will be interesting developments later on.



Margaret Beckwith, Kalamazoo, R. 5,
With Her Cousins, Carroll and George Abby.

please throw this letter in the waste basket, for it is apt to bother your sweet dreams of peace. But, I do hope Uncle Frank is old-fashioned enough not to use them.—Your niece, Rose Anna May.

P. S. I am a mother of three children, one a boy three months old, and I am only trying to do for the young boys what some mother would do for mine in the future.

I must answer this letter or Rose Anna May will have a wrong impression of me. The fact that I answer it is an indication that in many ways I am not favorable to tobacco. I believe it may be efficiently used for killing insects, but it is not fulfilling a good purpose when being used for making human beings slaves of Lady Nicotine.

I believe that no one who has an undepraved appetite likes tobacco, but many, many boys keep on trying to smoke or chew because they think they can't be men until they learn. It is not by any means a manly essential, but it often takes real manliness to stand the gibes of the boys who are stunting themselves by acquiring the habit. They are to be pitied for their wrong conception of what real, clean, manly enjoyment is.

I certainly would regret to learn that any Merry Circler smokes, for the Merry Circle stands for better boys and girls, and smoking and other bad habits do not help to make them. It is never a handicap to be clean and decent except where indecency prevails, and no good Merry Circler wants to be there. Young folks who want to be their own bosses will never start habits which will make them slaves.

I often tell those who offer me a smoke that I have never gotten old enough to learn to smoke. I have never been giped because I refuse but very often I am told that I am not missing anything and am a lot better off without it.

Parents can help their children greatly by imparting to them the conception of what real, clean and wholesome living is, and a desire to live that way. The parents' influences should be strong enough to counteract the evil influences which come from the outside.

Dear Uncle Frank:

My, but I was surprised when I got my pencil box! Thanks ever so much, it's just wonderful. It shows you only have to try, and not give up, and you'll win, because I've answered many times before.

Boys and girls could enjoy farm life

Dear Uncle Frank:

I really enjoyed the bobbed hair and knicker question. I like bobbed hair and knickers and no one can change my mind.

Say, Uncle Frank, what do you think of a boy fifteen or sixteen years of age that smokes? I'll say he hates himself quite a bit, and they look so foolish—which they are. I never smoked and never intend to.

I have a brother that goes to dances and it makes him provoked to see a bunch of young men drunk. It makes me "sore" at some of my pals to hear them say in a very proud voice, "We'd be just fine and dandy if we only had some hooch."

Now, isn't it disgusting? Well, I guess I'll close.—Sincerely yours, Clement Battle, Paris, Mich.

You express my sentiments about smoking and "Hooch." So many boys think they are acting manly to act that way, whereas, I think it shows real manliness to do your best to be clean and decent. Nicotine and alcohol have done nobody any good, but have done serious harm.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have often wished I belonged to the Merry Circle Club, but I didn't know anyone could join or how old they must be. Will you please tell me?

Several of my girl friends already belong and I would like to know how



This Is What Beulah Herford, of Elkton, Did Last May. A Nice Picture to Look At In Hot Weather.

old we can be before we are exempted from the club.

I have the dearest Mother and Daddy and "six" brothers. But how I wish I had a sister. Guess I'll have to adopt one of my sisters of the Merry Circle, eh?

I enjoyed your joke about your opinion of "planting potatoes in knickers."

Hoping to receive a Merry Circle pin, I remain, a would-be-niece, Dorothy Roberts, Willis, Mich.

Eighteen is the exemption age. The requirements are to get a contest correct. You have a good idea in adopting a Merry Circler for a sister. I hope you will soon be able to put M. C. after your name.

The Other Prize Songs

HERE are the rest of the prize songs. Please look them over and compare them with the three we printed a few weeks ago. Then let me know which one you think would be the best for our Merry Circle song. The song which gets the most votes will be selected.

Tune, "Michigan My Michigan."
We love this club the best of all,
Just "Merry Circle."
It sure is honored by us all,
Just "Merry Circle."
How Uncle Frank does spend his time
To help us youngsters dig our mines,
It's easy now to make a rhyme,
Just for the "Merry Circle."

I love to answer "Read and Wins."
For the "Merry Circle."
That's all that you have to do
To join the "Merry Circle."
'Tis fun to turn the pages o'er,
You'll find it where you looked before,
Just look again and then once more
For the "Merry Circle."

—Nina Neddermeyer,
Fair Haven, Mich.

Tune, "Yankee Doodle."
Oh! we are Merry Circleers,
We try to do our best;
And if you don't believe it true,
Just put us to the test.

CHORUS:
Hurrah! for Merry Circleers,
The club both good and true;
We try to pure and loyal be,
With colors white and blue.

We go to school most every day,
And try to really learn;
And when we're grown as big as you,
We'll try to take our turn.

CHORUS:
We should try to have good health,
Have lots of sleep and fresh air;
Work and play 'most every day
And our lessons well prepare.
—Thelma Skelton,
Auburn, Mich., R. 2.

Tune, "Yankee Doodle."
Here comes the farmer boys and girls
So happy and so busy;
They work so fast at every task,
It's enough to make 'em dizzy.

CHORUS:
Everybody keep it up
And be a farmer dandy;
Everybody keep it up
And with your work be handy.

And there is dear old Uncle Frank,
The best Uncle in the Union;
Advising how to feed a calf,
Or how to plant an onion.
—Doris Truex, Cornell, Mich.

Tune, "Yankee Doodle."
O, Merry Circleers are we,
We do the best by far,
In giving others happiness,
No matter where we are.

CHORUS:
Merry Circleers don't forget,
And all the others later,
That Uncle Frank has always
been,
And will always be our leader.

Merry Circleers now are learning
Knowledge every day;
So they know how to do things
In most any way.
—Bertelle Wilson, Belleview, Mich.

Tune, "Yankee Doodle."
One day some Merry boys and girls
Resolved to form a Circle;
But Uncle Frank suggested it,
Though I think it was a miracle.

CHORUS:
Merry Circleers "Work to Win,"
Merry Circleers don't give in;
But stand up for the M. C.
And see what a good one it
can be.

And so the M. C. boys and girls
Are having a lovely time;
We have contests, clubs and every-
thing,
And are falling right in line.

CHORUS:
I'm sure that we all like the farm
And wouldn't go away;
I think if we all "Work to Win,"
We'll be lucky some day.
—Nina McCall
Marlette, Mich., R. 2.

Tune, "Yankee Doodle."
We are a bunch of boys and girls
Who belong to the Merry Circle,
Which has a contest every week
And keeps us all so busy.

CHORUS:
Boys and girls, keep it up,
I'm sure you're learning by it;

And when you all are grown and
old,
Why let your children try it.

Our motto, it is "Work and Win";
Don't you think it dandy?
I'm sure we all try to do it,
For it makes us much more handy.

CHORUS:
Our colors, they are blue and
white;
Now don't you think they're
pretty?
Come and join our merry band,
All kids from farm and city.
—Kenneth Dean, M. C.,
Ada, Mich.

Tune, "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp."
We are striving for a prize,
We will show you we're quite wise,

Cartoon Contest

I THINK it is about time for our Merry Circle artists to get busy again, don't you? We haven't had a drawing contest for a long time, so this week we will have a cartoon contest. Just draw the funniest cartoon on any subject of interest to farmers, and send it in. The two best cartoons will bring their winners a pencil box each; the next, two nickled pocket pencils and the five next best, Michigan Farmer maps of the world and Europe. Please send your cartoons to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before August 31st.

When it comes to judging cattle,
sheep or hare;
For we know just what they eat,
And to feed we can't be beat,
When we're going to show our
prizes at the fair.

CHORUS:
Hark, hark, hark, you'll hear us
coming,
The Merry Circle boys and girls;
For we've raised for you your food,
And it makes us all feel good
To be happy, healthy, useful boys
and girls.

Then "Hurrah" we'll wave our prize
And go home again to strive
For to make still better for the
coming year;
Then we'll write to Uncle Frank,
Tell him he's the one to thank
For inspiring us with courage, hope
and cheer.
—Myrtle Feltis, Soo, Mich.

THE PRIZE WINNERS.

THE following are the ten who sent in the neatest correct solution to the "Mixed English" contest, and are, therefore, entitled to prizes as follows:

Pencil Box:
Mildred Galbreath, Fennville, Mich.
Gertrude Johnsin, Bark River, Mich., Box 57.

Pencil:
Charles Kehrner, 10126 Traverse Ave., Detroit, Mich.
Anna Link, Engandine, Mich., Box 24.
Rose Sasek, Owosso, Mich., RR 4, Box 124.

Map:
Dorothy Eisele, Fowlerville, Mich.
Ruth Flanders, Hillman, Mich., RR 2.
Ruth Knight, Holton, Mich.
Dorothy Warner, Traverse City, Mich., RR 5, Box 87.
Lola A. Harwood, Tecumseh, Mich.

THE CONTEST ANSWER.

MANY replies were received for the Mixed English contest. A large number of them were correct, so the selection for prizes was based almost entirely on neatness.

As most of you know, the correct answer was:

"And as ye would that men should do to you,

Do ye also to them likewise."



Singing is Half the Joy of Owning a Gulbransen

The songs you like best to hear, sung by some loved voice, to your own softly-accented, perfectly-timed accompaniment on a Gulbransen. There's genuine enjoyment for you!

Select your song rolls from the hundreds upon hundreds available, with the words already printed on them. The key they are pitched in doesn't matter. Too high? Too low? Just turn a knob. The Gulbransen instantly transposes.

An ordinary song roll may be played as a splendid and correct accompanying number, on the Gulbransen. The difficult fingering is taken care of by the roll. Through the pedals you register your touch, your time, your expression, following exactly the interpretation given the song by the vocalist.

Four simple Instruction Rolls—exclusive with the Gulbransen—show a method of correct playing. Bear this in mind, too: you can play any make of roll, even electric reproducing rolls, on your Gulbransen.

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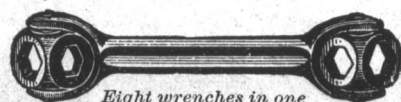
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FREE TRIAL

30 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—and the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

No Money Down!

Caution! U. S. Bulletin 201 of the bowl causes cream to spill. The Melotte bowl is self-balancing. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake. No other separator needs a brake. Bowl chamber is porcelain lined.

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Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 15 year guarantee.

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for the great Bishop Products. A big line of Medicines, Toilet Articles and Household necessities. Bishop's Lintment, Herb Tea, Salve, Pills and other medicines. Toilet Articles, Face Powders, Creams, Hair Dressings and many other items. Easy sellers—big profits. We start honest persons in this big paying agency business on our Special Credit Plan. Write today for this new plan to make big money in the agency business, without risk.—H. E. BISHOP CO., K-215 Pine St., St. Louis, Mo.

Eggs, Etc.—Small consignments from producers in your territory bring very attractive prices NOW. Prompt returns always. Refer to Dun or Bradstreet. Ship us your next case. ZENITH BUTTER & EGG CO., 170 Duane St., New York, N. Y.

DOGS

PURE BRED FOX HOUNDS all ages. Pups bred especially for Coon, Skunk and Rabbits. W. E. LECKY, Holmesville, Ohio

Advertising that Pays

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Ad. to sell your surplus poultry, or to get that extra help you will need at harvest time. They bring rest with little cost, see rates on page 179 of this issue.

The Michigan Farmer,
Detroit, Mich.

"Some few years ago I bought a Peerless equipped with Goodyear Cords. These tires gave me over three years of daily service. I do not believe there is a better tire made than Goodyear."—W. H. BROWN, Americus, Ga.

"Two of the Goodyear Cord Tires on our Old mobile were put on spare bracket after 16,000 miles, when my husband started on a long trip to Canada; the other two have now gone 16,000 miles. This mileage includes mud and ice and other bad road conditions."—MRS. W. HEIMICK, Brunswick, N. J.

