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VOLUME CLXI- NUMBER TEN

DETROIT, SEPTEMBER 8, 1923

CURRENT COMMENT

Oil cans are less expensive to use than are monkey wrenches.

The real test of all law comes not in the court-room but when in contact with the citizen.

A shortage of labor has led many farmers to the useful practice of allowing the muscle-building, bone-strengthening alfalfa plant to starve out the much detested Canada thistle.

While we in America are at our wits' ends to know how to increase the consumption of wheat, France is putting on a campaign to urge economy in the use of bread. Too bad, isn't it, that we cannot get together.

Necessity often compels institutions as well as men to do things which were held to be impossible. Private banks seemingly have found this to be the case. Before the intermediate credit banks were established by Congress, many private banks found it impossible to extend certain accommodations to farmers. With the advent of the new financial agency, however, these banks now are even soliciting for this "impossible" business.

Farm Life for Young Folks

FARMING is more than a business. It is also a life, a life which many people who have had opportunity to compare it with urban life greatly prefer. Many of the people with this viewpoint have been able to satisfy it only after they have passed middle life or, perhaps, have not sooner appreciated the advantages of farm life. Some have made their comparisons while young and decided in favor of the farm, regardless of the handicaps involved.

If the experience of the older people, who go back to the farm life from choice after middle life, is worth anything, the young people who make farm life their first choice are on the right track. From the standpoint of a satisfactory and wholesome life, there can be no doubt about it when the possibilities of present farm living conditions are considered. And, from a business standpoint, they are making no mistake in the long run. While farming may not be on a par with some other present business opportunities, so far as immediate returns are concerned, it is a stable business in which average successes are probably more numerous than are average successes in most other lines. It is not alone in being subject to periods of depression, and it holds no

hazard of unemployment with which industrial and office workers must ever contend.

All of these factors should be well considered by young people who stand at the fork of the road, where they must choose between farm life in God's open country and the possibility of an unsatisfactory existence in the crowded city.

Who Wants It Done?

AGAIN, we note in the daily press an assortment of articles bearing upon the advisability of moving the federal Bureau of Markets from the Department of Agriculture to the Department of Commerce. This change is said to be favored by the commercial interests of the country and, of course, is not objected to by the Department of Commerce.

The writers of the articles are quite unanimous on the point that this change is "desired by agricultural leaders at Washington." Who these agricultural leaders are and who they represent, our Washington representative has been unable to discover. He can, however, state positively that these leaders do not represent the National Grange, the National Board of Farm Organizations, the Farmers' National Council, nor the dairy organizations having representatives in Washington.

It would appear, therefore, that the persons who are responsible for circulating this propaganda for the removal of the Bureau of Markets to the Department of Commerce, are feeling out to see what reaction there is in agricultural circles. One dirt farmer who understands the situation suggests that in this and in keeping their names out of print these propagandists are displaying real discretion.

Feeding the Wheat

MANY of our thoughtful farmers are helping to eliminate the wheat surplus by the direct and sure method of feeding it to the hogs. It looks wasteful, sure enough. I met a man the other day who thought so, and

with his granary full of wheat worth \$1.30 per cwt, and oats worth \$1.20 per cwt, he bought a ton of middlings for \$36.00 to tide his hogs over until corn should come.

This man is a hard-working farmer of average intelligence, but he did not think. He had formed the habit of thinking of corn only, as a hog feed, and of wheat to sell; and because it seemed wasteful to feed his wheat, he saved it to sell at a loss and wasted his good money instead. You say "that man was foolish!" He has lots of company.

Wheat is one of the cheapest and best hog foods available at the present time; and if it must be marketed at all, it can be marketed through hogs to good advantage now, and to the ultimate improvement of the general wheat market.

Fake Bug Killers

IN this enlightened day there are still to be found a few vendors buzzing around with fake bug killers. Reports received recently at this office tell of two of these fakers who were laboring to extract dollars from the wallets of some western Michigan fruit growers. We regret to relate that these men were altogether too successful in their enterprise.

Their specific called for the pouring of a certain quantity of their de luxe (?) insecticide into holes bored in the trunks of the fruit trees. The theory was that the sap would carry this dope to the leaves to be consumed by the lice and bugs and other enemies, which, in turn, would be rapidly dispatched to their happy hunting ground.

There was just a little trouble with the plan. It didn't work. The materials offered by these fakers ranged from ordinary sand to the deadly cyanide. Even the latter, when used in quantities sufficiently strong to kill the trees, did not have the slightest effect upon the insects browsing upon the leaves.

We shall never be proof against these fakers until we grow a generation of fruit men who have to be shown before they buy.

Shall We Help?

THE creamery managers of the state are having their troubles. Through their state organization they are attempting to establish a system of buying cream upon a basis of quality. That is, a goodly number of these men are working hard to bring about the adoption of such a general plan.

But other creamery men are opposing the plan on the grounds of policy. Still others seem strong for the measure upon the floor of the convention hall, but quickly develop low temperature in the feet when it comes to abandon the old way and strike out for modern methods.

In all, the situation is both amusing and confounding; amusing, because for decades we have heard from many outside sources that farmers were the only class incapable of cooperating, and confounding, in-as-much as a program with the merits which this calls for is obliged to meet so much difficult opposition.

By way of suggestion it might be said that here is a real opportunity for the farmers of many sections of the state to demonstrate not only their capacity to work together among themselves but, likewise, to put across a program of mutual interest with these troubled creamery managers.

Ratiocinate

NO, this ain't about no wild animal or no scientific discussun about somethin'. It's just about ratiocinate.

You know, sometimes its kinda useful-like to have some big words around 'cause it helps you make folks think you know somethin'. For inst. since I've been usin' ratiocinate, there's lots a folks what say "howdy-do" to me what never did before 'cause they think I know somethin' they don't. Which shows they know a little somethin' 'cause I know somethin' they don't know and that's about ratiocinate.

Now, ratiocinate is one of them words what ain't like it seems it is. It's somethin' like Jud Ballard who looks like he was what you call a light wine advocate 'cause his nose looks like a light. Instead he's one of the hardest soft drink workers in our midst 'cause he makes ginger ale and the rest of us sick with it.

Nope, drinks, ain't got nothin' to do with ratiocinate 'cept that some kinda drinks makes it easier for a fellow to ratiocinate. Ratiocinate ain't neither got nothin' to do with rats or somethin' to eat. All you need is your head from your neck up to do it.

The other day I see Ches. Shafer tryin' to ratiocinate with his balky horse, but it didn't do him no good. The only way he could do anythin' was to hitch the horse up backwards an' sit on the seat an' pull on the horse's bridle. Then the horse would back up. That was one time where I see gettin' ahead was accomplished by goin' backwards.

Now, Sophie and me argufy a whole lot, but it don't do me much good 'cause Sophie is better'n me, 'cept once. Then we was argufyin' real strong and I says "It ain't no use a ratiocinatin' about this atall." She stops right away and looks at me. Then she runs to the dictshunary to find out what she was doin'. She got so interested in lookin' she forgot what she was argufyin' about. Ain't that a good reason for me likin' that word? It helped me make a woman stop talkin' which is what I call some accomplishment. Only next time we ratiocinate, I got to find some other word to win the ratiocashun with.

—HY SYCKLE

Kernel Kob's Revue of The Month



Selling Direct from the Farm

Some Disillusions and a Few Prerequisites Regarding this System of Marketing

By W. A. Freehoff

IT is the favorite indoor past-time of a certain class of newspaper writers to propound problems something like this:

"If the farmer gets one dollar a bushel for his potatoes, and the man in the city has to pay four dollars for that same bushel at the store, who is the profiteer, the farmer or the merchant?"

I used to read a good deal in the city press about the profiteering propensities of the farmer, and in late years considerably more about the profiteering propensities of the average retail dealer. Without entering into any argument over the matter, other than to make the general observation that farmers certainly have not been profiteers and that retail merchants are not as guilty as we would like to believe, I wish to discuss one of the proposed remedies for narrowing the spread between the buying and selling prices of farm products.

Not so very long ago writers for the farm papers believed they had hit upon the solution when they suggested selling direct from the farm to the consumer. To help along, the government developed the parcel post, so that all a farmer had to do was to drop a bushel of potatoes into the rural mail box, and presto, his marketing was done! While there undoubtedly is considerable marketing of farm products done in this manner, I have not noticed that the post office has put either the wholesale or retail dealers out of business.

What are the products which people in the cities can buy to advantage direct from the farms? They really are more limited than we might at first blush suppose. Potatoes, apples, eggs, butter, poultry, hams and bacon, and that is about all. Modern methods of processing and distributing milk has made it almost impossible for anyone except a specialist to distribute milk. As to fresh meat, there are numerous practical difficulties in the way, especially in summer, when meat will not keep. Potatoes and apples are good examples of bulky commodities which might conceivably be sold direct, but here again we en-

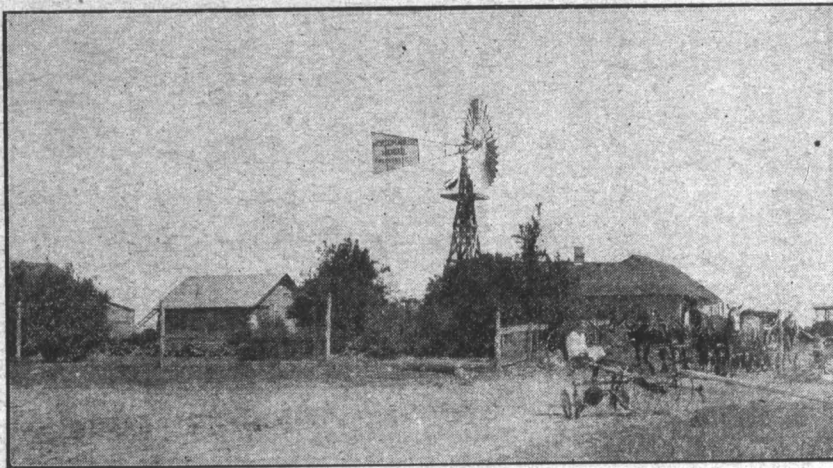
counter difficulties. Dwellers in tenement houses, the inhabitants of flats and apartments, have no storage room for anything bulky. They are almost compelled to buy in dribbles at retail.

Even those people who have cellars do not like to buy their potatoes and apples, and things like that direct, unless they can inspect the commodity first. The reason is obvious, for there are potatoes and potatoes, and apples and apples. One farmer might sell well-graded potatoes of the highest quality for a dollar a bushel, and his neighbor might charge a dollar for an ungraded, inferior lot. Yet both are selling potatoes. When one buys at a

value. But that is not direct marketing.

In every city of any size there are always more or less people who are willing to pay a fancy price for extreme quality in supplies for their table. These represent only a small class of the buyers of foodstuffs, but to the extent to which they buy, they are the best opportunity for direct marketing. Any farmer who believes that the spread between the price he receives and the price the consumer pays is too large, can sell direct at a profit if he keeps the following points in mind:

1. He must grade and standardize



There is a Small List of Products which Can be Sold Direct from the Farm. the products he sells. If he is an apple grower he must grade his entire

Bulky commodities in which the quality varies, I am afraid, will never be sold direct in any large way. The only way in which the farmers can get more money for these products is to have compulsory grading laws put upon the statute books, and have a strict, official supervision of all grades. Many states are now doing just that thing, and the time will come when Minnesota No. 1, Wisconsin No. 1, Michigan No. 1, etc., on a carload of potatoes will have a distinct money

retail store he has some means of enforcing quality.

pick, and put only the best qualities upon the market. Culls and off sizes should go through the cider presses. Then, he should have attractive labels printed, and label every single container, and seal the containers.

2. In his newspaper advertising and descriptive folders he must explain just how this grading and packing has been done, and tell the customer exactly what to expect. He must say that his box of apples which sells for \$4.00 express prepaid, has about so

many apples of such and such a variety, and are about of such a size. In other words, if your container holds two hundred Jonathan apples about two inches in diameter, say so.

3. He must maintain the same standards year after year; in other words, do the same thing that the great wholesale houses do with their products.

The opportunity for extra profit in this kind of direct selling is very large, but it is only fair to state that not many farmers who try it succeed. In the first place, many of them are not good enough farmers to raise crops of the desired quality. It is absolutely useless to think for even a minute that people in the city will fuss to buy direct unless they are going to get better values than their stores offer. The only chance such a farmer will have to sell direct is to put up a sign so that passing motorists may stop, and even then not every one who stops will buy.

The farmer who is master of his profession, and does raise the poultry, and make the butter, and produce the apples which deserve a quality price is not always a born business man, a man who knows how to advertise his products and how to deal with his customers.

All of which brings us down to the oft repeated statement of late that the farmer's primary function is to produce his crops, and that experts in marketing should do the selling. The exception, the man who combines the two faculties, will sell direct anyway, but the great rank and file will not be able to develop that side of their business.

I have written it before, and will repeat it here, that from all present indications the best chance the farmer has for better prices is to pool his goods, have them graded according to standards familiar to the market, and then hire experts to sell these goods to the best advantage. That is now being tried with wheat, fruits, potatoes, live stock; being tried on a large enough scale so that in a few years we will at least have some large scale experience to form conclusions from.

"Profitizing" the Wheat Crop

There Is a Way to Make this Staple Crop a Real Asset in the Crop Rotation

By O. F. Jenson

CAN wheat be produced at a profit under present economic conditions? The answer depends very largely on the individual. It is said that we are raising too much wheat, that is, too many acres—which, without doubt, is true. The war stimulus greatly increased the wheat acreage, and now the pendulum must swing the other way.

We harvested this year about eleven million more acres of wheat in the United States than we did in the years 1909-1913. Most of this increase has occurred in a few of the big wheat states, mainly in Kansas, Oklahoma, Montana, Illinois, Missouri and Colorado. The Michigan acreage is larger by 116,000 acres, a 13.5 per cent increase.

Without any question there are acres in wheat which are better suited for, and which should be in, other crops, but no government subsidy, additional credit, marketing reform, or arbitrary control of acreage will take care of the situation as well as economic law. When it becomes more profitable to put some of the wheat acreage in other crops, less wheat will be grown, to the benefit of the whole industry.

Wheat growing, like any other activity in any walk of life, is competitive. The man who can produce only eight or nine bushels of wheat per acre has no business trying to raise wheat, unless his efforts cannot be more profitably expended on other crops.

The farmer who can lower his production costs by increasing his yield can continue to raise wheat long after the man who produces eight bushels per acre of number three wheat has been forced to quit. Good quality is closely associated with high yield. High yields are dependent on soil fertility and cultural methods. Thus the question of profit in the wheat crop rests ultimately in soil fertility and cultural methods.

Most Michigan farmers recognize the importance of properly feeding the wheat crop. Almost one-half of all the fertilizer used in Michigan is applied on wheat. There are several advantages in concentrating a good part of the fertilizer application on wheat, allowing the other crops in the rotation to obtain the residual effect.

First of all, wheat is very responsive to fertilizer treatment. Wheat makes its early growth at a season of the year when the natural agencies which liberate plant food in the soil are at their lowest ebb. Perhaps this is the reason wheat utilizes fertilizer so efficiently. At the same time, the effects of a heavy fertilizer application on wheat are clearly shown in succeeding crops.

An interesting test on the place of fertilizer in the rotation has been conducted by the Ohio Experiment Station for the past eight years. In one set of plots the fertilizer was divided into four equal parts, one-fourth being applied to each crop of the rotation (corn, oats, wheat and clover). On another set it was divided equally among the three cereal crops (corn, oats and wheat). On still another it was divided between corn and wheat, and finally in three other sets of plots it was applied, respectively, all on corn, all on wheat, and all on clover. To date it has been the most profitable to apply all the fertilizer on wheat (667 pounds of 3-12-3 analysis) while the other crops in the rotation

While this may not hold true under Michigan conditions, the test at least indicates that a large fertilizer application on wheat pays.

In another test by the Indiana Station at Bedford, Indiana, 1,000 pounds of fertilizer per acre on wheat in 1917, with no additional applications since that time, has proven more profitable than 200 pounds annually. A number of fertilizer experiments conducted by the Michigan station have have invariably shown improvement in yield, quality, or both. In one test at Coldwater, the unfertilized plot yielded 8.6 bushels of number three wheat, while adjacent fertilized plots yielded 18.7 bushels and 23.0 bushels, respectively, of number one wheat. Here the improvement of quality was as important as the increase in yield.

A further advantage in fertilizing wheat is had when clover follows the wheat. Satisfying the need of the soil for lime is often the prerequisite for successful clover production, but quite as often the need for phosphorus is the limiting factor. It is not unusual for the increase in clover to be sufficient in itself to pay for the fertilizer. Good crops of clover make for soil improvement. (Concluded on page 219).

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

CITY WORKERS SHOULD PRODUCE MORE.

WHAT is the matter with the farmer? In reply to this question Dr. Henry C. Taylor, chief of the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, says: "He is not getting a fair share of the national income. He is not able to exchange his products for an adequate amount of the products of other industries."

Shifting from one line of production to another will not solve the farmer's problem, according to Dr. Taylor. "What is needed is something that will bring about a proper equilibrium between the prices of farm products and the prices of products of other industries. While farmers are making maximum production other industries have continued to hold relatively high prices on their products through curtailment of production. It would serve much better the interests of the farmer and consumer of farm products if the city workers would produce and supply to farmers larger quantities of products in exchange for the products of the farms. From a national point of view it is not desirable to have city workers consume less of farm products, but it is desirable to have them produce more of the things which farmers need to buy and exchange them for farm products on a more equitable basis."

OPPOSE ACTIONS OF TARIFF COMMISSION.

THROUGH the efforts of Western wool growers in cooperation with the Southern Tariff League, a movement was recently started in the West which has developed into the Western

Tariff Association, an organization started primarily for the purpose of defending the present wool tariff, and to stabilize tariff rates.

In an announcement the new association manifests concern regarding the policy of President Coolidge in regard to the application of the flexible tariff provision of the tariff act. The effect of decisions on productive industry rendered by the Federal Tariff Commission is deplored.

"Although we commend the motive and recognize the sincerity of the efforts of the Tariff Commission to render public service," spokesmen of the association say, "we consider the activities of that body to date have been destructive to the producers without benefitting the consumers, but on the contrary have aided the middlemen and speculators."

The President has been asked to "restrain such activities of the Tariff Commission by executive orders."

BY WAY OF COMPARISON.

SOME interesting comparisons are made by the marketing officials of the Department of Agriculture of prices received at the farm by producers. In July, 1913, the wool growers received 15.9 cents per pound for their wool; in July, 1922, 32.5 cents, and in July, 1923, 38.3 cents. The cotton growers received 11.5 cents per pound for their cotton in July, 1913; 20.7 cents in July, 1922, and 23.5 cents in July, 1923. Corn brought 65.1 cents per bushel in July, 1913; 64.4 cents in July, 1922, and 87.4 cents in July, 1923. Wheat sold for 77.1 cents per bushel in July, 1913; 97.1 cents in July, 1922, and 84.2 cents in July, 1923. Potatoes were worth 69.2 cents in July,

1913; \$1.15 cents in 1922, and \$1.23 cents in July, 1923. Butter brought 24.9 cents per pound in July, 1913; 33.2 cents in July, 1922, and 36.8 cents in July, 1923.

The price index figure for July based on 100 in July, 1913, was 72, which is the highest since June, 1922.

DAIRYMEN GET SPECIAL BOAT RATES.

A CIRCUITOUS excursion rate, amounting to 80 per cent of one way fares from the starting point to Washington, to Philadelphia, to Syracuse, to starting point, will be allowed delegates and visitors to the World's Dairy Congress in Eastern Trunk Line and Central Passenger Association territory. The congress will hold its opening sessions at Washington on October 2 and 3, adjourn to Philadelphia for October 4 and continue at Syracuse from October 5 to 10 in co-operation with the seventeenth annual National Dairy Show.

VOCATIONAL EDUCATION GROWS RAPIDLY.

"THE outlook for vocational education is for a record-breaking growth of this new form of school organization throughout the country," says Harry L. Fidler, vice-president of the Federal Board of Vocational Education.

A summary of the five years' growth under the Act creating the board tells a remarkable tale of progress. At the beginning of the fiscal year 1922-23, there were nearly 5,000 approved vocational schools in operation in the states receiving Federal aid. A total of 475,000 pupils were en-

rolled. In addition, 171 teacher-training institutions had been organized, with an enrollment of over 18,000 prospective vocational teachers.

GROWING BEETS.

THE Federal Tariff Commission has ordered an investigation into the cost of producing sugar beets within the United States. This survey will be for "purposes of the so-called flexible provisions of the tariff act of 1922." The inquiry calls for a survey of the cost of producing beets in thirty sugar areas in Michigan, Nebraska, Colorado, Utah and California. Records will be taken from 2,000 farms, aggregating about 15 per cent of the total production in the thirty districts, and representing 10 per cent of all sugar beets produced in this country. The commission proposes to delve to the very beginning of sugar production.

WHEAT RECEIPTS DECLINE.

THE American Farm Bureau Federation is pointing to the fact that during the past few weeks between 7,000 and 8,000 fewer cars of wheat have reached the primary markets than during the same time last year, as evidence that farmers are warehousing their wheat in compliance with the advice given out by the Farm Bureau. Wheat is also selling around ten cents a bushel above the quotations when the Wichita meeting of the Farm Bureau and the grain growers was held six weeks ago.

The average woman's vocabulary contains 850 words. Just think of the turnover.

The Best Time for Lime

To Get the Full Benefit of Lime on Acid Soils Give It a Chance to Dissolve

By O. B. Price

SINCE lime is used in a soil management program to directly influence the growth of legumes, it should be used at a time when it will do them the most good. Practically all the clover and considerable of the alfalfa is seeded in the spring in the wheat or some spring seeded small grain crop. This being the case, it is necessary to apply the limestone in the fall before seeding to wheat or early in the spring. In most cases the fall applications are preferred.

There are several reasons for this. In the first place, the soil is firmer and the fields easier to get on. The farmer is usually not so busy, and last, but most important of all, is that it gives the lime time to go into solution and partially neutralize the acidity before the clovers are seeded. Where marl is used, fall applications provide easier access to the marl beds, the marl is drier, and easier to spread.

The kind of liming material used will depend on the acreage to be limed, the availability of the materials, the time and method of liming and the cost of each liming material. In general, the finely ground or pulverized limestone will be found to be the most economical form to use.

Tests by the soils section of the Michigan Agricultural College show that the finer the material the quicker will the acidity be neutralized. At the Mancelona Experiment Field, a lime series is operating. It was found that, after one year, soil on which applications of 3,000 pounds of hydrated lime and three tons of ground limestone were made, tested alkaline; soils receiving 1,000 pounds of hydrate, one

ton and two tons of ground limestone, and three tons of limestone screenings, were neutral; and the plots getting 500 pounds of hydrate and one ton and two tons of limestone screenings were still slightly acid.

From these results it is evident that limestone screenings are not as efficient as either the pulverized stone or hydrated lime, but if large enough amounts are applied the results will be the same. In some cases it may be cheaper per ton to apply twice the amount of screenings as the pulverized stone. When screenings are used, the material will not last longer, for as the finer material is used up the coarse will not become available fast enough to neutralize the accumulations of soils unless large amounts have been applied.

In some locations where hydrated lime is used quite extensively, it is the common belief that 700 pounds of the hydrated lime is equivalent to two tons of ground limestone. This idea is wrong and should be discarded. The strength of liming materials is usually spoken of in terms of calcium carbonate or its equivalent. When one ton of limestone from the quarry is burned, the carbon dioxide is driven off and calcium oxide remains, which constitutes fifty-six per cent of the original weight, or 1,120 pounds. When this calcium oxide, or "quicklime," is exposed to the air or becomes slaked it takes on water, which dilutes the strength so that it constitutes seventy-four per cent of the weight of the original ton, or 1,480 pounds. This is the hydrated form. From this it is

evident that two tons of ground limestone of 100 per cent calcium carbonate is equivalent to 2,240 pounds of quicklime, or 2,960 pounds of hydrated lime.

When, therefore, recommendations are made for any amount of limestone, it should be remembered that if hydrated lime is to be used, three-fourths of the recommended amount should be applied.

It may be possible to get good results from even smaller than a three-fourths application of hydrate because of the finer material and its availability, but if smaller amounts are used they will not last so long.

The writer has seen and tested fields of alfalfa where several hundred pounds of hydrated lime were used a few years ago and found the field acid and alfalfa failing. The farmers had not tested the field before nor since applying lime, to see if the acidity was neutralized. This is not to discourage the use of hydrated lime for it has its place in agriculture, but it is to explode the idea that a few hundred pounds is just as efficient as two tons of ground limestone.

Sometimes legumes can be grown successfully where only small applications of lime have been made. The writer has even seen excellent stands of alfalfa where the soil tested medium to strongly acid. There is a reason for this. Down under the surface soil there are other layers of soil. If these are acid it will be necessary to lime to grow alfalfa. But if there is an alkaline layer, which is sometimes the case, alfalfa may be secured with

small applications of lime, and even no lime at all if other conditions are right, for when roots reach this layer they will be able to secure enough lime there. It is necessary therefore, to test not only the surface soil, but the subsoil as well, to arrive at a safe knowledge of the lime requirements.

Farmers should test their soil, or have it tested, every year or two. A recent test perfected by Professor C. H. Spurway, of the Soils Department, M. A. C., makes it possible for every farmer to test his soil accurately and quickly at little expense. This test, the "Soiltex" method, is now universally used by all county agricultural agents and extension specialists.

Where high-grade marl is available and can be applied at a reasonable cost it serves the purpose of lime. There is an increased interest in marl this year as indicated by the larger number of small samples which come to the Soils Department at M. A. C. to be tested for percentage of calcium carbonate.

Grain crops are not so sensitive to acidity but are usually benefited by applications of lime. Indirectly it is very beneficial. Lime is not a fertilizer and should not be used for that purpose. It is a soil amendment which will correct the acidity, supply available calcium, increase bacterial activity and liberate plant food in the soils.

It is important, therefore, that the farmer think about his spring seedings now, test his soil, and if it is acid apply liming materials this fall and increase the chances for a catch of clover. If his soil does not show any need for lime he does not need to go to the expense of buying limestone.

America's Most Startling Bargains

"Buy Fall Apparel Now" Says Sharood



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.

Send No Money--Pay on Arrival
Don't wait another day to do your Fall buying. Here is a whole page of the most startling bargains in America. When you can buy at such amazingly low prices it is wise to buy for the whole family. Save money by ordering everything direct from Sharood. You don't risk a penny. Everything is guaranteed. Everything is sent on approval at our risk—not yours. Send in your order today while you can have first pick of these matchless bargains.



All-Wool Knit Slip-Over Sweaters 2 for \$1.69

Yes, two lovely, stylish slip-over sweaters actually for the price of one. A marvelous bargain for women and misses. Splendid all wool worsted in fancy chain stitch. Separate belt finished with tassels. Very stylish and often worn in place of separate blouse. Come in Blue, Brown, Orchid, Jade or Buff. Women's sizes 36 to 42 inch bust; misses', 32 to 38. State size. Order No. 18G8450. Send no money. Pay \$1.69 and postage on arrival for 2 sweaters. Two different colors with every order. State preference.

Don't send one cent. Just letter or postcard brings you any of these smashed price bargains. Merely give Name and Number of Each Article You Want. Also State Size and Write Your Name and Address Plainly to Avoid Delay. Pay nothing till goods arrive—then only the amazing bargain price and postage. If you are not delighted with your bargain for any reason at all simply return the goods and your money will be cheerfully refunded. ORDER NOW.



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. 18G8326. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Be sure to state size.

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 Fall fashion that will be all the rage among the best dressed women. Sizes, 2 1/2 to 8 wide widths. Order by No. 18J252. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival. State Size



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 waist-line at back, and finished with tie sash. Sizes 44 to 54 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.



Women's Classic Stitchdown Oxfords \$1.98

Classy stitchdown Oxford for women. wonderfully comfortable and stylish. Uppers of brown or patent leather. Smooth leather insoles. Flexible stitched-down oak outsoles. Low rubber heels. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Order Brown by No. 18J273. Send no money. Pay only \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Order Patent leather by No. 18J274. Pay only \$2.48 and postage on arrival.

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.

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 a medium rubber heel and medium pointed toe. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Order Patent by No. 18J121. Order gunmetal by No. 18J122. Order brown calf by No. 18J123. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

Choice of Three Leathers Be sure to State Size



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

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Men's Vici, Cushion Sole Shoes \$2.98



An absolutely rock-bottom price on men's comfort dress shoes. Have cushion soles and rubber heels. Sizes 6 to 12. Order plain 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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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, oak soles and rubber heels. Perforated on vamp toe 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.



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

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. 18J12. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival. State size.



Gun Metal Blucher for Boys and Little Fellows \$1.79

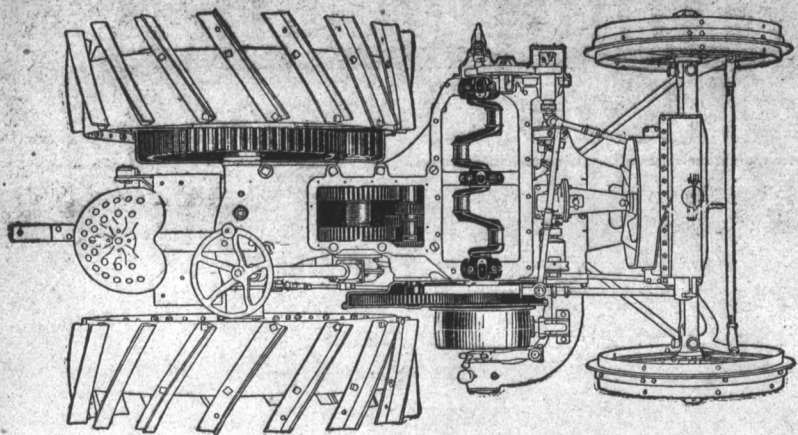
Sturdy dress shoe for boys and little fellows, of heavy, genuine gun metal veal uppers and solid leather soles. Low, broad heels. Order little boys' gun metal blucher, sizes 9 to 13 1/2, by No. 18A590. Pay \$1.79 and postage on arrival. Order same style for big boys, sizes 1 to 5 1/2 by No. 18A589. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Always mention size.

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Dept. 18

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BRIDGE FOR DITCH.

The county put a large ditch in front of my place. Is the county obliged to put a bridge in front of my barns and house so I can get on and off the place?—J. R. H.

The statute requires the highway commissioner to provide a bridge to each enclosure, same to be maintained afterward by the owner of the abutting property.—Rood.

WILD ANIMALS.

What are the laws regarding keeping wild animals in captivity?—J. D.

The title of the holder of wild animals remains only so long as he keeps control of them or is in hot pursuit. If he knows them to be of vicious disposition he must at his peril so guard them as to prevent them injuring others.—Rood.

SOME PEANUT POINTERS.

We have a few peanuts in our garden. Can you give me any information on how to raise them? Some tell us to cover the blossoms.—E. C. B.

In growing peanuts it is necessary to draw soil up around the plants. Soon after the peanut blossoms are fertilized, the young undeveloped fruits work into the soil and develop under ground. It is an advantage to hill slightly by means of cultivation or other means, and in this way a larger crop may be grown.—R. E. Loree.

SOWING TIMOTHY.

We have a marsh that yields a good crop of hay each year, and lately timothy has been working into it. As this timothy grows very rank I would like to know whether or not it would be advisable to seed this marsh to timothy and if so, at what time of the year?—C. J. A.

Timothy may be seeded from the fifteenth to the twentieth of September, or during the early spring. It is likely that under your conditions the early fall seeding would give better results.—C. R. Megee.

IMMIGRATION.

I have a brother in Serbia and would like to get him over here if I could. Will they let him come in if I sign that I will take care of him. I have been a citizen for seventeen years. He is twenty-five years old. What will I have to do to get him over?—P. V.

The United States Statutes regulate immigration; and the admissibility of an applicant depends on his credentials, and whether or not the permitted quota from his country for the year is exhausted. The quotas of nearly all European countries were exhausted the first day of the immigration season this year.—Rood.

A RENTAL QUESTION.

D. owns farm stock and tools, B. works the place on half shares. B. has shared in all milk checks and had money from all calves and eggs that were sold. Also had house rent free. B. is to furnish half and take half, that is the seed and feed and all that is raised on the place. B. and family are very hard to get along with and is all the time tell me to get someone else to do the work, that he will do no more. B. is trying to make me tell him to move and tells me he will find a way to get pay for work. Can B. collect any more after receiving all the winter's profit, and can he stay, as he has not been asked to move. There was no contract signed.

Generally where the landlord furnished everything, such as land, stock, tools, etc., he receives two-thirds of the income and the tenant one-third for doing the work. This will hold true on crop and general farming, but if the farm is devoted to dairying which

requires a large amount of labor, the tenant should receive a larger portion of the income to offset the extra labor required to maintain the dairy herd.

If B.'s year ends at a time when all the crops are harvested and either fed or marketed, or can be marketed, I do not see where he should come in for any extra compensation for efforts involved. However, if he is leaving unharvested crops, such as wheat, etc., he should receive some compensation for the time put in on the crops providing he surrenders all rights.—F. T. Riddell.

INHERITANCE.

Mrs. A. has a farm, inherited from her father, with the deed in her own name. She has no children; has one sister and there are two children of a half-brother (son of her mother who had no interest in her father's property). Should Mrs. A. die without leaving a will, to whom would it go? Would not the sister receive it all? Could the husband or half-brother's children claim any share of it?—L. S.

The husband will inherit one-half of the property, the sister one-fourth, and the children of the half-brother the rest.—Rood.

TRESPASS BY STOCK.