"In August, 1920, I purchased a new Studebaker equipped with Goodyear Cord Tires. I have now driven 21,000 miles, over roads, through ice and in winter, and still have two of the original Goodyear Cord Tires with beveled All-Weather Tread on my Nash for the past 8,200 miles, and figure they are far above the average tires that can be bought."—CLYDE C. SMITH, McInnis, Tenn.

"I have been using Goodyear Cord Tires with the beveled All-Weather Tread on my Nash for the past 8,200 miles, and figure they are far above the average tires that can be bought."—CLYDE C. SMITH, McInnis, Tenn.

"I have driven my Buick 21,000 miles, over roads, through ice and in winter, and still have two of the original Goodyear Cord Tires with beveled All-Weather Tread on my Nash for the past 8,200 miles, and figure they are far above the average tires that can be bought."—CLYDE C. SMITH, McInnis, Tenn.

THE satisfaction delivered users by Goodyear Cord Tires is proverbial. That satisfaction now is deeper and more intense than ever before. The brilliant performance of the new Goodyear Cord Tire with the beveled All-Weather Tread is the reason. Read what these typical Goodyear users say, then ask yourself if the tires that are good enough to win such enthusiastic approval are not the tires you want on your car.

GOODYEAR

Copyright 1923, by The Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co., Inc.

"Since equipping my car with a set of Goodyear Cord Tires with the beveled All-Weather Tread, I have driven it about 10,000 miles in all kinds of weather and over all kinds of roads. The tires are in good condition, and show no signs of wear from all appearances. I have another 6,000 to 8,000 miles."—EDWARD C. BLOOMINGTON, Ill.

"I have driven my Studebaker 15,448 miles on the same Goodyear Cord Tires with the beveled All-Weather Tread with which it came equipped, and they are still good for a few thousand more."—H. F. BECHLER, Chicago, Ill.

"I have driven my Studebaker 15,448 miles on the same Goodyear Cord Tires with the beveled All-Weather Tread with which it came equipped, and they are still good for a few thousand more."—H. F. BECHLER, Chicago, Ill.

"I have two Goodyear Cord Tires that came as original equipment on my Buick sedan and have driven over 23,000 miles."—HARRY R. DIX, Lowell, Mass.

"Would you be interested in an old Goodyear casing, with the proper affidavit that it had run above 19,000 miles without a blow-out?"—J. F. ARMSTRONG, Post, Tex.



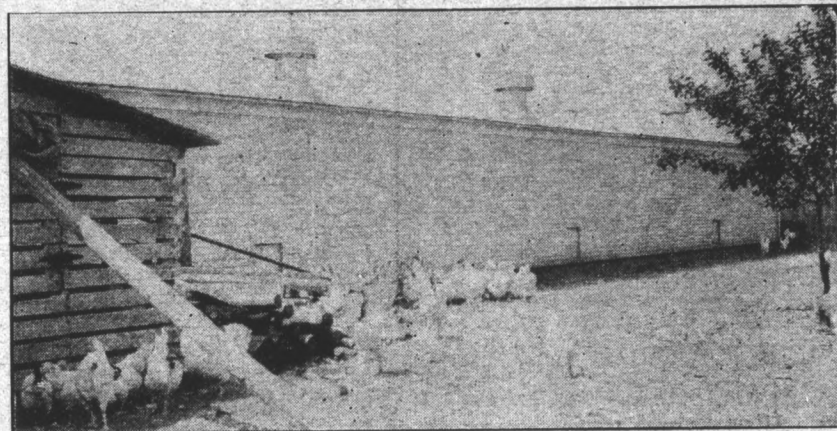
FOREMAN DISCUSSES LAYING HENS.

AT the meeting of the Poultry Producers' Association at the college, Prof. Foreman stated that hot weather is harder on the hen's appetite than cold weather and so it is often more difficult to keep up egg production in the summer than in the winter. Among other interesting points were the following: The average hen goes broody four times per year and some hens will go broody nine times in a year.

A one finger spread of the hen's pelvic bones means a dormant ovary. The crow headed hen has a shallow skull and is apt to produce slow feathering chicks. Some crow headed hens may be intelligent and have the laying temperature and produce 150 eggs per year. Pullets that lay too

tural College, in speaking to the Michigan Poultry Producers' Association, stated that the egg consumption in the city of Toronto last year was over 500,000 cases. Toronto has a population of 450,000 people. In other words, each citizen in Toronto consumes on an average of over a case of eggs per year, or over an egg a day. This consumption has been increased from less than two-thirds of an egg per day. This, Professor Graham went on to say, is the outcome of a better product being placed on the market. All Toronto's eggs are graded. While we are not yet in a position to grade all our eggs it is hoped that through the efforts of the new state organization this will be made possible.

We can do our share, however, in building up the quality of our eggs. Just as soon as the breeding season is



Special Attention Is Paid to Ventilation In the Modern Poultry House.

early are apt to be too refined. They may become very light and then go broody and not lay until their normal weight is regained.

An active disposition and fine digestive apparatus are necessary if a hen is to produce a large number of eggs. The ability to lay does not depend so much on the breed as on the character of the individuals. This is proven by the variety of breeds which Prof. Foreman has selected for poultrymen to enter in laying contests and the records they have made. He undoubtedly has the facts to prove the practical value of selecting heavy layers along the lines he recommends.

At the college the Scotch Leghorns took 3 months longer to mature than the American Leghorns. A salmon pink color of the heads and wattles is sometimes a better sign of a heavy layer than a fiery red. The Barred Rocks that come into maturity too early are apt to lose in size. An early maturing cockerel may throw too many over-refined pullets.

In the college pedigree work with Rhode Island Reds they found a 220 egg hen whose daughters produced an average of 200 eggs. The eggs of some exhibition Leghorns were a trifle under the normal two ounce weight. The 302 egg Barred Rock hen laid a long narrow egg which was rather light. It is evident that poultrymen are now realizing the value of size and appearance of eggs as well as the quantity produced.

PRODUCE BETTER SUMMER EGGS

This is the season of bad eggs. Eggs will incubate at temperatures above seventy degrees. This means that fertile eggs may commence incubation in cases that are frequently allowed to remain in the sun at stations and on trucks and too frequently at the farm house and store. After incubation has commenced a chill kills the germ and decomposition follows. Is it any wonder eggs are cheap in summer. Prof. W. R. Graham, of the Ontario Agricultural College, in speaking to the Michigan Poultry Producers' Association, stated that the egg consumption in the city of Toronto last year was over 500,000 cases. Toronto has a population of 450,000 people. In other words, each citizen in Toronto consumes on an average of over a case of eggs per year, or over an egg a day. This consumption has been increased from less than two-thirds of an egg per day. This, Professor Graham went on to say, is the outcome of a better product being placed on the market. All Toronto's eggs are graded. While we are not yet in a position to grade all our eggs it is hoped that through the efforts of the new state organization this will be made possible.

over, get the males out of the flock and produce an egg which will not incubate. Do not market cracks, dirties and undersized eggs, eggs with "sand-paper" shells, and rough, weak shells, in the same cases. If they excel the demand for home consumption, market them separately so as not to cheapen the appearance of the whole package. If your community decides to get into a cooperative egg marketing enterprise, get behind it and push, not with your vocabulary alone, but with a better quality of eggs.—C. Ferguson.

WILL POULTRY BE OVERPRODUCED?

ACCORDING to Dr. Kent we are a long ways from an overproduction of poultry meat and eggs. He believes that more tasty eggs will rapidly increase consumption. In discussing breeding work he says it is not necessary to trapnest more than 10 to 20 per cent of the birds. Then do not breed from an inferior bird just because of her high record. The quality of the eggs is important as well as the number.

Dr. Kent reports that trapnesting has sometimes resulted in small birds, small eggs and poor hatchers. Each year a larger number of farmers will depend on the hatcheries. They want quality chicks that will live and grow and lay a good number of quality eggs. Repeat orders are received by the hatcheries that can ship that class of goods.

Inbreeding with poultry has not generally paid. Michigan is near to the Corn Belt and there is the big market for chicks and this is a tremendous territory for business for those who can deliver the right type of vigorous stock.—K.

The board of directors of the Michigan Poultry Producers' Association have requested the Michigan Agricultural College to investigate possible means of relief for poultrymen through cooperative marketing.

POULTRY

PULLETS

All stock guaranteed; express prepaid on orders for 100. Let us send you description and price.
500 Leghorn Pullets—Three months; these are all well bred and should lay in October.
100 Rhode Island Red Pullets—From trap-nested stock; high egg records; excellent breeding; very dark rich color.
2,000 Yearling Leghorns—White, both Standard and Superior Egg Quality; exceptionally good Brown Leghorns.
Yearling Barred and White Rocks; White Wyandottes; Rhode Island Reds, limited number.
Cockerels and Cocks—Barred and White Rocks; R. C. Reds; White Wyandottes; White Leghorns of exceptionally high egg breeding.
Send for description.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION
Room 201 Chase Block, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

Whittaker's R. I. Reds

We will give 50 Grade "A" Chicks 1924 delivery, for the best egg record for December, 1923 with WHITTAKER'S REDS. 25 chicks for the second best record. The same for the best records for January, 1924. Flocks must be at least three fourths our stock. 100 chicks to the person beating the present high record of 88% production for the same months. Get your flock lined up for winter eggs. Cockerel price list ready in September.

INTERLAKES FARMS
Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

PULLETS AND COCKERELS

Order Now for Early Fall

WHITE LEGHORNS AND MOTTLED ANCONAS Also Black Leghorns, Brown Leghorns, Buff Leghorns, Black Minorcas, R. C. Rhode Island Reds, Barred Plymouth Rocks, White Plymouth Rocks, Silver Wyandottes, White Wyandottes. WE HATCH eggs from Hoganized flocks on free range on separate farms, where also our stock is raised.

CRESCENT EGG COMPANY
Allegan Send for Prices Michigan

JUST-RITE Baby Chicks LOOK!

POSTAGE PAID, 95¢ live arrival guaranteed. MONTH'S FEED FREE with each order 40 Breeds chicks, 4 breeds ducklings, select and exhibition grades. Catalog free, stamps appreciated.
NABOB HATCHERY, Dept. 15, Gambier, O.

Opportunity Calls from CANADA



Visit Canada this summer—see for yourself the opportunities which Canada offers to both labor and capital—rich, fertile, virgin prairie land, near railways and towns, at \$15 to \$20 an acre—long terms if desired. Wheat crops last year the biggest in history; dairying and hogs pay well; mixed farming rapidly increasing.

Homeseekers' Rates on Canadian Railroads

If you wish to look over the country with a view to taking up land get an order from the nearest Canadian Government Agent for special rates on Canadian railroads. Make this your summer outing—Canada welcomes tourists—no passports required—have a great trip and see with your own eyes the opportunities that await you.

For full information, with free booklets and maps, write

J. M. MacLachlan,
Desk 29, 10 Jefferson Ave. East,
DETROIT, MICH.

Authorized Canadian Gov't Agt.

VACCINATE YOUR FLOCK

to prevent or treat Roup, Colds, Canker, Chicken Pox, Cholera, etc. Over 5,000 poultry men have ordered A.S.L. Avian Mixed Bacterin. Insure a healthy flock. Complete outfit of 60 or 250 or 500 doses, with syringe, \$3.50, \$6.50 or \$9. Order direct or write for FREE Booklet on Vaccination, American Scientific Laboratories, Inc., 58 W. Austin Ave., Dept. B-32 Chicago, Ill., U.S.A.

Baby Chicks \$12.00 per 100 and up

Hatching eggs, \$1.50 per setting to \$15.00 per 100. We are listing 17 varieties of pure bred fowls: Chickens, Geese, Ducks & Quins, also breeding stock. Send for price and circular. Booking now for early delivery. CLINTON HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS, Wilmington, Ohio.

RHODE ISLAND WHITES

win over all breeds at the egg laying contest. 30 eggs \$5; 50 \$8; 100 \$15 order from this ad. Some chicks H. H. JUMP, 175 Prospect Blvd., Jackson, Mich.