If cattle break through the fence of owner of cattle, is the owner compelled to pay so much per head besides the damages done to neighbor's crops?—F. J. H.

The owner of trespassing stock is liable only for the actual damage they do. It is not determined by the number of head, nor the value of the trespassing animal.—Rood.

MORTGAGE.

I bought a horse, giving a mortgage on my wife's property. Wife did not sign mortgage. Can they foreclose without her signature? She gave me permission to do so. The horse was sick when I took it out of the stable and died after I had it about six months. I did not pay anything down, but gave this mortgage. I now offer to pay the purchase price of the horse, but they refuse and want me to pay the full price, also interest. What shall I do?—J. A. B.

Undoubtedly J. A. B. is liable for the full price and interest in the absence of warranty concerning the condition of the horse. But the mortgage executed by the husband for the wife without a written power of an attorney would be void unless it was executed in her name and in her presence.—Rood.

AN AUTO PURCHASE.

I bought a car and found out that it has been misrepresented to me as to ownership title. The model of engine is a different year than is called for on title. What can I do and what is the penalty for such?—E. T.

Misrepresentations as to title and quality enable the purchaser to repudiate and recover the payment he has made, provided he does so as soon as the error is discovered and before making any additional payments.—Rood.

ERADICATING WILD MORNING GLORIES.

What can I do for the wild morning glory? It has spread itself over my garden, and I can not get rid of it. Hoeing does not seem to kill it.—G. Z.

A clean job of hoeing once each week for one summer will completely destroy wild morning glories. The writer knows this from actual experience.

Cut them off with the hoe just beneath the surface of the ground as soon as they appear and they are done for. If you let one go to seed nearby and the seed are scattered, of course you will have to repeat the hoeing

HOW ABOUT THE ALFALFA EXPERIENCE?

NOTING the ideas and observations about the time of cutting alfalfa as reported in a recent issue of the Michigan Farmer, I have the following evidence to present which seems to make the proposition just a bit more confusing:

Despite heavy rains which occurred about July second, the day I cut a portion of a six acre alfalfa field, I find a much better second growth in the central portion of the field which was cut on July fifteen. Furthermore, I note that the portion cut first is in the worst condition where it borders on the part of the field cut last.

These observations have forced me to ask the questions: Did the late cutting cause this, or was it caused by insects? There are many crickets in this field. Were they forced out of the alfalfa cut last into the new growth and did the damage, or was there some other insect or cause.

According to general experience, none of this field was cut too early, yet the center portion is far the best, and the damage to the outside is graded off from where it joins this center. What is the answer? I should very much like to know.—Martin L. McLaughlin.

A TILE UNLOADING SCHEME.

AN Ohio farmer has worked out a unique scheme of unloading and placing tile. It constitutes a tile-size trough which slopes down from the back of a wagon so that a load of tile can be slid down it one by one and end to end, and layed out on the land along the line of the proposed ditch as the wagon slowly goes forward.

The trough is simply a two by six, eight feet long, with two inch boards nailed to the edges to guide the tile down the slide. The top end of the chute is attached to the end of the wagon by a half-inch rope so that it slopes about thirty degrees. The lower end is carried on small wheels about a foot in diameter.

An inch board, three inches wide and three feet long, is nailed across the bottom of the chute where it touches the wagon, to prevent overturning on rough ground. To prevent breakage and to insure an even distribution of the tile on the ground, the chute should be kept full at all times.

"PROFITIZING" THE WHEAT CROP.

(Concluded from page 215).

From the standpoint of convenience there is an advantage in concentrating the fertilizer application on the wheat crop. With a fertilizer grain drill, applications can be made with less labor and expense on wheat than on the crops where seeding and fertilizing are separate operations.

Michigan soils have been cultivated long enough to deplete many of them to the point where, if fertilizers are not applied, the crop produced is inferior in both yield and quality. To consign good seed and labor to such a soil without adequate feeding is to jeopardize the investment and invite loss. A proper balance of plant food, whether in the form of commercial fertilizers, animal manures, or green manures, is one of the first essentials in insuring a profitable 1924 wheat crop.



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tastes good and— it sticks to your ribs

THAT'S the kind of food the man who ploughs and plants demands—and that's the kind of food Grape-Nuts is.

Chock full of the energy of wheat and malted barley, Grape-Nuts is man-food for men whose job is 365 days in the year.

Grape-Nuts is food *plus*.

When you chew Grape-Nuts you get plenty of good flavor—and a heap more honest-to-goodness nourishment than you can get from cereals which have been robbed of vital elements in milling.

In Grape-Nuts you get practically the full Vitamin-B content of the wheat.

These facts mean that Grape-Nuts contains all the food elements of wheat and barley. It is delicious, easy to digest, exceptionally nourishing, economical. In Grape-Nuts you get your money's worth.

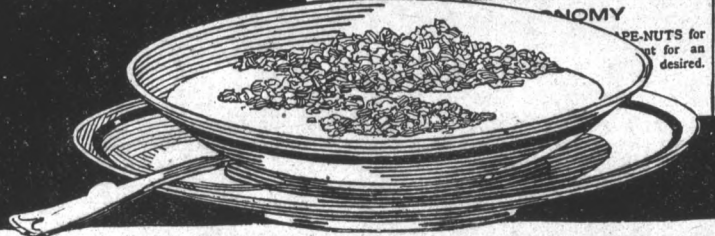
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One great chain of Georgia grocery stores (comprising 200 stores) has for years pleaded for Georgia raised food products, and all Georgia merchants are anxious to cooperate with Georgia farmers.

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It describes in detail the superlative inducements offered by Wilkes County to northern farmers. It gives all the facts. It will open your eyes to the money-making possibilities that await the farmer who will raise food products instead of cotton. The book gives all particulars. It is absolutely free. SEND FOR YOUR COPY TODAY.

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These Farmers Want Desks

THERE was a splendid response to the appeal for experiences with a desk on a farm. Out of the list the following letters were chosen to receive prizes. We are very sure every farmer will be interested in reading what these men have to say.

KNOWS WHERE THINGS ARE.

WE haven't an office here on the farm, but have been keeping books since 1912. And at the desk I can tell you the price of a yeast cake, one-hundred pounds of sugar, or a barrel of flour in 1912, the first snowfall of the year, the price of pork and beef, the amount of oats or corn, when this cow came fresh, how many pigs in a litter, etc. On some pages I keep the addresses of firms making fencing, steel posts, and all other addresses I wish to keep; also recipes for horse and cow medicines, liniments, and other useful information. This is the reason I wouldn't part with our desk.—Louis C. Bodell.

MORE THAN SAVED ITS COST IN ONE ACCOUNT.

"ED, what are you musing up that table for? I just this minute straightened it up."

"I'm looking for that paper with figures I made on the cost of keeping that Jersey cow. Didn't you see it when you picked up those things?"

"No, I didn't; and I wish you wouldn't put your figures and clippings on that table. You're always scattering

\$47.00 in cash for a heifer I had bought of him. Neither of us had a scrap of paper except an old envelope I had carried around in my pocket for a long time. On this he wrote: "Ed Brooks paid \$47.00 for heifer today.—Jim Lockbar."

On his way home he was killed by a train and when the executor of his estate demanded the money for that heifer, Barbara produced this old envelope from my desk which ended the matter.

No farmer should be without his desk. Few farmers need an office.
—Edward A. Brooks.

MAKES FOR GREATER EFFICIENCY.

"EFFICIENCY" spells the reason for my office. There I have a place for everything from farm literature and reference books to pen points and paper clips. I have two spindles on which I place nearly all slips, papers, receipts, newspaper clippings, bills of sale and purchase, etc., as they come in. During spare time I post or file from the spindles to my books and files.

From my chair I can reach nearly anything. No one is allowed to fuss around, or with, this organization. Thus I save many hours of searching. My business is always intact. It lessens the amount of thought required.

Efficiency and accuracy demand it—a practical labor-saving device.
—Carl C. DeWitt.

HELPS ORGANIZE HIS TIME.

I'VE been a reader of the Michigan Farmer for a long time, also of many other papers, and don't always get time to read same when they arrive; so there is where my office comes in handy. I simply put all mail there, and in the evening, when chores are done, I have time to read them.

The desk puts system into a farm and helps keep a house clean. Here I keep livestock records and other farm accounts. I would be lost without my desk, for it is easier to go to the desk to find out the variety of a certain apple or peach tree or berry row on my chart, than to go into the field and compare the difference in varieties. In my desk I can find the yield of crops for years back. Many other farmers have their mind so occupied trying to remember everything that when they do want to know something they usually have forgotten it. I might just as well quit the farm as the desk, as they go together O. K.
—Curtis Waechter.

WOULD NOT PART WITH HIS DESK.

AT the present time my desk is in one corner of the living room. Said desk has a drop top to which is attached my typewriting machine. It also has drawers in which I keep my stationery, pens, pencils, dairy and account books. I have a place for all my farm papers on this desk.

Therefore, when I come in the house at night to read I know where my papers are. If I wish to write a letter I do not have to hunt the house over to find pencil and paper. My typewriter is before me ready for business. Account books are there in which to make all data. A place for everything and all within your reach. Otherwise, it is a book here, paper there, pencil here and ink there, and sometimes no one seems to know where they are.
"Give me my desk."—E. E. Cutler.

Why a Motor Truck?

MANY farmers are now finding the motor truck indispensable to their business. Our readers would like to know your chief reason for keeping one of these vehicles upon your farm.

Write us a letter briefly stating your main reasons for having the truck. Mail this to The Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, on or before September 12. To each of the writers of the five best letters will be sent a high-class safety razor with five blades.

everything around hunting for something you want to keep. Why don't you get a desk or have some place where you can keep your papers and things and then you won't lose them or muss up the house hunting them."

So I bought a desk. I couldn't afford a new one, for that is expense pure and simple; and I needed every cent I could get to produce something. I got a neighbor who was going into the city with his truck to buy me a second-hand one that I saw advertised for \$15.00. It had a roll top with pigeon holes and spaces for books in the top and drawers down each side—room for everything I need.

That was five years ago, and now I have it filled with books of account, clippings from farm papers that I think I can use sometime, records of cows and poultry, and estimates of things a farmer should know about his business.

My daughter keeps the desk straightened up; files my letters and clippings; enters my records and puts down items of cash.

My desk paid for itself in one thing that happened. I stopped Jim Lockbar one day on the road and paid him

ORCHARD AND GARDEN

Make Shifting Sands Pay

Nic Longhenry Puts Cherries In Sand Bank and Gets Dividends

By C. V. Smazel

A FRUIT-GROWER, Nic Longhenry, living on the outskirts of Manistee, has succeeded in budding a tame sweet cherry, a Napoleon, on a wild choke cherry sapling. During the first two weeks the bud grew 14 inches and has made better progress since that time.

When Longhenry started to buy cherry trees some years ago from the nurseries, he paid \$20 per 100 with packing and express charges paid by the house, but in the last 20 years the price advanced to about \$100 per 100 with the buyers having to pay the express and packing charges.

With his new cherry tree, the tame sweets budded on a wild choke cherry, he expects not only to lower the price of a nursery stock but also to grow a tree that will grow 100 per cent after being set out. The choke cherries are natural to this country and have conquered every destructive element of nature that hinders them, whereas others were originally imported and the best nursery stock had always come from France before the war.

The rapid growth of the Napoleon bud on the wild sapling indicates that the experiment will be a huge success. Not only is the bud becoming a tree much more rapidly than if it had been grafted onto its own stock, but the leaves are larger and greener and the entire plant has an extraordinarily healthy appearance. Dyehouse cherries have also been used in the experiment with success.

Another reason for Longhenry's experiment lies in the peculiar conditions that exist in his orchard. It is planted on a large sand dune where only one thing grows besides the trees that are planted there and that thing is the wild choke cherry. When Nic bought the bare sand hills off to the north and west of his home his friends thought he had gone crazy. For he bought his acres of sand from the state after the original owners had let them go rather than pay the taxes.

But now Longhenry's cherry orchard, with trees from four to ten years old, is second to none in the vicinity. It was the horticulturist's condition that the bare sand hills would raise fruit and his success proves it beyond a doubt.

The photograph above shows Nic standing beside one of his ten-year-old trees. It very clearly shows the kind of soil in the orchard, though it looks much more like snow. It is simply clear blow sand that shifts with the changes in the wind and scarcely anything can grow on it. A few spears of quack grass may be seen and occasionally some other weed springs up only to die with the first near-drought. The small bushes are wild choke cherries which, on this devastated soil, grow abundantly and luxuriantly. Upon that fact alone Longhenry believes his new cherry will be a success for thousands of acres of this now useless sand on the shores of the Great Lakes await just a development as this.

True, Nic's orchard of tame trees grew and only with a slight stirring of the soil around their bases with a hoe occasionally, but their wild brethren grow so much faster and can hardly be killed while the former die easily during their first two years.

Nic Longhenry spends only his spare time on his orchard. Besides having cherries there, he has several peach, pear and apple trees, all of

them growing well and bearing, but not as well as the cherries. He formerly had a large peach orchard but the frost that took most of the peach trees in the country six years ago



Mr. Longhenry and One of His Sand Bank Cherry Trees.

also too his. For his regular employment, Longhenry trims trees and looks after gardens and shrubbery for residents of the city.

A NEW SPRAY FOR PEACHES.

IN the Fennville district, several of the growers have been trying a new summer spray for the control of peach scab and curculio. This is called a New Jersey dry mix and is sulphur, sixteen pounds hydrated lime and two pounds of calcium casinate. This amount of material will make two-hundred gallons of spray at about the cost of \$1.50.

The ingredients are mixed dry, then a little water is added to make a paste. After which, the required amount of water is thoroughly mixed with the paste. The formula is very easy to make, and no damage results to the foliage as in the case of the self-boiled lime-sulphur mixture. It is cheaper than dusting, and can be applied with any ordinary spray rig.

The growers who have tried it, claim very good results in the control of peach scab, curculio and rot. Some have also obtained good results from its use on apple trees, in the control of scab.

FUMIGANT FOR PEACH BORER.

THERE is considerable interest in the use of paradichlorobenzene for controlling peach borers. This is a powder which is put in a circle on the leveled soil at the base of the tree and about two inches away from the trunk. The trees are then mounded with fine, compacted soil and the gas which generates kills the larvae. It is injurious on trees younger than three or four years. On three-year trees a half-ounce is allowed to remain only about seven days. On older trees about three-fourths of an ounce is used and left about three weeks.

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Buy now! Save!

Thousands of genuine bargains like these are now ready for you in this great fall sale. America's choicest stocks of high-grade, fresh, new materials embracing every needed article to build, improve and equip the home and farm. These amazingly low prices are the natural result of carefully planned purchases, which were made by us just at the right time to secure every possible buying advantage. And our savings are your savings. Mail coupon now, or better—order direct from this announcement.

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Bought by us at less than cost of manufacturing. Made under rigid inspection. 12 gauge open hearth steel wire with 4 point barbs, 5/8 in. long spaced 3 in. apart. 58 pound reels contain 700 feet; 112 lb. reels, 1,400 ft. Coated with special formula weather-resisting paint.

No. SA-200, Price, \$140 per reel. 112 lb. reels, \$2.75.

\$140
REEL

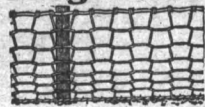


Poultry Netting

No. SA-300 Made of 19 gauge Bessemer steel wire heavily galvanized; 2 inch hexagon mesh in two heights. Bales contain 150 lineal feet. 36 inches high, per bale. 72 inches high, per bale. \$4.75

\$240

Hog Fence



No. SA-6, Made of No. 11 top wire and No. 14 intermediate wire and stay wires. Spaced 6 in. apart, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 4 1/2, 5 1/2 and 6 ins., spaced from bottom upwards. Barbed bottom. 26 in. high, per rod. 32 in. high, per rod.

24c
30c

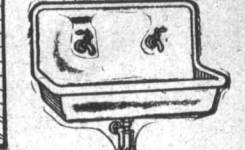


Bathroom Outfit

Consists of white porcelain enameled bathtub, 5 ft. long, deep apron lavatory and closet outfit with white earthenware bowl and highly finished golden oak, copper lined tank with seat and cover to match. Nickel plated faucets, bath cock and supply pipes.

No. SA-166, complete. \$68.00

One-Piece Sink



No. SA-10, White porcelain enameled roll rim kitchen sinks, furnished complete with two faucets and trap. Size 18 in. x 24 in. \$12.00 Size 18 in. x 30 in. \$13.00 Size 20 in. x 30 in. \$14.00 White porcelain enameled drain board, 24 in. long, each. \$5.50

Mixed Nails



No. SA-30, New wire nails. All sizes from 3 to 40d. Handy 100 lb. keg. \$2.25

Hog Troughs

No. SA-7, Strong non-tip feed troughs for hogs, sheep and cattle. Heavy steel, 12 in. wide, 5 feet long, each. 8 feet long. \$2.95 10 feet long. \$3.95

Pipe - Fittings

No. SA-20, Random lengths with couplings, all sizes. 1 inch pipe, per foot. 5c

Mixed Bolts

No. SA-184, Mixed bolts. Sizes up to 3/4 in. diameter; 8 in. long. 60 lb. keg. \$2.75.