Farm Dairying

OWNS BEST COW IN MICHIGAN'S TESTING ASSOCIATION.

E. M. STEWART of Inkster, Michigan, had the high cow in both milk and butterfat production in Michigan Cow Testing Association work. This cow, Detroit Pontiac Pietertje No. 391047, made 20,548 lbs. of milk and 663.4 lbs. of fat for the cow testing association year in the Wayne County C. T. A., according to Mr. J. H. Mathiesen, cow tester. Mr. Mathiesen mentions that this cow was milked four times daily for five months of her lactation period and three times daily for five months. She was dry for two months.

Detroit Pontiac Pietertje consumed during her year's record 12,336 lbs. of silage, 714 lbs. of beet pulp, 3,704 lbs. of alfalfa, 310 lbs. of molasses, 834 lbs. of oil meal, 1,614 lbs. of gluten feed, 477 lbs. of corn and cob meal, 1,331 lbs. of ground oats, 2,645 lbs. of middlings and bran mixed, 124 lbs. of cotton seed and 862 lbs. of commercial feed. The total cost of feed was \$211.42 and the total value of product was \$403.25, leaving a return above feed cost of \$191.83.

In addition to having the high cow in both milk and butterfat production, Mr. Stewart also has the high herd average completed on four purebred Holstein cows. This average is 17,449 lbs. of milk and 561.17 lbs. of fat.

The second highest herd went to Mr. H. M. Atwater of the West Allegan C. T. A. Mr. Atwater, with four purebred Jerseys, averaged 10,066 lbs. of milk and 531 lbs. of butterfat. Mr. Atwater has, for a number of years, been very carefully breeding up a small but high-class herd of Jerseys. The results that he has obtained, indicate the success of good feeding and breeding in obtaining a high-class dairy herd.

Other herds that follow in the summaries for a year's C. T. A. work are Mr. C. S. Stuart of the South Van Buren Cow Testing Association with five purebred Holsteins averaging 12,633 lbs. of milk and 464.7 lbs. of fat. Mr. Sam Park of the Lapeer C. T. A., with ten grade Guernseys and Jerseys, averaged 8,281 lbs. of milk and 462.9 lbs. of fat. Mr. A. C. Reek of the same association, with ten purebred Holsteins, averaged 12,311 lbs. of milk and 441.7 lbs. of fat.

JERSEY BREEDERS HOLD CLEAN-UP AND CHEER-UP WEEK.

FOR the third successive year the Jersey Breeders of America have planned a big National Jersey Week from September 3 to 8 inclusive.

The object of the leaders in the Jersey movement is to get everybody thinking about Jerseys during that week. Various methods of accomplishing this are being projected. The merits of Jerseys and their products will be emphasized in individual and cooperative advertising. Newspaper publicity, window displays, lantern slides and moving pictures will all be enlisted to get for this great dairy breed of cattle some of its merited appreciation.

THANATOPSIS OF THE COW. (By F. L. Elliott.)

So breed, that when the opportunity comes to join
That cow testing ass'n, that grows eventually
Into pure-bred cattle in the future, where each
Unprofitable cow takes her place on the Butcher's block;
Thou goest not like the scrub farmer, with his scrub cows;
But, sustained in your cow's value by unflinching records,
Approach thy cows kindly, like those who have bred and fed
In knowledge supreme, and now are reaping pleasant profits.

This is the age of science. Before we believed many things; now we know many, and are learning more every day.




GUARANTEED ANALYSIS
Protein (minimum) 24%
Fat (minimum) 5%
Carbohydrates (minimum) 45%
Fibre (maximum) 9%

INGREDIENT FORMULA
200 lbs. — Corn
200 " — Cottonseed Meal
200 " — Oil Meal
200 " — Distillers' Grains
200 " — Molasses
200 " — Wheat Middlings
200 " — Wheat Bran
200 " — Molasses (Cane)
200 " — Calcium Carbonate
200 " — Salt
200 " — Michigan Milk Maker

The above formula is approved by Nutrition Experts and Promoters of Dairying and Animal Husbandry.

Manufactured for
MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU
Lansing, Mich.

The Truth in Feeds



Fed on Milkmaker— Breaks County Test Record

THIS cow belongs to Mr. and Mrs. Gordon T. Warren of Dimondale, Mich. Last winter they were feeding their own grains and attempting to balance them with cottonseed meal. Having a few cows on test and looking for the best feed, they started feeding Milkmaker, with a result that the cow shown above broke the Eaton County Cow Testing Association record by **producing 93.53 lbs. of butterfat in 30 days.** The whole herd increased its production. Mr. Warren says:

"Soon after feeding Milkmaker we discovered we were getting better results and saving money. If we had fed it throughout the entire test period last winter, I am convinced our records would have been better. We plan to depend entirely on Milk-maker next winter."

What Milkmaker Is

Michigan Milkmaker is a 24% protein, public formula dairy feed made by the Michigan State Farm Bureau. It is the best dairy ration for Michigan. Every one of the 10 milk-making ingredients is listed on every bag, pound for pound. You know exactly what you are buying. Not an ounce of filler in Michigan Milkmaker.

Cows fed Milkmaker give more milk and are healthier and stronger animals,—and your feed costs are lower.

MICHIGAN STATE FARM BUREAU

Lansing,

Michigan

FEED MILKMAKER NEXT WINTER AT SUMMER PRICES

How to Feed Milkmaker Next Winter at Summer Prices

You can contract now your winter feed requirements of Milkmaker through the Farm Bureau, for delivery in equal monthly shipments from September through March at **summer feed prices.** The price to you is guaranteed. Last February many wise buyers were feeding Milkmaker at September low prices and saving from \$10 to \$12 per ton. Last year Michigan farmers fed more than 8,000 tons of Milkmaker.

Pay for Milkmaker as You Get It

Under this plan the Farm Bureau buys Milkmaker ingredients in huge volume at summer low prices, mixes them at the best mill in the country and delivers Milk-maker fresh to you every month as you want it. You pay for the feed as it is delivered. This plan enables you to buy your winter feed at the lowest prices; it relieves you of a big cash outlay, storage expense, and insures fresh feed.

Your local co-operative association will contract your Milkmaker requirements, same as last year. See your local manager at once and arrange for your supply. If you have no co-operative association, write our Purchasing Department for information on how to co-operate with your neighbors in buying carlots of Milk-maker for car-door delivery. Write for our booklet on Milkmaker and feeding suggestions.

The time for this offer is limited. Later Milkmaker must be bought at prevailing market prices. Order now.



Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

The Genius of Man Has Created Marvels in Farm Machinery

Two continuous miles of farm and dairy machinery will be displayed at the 1923 National Dairy Exposition. This great exhibit will contain new and improved cream separators, milking machines, barn equipment, churns, and a thousand and one other articles to lighten labor and increase profits on the dairy farm. Here in a few days the ambitious dairy farmer will be able to learn more about labor saving machinery than he could learn in a lifetime in any other way. An unusual opportunity to combine business with pleasure.

Other Things You Will Want to See

World's Finest Pure-bred and Grade Cattle; U. S. Department of Agriculture's Wonderful Panoramic Exhibit—"Dairying, Past and Present;" Boy and Girl Club Exhibits, Contests and Demonstrations; Human Welfare and Nutrition Displays.

Conventions, Meetings and Conferences

During Exposition week conventions will be held by the National Milk Producers' Federation, all of the National Cattle, American Dairy Science, International Association of Milk Dealers, National Creamery Buttermakers' and many others. Here you will meet face to face the leaders of all branches of dairying and can without cost secure the benefit of their experience in your business, from building a cattle barn to equipping a creamery.

Come--for Pleasure and for Profit

NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION
SYRACUSE, N. Y., October 5th to 13th, 1923



Kalamazoo ENSILAGE CUTTERS

are known from coast to coast as the standard. Strong, reliable, speedy, trouble-proof, easy-running, with a successful record dating back over a quarter of a century. Backed by a Guarantee that means absolute satisfaction and protection.

Ten Superior Features

Unbreakable knife wheel, center-shear cut, triple feed rollers, no vibration, "lifetime" channel steel frame, reversible shear bar, and other features are explained in the book. Send your name today.

Kalamazoo Tank & Silo Co.
Dept. 123 Kalamazoo, Mich.

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LITCHFIELD, MICHIGAN
Michigan's Leading Live
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DATES and TERMS on APPLICATION



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Our Product Is The Best

Painstaking, modern and scientific methods, coupled with the finest of breeding animals makes possible our enviable accomplishment.

You, Mr. Breeder, would enjoy and profit by a visit to this unique establishment of superlative breeding.

Your correspondence and inspection are invited.

WILDWOOD FARMS
ORION, MICHIGAN

W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

Registered Aberdeen-Angus 10 heifers, 6 bulls from eight to fourteen months. Best of breeding. The growthy kind that make good. Reasonable. Inquire of F. J. Wilber, Orion, Mich.

Registered Guernseys

A fine Bull ready for light service, special terms if you wish. J. M. Williams, No. Adams, Mich.

Wallinwood Guernseys

Young bulls from A. R. cows for sale. F. W. WALLIN, Jenison, Mich.

For sale Registered Guernsey cows, May Rose Breeding also Bull calves 0. Leach. Registered A. R. dams. JOHN EBELS, R. 2. Holland, Mich.

For Sale Six Guernsey heifers, one bull. Ages from four to fifteen months. W. D. Kahler, Jones, Mich.

FOR SALE registered Guernsey bull, a grandson of Kenilworth's Gold, ready for light service.—A. HATT & SON, Napoleon, Mich.

WINNWOOD HERD

Registered Holsteins

?

Ask us about a Real Bull a
Maple Crest or an Ormsby.

JOHN H. WINN, Inc., Rochester, Mich.

The Traverse Herd

We have what you want in BULL CALVES, the large, fine growthy type, guaranteed right in every way. They are from high producing A. R. O. ancestors. Dam's records up to 30 lbs. Write for pedigrees and quotations, stating about age desired.

TRAVERSE CITY STATE HOSPITAL
Traverse City, Mich.

Holstein Friesian heifer and bull calves, purebred registered and high-grade. Price \$20 up. Splendid individuals and breeding. Write us your requirements. Browncroft Farms, McGraw N. Y.

Pure Bred Holsteins. One and two years old fresh- due to freshen August, September and October. Good Size, good Milkers, two years to eight years old, inspection and correspondence solicited. W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Mich.

For Sale—Eighteen Grade Holsteins due to freshen August, September and October. Good Size, good Milkers, two years to eight years old, inspection and correspondence solicited. W. C. Hendee & Son, Pinckney, Mich.

BULL, PURE BRED HOLSTEIN ready for service, also younger stock, reasonable prices. LARRO RESEARCH FARM, Box A, North End Station, Detroit.

My Entire Herd Registered Holstein Federal Registered Tested cattle, A. R. O. stock.—H. A. SMITH & SON, Wixom, Mich.

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

Brennan, Fitzgerald & Sinks Jersey Farm

United States Government
Attested Herd
Farmington, Mich.

offer for Sale or Lease the following Bulls and Bull Calves:

FRANK TANNER RALEIGH, 2 yrs. 4 months. 1st Prize, Junior Calf, 1921; 1st Prize, Junior Yearling, 1922; Reserve Jr. Champion, 1922, Mich. State Fair. Dam: Ida Raleigh Karnak. Record, milk 6,784.2; fat 383.30, as 3 year old.

ACTRESS GAMBAGE, 1 year, 5 months. 1st Prize, Senior Calf, Michigan State Fair, 1922. Dam: Patchwork, Miss. Record, milk, 7883 lbs.; fat 407.48 lbs.

MAYS FAIRY RALEIGH, 1 year, 3 months. Dam: Mays Fairy Elf. Record, 343 lbs. of fat.

BULL CALF, 8 months. Dam: Millies Karnak. Record, milk, 6,156 lbs.; fat 393.30.

BULL CALF, 3 months. Dam: Raleighs Calico Primrose. Member of Show herd. Record, Class A. A. A., milk, 7786 lbs.; fat 342.75 lbs.