House Paint



No. SA-12, Best formula won't peel, blister, fade or rub off. White, black and 26 non-fading colors. Put up in containers of 1 to 60 gals. Per gal. \$1.85.

Heating Plants

Hot Water, Steam and Warm Air! Don't make a decision until you get our complete proposition. Finest heating supplies including round and square boilers, radiators, pipe, valves, fittings, warm air furnaces and pipeless furnaces.

Gas Engine

No. SA-9, Monarch engine with Webster oscillating magneto. Develops full rated horse power. Sure starter and steady worker under all conditions. 1 1/2 H.P. \$45.00 Other sizes, gasoline and kerosene, priced low.

Barn Paint

No. SA-13, Guaranteed barn or garage paint. Red, yellow or maroon. Per gallon. \$1.60

Corn Shellers

Watts Genuine Buy a genuine Watts corn sheller, the world's best, at big reduced prices now. Most popular sizes. No. SA-1, Capacity 50-75 bushels per hour with 3 H.P. engine. \$225.00 No. SA-4, Watts corn sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker, and grain elevator, 75-125 bushels per hour with 4-6 H.P. engine. \$490.00 No. SA-4X, Watts corn sheller with cleaning system, cob stacker, grain elevator and automatic feeder. 75-125 bu. per hr. 4-6 H.P. engine. \$650.00

Roofing Snaps

Galvanized Sheets \$3.00 Per 100 Square Feet. No. SA-21, Heavy weight, overhauled galvanized roofing or siding sheets, 2 1/2 inch corrugated. Good condition. Painted red. Per square of 100 square feet. \$3.00 No. SA-22, Medium weight overhauled, painted, 2 1/2 inch corrugated roofing and siding sheets, per square of 100 square feet. \$2.50 No. SA-23, New painted 2 1/2 inch corrugated sheets, heavy weight, 22 gauge, wonderful value, per square of 100 square feet. \$3.50

Galvanized Wire

Smooth galvanized 9-gauge wire suitable for fences, stay wires, grape vines and all general purposes about the home and farm. Rolls weigh about 100 pounds. No. SA-100, Price per 100 lbs. \$3.25

Millwork from America's Greatest Stocks!

Storm Sash \$2.77 No. SA-89, 2 1/2 inch thick, glazed, 20 inch outside meas. 2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 3 1/2 in. clear white pine. Fine Door \$4.76 No. SA-325, Panelled door, size 2 ft. 6 in. x 6 ft. 6 in. 1 1/2 inch thick. Clear fir. Each. \$4.75 Combination Door \$7.70 No. SA-1751, Combination screen and storm door, size 8 x 7 ft., 1 1/2 inch thick. Clear white pine. Outside meas. 2 ft. 6 in. x 5 ft. 3 1/2 in. white pine. Each. \$7.70

Roll Roofing

No. SA-24, New red or grey-green crushed slate coated roofing, 85 to 95 lbs. stock on heavy felt. \$1.60 Per roll of 108 square feet with trimmings. No. SA-25, Smooth surfaced roofing, well saturated, heavy weight, per roll of 108 square feet, with trimmings. \$1.50

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Fortunes in Fur Farming



Many Michigan Men are Making Big Profits Under Our 100% Increase Guarantee Plan--Why Not You Too?

The demand must be filled by domesticated animals. A government bulletin says, "There will never come a time when a beautiful Silver Fox fur will not command a high price, or when a Silver Black Fox will not command a fabulous price for breeding purposes."

Most Profitable Live Stock a Farmer Can Raise

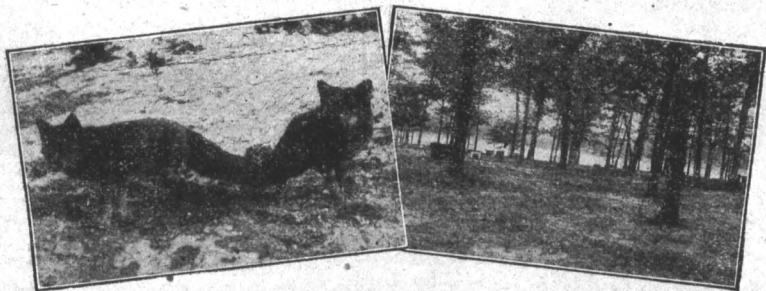
There are unbelievable profits in Silver Black Foxes. Any Michigan man can raise them. The climate is ideal. It costs no more to feed a silver black fox than a dog. You can raise a pair of foxes in a pen 12x36 feet. They will litter from 2 to 7 every year. With foxes selling for \$2,500 a pair, and pelts as high as \$1,000, what other farm crop compares in profits?

Some \$8,000,000 is now invested in the industry, with over 25,000 foxes on ranches, yet it is just in its infancy. You owe to yourself to investigate it thoroughly.

Our Famous Walhalla Ranch Stocked with Pure Bred High Quality Foxes

We have started many Michigan men on the road to success. We can help you too. We have one of the largest fox ranches and game preserves in Michigan at Walhalla, described by the editor of the Michigan Farmer in last week's issue as "the most unique and efficient game reserve in the state."

Pure bred high quality foundation stock is vital to success in the silver fox industry. All Wilkinson-McGee foxes have official registered pedigree certificates and score cards rating 85 points or better. This assures prolific breeders and unblemished pelts commanding high prices.



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We cordially invite you to visit Walhalla. You will enjoy it greatly. Here you can investigate first hand this profitable industry. Take P. M. north from Grand Rapids, or west from Saginaw, or by auto on good roads 19 miles east of Ludington, 30 miles west of Reed City.

Also be sure to see the Silver Black Fox Exhibit at the West Michigan Fair at Grand Rapids, September 17 to 21, in charge of Mr. McGee, at which our high quality foxes will be shown.

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We have various convenient plans with easy terms by which you can get into this promising business on either a large or small scale, farming your own fox, or leaving them under our expert care at the start. These are described fully in our interesting book, "Fortunes in Fur Farming." Write for free copy today. Investigate the biggest money-making crop a farmer can raise.



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KEDZIE MIXTURE BURNS LEAVES.

OUR experience here in Cheboygan county is that the Kedzie Mixture for potato bugs is hard on the vines. The leaves were scorched severely by this mixture when used with a liberal amount of lime, and, at the same time, the bugs survived the dose. When used with Bordeaux, however, no scorching was noticed. We are still experimenting. We found a weaker solution of Kedzie, combined with one-half pound of Paris green per fifty gallons of water to be effective.—L. E. Berry.

HOW THEY GOT AROUND THE MANURE PILE.

MASSACHUSETTS truck gardeners have quite generally abandoned old Dobbin for the more fleet motor truck and the little tractor. With Dobbin went the manure pile—a valuable asset to the truck grower. But experiments recently conducted in the state show that soil fertility can be maintained up to the vegetable grower's standard through the use of green manures and commercial fertilizers.

ALSIKE SEED SHOWS GOOD QUALITY.

WHILE the yield of alsike clover seed in Michigan may fall below the output of 1922 there is every indication that the quality of the product is going to be high. But since the trade has come to realize that a bushel of good seed is worth much more than a bushel of ordinary or poor stuff, our farmers may find returns more compensating than last year.

NEARLY all potato growers will say, "don't bother with the first crop of old bugs." I had a little arsenate of lead left from last year and as the old bugs were quite plentiful I thought I would try an experiment. I used the poison. There was two rows that I had no dust for, and it is twice as hard to get the young bugs on these rows, for there is now four times the vine surface to cover. But the first application completely cleaned the first crop of old bugs.—A. B. Spencer, Lapeer County.

To boost a man's blood pressure just get him hot under the collar.



ORGANIZES TESTING ASSOCIATION.

THERE has been organized in Delta county a new cow-testing association which consists of twenty-two members, with the herds averaging twelve cows, according to advices from E. G. Amos, assistant state leader of county agents in Michigan.

BREEDERS GET TOGETHER.

THE organization of a county breeders' association in Schoolcraft county is a step toward bringing that county in line with other counties of the northern peninsula. The association starts out with five pure-bred bulls. From this nucleus operations will expand to other progressive activities.

REAL COOPERATION.

BUSINESS men, including bankers, manufacturers, miners and other classes, are cooperating with the Agricultural College and its extension agents, and the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau in encouraging farmers everywhere throughout the peninsula to purchase pure-bred stock, and adopt sound but economic methods of farm management and operation.

CONDUCT INTERESTING EXPERIMENT.

WHAT proved to be a most interesting contest was pulled off at the recent round-up at Chatham. Various types of tractors and plows were put to work breaking up new ground to determine what, if any, difference could be found in the efficiency of the many types of implements offered the farmer. This equipment was also tested with the old method of using horses and the common walking-plow. All the statistics have not as yet been compiled. However, it is clearly evident, according to a statement just issued by Mr. Amundson, who had charge of the tests, that it is wholly possible for the farmer to save much expense through choosing the proper

equipment and adopt the most efficient methods for accomplishing this work.

Each type of equipment was assigned a half acre of rough cleared land, which had previously been measured off. Lots were drawn by the various tractor drivers. The furrows left by the various types of breakers presented an interesting study in plowing methods, and it is upon results, such as these, that Mr. Amundson has based his report.

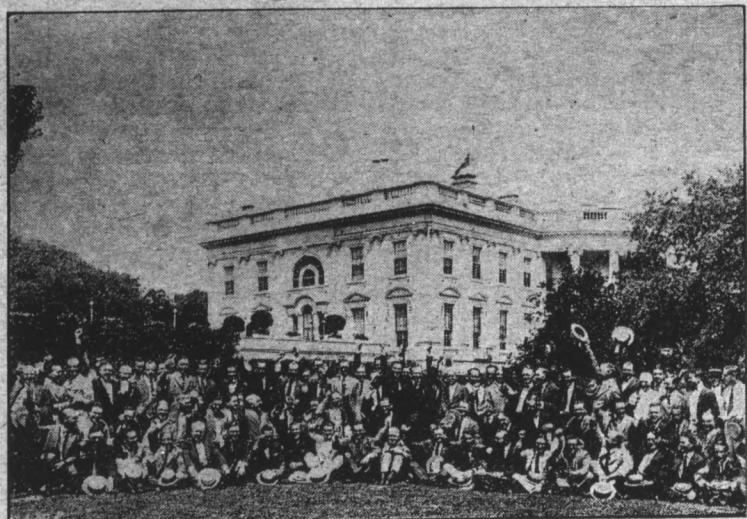
"Our object in conducting these experiments is two-fold," Mr. Amundson declared. "First, to show the various qualities of work done by the different tractors, and second, to establish the lowest possible cost, using the different types of equipment, best adapted to varying soil conditions."

I believe that our report, when completed in detail, will present a workable standard for those farmers throughout the state who are contemplating extensive plowing of new land in the future. These results, combined with the figures for land clearing as worked out and compiled by the land-clearing department of the Michigan Agricultural College, should give the farmers of the Upper Peninsula of Michigan the most economic standard for clearing and plowing, that is available."

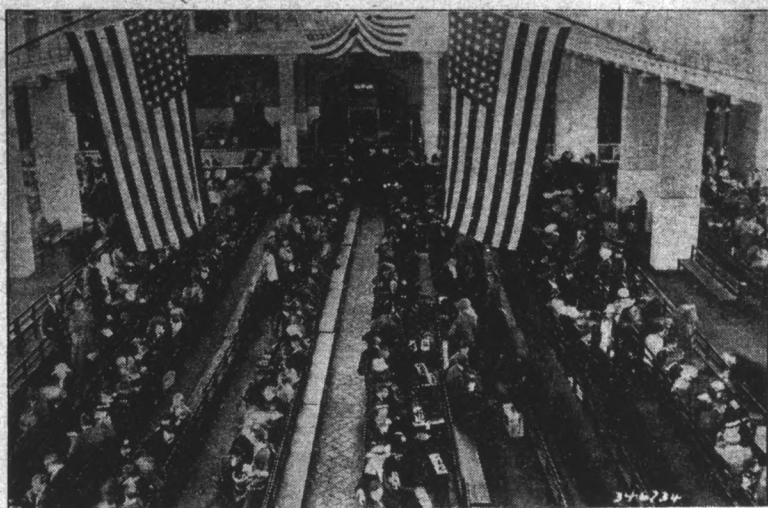
ESTABLISHES A CELERY CENTER.

KALAMAZOO may find a rival in the enthusiastic celery producers of the Upper Peninsula. The fact that a product of outstanding quality is being produced on the farms about Newberry has called to this section growers who are out to get a product which will meet the whims of the most discriminating market. One of the most outstanding farms of the district is that of Mr. Van Tyle, who this year has ten acres under cultivation and anticipates a harvest of 200,000 bunches. While the industry is not entirely new to the Newberry district, the possibilities are unlimited. The business men are backing this enterprise to the end that Newberry may become a real center for the production and distribution of the crop.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



A group of "hard-boiled" newspaper men visited President Coolidge at the White House and gave him three uproarious cheers when he talked freely and in detail about the cabinet meeting.



A general view of large room in which immigrants are detained at Ellis Island. British Ambassador Geedes has declared conditions of this center of American immigration as unsanitary.



These two mermaids are playing catch with a huge ball, while balancing on aquaplanes being towed at 30 miles an hour.



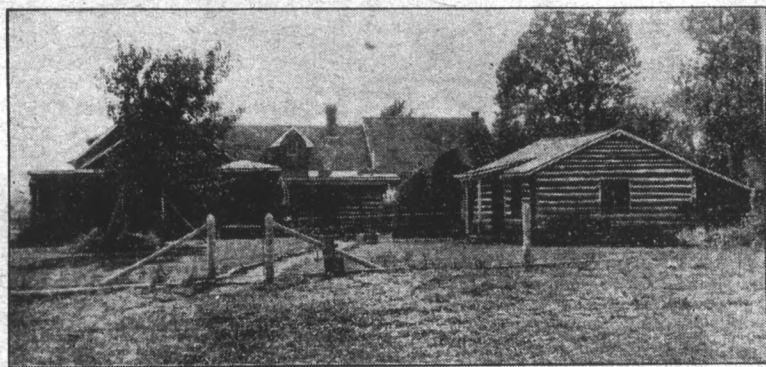
Campbell Bascom Sloop, of Virginia, has accepted the post of Secretary to the new president.



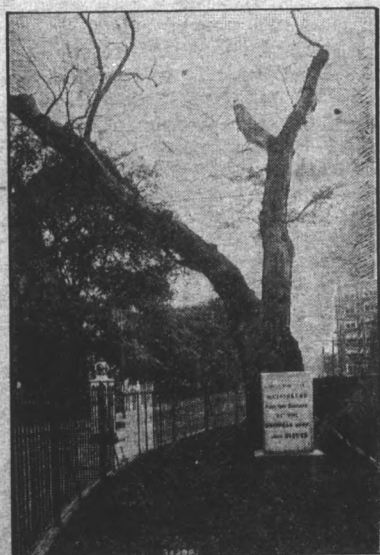
Centuries-old tribal songs of the Arapahoes were broadcasted recently by these Indians from the Wind River reservation, Wyoming.



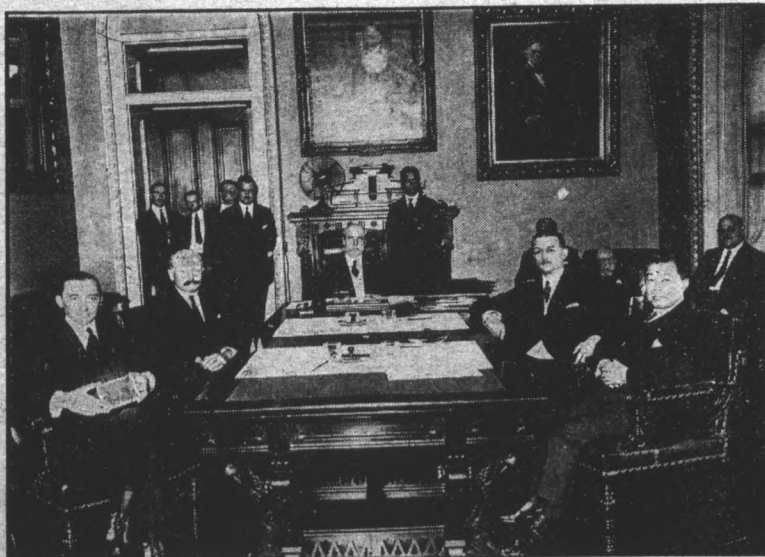
At Williamston, Mass., there is an Institute of Politics at which these dignified looking gentlemen present the views in lectures of the various nations which they represent.



The Prince of Wales plans to come to his ranch house near Pekiski, Alberta, Canada, next month to enjoy a few weeks of life as the real Canadian rancher knows it.



The Washington Elm under which Washington took command of army in 1776 is officially dead.