ACTRESS RALEIGH, our prize winning Herdsire, is Sire of all Bulls.

All records made on twice a day milking.

All Bulls and Calves will be shown at Michigan State Fair, 1923.

C. NIELSEN, Mgr.

Brookwater Jerseys

Ready for service bulls for sale from Register of Merit dams.

Herd sire: MAJESTY'S INTENSE 127191.

Herd on federal accredited list as tuberculosis free.

BROOKWATER FARM, Ann Arbor, Michigan. H. W. Mumford, Owner. J. B. Andrews, Lessor.

FOR SALE: Jersey bulls ready for service. All cows Register of Merit. Accredited herd. SMITH AND PARKER, R. 4, Howell, Mich.

Registered Jersey cattle, young bulls, for sale. Tuberculin tested. J. L. CARTER, Lake Odessa, Mich.

30 Head of Jersey cows and heifers for sale. Chance to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred for fall freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Cooperaville, Mich.

JERSEY BULLS FOR SALE from tested dams, Majesty breeding. Notten Farms, Grass Lake, Mich.

For Sale Registered Jersey bull, three years old, Oxford breeding. — G. D. GREER, Keno, Roscommon Co., Mich.

HEREFORD FACTS

3 Public Sales of Purebred Registered Herefords in this state during June and July, consisting of 110 lots, sold for an average of \$150.00, most of which were yearlings. WHAT IS THE REASON FOR THESE SUCCESSFUL SALES? It is this. Purebred Herefords under the Sotham Earlrripe Beef Plan are making money for farmers producing Earlrripe Hereford Baby Beef. Write, and acquaint yourself with a plan that has proven profitable. Herefords at practical prices. T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS, (Herefords since 1839) St. Clair, Mich.

HEREFORDS

Five extra nice Repeater heifers one year old, for \$500, also 10 cows with 10 nice lusty calves by side, for sale. If in want of bulls, write us.

ALLEN BROS.

616 So. West St., Kalamazoo, Mich.

HEREFORD BREEDERS

The Thumb Hereford Breeders' Association invites you all to inspect the Herefords at the Huron Co. Fair, also the Earlrripe Beef Show of 20 head. Then be with us the last day of the Badaxe Fair, Friday, August 31, 10 o'clock, a. m., at our Hereford Sale, when 30 registered Herefords will find new homes, going to the highest bidders. Hereford picnic dinner after the sale. Join the bunch. For catalogs address E. E. TWING, Sec'y-Treas., Bad Axe, Mich.

Registered Herefords for sale. Young bulls, also cows and heifers.—Ralph Calhoun, Bronson, Mich.

Two Scotch Shorthorn Bulls For Sale J. A. BARNUM, Union City, Mich.

Milking Shorthorns. Our herd consists mostly of General Clay, Glenside Dairy King & Glenside Bell Boy. Headed by a good son of Glenside Dairy King and out of Bessie Thorndale 3rd record 12759 lbs. Assisted by Fremont Roan Clay, a son of Glenside Roan Clay, the world's heaviest bull. Irvin Doan & Sons, Groswell, Mich.

BIDWELL Shorthorns

Revolution Jr. 573938 heads accredited herd 28917. Now offering 2 January roanbull calves of exceptional merit, reasonably priced.

BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

Central Mich. Shorthorn Breeder's Assn. offer for sale 13 Milk Beef type bulls, some females. Write your wants to M. E. Miller, Sec'y, Greenville, Mich.

HURON County Shorthorn Breeders' Assn. can supply your needs with high class individuals. Write for list to E. E. Twing, Bad Axe, Sec. Treas.

Milking Shorthorns priced reasonably. An accredited herd selected for beef and milk. Beland and Beland, Tecumseh, Michigan

HOGS

Woodlawn Farm Duroc Hogs meet present day requirements, length, size and quality. Young stock for sale at reasonable prices and fully guaranteed. Write your wants. W. E. BARTLEY, Alma, Mich.

I AM OFFERING BRED SOWS

fall yearling and spring gilts, bred for March and April farrow, that are tops. Mated to O. C. K. Col. 2nd and Orion Giant Col. Write for price list. W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS Spring pigs either sex of March April and May farrow, sired by three outstanding herd boars. If you want size type and quality combined come and see or write us. P. J. Drott, Monroe, Mich. R. 1



SELECT YOUNG EWES WITH RESPECT TO MILKING CAPACITY.

EVERY flock owner undoubtedly has observed at weaning time that some lambs in the flock have made more rapid growth than others. These lambs are always the pride of the owner and he wishes that all the lambs were as large and fine as the best.

The business of breeding ewes, apart from growing a profitable crop of wool, is to produce strong healthy lambs and keep them growing until weaning time.

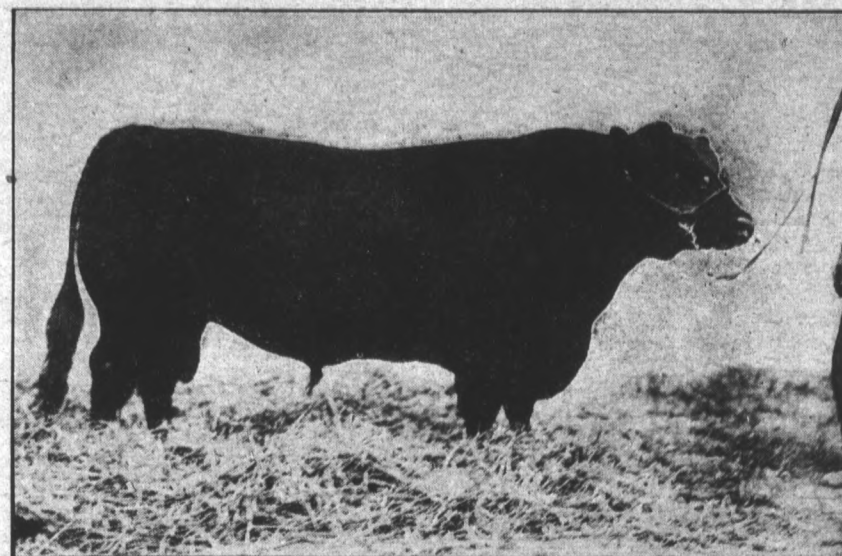
Breeding ewes vary decidedly in their capacity to produce a large flow of milk. Subsequently at weaning time there is a lack of uniformity in the lamb crop despite the fact that

will be the second sale of the Thumb Hereford Breeders' Association, which these breeders hope to make a real educational event. A picnic dinner will be held immediately following the sale on August 31.

NEW STATE ASSOCIATION ORGANIZED.

BREEDERS of the Ohio Improved Chester White Swine met in Flint, on August 11th, and organized the Michigan State O. I. C. Association, adopting as their slogan "100% O. I. C's." About 50 breeders were present from all parts of the state in addition to several officers of the national organization.

The morning session was opened with an address of welcome by C. W.



Grand Champion Aberdeen Angus Bull at the 1922 State Fair, owned by W. E. Scripps of Orion.

the lambs were all dropped about the same time and the ewes given equal attention throughout the suckling period.

This variation in the growth and development of the lamb crop is in a large measure due to the milking capacity of the ewes. Dairymen long ago recognized the variation in the milk production of individuals in the herd. Flock owners must profit thereby and direct attention to the selection of breeding stock of large milk production.

Physical conformation, as in the dairy cow, may in a measure direct the flock owner in the upgrading of his flock, but the test of a ewe's milking capacity is best evidenced in the growth and development of her off-spring. Ewes' lambs retained to replenish the flock should be selected from deep milking ewes that have suckled their lambs well and encouraged large bone and flesh growth.

—Leo. C. Reynolds.

HEREFORD BREEDERS ARE ACTIVE.

HEREFORD breeders in the thumb district plan to have one hundred head shown in the breeding classes in the Earlrripe beef demonstration and at the Hereford sale to be held in connection with the county fair at Bad Axe the last week in August. Splendid specimens of the breed are being gathered to show patrons the type of beef which is returning substantial incomes in the hands of good farmers. The Earlrripe beef demonstration will consist of twenty head of Herefords shown in four lots of five heads. They will be in pens with grain self-feeders, hay racks, and water available at all times. The thirty head of sale cattle consisting of five sires, and twenty-five females will represent some of the very best Hereford breeding. This

Otto of the Chamber of Commerce of Flint, which was responded to by O. C. Vernon, secretary of the national association. M. U. Johnson, president of the Indiana 100% O. I. C. association gave a brief talk on the subject "Value of State and County Organizations."

After the noon adjournment, officers were elected for the following year. Edward Smith of Saline was elected president; O. B. Schultze, Nashville, vice-president and Earle R. Morrish, Flint, as secretary-treasurer. The five directors chosen were: Milo H. Peterson, Ionia; Harry J. Branch, Flint; W. G. West, St. Louis; Albert Newman, Marlette, and George M. Welton, Middleville.

Following the work of organizing, addresses were given by W. E. Yeater, of Indiana; Raymond Brown, one of the big breeders of Ohio Improved Swine, of Illinois; Earle R. Morrish, Flint, and Lawrence Bannan, Leader of Boys' and Girls' club work in Saginaw County. The next meeting of the organization will be held at Michigan Agricultural College, in Lansing, during Farmers' week.

POLAND CHINA MEN VISIT LEADING HERDS IN STATE.

ABOUT forty of the leading Poland China enthusiasts of Michigan met at the farm of A. A. Feldkamp, near Manchester, to start the first leg of a tour to the leading herds in the southern and central part of Michigan. Many outside visitors were present in addition to representatives from the agricultural college and several publications.

Following the program at the home of A. A. Feldkamp, near Manchester, and after reviewing this splendid herd, stops were made at the farms of George Tompkins, Peter Onstead, and finally at Elmer Halstead, where a basket dinner was served and a

short program was rendered. Thence they proceeded to Reo. Richard's, Joseph Witt's, and Felix Witt's breeding establishments. In Hillsdale County, the good herds of J. T. Fox, I. K. Maystead and F. E. Haynes were inspected. At the latter place, supper was served on the lawn.

The following day the autos nosed their way to the farms of Fay Borner, W. E. Livingston, and W. S. Wood & Sons of Jackson County. The last two gentlemen served the visitors to dinner. In Eaton County, Dr. Chas. Stimson, Chas. Garant, Howard Riley, Albert Towe and Kenyon Brothers received the party. The Ionia County Poland China Breeders' Association entertained the nomads at an evening banquet, in which a number of interesting addresses were given. The following morning, while the dew was yet on, the herds and farmsteads of Ernest Barnard, Wesley Hile, and Z. D. Gregory, were on the visiting list.

Gratiot County came next on the program, and here the afternoon was spent calling at the homes of Charles Wetzel, Archie Ward, H. M. Jeffries, Eldred Clark, Clyde Fisher, and Wm. O'Bryant. Throughout the trip, demonstrations of type were given. The Central Michigan Poland China Breeders' Association, of St. Louis, gave a banquet in the evening at which Prof. Brown, of the M. A. C., talked on type and left the impression that the packers are seeking a medium smooth hog.

The tourists were especially interested in the splendid work being done by the Central Michigan breeders, who they predict, are on the way to forming one of the strongest purebred hog sections in the state.

DUROC BREEDERS TOUR.

THE second week in August furnished the season's outstanding event in Duroc Jersey circles. Tours by counties, covering four days, and arranged and conducted by four county agents, with picnic dinners and after-dinner speeches featuring each day's drive, is the story in brief.

Lenawee, Hillsdale, Branch, and Shiawassee counties provided the herds for inspection, three dozen of them. And each herd had its lesson to teach. Students of pedigree got an eye full of Sensations, Defenders, Pathfinders, etc., and had their faith in good blood lines greatly strengthened.

Breeders with an eye to correct form learned that uniformly arched backs, smooth, deep sides, straight, strong feet and legs, and neat heads could not be expected in the offspring unless sires and dams of the correct type were used. Advocates of the corn-crib cross also found demonstrations sufficient to confirm their belief in the importance of good food in liberal quantities.