This group of notables each had a part in ratification and signature of records making effective the naval arms limitation treaty and altering international relations in East.



Tony Pogano's 'Houdini' won when he dived straight into river and swam across.

It took Seffy a long time to array himself as he had threatened. And when it was all done you wouldn't have known him—you wouldn't have cared to know him. For his fine yellow hair was changed to an ugly brown by the patent hair-oil with which he had dressed it—and you would not have liked its fragrance, I trust. Bergamot, I think it was. His fine young throat was garroted within a starched standing collar, his feet were pinched in creaking boots, his hands close-gauntleted in buckskin gloves, and he altogether incomparable, uncomfortable, and triumphant.

Down stairs his father paced the floor, watch in hand. From time to time he would call out the hour, like a watchman on a minaret. At last:

"Look a-yere, Seffy, it's about two inches apast seven—and by the time you git there—say, neefer gif another feller a chance to git there afore you or to leave after you!"

Seffy descended at that moment with his hat poised in his left hand.

His father dropped his watch and picked it up.

Both stood at gaze for a moment.

"Sunder, Sef! You as beautiful as the sun, moon and stars—and as stinky as seferal apothecary shops. Yere, take the watch and git along—so's you haf some time wiss you—now git along! You late a'ready. Goshens! You wass behind time when you wass born! Yas, your mammy wass disapp'inted in you right at first. You wass seventy-six hours late! But now you reformed—sank God! I always knowed it wass a cure for it, but I didn't know it wass anysing as nice as Sally."

Seffy issued forth to his first conquest—lighted as far as the front gate by the fat lamp held in his father's hand.

"A—Sef—Seffy, shall I set up for you tell you git home?" he called into the dark.

"No!" shouted Seffy.

"Aha—aha—aha! That sounds right! Don't you forgit when you bose—well—comfortable—aha—ha-ha! Mebbly on one cheer aha—ha-ha. And we'll bose take the fence down tomorrow. Mebbly all three!"

CHAPTER IV.

SEFFY sauntered confidently up The Hill of Delight upon which Sally's house stood. When within sight of it he polished his hat on his sleeve, set the butterfly necktie straight, felt that the apochryphal diamond was safe, and marched up to the house—only to arrive a little later than a buggy from which Sam Pritz, he was certain had extracted Sally. If it had not been for the thought of his father, which opportunely came, Seffy would have gone straight home—so did his heart fail him.

And then instantly there was another and better reason for staying. Sally had seen him. As he wavered—which she seemed to know—she came hurrying down upon him. It was too late then, even if he had had the courage to retreat from such dear danger. She put her arm within his, and, leaning bewitchingly upon it, led him into the house, chattering fervidly—the most willing of captives to the most beguil-

SEFFY *By John Luther Long*

Copyright 1905 The Bobbs-Merrill Company

A LITTLE COMEDY OF COUNTRY MANNERS

ing of captors. For Sally had put on all her witcheries for this night of nights.

Once within she added the charm of the accomplished amateur hostess—doing fascinating things which needed no doing—hovering about Seffy like the very spirit of a home—so that he had the intoxicating sense of difficulty

have for following the magnet. And, understanding this, Sally looked over her shoulder at him. And then, snuffing her conquest at a distance, she laughed and mercifully stopped for him to catch up, that she might presently surrender. She got his hand—to lead him. Only that!

"You care a lot for—your hat, don't

"Sam's over there! I—I—wish—he—wasn't!"

To whisper it she had to put one hand on his shoulder. How else could she whisper it? And she laughed a low bubbling laugh—half-confession—half-defiance—all invitation!

Seffy stooped to whisper back to her. Sally waited.

"I know!"

Only that!—Sally was disappointed. For it was the custom in that day and vicinage and in such circumstances to kiss a girl without fail. And could a girl do more than this by way of invitation? You must have perceived that Sally was learned in these matters. And you may be sure she did not forget Seffy's bashfulness and his inexperience. But surely any one would understand that much—in the dark! It argues heavily for the depth of Sally's affection for Seffy that she kept her temper, for the losing of which she was almost as famous as her father had been for losing his, and only sighed desperately. Any other girl would have left hope—and Seffy—behind. At that moment, happily, Sam was heard to move. She put her hand on Seffy's mouth as if some danger were there. And Seffy, by a sort of instinct, it must have been, kissed it!

"Oh!"

Both of Sally's hands went up in real surprise—and Seffy caught and kissed them both!

"Oh!—oh!—oh!"

She had to stuff her gay little handkerchief into her mouth to keep the joy within. After all, could this Seffy be playing 'possum? Was he deep? I don't know, any more than Sally, how it all happened—except that perhaps Seffy discovered himself suddenly brave in the darkness, and Sally quite defenseless—but presently her head was on his shoulder, and his arm was around her, in quite the way his father had suggested and Sally had expected. And neither of them thought of him or a word he had said—concerning his lands, tenements and hereditaments. Sally's hand crept up insidiously about Seffy's neck. But then it was fearfully withdrawn.

"Please don't grease your hair hereafter," said Sally. But she kissed it! "Hereafter! Hereafter!" Seffy's heart pounded.

"Suppose I'd grease my hair!" said Sally speciously.

The horror conjured up was factitious. Remember where her head was resting. But an alien element was now raised between them. Seffy moved away. Maids should not cavil even at oiled hair—so early in their courtship! More fascination was needed—perhaps only a soft cooing word.

"You—you wouldn't like that—would you?"—still meekly.

"No!" Seffy answered, puzzled. "My Sunday coat would git greased!"

"My sleeve did!"

She inspected a soiled sleeve—in the ray from the hall—which had no spot on it!

"I don't care for the sleeve. It'll wash out. But Sam—he sees every—"

She laughed and was about to plunge recklessly back into his arms. But her hair was beautiful! And she had made it more so for him! He must see it! She plunged further into

Dreams and Plans

By Teresa G. Morris

I've been trying hard to write something new—
But my Muse, you see, refuses to "mew."
She rears and shuns like a balky horse.
I cannot rely on such conduct, of course.

I'll just have to wait 'til she cools her heels.
And then I promise you brand new "spiels."
When autumn comes in her russet glory
I'll tell you a new and a stirring story.

I'll paint my characters sharp and bold,
You'll see them plain as the sunset's gold.
They'll have a tale of mystery to tell;
I'll sketch them true and draw them well.

I'll vie with the best from a poet's pen;
I'll—sh! Now I'm waking up again!
Just let me dream of the great and the good
E'en tho my small effort be misunderstood.

For dreams and plans are many times worth
The clod who sits by a silent hearth,
Trying to frighten the shadows away,
Nor planning to cope with the dawning day.

The clod who knows not the value of dreams,
But sullenly sits while the poet writes reams.
Who never has learned that to dream and to plan
Means the upward and onward struggle of man.

So here's to myself when the harvest I view,
'Tis then I shall write something worth while for you.
And if failure be mine, and my readers be roused
At least I have dreamed and ambitiously browsed.

in keeping from being entangled in her fluttering arms and garments. For his feet, unused to Elysium, would catch themselves in her whirling skirts—as if they knew better than he their ultimate destiny. All this was a splendid revelation to Seffy. He had never, in all his dreams of her (and they were legion!) fancied this soft and winning domesticity. It went to his head like alcohol—opium—ether—making it so light and happy as to be quite useless to him.

So, when Sally finally took the tall hat and went to deposit it in the dark parlor, Seffy followed her, for no better reason than the things in the basin

you, Sef—Seffy? And you want to—to—see—he couldn't see a thing—"that I—that I—put it at a safe place?"

Still by the hand further into the darkness!

And Seffy honestly tried to prevaricate for a "Yes." But he wasn't thinking of the treasured hat at all, only the hand—that it was deliciously warm and soft and electrical. Suddenly she stopped very close to him. Only he was so dull! He did not know! Heavens! when a girl waits for a youth to come close to her in the dark—what else can she mean? But Seffy actually did not know.

AL ACRES—Tin Henry didn't Win a Blue Ribbon but he Brought Home About Everthing Else

By Frank R. Leet



the ray from the hall lamp instead and flung it forward about her face. It clung and clustered there like an aureole. Seffy, in his brief life, he thought, had seen nothing more divine. She looked saucily up at him out of the tops of her eyes.

"There! ain't that nicer than yours?" She buried her fingers in the splendid mass, and pushed it into further disorder until it lay close—shining about her face.

"Oh, Sally," said Seffy, approaching her as if she were some goddess, "wear it that way always!"

The alien thing was gone! They were in rapport once more!

"They'd have me in an asylum in no time. But—"

Somehow, Seffy's arms opened to invite her back and she came with a low reckless laugh. The wild sheaf of her hair lodged again close under his chin. He recklessly thrust his face into it. Its perfume in his nostrils and its movement against his skin were ineffable. He kissed it. Again it was the strange fashion of the cavalier—in those kisses! Where did he learn it?

"Oh, Sally, wear it always so!" he begged again. And—good heavens!—he put his lips down upon it once more!

"Just when you come to see me," murmured Sally to the lapel of his coat.

"Sally—Sally, you are an angel!" said Seffy.

And this one little word which came to dull Seffy so happily out of his favorite song made the coquette very serious.

"Not an angel—Seffy, Seff—Seffy," she said with her head a little down. "I don't think you would like me to be such. I'm not! Angels never laugh, you know—nor love. And I want to do a lot of both. But—but—Seffy, I'd like to be something very nice—to you. What is the nicest thing a girl can be to you?"

"A sister!" ventured Seffy, who had never had one.

Sally shivered, then laughed. But

she took herself away from Seffy.

The Pressel temper flamed a moment, and certain words began to form in her mind like "Fool!" and "Go!" and "Damn!" For, I think I haven't told you that Sally sometimes swore—in extreme circumstances. Her father had done so.

She spoke with that trifle of hard brutality which came out now and then.

"You know what they say at the store—that I flirt and am not nice in other ways, and they're right. But I do want to be nice to you, though not a sister—quite. Ugh! And, you know, one thing they say is true—my temper. Look out for that! You must always take time to forgive me and let me ask to be forgiven."

Now, I beg to ask you whether an amende was ever more delicious—considering that much of what she said to and for Seffy was meant to and for herself alone? Indeed, before she got through with it, it had affected her quite as if Seffy had pleaded it, and her voice sank to its pretty mezzo, then quivered a bit, and she understood that she was answering herself!

"Seffy, I am awfully sorry!"

"For what, Sally?" asked Seffy.

Seffy, dull Seffy, really did not know for what. But there is something which God gives the dull, as well as the sprightly-witted, that outleaps words to comfort sorrow. And this Seffy had abundantly. It first expressed itself in the strong young arms which again closed in utter silence upon the sorrowing one.

(Continued Next Week)

Melvin Hogan's boy Jim has just been graduated from a school that teaches how to get a long memory in twenty lessons. Melvin says Jim has always been short on everything else, especially ambition. He says Jim's lucky there isn't any law against learning something after you get graduated from something.—Sunshine Hol-low.

Gossip from Cherry Hill

By O. W. B.

Cherry Hill,
Sept. 1, 1923.

DEAR UNCLE DAVID:

Your letter came yistiday noon as I was gettin' dinner. No I aint turned cook permanently but Vera's away and Fred an' I are sort of shifftin' along as best we can without the head of the house.

Vera's daddy is real poorly and she thought she ought to go see him for a spell for I reckon she won't have him many years more. So she took the train last Friday and will be gone bout two weeks more. Seems pretty lonesome without her an' I begin to realize what a lot of work a woman does that a man never thinks about. I ain't much of a cook but Fred hasn't complained yet and we manage to get enough of the plain vittles.

Thanks for your suggestions regarding the Community House. They fit in purty well. We had a meeting of the Council the other night and think now we are on a purty good plan. You remember the church stands in a little grove near a bend in the crick. The banks are fairly high there and so we are going to make a dam and sort of build up a little lake. It will be a fine place to go swimming and we can fix the grove up for picnics.

Charley Gilkey's place is nice an' all that but it sorto removed the activities away from the church. An' we figured we ought to have things center round the church more. Charley is agreeable to that too. Only reason he fixed up his pasture was cause the church didn't seem to be doing nothing. We got a spring near the church too so our water question will be settled. Expect to have diving board and slide an' boats and a dressing room for the bathers. The grove is going

to have a brick fire place and tables.

"Elder" Bennett insisted if we was going to start that sort of thing we should have someone take care of it, so we got a caretaker. Feller we got is a new man in the neighborhood who lives near the church. He will be janitor too. Name is John Fallon and comes from out west. He's startin' a little fruit farm an' looks as tho he's going to make a go of it. Fruit, bees an' chickens. He'll be janitor too of the church and the new community house we hope to have.

Oh yes, the pond we build will be good skating in winter an' a fine place to put up ice. An' it'll be a grand place in summer. We're going to invite tourists to camp there and make themselves to home for there's lots of them going by every day.

Elder Bennett is getting started fine. We was filling a silo at Hank Smiths the other day an' Bennett came over to help. Had his overalls on a pitched right in. Someone asked him how many variety of insects he supposed there was in the world. He says, "Come over to my garden an' I'll show you." The insects have been right bad here this year. Hain't seen the corn borer yet like you have, an' don't want to.

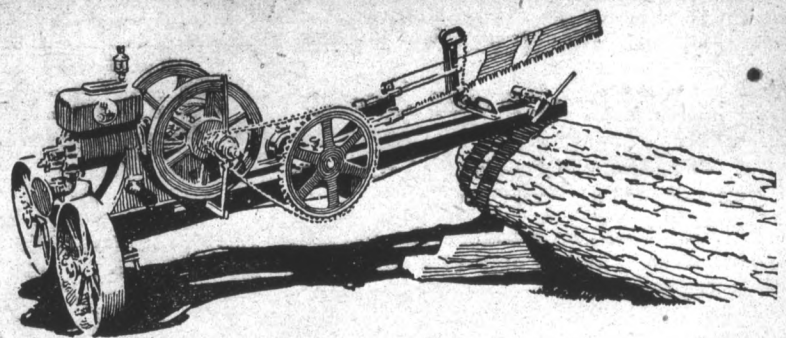
Well guess I'll close this letter now. Lots to write about but ain't got time to write. Potatoes most done an' I gotta make the tea. As the editor says, I must make'm short and snappy. Man asked the porter, "Is New York the next stop?" Porter, "Yes, sah," "Brush you off, sah?" Man says, "No I'll get off myself." Hoping you are the same. Will write more next week.

Much love

Your nephew,

HENRY.

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Woman's Interests

Some Favorite Recipes

Of Farm Folks that are Tempting and Tasty

SCHOOL days are near at hand and the problem of the lunch pail again confronts mother. Mrs. G. C., of Fayette, Ohio, finds these cookies are well liked by her kiddies.

Cream Cookies.

1 cup butter or lard	4 cups flour
2 cups brown sugar	1 tsp. salt
3 eggs	1 tsp. vanilla
2-3 cups sweet cream	½ cup nut meats
4 tb. baking powder	½ cup raisins

For a change from potatoes, Mrs. C. D. H. likes bean dumplings. They are hearty and served as the main dish of the meal.

Bean Dumplings.

3 cups mashed beans	Seasoning
6 cups water	

When this boils drop the usual dumpling dough by spoonfuls and keep covered while boiling for twenty minutes.

Mrs. C. B. finds that the whole family enjoys this cake:

Blackberry Jam Cake.

1 cup dark br'n sugar	1 cup blackberry jam
½ cup butter	2 cups flour
2 eggs	1 tsp. cinnamon
3 tb. sour milk	½ tsp. nutmeg
1 tsp. soda	

Bake in two jelly tins and put together with white icing.

cinnamon, cloves and allspice, one teaspoonful celery seed, three table-spoons of salt, and one cup of white mustard seed. Scald, and while boiling hot, pour over the chopped material in the cans and seal immediately.

WOMAN'S TOOL BOX, A CONVENIENCE.

A "WOMAN'S tool box" in a corner of kitchen or pantry will save many steps for the farm woman.

It can be made from a small box partitioned off with sides and ends of tobacco boxes. A spare draw in cabinet or cupboard may serve the same purpose.

Some of its contents: Ball of twine, labels, rubber bands, box of tacks, small pair of shears, small oil can, small screw driver, small hammer, small pair pinchers, tack puller (a good one you may make yourself by filing in the center of an old screw driver.—Mrs. M. E. K.

HOUSEHOLD HINTS.

YOU can make an excellent harmless color for butter by grating carrots, putting a little water on them and then straining. When you first start to churn put a teaspoonful of this into the churn.

If ink becomes thick and lumpy, thin it with weak vinegar to the proper consistency.

It will be found that if one will jab an old pen in soap a few times, and then wipe it off, it will write.

When making custards if you are short of eggs, substitute two level table-spoons of cornstarch for one egg.

In drying fruit and vegetables remember that rapid drying is best to preserve flavor and cooking quality.



A Jolly Little Farmer Lad is Amos Armock, of Alanson, Mich.