Approximately two hundred people were in attendance at one time or another and made friendly acquaintance with other breeders and with the Agricultural College, the American Duroc Association, the Duroc Bulletin, the Michigan Farmer, and local associations, through their respective representatives.

Discussions, formal and informal, brought out many interesting facts in regard to the hog business in general and the Duroc business in particular, while games of "barnyard golf," differences of opinion in hog judging, and picnic dinners lent spice to the occasion that will incline the participants to want to do it again next year.—Pope.

SENDING DOLLARS AFTER FERTILIZERS.

(Continued from page 159) chase price which went to pay for plant food was much larger in the case of the higher priced and higher grade fertilizer.

How to Choose the Most Economical Fertilizer.

The highest priced fertilizer is not always the most economical because

the mixture may not contain the plant food elements which are needed or at least not in the proper proportion. Some plant food elements cost many times the value of others and if the percentage of such an element is increased unnecessarily, the price of the fertilizer may be much increased with but little benefit to the purchaser.

The first thing a farmer should do in selecting a fertilizer is to look at the analysis on the bag and see that the plant food elements desired are present in the required proportions. Next is the matter of price in relation to the plant food values. The larger amount of plant food contained, the higher the price, but generally the more economical the purchase since more of the price goes to pay for the plant food. If two fertilizers contain the plant foods desired in about the right proportions, but one is a high grade or high analysis mixture while the other is a low grade or low analysis mixture, the high grade goods should be selected.

SEFFY.

(Continued from page 168) —a harp upon your forehead, a crown within your hand, I expect—when it's corn-planting time.

Seffy grinned cheerfully, brushed off the dust and contemplated his father's watch—held accusingly against him. Old Baumgartner went on gaily.

"About an inch and a half apast ten! Seffy, I'm glad you ain't breaking your reputation for being fastnachie. Chust about a quarter of an inch too late for the prize wiss flour on its hair and arms and its frock pinned up to show its new petticoat! Uhu! If I had such a nice petticoat—" he imitated the lady in question, to the tremendous delight of the gentle loafers.

Seffy stared a little and rubbed some dust out of his eyes. He was pleasant but dull.

"Yassir, Sef, if you'd a-got yere at a inch and a quarter apast! Now Sam's got her. Down in the cellar a-licking molasses together! Doggone if Sam don't git eferysing—except his due bills. He don't want to be no anchel tell he dies. He's got fun enough yere—but Seffy—you're like the flow of molasses in January—at courting."

This oblique suasion made no impression on Seffy. It is doubtful if he understood it at all. The loafers began to smile. One laughed. The old man checked him with a threat of personal harm.

"Hold on there, Jefferson Daffs Busby," he chid. "I don't allow no one to laugh at my Seffy—except chust me—account I'm his daddy. It's a fight-word the next time you do it."

Mr. Busby straightened his countenance.

"He don't seem to notice—nor keer—'bout gals—do he?"

No one spoke.

"No, durn him, he ain't no good. Say—what'll you give for him, hah? Yere he goes to the highest bidder—for richer, for poorer, for better, for worser, up and down, in and out,

swing your partners—what's bid? He ken plow as crooked as a mule's hind leg, sleep hard as a 'possum in wintertime, eat like a snake, git left efery time—but he ken ketch fish. They wait on him. What's bid.

No one would hazard a bid.

"Yit a minute," shouted the old fellow, pulling out his bull's-eye watch again, "what's bid? Going—going—all done—going—"

"A dollar!"

The bid came from behind him, and the voice was beautiful to hear. A gleam came into the old man's eyes as he heard it. He deliberately put the watch back in its pocket, put on his spectacles, and turned, as if she were a stranger.

"Gone!" he announced then. "Who's the purchaser? Come forwards and take away you' property. What's the name, please?" Then he pretended to recognize her. "Oach! Sally! Well, that's lucky! He goes in good hands. He's sound and kind, but needs the whip." He held out his hand for the dollar.

It was the girl of whom he had spoken accurately as a prize. Her sleeves were turned up as far as they would go, revealing some soft lace-trimmed whiteness, and there was flour on her arms. Some patches of it on her face gave a petal-like effect to her otherwise aggressive color. The pretty dress was pinned far enough back to reveal the prettier petticoat—plus a pair of trimly-clad ankles.

Perhaps these were neither the garments nor the airs in which every farmer-maiden did her baking. But then, Sally was no ordinary farmer-maiden. She was all this, it is true, but she was, besides, grace and color and charm itself. And if she chose to bake in such attire—or, even, if she chose to pretend to do so, where was the churl to say her nay, even though the flour was part of a deliberate "make-up"? Certainly he was not at the store that summer morning.

(Continued Next Week)

SECURING LABOR FROM GREAT BRITAIN.

IT is estimated that 61,000 laborers from outside the provinces of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta will be required to harvest the grain crops of these districts. Since Canada herself will be unable to furnish this needed help, the railways and other shipping interests are cooperating to secure British labor for the purpose.

PROMISE BETTER KNOWLEDGE OF WORLD AGRICULTURE.

THAT more complete information on current world agricultural conditions may be made available to American farmers, the department is preparing to develop its foreign statistical work. Cesare Longobardi, chief of the Bureau of Statistics, International Institute of Agriculture at Rome, has been detailed by the institute to assist the department of agriculture in this new work.



2-16-2



1-8-1

When Two Fertilizers Contain the Same Plant Food Elements in the Same Proportion, the Higher Grade Is the Most Economical to Buy Because a Larger Percentage of the Price Goes to Pay for Plant Food.

Thumb Hereford Cattle Breeder's Association

BAD AXE FAIR
Second Annual Hereford Auction at 10 A. M.
Friday, August 31, 1923
Last Day of Fair

Five Bulls
27 Cows and Heifers

15 calves go free with their dams. A choice lot of money-making cattle. All TB tested and passed. If you are interested in the most profitable branch of farming, involving the least amount of labor, study the Hereford Baby Beef Plan. Ask those who have profited by it. Many Hereford Baby Beef Growers will be at the Fair. Buy these practical, profitable cattle.

Sales Managers

T. F. B. SOTHAM & SONS,
(Herefords Since 1839)
St. Clair, Mich.

HOGS

Is It Worth While?

A real boar pig sired by Woodford Sensation, Dams of Defender or Pathfinder breeding.

If so,

We have them of Sept. farrow, not only showing extreme quality, but greater size than you will expect to find. Follow M 29 to

Kope-Kon Farms, Coldwater, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS A few young sows bred for August and September farrow.—E. D. Heydenberk, Wayland, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS AND DELAINE MERINOS. CAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, Mich.

Durocs, Apr. farrow \$15.00 reg. for short time Fall gilts \$20 to \$25 breeding and quality. Satisfaction or money back. B. E. Kies, Hillsdale, Mich.

Benjamin's BIG TYPE CHESTER WHITE'S Early maturing, prolific, heavy weight, prize winner kind from bloodlines of Champions and Grand Champions, now making big money for thousands. I have started more breeders on road to success than any living man. Let me help you. Easy to start. Costs little. **B. S. Benjamin R. F. D. 10, Portland, Mich.**

CHESTER WHITES WATCH our ad for fall bred sows and gilts. **WEBER BROS. 10 Mile Rd. West Royal Oak, Mich.**

Boars—Chester Whites. The big kind Registered. Cholera Immuned and guaranteed. Ship on approval or C. O. D. Fred L. Bodimer, Reese, Mich.

O. I. C's and Chester Whites

Gilts sired by Mich. State Fair Gr. Champion 1921, and bred for March and April farrow to Mich. State Fair Jr. Champion 1922, the common sense type and price.

ANDY ADAMS, Litchfield, Mich.

O. I. C. and Chester Whites. Spring pigs and bred gilts shipped C. O. D. and registered free. Write or come and see them. **J. W. HOWELL, Ovid, Mich.**

O. I. C. March pigs, single or in pairs, also bred gilts for August farrow. **CLOVER LEAF STOCK FARM, Monroe, Mich.**

O. I. C.'s—Good March Boars and July Pigs Milo H. Peterson, Elmhurst Farm, Ionia, Mich. R 2

O. I. C.'s 3 last fall gilts to farrow in August and Sept. 15 spring pigs, not akin, good big stock recorded free. Otto B. Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

Quality Poland Chinas

Sired by a good son of Orange Clansman. Now offering a few fall gilts and spring pigs of either sex. **S. S. BURRILL, Reese, Mich.**

BOARS READY for service. Spring boars at weaning time and gilts bred to (Ambition Again) for Sept. farrow. They are priced to sell, and shipped on approval. Dorus Hover, Akron, Mich.

Line Bred Liberators

By Revelation and Peter. The Great Boars. The last word in Poland China Breeding. Bred sows and spring pigs of either sex. Prices right. Vaughan's Seed Farm, Ovid, Mich.

L. T. P. C.

Choice Gilts \$25 to \$40. Boars \$30. Fall Pigs \$15. **HART AND CLINE, Address F. T. HART, St. Louis, Mich.**

Large Type P. C. Largest in Mich. A few fall pigs for sale. Sired by "The Wolverine" a grandson of "The Rainbow and Big Bob" the greatest yearling boar I ever owned has size combined with quality. Come and see the real kind. **W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.**

Large Type P. C.

The Real Kind. A few of those big, smooth, stretchy, bred gilts for sale. Bred for March, April and May farrow. Priced right. **N. F. BORNOR, Parma, Mich.**

Large Type Poland Chinas

For sale Fall Boars, Gilts bred or open. Herd headed by two Grand Champion boars, **A. A. FELDKAMP, Manchester, Mich.**

RADIO GIANT

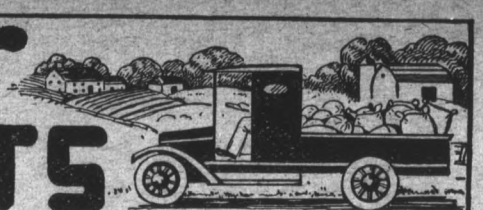
Represents the world's largest strain of Poland China Hogs. Boars, Sows, Pigs at bargain prices from Mich. pioneer herd. We have bred them big for 30 years. We can furnish what you want. **JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.**

Reg. Big Type Poland China Sows bred to a grand-son of the famous Giant Buster. **LOVE CEDAR FARM, 111 N. Johnson Ave., Pontiac, Mich.**

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 179



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Monday, August 20.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red, \$1.03; No. 2 red, \$1.02; No. 2 mixed, \$1.02; No. 2 white, \$1.02; No. 3 red, 99c.

Chicago.—September at 99½¢; \$1.00; December at \$1.04@1.04½; May, \$1.09½@1.09¾.

Toledo.—Cash, \$1.02½@1.03½.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 94c; No. 3, 93c.

Chicago.—September at 82½¢; December, 64½¢@64¾¢; May, 66c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 48c; No. 3, 46½¢; No. 4, 45c.

Chicago.—September at 37½¢; December, 39½¢; May, 41½¢.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.15 per cwt.

Chicago.—Choice \$5.85; red kidneys at \$6.95@7.20.

New York.—Choice pea \$6.25@6.50; red kidneys, \$7@7.25.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 73½¢.

Chicago.—September 64½¢; December 68c; May 72½¢.

Toledo.—Cash 70c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$12.00; October 12.25; March \$12.50; alsike at \$10.25; timothy, \$3.30.

Hay.

New Hay: No. 1, timothy, \$19.50@20.00; standard and light mixed, \$18.50@19.00; No. 2 timothy, \$17.50@18.00; No. 1 clover mixed, \$17.00@18.00; No. 1 clover, \$15.00@16.00; wheat and oat straw, \$10.50@11.00; rye straw, \$11.50@12.00.

Feeds.

Bran \$30.00; standard middlings \$31.00; fine do \$35.00; cracked corn \$40.00; coarse cornmeal at \$38.00; chop \$34.00 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruit.

Apples.—Michigan, Transparents at 90c@1.00; Duchess, \$1.00; Wealthies, \$1.00 per bushel.

Plums.—16-qt. case Lombards, 75c@1.00.

Cherries.—Michigan, 16-qt cases at \$2.50.

Pears.—Mich. Clapps, \$2.00@2.25 per bu.; Bartlett's, \$2.25@2.50.

Berries.—Blackberries, \$3.00 per 16-qt. case; red raspberries at \$4.50 per 24-pint case; blueberries, cultivated, \$3.50@4.00; general run, \$2.50@3.00.

WHEAT

A survey by the Department of Agriculture of intended plantings of winter wheat indicates a total of 39,200,000 acres compared with 46,379,000 acres reported last December, a reduction of 15.5 per cent and the smallest since 1914.

Harvest is too near completion for adverse influences to affect growth materially, but rains in the middle-west and southwest have damaged wheat in the shock, increasing the percentage of low grades which are likely to be fed in large amounts.

Evidently the amounts contracted for export in the last two months were much larger than reported as clearances from North America are averaging about 1,000,000 bushels for each week day in spite of the fact that foreigners have been canceling moderate quantities during the last few weeks. There is some likelihood that Canadian legislation interfering with lake shipping will make it difficult to fill export sales of Canadian wheat and may help prices in our markets materially.

RYE

The new crop of rye in the United States plus the visible supply when the crop year started is about 17 per cent less than a year ago. Our exports last year were the largest ever known and about 65 per cent larger than the domestic consumption. Canada reports a decrease of 4,000,000 bushels in her crop. Europe, outside of Russia, has about 600,000,000 bushels more than last year and a Department of Agriculture representative recently reported the sale of 13,000,000 bushels of Russian rye to Germany.

CORN

The demand for corn keeps the supply entering commercial channels closely swept up and prices are still near the season's high point, but they have not been able to break into new high ground during the last three weeks. Receipts are above normal for this time of year but the visible supply was down to such a small figure that the slight additions made recently have not removed the tension.

Whether receipts will remain large enough without a further advance in price to keep the demand satisfied until new corn is available is a question. The crop prospect appears to be better than when the last government estimate was compiled.

OATS

Oats prices have become adjusted to the new crop movement which thus far is not above normal for this time of year. Demand has increased to some extent at the lower prices prevailing.

BEANS

Bean prices rallied sharply last week and are quoted at \$5.75 to \$6 per 100 pounds for choice handpicked whites f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. The old crop is well cleaned up in that state as well as the west while demand has improved slightly. Most important of all, the new crop in Michigan is being damaged by dry weather, so that the rosy prospects of two weeks ago has been shaded considerably. If rains arrive in the next few days a large crop will still be produced.

The Michigan crop was estimated at 6,825,000 bushels as of August 1, the largest on record and 45 per cent of the total crop in the United States estimated on that date at 15,270,000 bushels. The Michigan crop is believed to include about 65 per cent of the total yield of white pea beans.

SEEDS

Clover seed prices advanced last week, both red clover and alsike sharing in the upturn. Reports upon the new crop are rather unfavorable. The shortage of hay in certain sections has reduced the amount left for seed. Timothy seed prices remain in about the same notch as for the last several weeks.

FEEDS

Wheat feed prices have advanced sharply in the last ten days. Consuming demand has not broadened and is inactive at the higher quotation. The advance is believed to be due to buying by short interests. Other feeds show but little change although prices are mostly firm.

HAY

The hay market remains firm with the demand in excess of the receipts in the principal distributing markets. But little top grade hay is available and low grades are selling to better advantage. Farmers are not offering hay freely in spite of the advance.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices advanced sharply last week as receipts continued light and

supplies of top grades were insufficient to meet trade demand, and appear firmly entrenched on the new level. Some short held eggs able to pass as fresh firsts were withdrawn to supplement the supply. Eggs have been moving out of storage at a faster rate than they have been going in throughout the first half of the month, which will probably be the case from now on. The number of eggs disappearing into consumptive channels at the four leading cities thus far in August is larger than last year and the largest on record for the corresponding period.

Chicago.—Eggs: miscellaneous, 24@25c; dirties, 20@20½¢; checks, 20c; extras, 32@33½¢; fresh firsts, 25@26½¢; ordinary firsts, 23@23½¢. Live poultry: Hens, 24c; broilers, 27c; springers, 29c; roosters, 14c; ducks, 20c; geese, 22c; turkeys, 20½¢.

Detroit.—Eggs: Fresh candled and graded, 25@26½¢. Live poultry: Broilers, 30@32c; heavy hens, 24@25c; light hens, 18c; roosters, 15c; geese, 12c; ducks, 28c.

BUTTER

Further advances were scored in the butter market last week as the effect of the "bearish" cold storage report wore off. Receipts continue light, arrivals at the four markets during the first half of the month showing a shortage of over 3,150,000 pounds under last year. Storage holdings at the same points are smaller than at the beginning of the month whereas a year ago they increased about 5,500,000 pounds in the corresponding period. Consumption remains satisfactory. The supply of fancy butter is very small and some fancy June butter was taken in its place. The recent cool weather will probably have a favorable effect on the quality of receipts. Foreign markets are too high to be attractive but some butter purchased on declines last week is scheduled to arrive in the next two weeks.

Prices on 92-score fresh creamery were: Chicago, 43½¢; New York, 44½¢. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 40@41c.

APPLES

Carlot shipments of apples continue to run rather light for this season of the year. Most of the increase in the crop over last year is in the Pacific coast territory, Michigan and the Virginias. In New York, where the summer drop was unusually heavy, production is expected to fall considerably below last year. No. 1 Michigan and Illinois Duchess, Transparent, Wealthy and Golden Sweet apples are quoted at 50 cents to \$1 per bushel on the Chicago market.

POTATOES

Most of the principal potato states shared in the crop reduction compared with last year. The last estimate shows a reduction of 20 per cent for New York, 23 per cent for Michigan, 33 per cent for Wisconsin, 14 per cent for Minnesota and over 60 per cent for New Jersey. The Maine crop, however, is about 20 per cent larger than last year when it was considerably below normal. Carlot shipments are running considerably smaller than at this time last year or two years ago. Prices were practically steady last week with Kansas and Missouri Cobblers at \$1.90 to \$2.25 per 100 pounds on midwestern markets.

PEACHES.

Carlot shipments of peaches have fallen off sharply in the last few days. Arkansas Elbertas are quoted at \$3 to \$3.75 per six basket carrier in midwestern cities.

WOOL

Seaboard markets report a restricted demand for wool. Orders placed with mills for spring goods in the men's division have been light but women's wear lines have sold well and liberal sales of fall goods are still being made. Prices have eased slightly except for fine staple wools which are scarce. Most of the remaining western wools are being sent east on consignment but some territory wool has been sold at 39 to 40 cents. Foreign markets are quiet, awaiting the next series at London which starts September 4 when 220,000 bales are to be offered.

Stocks of wool in commercial channels in the United States increased 30,000,000 pounds in the quarter ending June 30. Imports of wool in the year ending June 30 were 525,473,000 pounds compared with 255,087,000 pounds in the preceding year. Imports of combing wool increased from 69,000,000 pounds to 298,000,000 pounds.

The Boston market is quoted as follows:

Michigan and New York fleeces: Delaine unwashed, 52@53c; fine unwashed, 48c; ½ blood unwashed, 54@55c; ¾ blood unwashed, 53@55c; ¼ blood unwashed, 48@49c.

GRAND RAPIDS

The Grand Rapids Growers' Association now is shipping from one to four cars of apples daily and has virtually forced prices on this market to a higher level. It has been obtaining prices for graded Duchesses ranging from \$1@1.25 bu., as compared with 25@50c on city markets. Other prices for farm produce in Grand Rapids are: Plumbs, Burbanks, Abundance and Green Gage, \$1@1.25 half bu.; peaches, mostly Deweys and Champlions, \$1@2 half bu.; pears, mostly Clapp's Favorites, \$2 bu.; tomatoes, \$1.50 half bu.; potatoes, \$1@1.50 bu.; celery, \$1.50 crate; head lettuce, \$1 box; cabbage, \$1 bu.; cantaloupes, No. 1 Osage, \$3 bu.; watermelons, \$3 doz.; eggs, 26c doz.; ducklings, 20c lb.; fowls, 15@22c lb.; veal, 14c lb.; wheat, 85@86c bu.; rye, 54c bu.

BUSINESS FORECASTERS MIXED.

The forecasters who specialize in calling the turns in the business cycle do not always agree as to the exact time when changes from expansion to contraction, or prosperity to depression, will take place. Recently they have exhibited the strange spectacle of disagreement as to whether general conditions at the present time are getting better or worse, whether the business curve is going up or down. On the whole, those who believe that prospects are still favorable, that many months will pass before the prosperity phase of the cycle will be over, seem to have the stronger argument.

The rises in manufacturing costs which may put retail prices so high that consumers will balk, the passing of the building boom, the disadvantage of the farmer as a buyer and disorganization in Europe are given as the chief causes by those who think that business has already charted a downward course.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Herefords.

August 31.—Thumb Hereford Cattle Breeders' Association, Bad Axe, Michigan.

Holsteins.

September 21.—B. S. Gier, Lansing, Michigan.

Live Stock Market Service

Monday, August 20.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 1085. Strong on good; slow on common.
Good to choice yearlings \$ 9.50@11.60
Best heavy steers .. 8.25@ 9.25
Handyweight butchers .. 6.50@ 8.00
Mixed steers and heifers .. 6.00@ 7.00
Handy light butchers.... 4.50@ 5.50
Light butchers .. 4.00@ 4.50
Best cows .. 5.00@ 5.75
Butcher cows .. 4.00@ 4.75
Canners .. 2.00@ 2.75
Cutters .. 3.00@ 3.25
Choice bulls .. 5.00@ 5.50
Bologna bulls .. 4.50@ 5.00
Stock bulls .. 3.50@ 4.25
Feeders .. 4.50@ 6.50
Stockers .. 4.00@ 6.00
Milkers .. 45.00@90.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 485. Market strong.
Best .. \$14.50@15.00
Others .. 5.00@13.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 901. Market is strong.
Best lambs .. \$13.50@14.00
Fair lambs .. 11.00@12.50
Light to common .. 7.00@10.00
Fair to good sheep .. 6.00@ 7.00
Culls .. 1.50@ 3.50

Hogs.

Receipts 747. Market is active.
Mixed hogs and yorkers .. \$9.10@9.25
Pigs .. 8.00@8.50

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 53,000. Valuable grades 10@20c higher. A little action on others, with packers waiting. Bulk good and choice 160-240 lb. average, \$8.60@8.80. Tops, \$8.85. Bulk good 250-325 lb. butchers, \$8.00@8.50. Bulk packing sows, \$6.50@6.80. Good strong weight pigs around \$7.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 20,000. Killing classes steady to strong. Higher on good beef steers, yearlings and fat she stock. Top steers, \$12.65. Few here about \$12.00. Numerous loads yearlings, \$9.50@10.00. Bulk heavy bulls, \$4.50@4.75. Canners and cutters, \$2.60@3.25. Calves, \$12.00@12.50.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 20,000. Market fairly active. Fat lambs weak to 25c lower. Slow around steady. Aged stock 25c higher. Feeding lambs look lower. Early top western lambs \$13.75. Bulk natives \$13.00@13.25. Tops \$13.40. Culls \$9.50@10.00.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 5 cars. Market steady. Calves, \$14.50.

Hogs.

Receipts 15 cars. Market strong. Heavy, \$8.25@8.50; yorkers, \$9.25@9.35; pigs, \$9.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1 car. Market steady. Top lambs, \$14.50; yearlings, \$9.50@11.00; wethers, \$8@8.50; ewes, \$4@8.00.

THE EGG LAYING CONTEST.

THE production of the contest pens has maintained a fairly steady level during the past few weeks. The Leghorns had a slight set-back, only having a 57.8 production; while the Anconnas made such an increase that they have almost tied the Leghorns for the week's production.