For an unusual supper dish, Mrs. F. B., of Saranac, often serves egg fluff.

Bran Griddle Cakes.

1 cup bran	½ tsp. salt
1 cup flour	1 tsp. baking powder
1 tb. sugar	1 egg
½ tb. butter	

Mix dry materials, add egg slightly beaten, and milk and butter. Beat thoroughly and bake on a hot griddle. Serve with butter and syrup. This will make twenty cakes.

Egg Fluff.

½ chopped cooked meat	8 tb. sweet milk
4 eggs, whipped	2 tb. bread crumbs
	Salt and pepper

Mix, fry in butter. When a golden brown, turn and serve.

Pepper and Green Tomato Relish.

Remove the seeds from six green peppers and chop fine with a peck of green tomatoes, three large onions. Boil for three minutes in two quarts of very weak vinegar water. Drain and put into sterilized glass jars. Mix three quarts of vinegar with two cups of brown sugar, one teaspoon each of

FOR SOMETHING DIFFERENT TRY ESCALLOPED APPLES.

THE first fall apples when served this way, will make a tasty dish which the whole family will enjoy.

1 qt. soft stale bread crumbs	½ cup brown sugar
½ cup butter	1 tsp. cinnamon
1 qt. sliced apples	½ tsp. salt
1 cup raisins	½ cup cold water

Melt the butter and add the bread crumbs to it, mixing thoroughly. Into a baking dish place a layer of these buttered crumbs, a layer of sliced apples, part of the sugar and other seasoning. Repeat until the dish is full and add the water. Bake one hour and serve with cream or hard sauce. Peaches may be served this way, using nutmeg instead of cinnamon.

The meal hour should be a happy, cheerful one. Avoid if possible discussion of business affairs. Remember that "A meal well chatted is half digested."

Dainty Curtain Medallion

LAST week we gave directions for making a dainty curtain edging. The following is a medallion to match which may be inserted in the corner. The center of this corner is made of wheels worked like the wheels of the Farringdon lace, but every join is by means of picots, as in illustration.

The edge is worked like the insertion edge of the Farringdon lace, allowing 11 ch instead of 8 in the 1st row, along the lower edge 15 ch will be required between wheels, and 18 ch to form each of the two lower corners, 15 ch to form the top corner.

This pattern was taken from the



Needlecraft Practical Journal No. 62, which contains a good many other useful patterns, and can be had by sending fifteen cents to the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

Household Service

Use this department to help solve your household problems. Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

CHICKEN CROQUETTES.

I would very much like to have a recipe for making chicken croquettes.

—Mrs. L. S.

To make chicken croquettes, chop the meat rather fine. Part chicken and part pork or other left-over meat may be used. To two cups of chopped meat add salt, pepper, one teaspoonful onion-juice, one tablespoonful chopped parsley. Put one half cup milk in a sauce-pan and add one level tablespoonful of butter which has been rubbed into two tablespoonfuls of flour. Stir and cook until smooth and add the chicken. When cold, form into croquettes, dip in an egg beaten with one tablespoonful of water, roll in dry bread crumbs and fry in deep fat. Serve plain or with green peas. This amount will serve about six.

A NEW GARDEN VEGETABLE.

Will you please tell me about Chinese cabbage. We have some planted in our garden, and it is yielding a large quantity of pale green leaves. But we do not know how to use it. Does Chinese cabbage head? If so, our plants are too close together. How can it be prepared for the table.—Mrs. B. G. K.

Chinese cabbage is a new vegetable, which has only recently been planted in the home garden. It should be planted in rows from two to three feet apart, and the plants should be from six to eight inches apart that they may have ample room to head. This plant does not head as closely as cabbage, and is more nearly like head lettuce.

It is prepared for serving much the same as ordinary cabbage. It is shredded and served with a dressing, or may be combined with celery, pimientos or tomatoes.

CAN YOU HELP?

Mrs. J. T. M., of Fowlerville, would like to know how to can white onions. Has some reader had experience in canning this vegetable?

Mrs. C. S., of Charlotte, would like to make a crocheted coat for her one-year-old girl. She wants one with a fitted waist and rippled skirt. Will some reader who has directions for making this garment please send them in?

Mrs. O. H. K., of Hebron, has an oversupply of muskmelons in her garden and would like to make some preserves. Can one of our readers tell her how?

DAINTY LATE SEASON SALADS.

Fourth Prize.

Mrs. E. T. S., Rochester, Michigan.
Beet Salad.

Cook small beets in the usual manner; skin while warm and chop fine. Add two tablespoonfuls of butter, salt and pepper. When cold, put salad in dishes and garnish with lettuce and add the following dressing:

1 egg, well beaten	1 teaspoon of mustard
2 tablespoon cornstarch	Salt
½ cup of sugar	

Mix dry ingredients and add the egg and then one small cup of weak vinegar. Boil until it thickens, stirring constantly. When cold, thin with cream.

Fifth Prize.

Mrs. B. E., Almont, Michigan.
Egg Lillies.

With a silver knife, cut narrow strips from the small end of hard-boiled eggs very nearly to the end of the white. Lay carefully on a lettuce leaf

after the fashion of lily petals. Lift out the yolk and rub them with one teaspoonful each of butter, vinegar and prepared mustard and seasoning, allowing this amount to each yolk. Form into balls and place in the center of the whites to carry out the effect of the lily.

INEXPENSIVE TOWELS.

MY everyday towels are noted for their absorbing qualities, long wearing, easy washing, and last, but not least, they are inexpensive. I go to the grain elevator and pick out the softest light-weight grain bags I can find. Sometimes I buy new ones, and sometimes used ones, if they have holes in them I patch them. I can get from one grain bag two towels eighteen inches or more wide, and about one and a quarter yards long after they are hemmed. They become whiter every time they are washed, and make excellent farm towels.—Mrs. W. G. B., Wexford County.

PASS IT ON.

MANY housewives will find an old discarded kettle that is full of holes (one with a handle preferred) very useful with a large family. I find a common sink strained too small to hold my garbage. By piercing several holes in the bottom of an old kettle, it makes a convenient sink strainer and can be hung up on a nail when not in use.

Some children are harder on stockings than others. The knees seem to wear out on my boys' stockings before the toes and heels. Instead of the everlasting patch, I cut off the tops and use the bottoms for half-socks, to be worn on hot days with sandals.

—Mrs. R. E. L.

Try using a heavy envelope as a pastry tube. Snip the corner off with the scissors and fill with frosting, forcing out gently in any design you wish. The children will love little cup cakes with their own initials on them and never miss the extra frosting.

—MRS. F. R.

Apple marmalade is a good substitute for old-fashioned apple butter. Select tart apples, and allow three-fourths pound of sugar to one pound of pared, cored and quartered fruit. Boil skins and cores twenty minutes, drain off the liquid upon the apples and cook till tender. Put through seive, add sugar, simmer until thick.

City Convenience for the Country Housewife

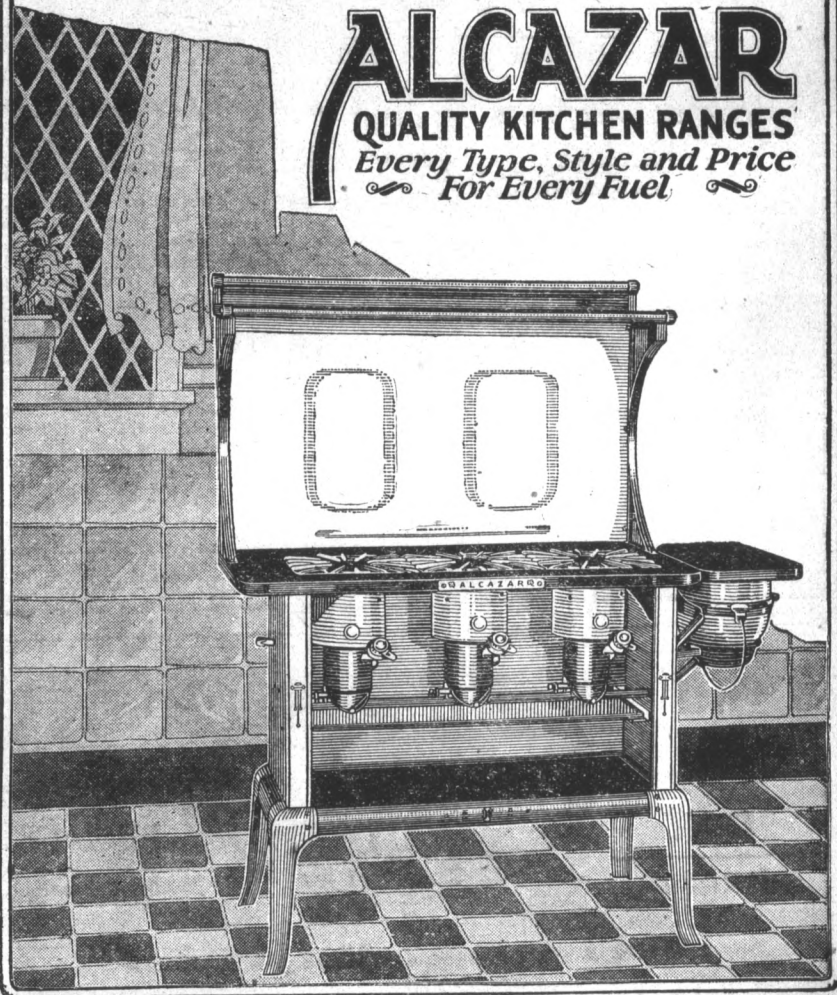
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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Among the Club Workers

Clifton Lyons makes Big with Pigs

His health made it necessary for Clifton Lyons, of Pittsford, Michigan, to quit school, so with an ambitious trend of mind he looked for a substitute and found club work just the thing. It gave him outdoor activities and something constructive to do.

Clifton started his club venture on June 27, 1921, when he bought a pig for \$14. That fall at fair time, it only

has already sold \$170 worth of pigs.

In his first full year of club work Clifton won a trip to the 1922 International at Chicago. But Clifton's club work did more than win him prizes and make him successful in pig raising; it renewed the interest of his folks in farming. Clifton's father was blacksmith, with one hundred acres near Pittsford. He did not care for



Clifton and Some of His Prize Porkers.

weighed two hundred pounds, but the next spring, just before farrowing, it weighed over four hundred pounds. That fall she had a litter of eleven pigs. Nine of them were raised and eight of them were gilts. The boar pig was sold later for \$21 and Clifton had an offer at fair time of \$50 each for the eight gilts. So, if he had cashed in he could have made about \$421 in a little more than a year and still had the old sow to start business with again. But Clifton wanted to develop his hog business, so refused the attractive offer.

This original \$14 sow produced another litter of fifteen pigs in August, and Lyons was successful in raising all of them. Again this spring she gave birth to six. He had eight other sows farrow and from all nine he got and raised fifty-four pigs. Since he started, Clifton raised eighty-four pigs from the original sow and her get. From this sow and her daughters he

farming until his son began to make things go with his hogs. Now Clifton and his father farm the hundred acres and rent another farm besides. A tractor helps them to take care of the two places.

Besides, Clifton now has a brother in a sheep club, and his sister is active in a canning club as well as a pig club. His mother is much interested in her flock of pure-bred Leghorns. And their herd of Holsteins is being bred up by the use of a registered bull.

There is only one in the family not greatly interested; he is Clifton's older brother who is mechanically inclined. He has not become interested in club work or other agricultural activities, so is now working for Clifton and his father by the month.

It seems to us that Clifton's experience shows that an active interest in boys' and girls' club work pays well.

Found In the Letter Box

Hello, Uncle Frankie:

I received your Merry Circle button and card, and I thank you ever so much for them. I haven't written to you for a long time. I wanted to be in that quarreling contest, but I didn't have time to write, so I'm left out.

I wonder how many cases of strawberries the members of the Merry Circle can pick. I can pick thirteen to fifteen per day. My brother picks fourteen to sixteen.

I'm so tired I can't sit still any longer.—Your niece, Elizabeth Bodnor, M. C., Bangor, Mich.

Let's hear from other berry pickers. I think here is a good record to beat.

Dear Uncle Frank:

You said you enjoyed hearing from different members about their school averages. My standings ranged from ninety-two to ninety-nine.—Your niece, Lola Harwood, M. C., Tecumseh, Mich.

Some more good averages. I always thought Merry Circleers were smart, but now I know it.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I think it would be nice to have a flag contest. Have the boys and girls make a flag with our colors on them in the way they think best. Have them make it out of cloth. The one that Uncle Frank would choose, he could print in the Michigan Farmer, or just tell what it was like.

Would it be all right for me to be in this contest, too, if we have it? I haven't made any flag yet, but I have an idea how I want it.

I think that Rex Ellis made up a very good song for our club, and so did all the rest of them, don't you?

I will have to close now. So, goodbye.—Your niece, Evelyn Batten, M. C., Galien, Mich.

Your flag suggestion is good. We will use it sometime. Of course, you could take part in it. Yes, I think the songs were very good.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I sure enjoy reading the letters in our department. Versel Galley and Oesterle are not the only ones that are good in school work. My marks averaged from ninety-five to one hundred all last year. I also made the seventh and eighth grades. Besides taking up music and Biblical instructions, and I could not attend school for nearly six weeks on account of scarlet fever and the flu. That isn't so bad for one year's course. This fall I will enter high school at the age of twelve.

Well, I must say "so-long for this time."—Vivian Stewart, St. Joseph, Mich., R. 2.

You certainly did well in school. The active life is the one that is worth while, especially when the activities are for a good purpose.

Dear Uncle Frank:

The funniest thing I ever saw was when my mother had been back to the woods, and coming back through the wheat field she picked a lot of wheat heads for the hens. She put them in her apron, and went in the barn and found a couple of eggs and put them in her apron, and went into the kitchen and began pounding her apron full of wheat and the eggs up and down on the table. The yolks and white

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part of the eggs streamed out of her apron. My sister and I nearly laughed our heads off.—Your niece, Emily Sheffield, Silverwood, Mich.

That certainly was a good one on your mother, but a little hard on both she and her apron.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Oh, Uncle! if you're not sure whether you are brave in the dark, or not, try this: Look behind you and imagine you see a man moving stealthily toward you. Pick up a stick and throw it toward the place and you'll be scared stiff. But I suppose it don't affect you (being a man) as it does me.

Well, I guess I had better stop, but I want to tell you my burglarly experience while washing dishes alone one night.

I was all alone in the house and you know the queer noises you begin to hear. Everything went along all right until I was putting the last pan away. I heard a noise in the dining-room, as if someone was walking. I gave one look toward the door and fled. When someone called, "Hands up," up shot my hands into the air, the pan coming down on my head. When I gave a second look I saw it was my little brother with his water pistol, and a black stocking over his head, with two holes cut out for his eyes. You can imagine how he laughed then.

Well, I've got to stop my chatter-box, so good-night.—Another niece, Lillian Heller, Petersburg, Mich.

Yours is a kind of scarey letter. Imagination has a wonderful influence. But why not imagine good and beautiful things; it helps a lot.

Dear Uncle Frank:

It seems to me we have had enough discussion concerning the "bobbed and knickered" family. Let's talk about something else. Haven't you boys any radio sets? Let's hear about them and how far and what you hear. Come on boys and girls and let's

get ahead of Rex Ellis. He must have about all the pencil boxes, nickle-plated pencils and world maps that he wants.

Let's have a contest telling about

Correspondence Scramble

THE last scramble seemed to please, so we'll try another this week. Just write your letter to the unknown correspondent and be sure to enclose with it a stamped and self-addressed envelope. Send this as you usually do to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, but in the lower left hand corner of the envelope write "Correspondence Scramble." I will keep all the letters that come until September 14, when I will mix them up and put your letter in somebody else's envelope and some other letter in your envelope, and send them out. In this way you will have two chances to start correspondence with other boys and girls interested in this page.

freaks of nature we have seen, books we have read this vacation that we especially liked, or experiences while learning to swim.

Wishing you all luck, I am, yours, Faith H. Goodell, St. Joseph, Mich., R. R. 1.

We are going to take a rest on the knicker and bobbed hair questions for a while. Thanks for suggestions—they are O. K.

Merry Circle Notes

IT looks as if this summer's vacation is about over and we'll all have to get back to work again. Some may have worked much harder than during the rest of the year; others have had a good easy time of it. Some are very glad the vacation is over because they like school so well, and others would just as soon go to prison as to school. In the latter case, there must be something the matter with the one who feels that way, or the school he is going to.

With the ending of vacation, we Merry Circleers also want to get busy. We want to keep the Merry Circle growing. We have several thousand now who can put M. C. after their names, and there are a lot of real live members among them. We also have our club colors and their meaning, the club button, the motto, and soon we will have the club song. Step by step we will get everything a regular club has, and we will gradually become more able to do good to other folks as well as ourselves. We want to be a happy and helpful lot of young folks that are "Working to Win."

How to Join the Merry Circle.