Kern's White Leghorns have the high production for the week with 53 eggs. Kent's Rocks gained second with 52 eggs, but they were tied for this place by Edward's Leghorns, and a pen of Leghorns owned by Mrs. Jenkins.

Individual records show that one of Mr. Shaw's Leghorns produced 231 eggs to date. One of L. I. Dunn's Barred Rocks produced 219, and a Leghorn owned by Geo. Gommers layed 212 eggs.

The standing of the leading pens are as follows:

E. E. Shaw, South Haven, (Leghorns)	1898
O. S. Thompson, Allen, (Leghorns)	1765
Northland Farms, Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)	1743
G. B. Forrest, Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)	1675
W. C. Eckard, Paw Paw, (Leghorns)	1650
Brummer's Poultry Farm, Holland, (Rocks)	1520
Mrs. W. H. Chilson, Grandville, (Rocks)	1497

MICHIGAN LEADS IN BEANS.

MICHIGAN beans occupy an unusually strong position in the Nation's crop this year, according to the August report issued by Verne H. Church, Agricultural Statistician and L. Whitney Watkins, Commissioner of Agriculture. Our state is credited with 45 per cent of the total crop of 15,270,000 bushels, or 6,825,000 bushels. California is second with 4,359,000; Colorado is third with 1,486,000; New York is fourth with 1,479,000; Idaho is fifth with 607,000; New Mexico is sixth with 313,000; and Wisconsin is seventh with 143,000 bushels.

The greater part of California's crop and a large portion in other western states is made up of varieties other than the white pea bean, and it is probable that about 65 per cent of the entire production of this variety will come from Michigan this year. With orderly marketing and moderate prices the competition from foreign beans will be largely eliminated and a strong domestic consumption created. Such a condition should warrant fair prices throughout the marketing season.

EXHIBITION TRAIN VISITS MICHIGAN.

IN direct response to the request from the heads of the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation, the N. Y. C. Lines has prepared an exhibition train showing the evolution of transportation and is operating it over all of its lines. It has already been shown throughout Ohio and New York and started in Michigan at Monroe on the 15th of August. It will be operated in this state over all lines, crossing into Indiana on the 16th of September. Stops of from one hour to one day are being made at various towns, depending on the size of the town. In Ohio the average attendance was over 4,000 a day.

The train is made up of eleven units of equipment in which the evolution of transportation and the various phases of railroading are demonstrated by working models of all locomotives from Newton's "tea-kettle engine" to the present powerful freight engines, by historic relics, pictures and paintings, motion-pictures and speeches, etc. The train is drawn by the latest freight engine, assisted by a locomotive which established a world's record for speed in 1890. The old DeWitt Clinton engine is also included.

ESTIMATES ON POTATOES, PEACHES AND APPLES.

FIGURES on the estimated production of white potatoes, peaches, and apples, as of August 1st, have just been received, and are given below with comparative figures of a year ago.

White Potatoes.

	Aug. 1, 1923	Aug. 1, 1922
	Bushels	Bushels
Maine	26,045,000	24,530,000
New York	30,365,000	35,809,000
Pennsylvania	20,430,000	25,724,000
Minnesota	37,510,000	40,909,000
Michigan	29,297,000	36,418,000
Wisconsin	27,211,000	38,022,000
N. Dakota	12,621,000	20,328,000
Colorado	16,671,000	17,862,000
Ohio	10,745,000	
Idaho	12,081,000	14,253,000
California	7,921,000	11,309,000
New Jersey	6,074,000	12,672,000
U. S.	379,558,000	439,900,000

Peaches.

	Aug. 1, 1923	Aug. 1, 1922
	Bushels	Bushels
New York	2,279,000	2,981,000
Pennsylvania ..	1,734,000	1,477,000
Virginia	520,000	
Ohio	1,430,000	1,516,000
Missouri	1,119,000	2,088,000
New Jersey ..	2,231,000	1,890,000
Maryland	625,000	
W. Virginia ..	609,000	
Michigan	1,172,000	1,307,000
U. S.	47,272,000	55,976,000

Apples.

	Aug. 1, 1923	Aug. 1, 1922
	Barrels	Barrels
Maine	643,000	361,000
New York	5,212,000	6,529,000
Pennsylvania ..	1,249,000	1,216,000
W. Virginia ..	1,668,000	845,000
Michigan	2,008,000	1,659,000
Missouri	651,000	
Arkansas	735,000	860,000
Colorado	840,000	918,000
Idaho	1,319,000	1,070,000
Washington ..	8,683,000	7,750,000
Oregon	1,712,000	1,490,000
California	1,532,000	1,704,000
U. S.	32,877,000	33,402,000

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

Advice through this column is given free to our subscribers. Letters should state fully the history and symptoms of each case and give name and address of the writer. Initials only are published. When a reply by mail is requested the service becomes private practice and \$1 must be enclosed.

Obstructed Teats.—I have a cow that gives bloody milk. There are hard bunches in teat channel which seem to move up and down. J. H. S. Spratt, Mich.—Doubtless your veterinarian can remove this teat polypus without having to make a wound, but without the proper instruments it cannot be done.

Failure to Come in Heat.—What could I give my cow to bring her in heat? She came fresh March 30th and since then she has been in heat only once. William Sharp, Fenton, Mich.—Give her thirty grains of ground nux vomica, a teaspoonful of ginger in feed twice a day. Yohimbine is the best drug to give her, but too expensive for cattle practice.

Elbow Tumor.—I have a mare 9 years old that developed shoe boils while running in pasture this Spring; have applied several kinds of liniment, none of them do much good. One bunch has opened. Wm. G. Vance, Goshen, Ind.—Either have bunches cut off, or apply tincture of iodine daily. If the one that has opened be packed with subnitrate of bismuth and vaseline, 1 to 3, the wound might heal. Such an ailment is best treated in cool weather.

Sterility.—Have a cow that came fresh last February. She had nine calf, and all went well, but she has never been in heat since; she is now about dry. Daniel F. Manshaem, Grand Rapids, Mich.—Give her forty grains powdered nux vomica, one dram ground capsicum and one-half ounce of powdered licorice in feed twice a day. If examined by your veterinarian, he might be able to tell you why she fails to come in heat.

Enlarged Knee Joint.—Your prescription for my lame horse has proven beneficial, but the knee joint is yet enlarged, but all the lameness is gone. The horse is seemingly in good health, but I fear this swelling is likely to remain. I thank you for past advice and shall appreciate a reply. J. S. Bayshore, Mich.—An accumulation of fibrous tissue such as your horse has on knee is not easily absorbed; however, persistent hand-rubbing and the application of one part iodine and ten parts fresh lard will partially reduce it. Don't look for immediate results.

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

Sons of Michigan Emancipator, an 800 pound 2-year-old, and out of great mothers and large litters. Also choice gilts. A few pairs not akin.—P. P. POPE, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

Pig Type P. O. some very choice boars double im Dmune, out 1100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds, E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

B. T. P. C. Fall Sows, Big Bob and Peace and a son of Alaska. M. C. Mount, Mayville, Mich.

Large Strain P. C. 2 nice gilts with pigs by side, also pigs at weaning time. H. O. SWARTZ, Schoolcraft, Mich.

Hampshires A few bred gilts left. Place your order now for your boar pig. Pairs not akin. 10th year. JOHN W. SNYDER, R. 4, St. Johns, Mich.

The Real Estate Market Place

Special discount given when used in combination with 7 other Capper Publications. Write for special real estate advertising rates on these papers which reach over a million and a half families

PAY NO ADVANCE FEE: don't give option or tie up real estate for any kind of contract without first knowing those you are dealing with are absolutely honorable, responsible and reliable.

Equipped 160 Acres Near Large City; \$1000 Cash.

3 horses, 7 cows, 5 calves, brood sow, 7 pigs, farming tools, 32 acres corn, 2 acres potatoes, 7 acres oats, 9 acres rye, hay, 40 cords wood, 130 acres level loam tillage, 30 acres stream watered pasture and woods, 7 miles to large city; 5 room house, cellar, well water, near neighbors, 40 ft. barn with 20 ft. lean-to granary, hen house, tool-shed. Price \$5,000, \$1,000 cash. Immediate possession; act today; write or see Geo. Wickwire, 24 Sun Bldg., Jackson, Mich., or MICHIGAN FARM AGENCY, 628 Ford Bldg., Detroit.

62 Acres with Horses, Cows Growing Crops, Tools; Only \$4000

Productive section So. Michigan, near depot town; city markets all tillable loam, variety choice fruit; 9-room house, 85-ft. barn, silo, poultry house. Low price \$4,000, and to settle immediately, horses, cows, poultry, hogs, full implements, hay crop, acre potatoes, 7 acres corn, cucumbers, one-quarter acre garden, one-quarter acre berries, acre fruit included. Details, page 13 illus. Catalog Bargains many states. Copy free.—STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KH Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

FARM FOR SALE 115 acres good Michigan farm land; 100 acres farm land, 15 acres pasture and woods. One-half mile from good roads, grocery, school and church. Good 11-room house; good hip roof barn and other buildings; 3 good wells. Nice location, located near Milan, Mich. E. H. LEEDY, Willis, Mich.

FOR SALE 5,000 or 6,000 acres virgin pine timber land, \$30.00 per acre. Good farming land when cleared. On pike road in the Muscle-Shoals district, twenty miles from Government reservation. P. O. Box 22, Russellville, Ala.

WANTED To hear from owner of Farm for sale. Describe.—J. W. Houck, Tiffin, Ohio.

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. Rates 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. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10.....	\$0.80	\$2.40	26.....	\$2.08	\$6.24
11.....	.88	2.64	27.....	2.16	6.48
12.....	.96	2.88	28.....	2.24	6.72
13.....	1.04	3.12	29.....	2.32	6.96
14.....	1.12	3.36	30.....	2.40	7.20
15.....	1.20	3.60	31.....	2.48	7.44
16.....	1.28	3.84	32.....	2.56	7.68
17.....	1.36	4.08	33.....	2.64	7.92
18.....	1.44	4.32	34.....	2.72	8.16
19.....	1.52	4.56	35.....	2.80	8.40
20.....	1.60	4.80	36.....	2.88	8.64
21.....	1.68	5.04	37.....	2.96	8.88
22.....	1.76	5.28	38.....	3.04	9.12
23.....	1.84	5.52	39.....	3.12	9.36
24.....	1.92	5.76	40.....	3.20	9.60
25.....	2.00	6.00	41.....	3.28	9.84

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.

MISCELLANEOUS

CORN HARVESTER cuts and piles on harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder. Sold in every state. Only \$25 with folder tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog FREE showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester Co., Salina, Kansas.

WE ARE IN THE MARKET for Michigan Medium wool. Will pay 40c for grades we can use, and furnish sacks for shipping. Columbiaville Woolen Company, Columbiaville, Michigan.

TOBACCO—Extra Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs., \$2.75. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75. Quality guaranteed. O'Connor Smokehouse, S-133, Mayfield, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00. Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Co-operative Tobacco Union, Paducah, Ky.

MONEY TO LOAN ON FARMS, 6% interest. No commission. No mortgage tax. Security Mortgage Corporation, 1018 Majestic Building, Detroit.

FREE CATALOG, Carpenter's Auction School. Largest in world. Hall Bldg., Kansas City, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE or rent, up-to-date meat market, will sell or lease building for same, doing a good business. Reason for selling, on account of health. Box 352, Mason, Mich.

DOGS

FOR SALE—Caon, Skunk, Mink, Fox, Wolf and Rabbit Hounds. C. L. Denton, Ramsey, Ill.

SHEEP

Idle Wild Stock Farms

offers 30 registered Shropshire rams and 40 ewes. Remember, this flock won all the championships at Fairs.—CLIFFORD MIDDLETON, Clayton, Mich.

Breeding Ewes For sale in cat lots, 2 yrs. old, solid mouths, mostly black faced. In good condition. A. B. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich.

DELAINE RAMS, extra, fine ones. Photos Free. F. H. Russell, R. 3, Wakeman, Ohio.

For Shropshire Yearling Rams Write or Call on ARMSTRONG BROS., R. 3, Fowlerville, Michigan.

RATES

For Real Estate Advertising On This Page

35c a line per issue on 4 time orders

40c a line per issue on 1 time orders

80 Acres Improved \$65 per acre \$1000 cash. 180 acres improved \$67.50 per acre \$1000 cash. THE ALLEN COUNTY INVESTMENT CO., Iola, Kansas.

120 acre Dairy Farm, one day north of Detroit via Ford Car, on Dixie Highway. Come and see it. \$40.00 ac. Terms. Immediate possession. Good fishing near A. B. Cate Michigan Farmer

Sell your property quickly for cash, no matter where located. Particulars free. Real Estate Salesman Co., 515 Brownell, Lincoln, Neb.

Send for new land bargains. We have what you want. Jenkins and Jones, Ava, Mo.

CASH YOUR PROPERTY QUICKLY, location immaterial. Give best price. Universal Sales Agency, Box 43, N. Topeka, Kans.

Want to hear from party having farm for sale. Give particulars and lowest price. JOHN J. BLACK, Capper St., Chippawa Falls, Wis.

IF YOU WANT TO LIVE in California write Kings County Chamber of Commerce, Hanford, California, for free booklet.

FOR SALE Southeastern Colorado—irrigated and non-irrigated farms and ranches. Write for free information. Gregg Realty Company, Lamar, Colorado.

I Want Farms in Mich. for cash buyers. Describe and state price. R. A. McNowa, 324 Wilkinson Bldg., Omaha, Neb.

Farm Wanted Near school; at spot cash price. Mean business. Fuller, Wichita, Ks.

Wanted to hear from owner of land for sale. O. K. Hawley, Baldwin, Wisc.

FARM WANTED—Immediately, send particulars. MISS W. BLACK, 620 Chestnut, St. Louis, Mo.

Farm Wanted Send particulars. Mrs. W. Roberts, 320 E. Tray, Roodhouse, Illinois.

GERMAN Shepherd, Airedales, Collies; Old English Shepherd dogs; Puppies; 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 35, Macon, Mo.

FOR SALE—Pedigreed Airedale Pups, Oorang Strain. \$10 and \$15. F. H. Aldrich, Saranac, Mich., r. f. d.

POULTRY

RHODE ISLAND REDS—Rose Comb Cockerels, hatched, farm raised. Big, thrifty dark colored birds from prize winning strains. \$4 to \$7.50. Two specials at \$10 each. Careful attention to mail orders. Bidwell Stock Farm, Tecumseh, Michigan.

PULLETS—English White Leghorns, eight to ten weeks old. Write for latest prices. Pine Bay Poultry Farm, R-4, Holland, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORNS, Old and young stock for sale. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

S. C. BLACK MINORCAS—Very fine quality. Priced right.—Freeman E. Hoffman, Columbia City, Ind.

BABY CHICKS

QUALITY CHICKS, prices cut. Leghorns, 10c; Rocks, Reds, Orpingtons, Wyandottes, 12c; Assorted, 9c. Prompt free delivery. Catalog. Missouri Poultry Farms, Columbia, Mo.

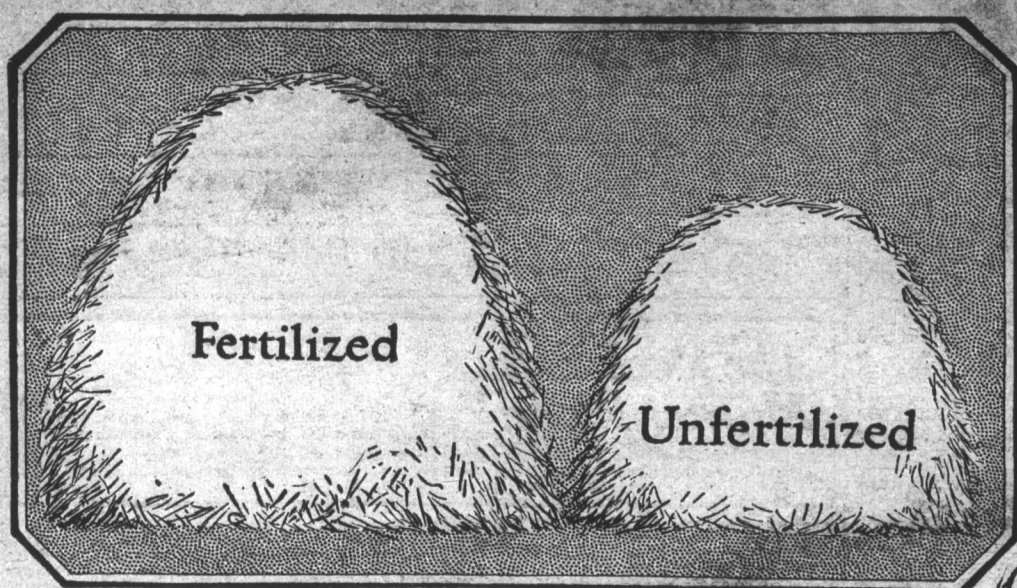
HELP WANTED

WANTED—Experienced farmer to take full charge of 137-acre farm, 10 cows, 35 miles from Detroit. Exceptionally good proposition. Rent free and entire proceeds of crops and dairy to go to the farmer, on condition of paying taxes and insurance and providing winter feed for cattle. In answering, give full details of experience, age, family, nationality. Box 825, olo Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

REPRESENTATIVES WANTED—Active, responsible men to represent us as salesmen; clean healthy work with profitable income. State full qualifications in first letter, a real opportunity for right parties. Salesmanship experience not necessary, prefer men who have had actual farming experience and know farm values in their locality. Write Michigan Farm Agency, 628 Ford Bldg., Detroit.

WANTED—Reliable, energetic men to sell "Ilgenfritz" fruit trees and shrubbery. Unlimited opportunities. Every property owner a prospective customer. One of our men drew over \$3,500 in 1922. Outfit and instructions furnished free. Steady employment; cash weekly. Liberal commission. Write for terms.—I. E. Ilgenfritz Sons Co., The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich. Established 1847.

WANTED—Young, ambitious men over 21 years old to drive milk wagon in Detroit or suburbs. Good wages and interesting work. Must be able to furnish good references. Write in your own handwriting to Box No. 611, Michigan Farmer.



More wheat, more hay, from the same application

MANY farmers today figure that the better catch and better yield of the hay crop following fertilized wheat alone is in itself a good profit on the fertilizer investment.

"Two tons of fertilizers on a 20-acre field gave an increase of 200 bushels of wheat and 10 tons of clover hay," reports a county agent in Indiana. The extra yield of wheat made a good profit on the fertilizer; the extra yield of hay did likewise. More wheat, more hay, from the same application!

In Missouri, an unfertilized field produced 700 pounds of clover hay, half of which was weeds; an identical field, on which lime and fertilizers had been applied to the previous wheat crop, produced 2,550 pounds of hay.

A West Virginia field produced 100 pounds of hay without fertilizers and 5,800 pounds when lime and fertilizers were used.

In Iowa, fertilizers increased the hay crop on one particular field by 1,420 pounds per acre.

Know you are right

For over 50 years, Swift & Company has maintained a reputation for

making each Swift product the best of its kind.

This reputation stands back of every bag of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers. Protect your investment in land, preparation of soil, seed and seeding by using Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers—fertilizers that you know are made right.

Learn what service means

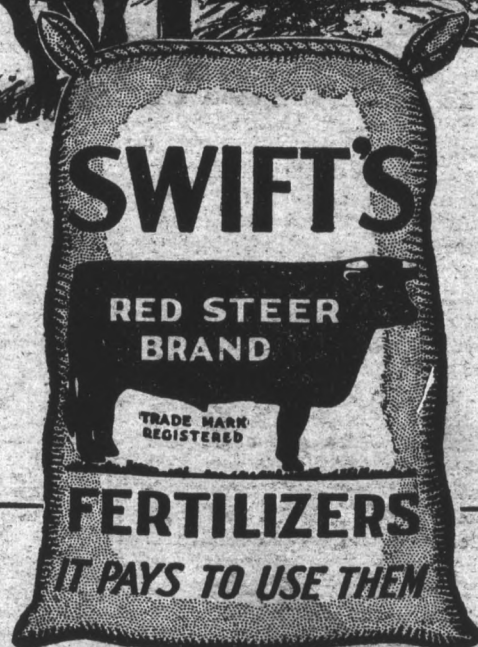
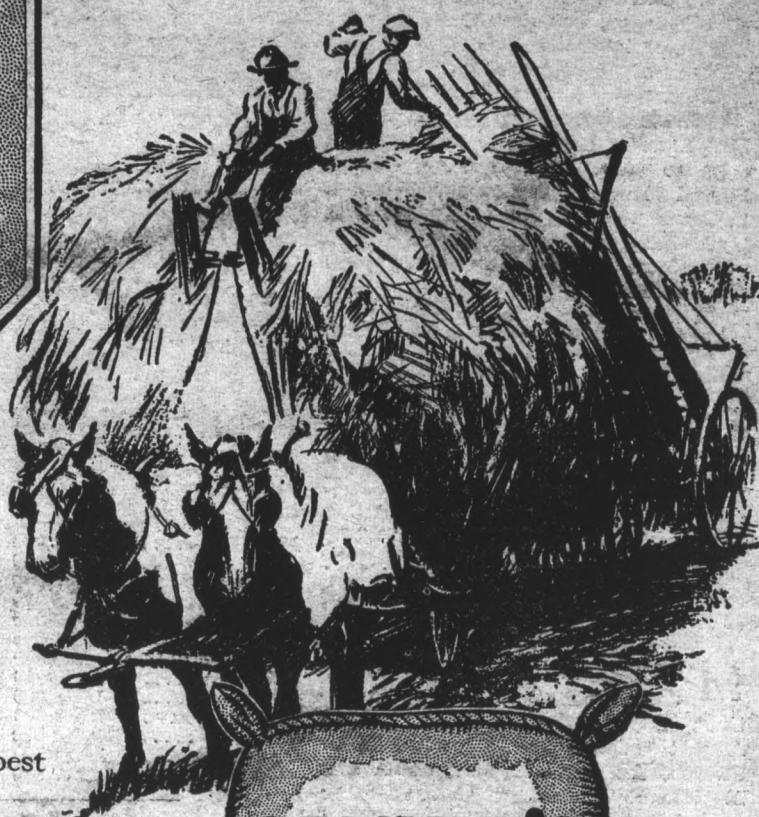
Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers may be obtained from the A. S. A. (Authorized Swift Agent) in your town.

The A. S. A. is not content simply to sell fertilizer. He is pledged to co-operate with the farmer, the county agent and the State Agricultural College for the promotion of better farming methods.

Particularly is he pledged to know the kind and the amount of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers to apply for different crops and different soils to make the farmer the most net profit. Give the A. S. A. a chance to render you a service worth while.

If you don't know the name of the A. S. A. in your community, write us. Become one of the many satisfied users of Swift's Red Steer Fertilizers.

Swift & Company
Fertilizer Works, Dept. 48
Hammond, Indiana



A. S. A. says:

Every farmer should send for circular bulletin No. 53, "Standard Fertilizers for Michigan," issued by the Agricultural Experiment Station, East Lansing, Michigan. The following analyses are recommended for wheat and rye:

Sand, light sandy loams, heavy sandy loams, silt loams and clay loams—With no mixed meadow, manure or green manure in rotation, 2-16-2 or 2-12-2; with mixed meadow, clovers, alfalfa or soy beans, or manure, in rotation, Acid Phosphate.

Muck soils—0-12-12 or Muriate of Potash.

Swift & Company is co-operating with the Michigan Department of Soils by selling analyses as recommended above. These high analyses give you the most plant food value for your money.

Come in and let us select the analysis that meets your soil and crop requirements.

asa

Authorized Swift Agent

'IT PAYS TO USE THEM'