I still get letters asking what is necessary to join the Merry Circle. For that reason I am giving the following requirements:

1. Boys and girls between eight and eighteen years of age are eligible.
2. An interest in rural life.
3. A desire to become useful citizens of this country.
4. A willingness to "Work and Win."
5. A loyalty to all good things and the use of purity as one of the standards of living.
6. An endeavor to spread Happiness.
7. Correct answers to one of the Read-and-Win contests or worth-while replies to any of the other contests.

The real active requirements are that you be between eight and eighteen and that you try the contests until you win a membership card and button as stated in requirement number seven. No memberships will be given for drawings, poems or letters other than what is directly connected with some of the contests. It is so

easy to join that we cannot make any exceptions to these rules. The other requirements are to serve as guides to those who wish to conduct themselves as good Merry Circleers. I hope all will want to do this.

Well, I suppose that a great many of you now have one big problem solved and that is how Uncle Frank looks. You will at least know a little how he looks if you read between the lines below that picture which was run in last week's issue. I suppose that most of you will say, "Ah, shoot! He don't look any more like an uncle than I do." Well, all I hope is that the solution of this mystery has not been very disappointing.

I am hoping for a nice lot of Merry Circleer photos as the result of last week's contest. The contest was left open for two weeks so all would have time to get these pictures. You still can get yours in as the contest does not close until September 14. Because this contest runs over one week, we are having a Correspondence Scramble this time.

THE PRIZE CARTOONISTS.

THAT we have some cartoonists among boys and girls interested in this department was shown by the number of replies I got to the cartoon contest announced two weeks ago. To be a good cartoonist, one must have a sense of humor as well as the ability to draw. The successful cartoons which will be printed next week will show you that some of the Merry Circleers have both these qualifications. The prize-winners are as follows:

Pencil Box:

Rose F. Sasek, Owosso, Mich., RR 4.
Harold Coles, Montgomery, Mich.

Pencil:

Frank E. Warren, Owosso, Mich.
Harold Nelson, LeRoy, Mich., RR 1.
Lola A. Harwood, Tecumseh, Mich.

Map:

Jeanette Wainwright, Yale, Mich., RR 2.
Bona L. Amos, Owosso, RR 7.
Dorothea Ulrich, Howell, Mich., RR 2.
Dorothy Weldon, Beulah, Mich.
May Rosene, Brighton, Mich.



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

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

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

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

Additional Farm Ads. on Page 235

LIME THE LAND

A Man Who Lost and Won

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

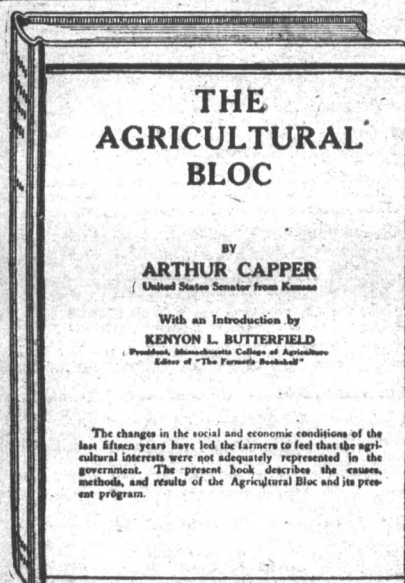
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OURS is the religion of the second chance. Our Lord said that He came into the world to seek and to save the lost, not people who did not need saving. When we fail of our duty, there is another chance. A general once gave orders that all candles must be out at such an hour. It was the night before a battle. Noticing a light in a tent after the time appointed, he went and asked the officer why he had disobeyed. The reply was, that he was writing his wife and wanted to add but a few words. The general replied, "You may add still further that this is the last letter your wife will ever get from you." That is not the way in which Christ treated those who came to Him.

John was a young man of the time of Christ. He evidently came of a fairly well-to-do family. His mother's house was large enough to contain a good many people, and it was one of the centers of "brethren" in Jerusalem. She kept a



maid whose principal duty it was to open the door for callers. John took the Roman surname of Mark, probably when he was converted from Judaism to Christianity, something not uncommonly practiced, by early Christians. His earliest contact with the followers of the Nazarene was probably during Christ's ministry. At any rate we are fairly certain that he was present on the night of the betrayal and arrest, for we are told that "there followed a certain young man, having a linen cloth cast about his naked body; and the young men laid hold on him; and he left the linen cloth, and fled from them naked." (Mark, 14). This was probably John Mark, himself. The fact that this incident is given only in Mark's gospel, and that the person is not named, indicates that he was speaking of himself.

BUT to come to the time when he lost his opportunity. Barnabas and Saul started out on their first missionary journey, having been directed by the Holy Ghost. They took with them John Mark, as personal attendant and companion. Probably they liked the idea of having a younger man with them. They traversed the whole length of the large island of Cyprus, landed at Attalia and went on inland. But at Perga, Mark turned back and went to Jerusalem. Several reasons have been assigned for his refusal to continue the missionary journey. One is, that he feared his mother might suffer from the general persecution of Christians in Jerusalem. A ship at Perga may have been prepared to sail, and Mark took advantage of the chance to get home. Barnabas felt there was some excuse for his going, while Paul criticized him severely. A second reason given for his defection is, cowardice. The missionaries were about to penetrate the hill country of what is now Asia Minor. Brigands were known to live there, and he did not like the prospect. And he was right, for the two evangelists had a rough time of it, part of the way. There was a riot in one town, and at Lystra Paul was stoned. Also, the apostles changed their plan somewhat at Perga, and Mark may have felt that he was no longer needed.

It was later that Mark's action came to the surface. When the next missionary journey was undertaken, Barnabas insisted on taking Mark, but Paul would not listen to the idea and the contention became so sharp that Paul took Silas, while Barnabas took Mark on another mission. Barnabas had a personal interest in Mark and wanted

to see him make good. But Paul saw it otherwise. He had a stern, unbending sense of duty, and he would not take any one who did not throw himself heart and soul into his task. Viewed as by Barnabas, or viewed as by Paul, when Mark left them and returned to Jerusalem, he made a great mistake. He lost an opportunity, that comes to few men, and one that did not come to him again for a long time.

IN the meantime he must have thought about it much. He must have felt that he had acted hastily. Call it by whatever name, he had turned back. And probably he remembered the words of the Master about the man who puts his hand to the plow and looks back. Moreover, everyone knew what he had done. Paul told it. He stated very plainly that he would have nothing more to do with Mark. It was for Mark to show what he could do. He had to live down his reputation. And he did!

He did it so well that a few years later we find Paul asking that Mark come, "for he is useful to me for the ministering." The past is forgotten. Mark is having his second chance, and he is making good use of it. And what did he do, to get back into favor? By performing very inconspicuous services, which showed the real spirit of the man. He did not hanker for the footlights. He was a personal attendant on Peter for a long time, probably for years, till the old apostle refers to him as "my son." He was what you would call a "handy man, quietly adequate for all emergencies, prompt, alert, willing, loyal, efficient." He made himself indispensable to the bigger men, by being their loyal servant.

THE relation between Mark and Peter we learn from Papias, who died about 163. Papias said that Mark was the interpreter of Peter and wrote down accurately what he remembered hearing Peter say. This was a very humble piece of service, but note!—Mark's gospel has beauties and traits unknown to the others. His gospel is the gospel of untiring activity. He gives a series of pictures of the life of our Lord that are unforgettable. He writes particularly for Gentile readers. His gospel is the favorite of many.

A few years ago the writer visited Venice. The attraction of Venice is its cathedral, the cathedral of St. Mark. It is one of the wonder buildings of Europe. The tradition is, that St. Mark once was blown ashore at Venice, and preached to the people. In 820 the body of Mark was brought from Alexandria to Venice. Because of a fire the body was lost for a hundred years, but then recovered and placed in a crypt in the church where it remained for 700 years. But in 1811 the body was placed under the high altar of the cathedral. At this time the Italian government had the casket opened and examined. Within were found a human skeleton, some coins and a plate, stating, "In the year of the incarnation of Jesus Christ, 1094, in the reign of the Doge Vital Falier, this masoleum was made."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR SEPTEMBER 9.

SUBJECT:—John Mark. Acts 12:12, 25-13-15:36-40.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Whatsoever thy hand findeth to do, do it with thy might. Eccl. 9:10.

The entire country life movement represents an effort of farming people to readjust themselves to the fact that cities have outgrown rural America in social and economic effectiveness.—H. C. Ramsower.

Says Sam: The fellow who says "generally speaking," generally is.



September Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

BOILED pumpkin mixed with bran makes an appetizing mash to develop a large crop capacity in the pullets. This has been successfully used by several breeders in forcing the growth of pullets before placing them on the laying ration to produce winter eggs.

When chicks have been marked with wing bands it pays to examine the wings soon after the birds reach broiler age. If the wing bands are bent too tight it will cause a sore on the wing. I think it is usually best to substitute leg bands for the wing markers as soon as the birds are half grown.

Handy Broody Coops.

Useful broody coops can be made by hanging the shipping crates against the poultry house walls near the nesting sections. The slatted side of a shipping crate forms the bottom of the broody coop. Each crate will hold six or eight broody hens and they break up more quickly when setting on the slats because there is no chance for them to make any resemblance to a nest, as is the case when confined in a coop on the ground.

Vegetables for Hens.

Now is the time to prepare to store up plenty of mangels, cabbages and cull vegetables for the hens. Where a sufficient supply is lacking it is often possible to purchase a large quantity from neighbors at a reasonable price. In sections where the winters are long the poultryman cannot afford to neglect green feed. If the supply gives out early in the winter it may result in birds lacking in vigor and hatching eggs that will not produce vigorous chicks.

Plan on cleaning the laying-houses and filling them with clean straw on sunny fall days. Then you are ready for the cold fall rains and chilly winds which give unprotected poultry many colds. It is a satisfaction to have the birds busily scratching in clean straw and thriving in spite of bad weather.

Salt An Appetizer.

Some poultrymen use one per cent salt in the dry mash as it seems to make the mash more appetizing to the birds. To obtain heavy production it is necessary that the hens eat large quantities of egg-producing food. The salt should be fine and well distributed through the mash so individual birds will not receive an overdose.

If you do not buy commercial grit be sure and lay in a supply of gravel for the poultry before the ground freezes. A little dry, clean sand gathered on a sunny fall day will be of great value in scattering around the brooder stoves early next spring when the ground is frozen and covered with snow.

When buying grit and oyster shells it is convenient to lay in a few hundred pounds in the fall. This will prevent the hoppers from standing empty next winter when the roads are bad for trips to town, although the hens need the grit to grind their rations and need the shell to cover the winter eggs.

Start Fall Repairs.

Nothing makes poultry litter look like a manure heap quicker than a leaky roof. Be sure that the seams of the roofing paper are tightly sealed. A little tar painted over the seams and the roofing nails will help to seal the small cracks. Replace torn strips on quiet, sunny days, and it is easier to make a smooth job of patching.

When making repairs on a poultry

house avoid dropping staples or small nails in the litter or on the ground outside the house. Birds are attracted by bright pieces of metal and may eat such material. I once killed a dumpy cockerel and found a long pin working through the gizzard in such a position that every movement must have caused suffering to the bird.

Seal up all the cracks and crevices that may permit a draught over the roosts. Some poultry houses do not have the sills tightly joined to the cement foundation. Place your hand near the wall close to the floor on a windy day and see if the wind is blowing across the poultry house floor. Such draughts may cause colds that later develop into roup.

If there are windows in the sides or back of the poultry house be sure that they are sealed tight. It does not take much of a draught to blow the heat out of the open front of a poultry house. The construction of the open-front house is wrong unless the house is sealed tightly on the other three sides.

Handy Coop Conveniences.

Small wooden tables can be made of short pieces of two by four and scrap lumber. If they are only six inches above the level of the litter they will help in keeping the litter out of the sour milk dishes. Water pails placed in wooden store boxes just a little larger than the diameter of the pails will remain upright even when the hens roost on the edge.

Mash hoppers with narrow throats often clog and it becomes a daily job to poke the mash down with a stick. This can be avoided by slightly enlarging the throat by removing the lower front board and by placing a curved piece of galvanized at the back of the hopper. The mash will slide down more easily over the smooth metal surface.

Build Equipment Now.

There is no time the poultry keeper cannot find work. But spring is the busiest season of all, as hatching and brooding about doubles the regular work. So it pays to build colony houses and brood coops in the fall whenever it is possible. Every hour spent on such work in the fall gives you an extra hour to do other work in the spring. And too often the equipment you need next spring that is not built this fall you will not be able to build next spring.

Laying-houses should be finished as early as possible as they are somewhat damp when first completed. It is safer to keep the pullets out until dry sunny fall days have taken out a lot of the moisture. When houses are built late in the fall it is difficult to do a good job if the lumber is constantly being soaked by fall rains. If you build with wet lumber many cracks are apt to appear when the hot sun begins to dry the boards.

FEEDING INCUBATOR CHICKS.

I WOULD say to the lady who was asking about feeding incubator chickens that I have had good success by feeding only sour milk and fine gravel for three or four days, then dry bread crumbs and bread slightly moistened with sour milk; give them scalded sweet milk also to drink. I do not give any corn until they are four weeks old at least. Oatmeal is good. Be careful not to overfeed, and above all, keep them warm day and night, and do not feed at all until they are thirty-six hours old.—Mrs. C. S.



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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 Hogenized flocks on free range on separate farms, where also our stock is raised.

CRESCENT EGG COMPANY
 Allegan Send for Prices Michigan

LEGHORNS

We have yet unsold a limited number of 3 mos. and 4 mos. White Leghorn Pullets. In yearling Hens we have 1,000 White Leghorns; 500 Anconas; a limited number of Barred and White Rocks, and White Wyandottes.

In Cockerels we have Barred and White Rocks; R. C. Reds, White Wyandottes, and White Leghorns. We will send you description and price list.

STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION,
 307 North Rose Street, Kalamazoo, Michigan.

JUST-RITE LOOK!

Baby Chicks

A Hatch Every Week All Year
NABOB HATCHERY,
 Dept. 15, Gambier, O.

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 & Guineaas, also breeding stock. Send for prices and circular. Booking now for early delivery. **CLINTON HATCHERY & POULTRY FARMS,** Wilmington, Ohio.

MICHIGAN FARMER
 Classified Liners bring results. They cost little. Try one.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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

Andy Adams
LITCHFIELD, MICHIGAN
Michigan's Leading Live
Stock Auctioneer
DATES and TERMS on APPLICATION

Our Best
See Them at
THE MICHIGAN STATE FAIR
Detroit, Aug. 31--Sept. 9
THE NEW YORK STATE FAIR
Syracuse, Sept. 10-15
EASTERN STATES EXPOSITION
Springfield, Mass. Sept. 16-22
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. Ohio, Mich.

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

Two Registered Guernsey Cows. Good size and
choice individuals. Both to freshen this fall,
one soon. Bred to grandson of Doa Diavolo of
Linda Vista. Rogers Bros., Addison, Mich.

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

For sale Registered Guernsey cows, May Rose Breed-
ing also bull calves 0. Leach. Registered A. R.
dams. JOHN EBELS, R. 2, Holland, 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 righten 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 re-
quirements. Browncroft Farms, McGraw N. Y.

Pure Bred Holsteins. One and two years old fresh-
enning between Sept. and Jan. Approved note accepted
in payment. Geo. D. Clarke, Vassar, Mich.

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

HOLSTEIN BULL FOR SALE
Born Jan. 2, 1923; handsomely marked; sired by a
son of the noted \$100,000 bull, "King Pontiac
Hengerveld Payne" the greatest bred son of the King
of the Pontiacs. The sire's four nearest dams av-
erage 38.22 lbs. The dam is nearly a 31 lb., 5-yr.-
old cow. The greatest young cow in the herd. Ad-
dress, WHITNEY BROS., Onondaga, Mich.

Holstein Bulls

Sons of Sir PIETERTJE ORMSBY
MERCEDES 40th are a splendid in-
vestment.

One of his daughters, CHARLE-
VOIX ORMSBY ZWELLE, recently
broke the state record for 30 days'
butter production as a junior 2-year-
old by producing 102,994 lbs. butter
from 1,842.2 lbs. milk. "40th" had more
grand champion sons at State Fairs in
1921 than any other Holstein bull in
the world. Get in touch with us im-
mediately and tell us what you want. We
have them!

"The Purebred is Better than the Rest--We
Breed the Best"

LOEB FARMS, Charlevoix, Mich.

30 Pound Grandson of
King of the Pontiacs

Ready for service, price \$150.00. Also
registered Holstein Calves, Heifers
and Cows at very reasonable prices.
Federal tested.

J. B. Jones' Farm,
Romeo, Michigan

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.

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

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. Little, Coopersville, Mich.

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

Polled Hereford Dispersion

8 Miles West of Angola, Ind.
Wednesday, Sept. 12th
5 Bulls---20 Females

5 Cows with calves at foot and rebred.
5 Cows to calve soon. 6 open Heifers,
others safe in calf. Write for catalog.

Glen Golden, Angola, Ind.
Earl Gartin, Auctioneer

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.

Are You Considering What to Feed this Fall
that will Prove Most Profitable

Before purchasing feeders investigate
the Sotham Earlipe HEREFORD Beef
Plan. A proven profitable system of
beef production of great benefit to the
producer. Realize the utmost
from your feeding operations.
Write for information. HEREFORDS,
Yearlings, Two-year-olds, Young cows
with calves, all registered and T. B.
tested at practical prices for produc-
ing Earlipe HEREFORD Baby
Beeves profitably. Terms granted upon proper cre-
dentials.

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

Thumb Hereford Breeders' Association
can supply your needs with outstanding, well-bred
registered Herefords, either sexes, polled or horned
at reasonable prices. Inquire of E. E. TWING, Sec-
Treas., Bad Axe, Huron Co., 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
daughters and granddaughters
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, Crosswell, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS
Revolution Jr. 573938
heads accredited herd
23917. Now offering 2 January roan bull calves of
exceptional merit, reasonably priced.
BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, 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 ac-
credited herd selected for beef and
milk. Beland and Beland, Tecumseh, Michigan

Live stock AND DAIRYING

JOINT OWNERSHIP OR SIRE
SPELLS PROGRESS.

A FEW years ago up in Grand Traver-
se county a few neighbors need-
ed a few pure-bred females, and nat-
urally wanted a pure-bred sire. In-
stead of each going out and buying as
good a sire as they could afford they
all went out together and bought one
outstanding sire, each putting in what
he could afford.

The result is that this bull has
stamped his image upon his offspring
to a high degree, and the improve-
ment in quality of the several crops

attention was paid to pure-breds and
the attendant good-dairy practices.

The general store which caters to
the milk and cream producers at Leer
averages \$60 per day cream checks.
It is probable that Golden Berkshire
has had a share in all of this dairy
improvement in Alpena county.

ENTHUSE HOLSTEIN BREEDERS.

HEN the dust had finally settled
away, it was found that the re-
cently conducted Holstein tours stag-
ged by the State Holstein Association,
the dairy department of the M. A. C.,



Grand Traverse Farmers Make Rapid Strides in Building up Their Herds
by Pooling Money and Purchasing a High-class Sire.

of calves over their dams is decidedly
marked. The bull is kept on the farm
of C. A. Munro and, under the intelli-
gent care of him and his son, has
grown to be the pride of the neighbor-
hood. Four of his heifers are shown
in the cut.—Pope.

THE SIRE MEANS MUCH TO LEER.

A VIEW of Golden Berkshire No.
32939, whose sire was Glenwood
May King of Ingleside No. 31655, and
whose dam was none other than Im-
ported Polly, second, of the Nicollis
No. 31651.

Golden Berkshire is the sire that
wrested fifth honors at the National
Dairy Show at St. Paul in 1922.

The famous Guernsey sire is in the
Leer territory, Alpena county, on the
farm of George Enger. Its condition
is excellent, its disposition the most
gentle. Golden Berkshire is one of
the outstanding exponents of better
dairying in Alpena county.

The Leer territory, in 1909, present-
ed a disconsolate picture from the
dairying standpoint. Sires were se-
lected from their own herds and as a
result an inferior type of calf was ob-
tained. Inbreeding of scrub cattle
proved ruinous to the Leer dairy in-
dustry, and it was not until W. T.
Raven, dairy extension specialist of
the Michigan Agricultural College, or-
ganized the Leer Guernsey Breeders'

Association on May 22, 1909, that any
and the county agents, was extended
to twenty-two counties, where 131
farms were inspected and a total num-
ber of 661 breeders were got together.
In addition, a noon-day meeting was
held in Clinton county under the aus-
pices of the Looking Glass Farmers'
Club, with an attendance of 200, a
night meeting in Livingston county
with 300 enthusiastic Holstein boost-
ers participating in the bathing, boat-
ing, movies and other features of the
program.

High honors for attendance and in-
teresting schedules and programs are
fairly evenly divided between Kent,
Clinton and Livingston counties. The
grand round-up at the farm of D. D.
Aitken, of Flint, was a pronounced
success. From over a wide territory,
nearly 400 breeders gathered to enjoy
the program. A. J. Glover, of Hoards'
Dairymen, was the principal speaker.
Other imported talent included Mr.
Koenig, director of Holstein extension
work, and W. V. Barney, the first
breeder of black-and-white cattle west
of the Mississippi. Mr. Aitken's neigh-
bors sprung a surprise by presenting
to their esteemed fellow-townsmen a
silver loving-cup, while the Holstein
breeders of Michigan gave Mr. Aitken
a costly set of models of true Holstein
type.

In all, the whole broad program not
only shows that the Holstein organi-



A Poor Picture of that Good Bull, Golden Berkshire, Who Has Done so
Much for the Dairy Herds of Leer.



**It's NATURAL
for a hog to wallow**
Provide a wallow and add
DR. HESS DIP
and **DISINFECTANT**
then~

1. Your hogs will be free from lice.
2. They will have clean, healthy skins.
3. Disease germs will be destroyed.
4. Foul odors will be kept down.

If you do not have a wallow, use the sprinkling can freely. Sprinkle the animals—the sleeping quarters and pens.

Sprinkle the cow barns to keep them healthful and clean-smelling—

The poultry-house to kill the mites and lice.

Use it about the house—in the closets, sinks and drains. Excellent for the sickroom.

Standardized Guaranteed
DR. HESS & CLARK, Ashland, Ohio

Milking Machines



Sterilized

It is easy to clean milkers and separators with a few spoonfuls of B-K in water. It penetrates to every part, cleansing and sterilizing and kills the germs that sour milk. Will not harm rubber or metal parts. Clean, clear, destroys all odors—not poisonous—but very powerful. At your dealers. Write for free booklet on dairy sterilizing.

GENERAL LABORATORIES
430 Dickinson St.
Madison, Wis.



CATTLE

Branch County Farm

Breeders of High-class Polled Shorthorn Cattle. For Sale, 6 fine bulls nearing service age. Also a few cows and heifers. Quality and price will suit. Geo. E. Burdick, Mgr., Branch Co. Farm.

HOGS

DUROC-JERSEYS

Have you seen them? We have the greatest bunch of boars out of TOP-MAST SENSATION you ever saw. Real Herd Headers!

Good enough for the best herds in the state.

Let us describe these boars to you.

LOEB FARMS,
Charlevoix, Michigan
"The Purebred is Better Than the Rest—We Breed the Best"

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.

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. F. J. Drott, Monroe, Mich. R. 1

FOR SALE Big Husky Duroc Jersey spring boars from large pro-life stock. Cholera immune. Satisfaction guaranteed. Jesse Bliss & Son, Henderson, Mich.

zation in Michigan has been awake to the wonderful opportunities of dairying in the state, but also that these men are determined to make known to the rank and file of Michigan people the merits of good black-and-white breeding.

UNIQUE SALE PLANNED FOR GRAND RAPIDS FAIR.

ON Thursday, September 20th, about thirty cows with cow testing association records of 300 pounds of butterfat or better will be sold at the West Michigan Fair, Grand Rapids, Michigan.

This sale is unique in the history of Michigan Dairy Cattle sales. It is the first effort that is being made to sell, at public sale, cows on a straight cow testing association basis. Very much interest is evident throughout the cow testing association area of Michigan.

The requirement for entry in this sale is a year's record in a Michigan cow testing association. The record must be three hundred pounds of butterfat or better, the cow to be T. B. tested, and definite information will be given concerning the total feed consumed, the value of her product, and the returns above cost of feed remaining to the owner. Both purebred and grade cows will be included in this sale. Farmers will be able to buy, at their own prices, cows on a definite basis of actual dollars and cents returned for feed consumed by each cow.

Considerable interest is evident in a number of associations to make entries in this sale. The Fair Management at Grand Rapids is offering free stall space, bedding and feed, and in addition is furnishing a high-class auctioneer free of charge. With sixty-one cow testing associations in Michigan totaling about eighteen thousand dairy cows and representing eighteen hundred cow testing association members, it can readily be understood that a great number of men appreciate the value of a cow testing association record on a cow. Hence, the sale value, while no record prices are expected, will no doubt hold up with some of the best sales held in Michigan during the past months.

The records of the cows entered in this sale will be verified by a member of the Dairy Extension Department, M. A. C.

KEEPING UP THE MILK FLOW.

DAIRYMEN find it difficult to keep the milk flow up to where it should be during the late summer months. Then pastures, unless favored with frequent rain, are bound to decline.

At Forest Grove Farm our pasture holds up wonderfully well during the late summer months; however, I do not depend upon the pasture alone after the first of August. The early sown corn was ready for feeding by August 6, and I am feeding it as liberally as the cows will clean it up.

I consider it a profitable plan to feed the cows as much roughage as they will clean up in the stable during the late summer months, since roughage is the cheapest source of milk-producing feed.

Supplemental roughage feeds such as sweet corn, oats and pea hay, alfalfa and clover hay are par-excellent to help out pasture, but it has been my experience that in order to keep up the milk flow a well balanced grain ration must be supplied to reinforce the roughage feed.

I aim to make up my grain ration for my cows just as far as possible from grain grown upon my farm. I, therefore, compound my grain from oats, barley, corn, which is ground, and mixed with wheat bran equal parts by weight. The amount fed per animal varies somewhat, but I feed what each animal will clean up without waste.—Leo C. Reynolds.

A Simple Problem in Arithmetic

According to an investigation by the University of Illinois on 66 dairy farms, it was found that 133.9 hours per year were required to milk a cow by hand. A De Laval Milker will cut this time in two and save at least 62 hours per cow per year over hand milking, and at 15 cents per hour a saving of \$9.30 per cow per year will be effected, which is equal to 6% of \$155 for just one cow, or \$1550 for ten cows, etc.

This is a very conservative way of figuring the value of the time-saving feature of a De Laval Milker. In actual use it may save a man; or if a man is still retained it may mean that more cows can be kept or that he can devote all his time to other work, the owner looking after the milking himself. Or it may mean that a boy or some other person not capable of doing much milking by hand, with the aid of a De Laval can take the place of a grown man. There are many situations impossible to foresee that may justify the purchase of a De Laval Milker, and which often do save enough in other ways to pay for a De Laval in a year.

But saving time is only part of the advantage of a De Laval Milker. Suppose a De Laval, because of its uniform, vigorous and stimulating action, will increase production 10%. Of course the De Laval Company can't guarantee such an increase, as there are so many uncontrollable factors, such as health, feed, climate, care, etc. But practically all De Laval

Milker users, and especially those who weigh their milk and know, do say they get more milk, taking the herd as a whole over a period of a year—some as high as 20%; and 10%, based on the results obtained by many users, seems conservative. Ten per cent of 5000 pounds of milk per year—about the average production per cow per year—is 500 pounds, which at \$2.20 per cwt., the average price of fluid milk in the United States delivered at country stations during 1922, would be \$11.00 per cow per year. Then add this to the value of the time saved, which is \$9.30, and you will have a total gain of \$20.30 per cow per year, due to the use of a De Laval Milker. Multiply this by 10, 20, 30, or the number of cows you are milking by hand, and you get a very conservative idea of what a De Laval Milker really will make you in profit.

In addition, when it is considered that cleaner milk can be produced, that the drudgery and dislike of hand milking are eliminated, and that dairying is made more pleasant for owner, son or hired man, you have the answer why so many people are installing De Laval Milkers—and especially when it is borne in mind that a De Laval Milker can be bought on such liberal terms and such long time that it will actually pay for itself as it is being used. Full information can be obtained from your De Laval Agent, or by writing us at any of the addresses below.

**The
De Laval
Milker
saves \$20.30
per cow
per year**

The De Laval Separator Company
NEW YORK CHICAGO SAN FRANCISCO
165 Broadway 29 E. Madison Street 61 Beale Street

DISPERSION SALE

30---Head Registered Holstein Cattle---30

The Entire Herd of B. S. GIER, Lansing, Mich.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 21, 1923 at 2 O'Clock P. M. (Fast Time)

At the Farm, One Mile West of the City Limits on St. Joseph St.
(Herd Under State and Federal Supervision)

4 young bulls, including the Herd Sire, who is a Show Bull, is by a son of May Echo Sylvia, and out of the Show Cow, May Walker Skylark, who won Sweepstakes over all Breeds, and All American Honors over all 4-year-old Holstein Cows in the United States in 1922. 3 other young bulls from good record dams.

26 females, including several Prize Winners at leading Michigan Fairs in 1922. Cows with records of 28-27-26-24-23 lbs., two 20 lb. 2-year-olds and daughters of these cows. Don't Fail To Come. For Catalogs, address

F. J. FISHBECK, Howell, Mich.

Complete Dispersal Sale of the 40 Lots Shorthorn Cattle

of H. J. Flower and W. L. Thorpe, at the H. J. Flower Farm 1/2 mile North of Milo, Mich., and 13 miles North of Kalamazoo on the C. K. & S. Ry., with good Gravel roads from all directions.

On Wednesday Sept. 12, 1923 at 1 P. M.

Auctioneer Carey M. Jones, assisted by Ross Burdick.

The cattle in this offering are from Accredited Herd No. 28855, and the other Herd is Tuberculin tested and healthy in every respect and will be sold subject to the usual guarantee adopted by the American Shorthorn Breeders' Association.

Cows and heifers of breeding age bred to Sultan Champion 823350, and Madge's King 1095520, each a Grand Herd Bull.

A good chance to secure some fine individual Scotch and Scotch top females strong in Sultan blood. For Catalogue write to H. J. Flower, Milo, Mich., or W. L. Thorpe, care Delton State Bank, Delton, Mich.

I AM OFFERING BRED SOWS

fall yearling and spring gilts, bred for March and April farrow, that are tops. Mated to top O. K. Col. 2nd and Orion Giant Col. Write for price list.
W. C. TAYLOR, Milan, 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 farrow, 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. **G. S. Benjamin R. F. D. 10, Portland, 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.

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. 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. 75 spring pigs, not akin, good big stock recorded free. Otto B. Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

Quality Poland Chinas

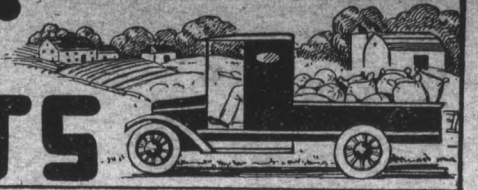
Sired by a good son of Orange Clansman. Now offering a few fall gilts and spring pigs of either sex. **S. S. BURRILL, Reese, Mich.**

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 Hoyer, Akron, Mich.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 235



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, September 5.

Wheat.
Detroit.—No. 2 red \$1.04; No. 3 red \$1.01; No. 2 white \$1.05; No. 2 mixed at \$1.04.

Chicago.—September \$1.01½; December \$1.05½@1.05¾; May \$1.11½@1.13¼.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.05½@1.06½.

Corn.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 96c; No. 3, 95c.

Chicago.—September at 85@85½c; December 67½c; May 68@68½c.

Oats.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 43c; No. 3, 41c; No. 4 white 39c.

Chicago.—September 37½c; December 39¼c; May 42¼c.

Beans.
Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.25 per cwt.

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

New York.—Choice pea \$6.25@6.50; red kidneys \$6.75@7.

Rye.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 74c.

Chicago.—September 66c; December 69½c; May 73¼c.

Toledo.—Cash 72½c.

Seeds.
Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$12.25; March \$13; alsike \$10.50; timothy \$3.75.

Hay.
New Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$20.50@21; standard and light mixed at \$19.50@20; No. 2 timothy at \$18@19; No. 1 clover mixed \$17@18; No. 1 clover \$15@16; wheat and oat straw \$10.50@11; rye straw \$11.50@12.

Fruit.
Chicago.—Apples, Michigan Duchess \$1; Wealthies \$1@1.25 a bu; cooking apples 40@50c.

Plums.—Damsons \$1 per bu; all other varieties 75c@1.

Peaches.—Crates, Elbertas \$2.25@2.50.

Pears.—Bartletts \$2@2.25.

WHEAT

Numerous revisions in the world's wheat supply statistics have disposed of most of the excess which was in prospect two months ago. The crop estimate for the United States has been reduced about 42,000,000 bushels in that time and the official estimate for Canada is about 50,000,000 bushels under the July promise. In addition, both our winter and spring wheat is running to off-grades while it has been necessary to put special grades into effect on the Canadian crop because such a high percentage is of low milling quality. The estimate of the last crop in India has been revised downward 33,000,000 bushels so that the carryover in that country on July 1 was much smaller than supposed. While the exportable surpluses have been shrinking rapidly, there is enough left to supply probable purchases of importing countries. Europe outside of Russia grew 162,000,000 bushels more wheat this year than last, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Imports will probably not be reduced a like amount but with buying power impaired, foreigners are apt to pursue their present hand-to-mouth policy, especially for a while after their own harvests have been gathered. Prices have responded to these reductions in the world surpluses as they have become known. However, wheat is still pouring into primary markets at a rather heavy rate from both white and spring wheat areas and the visible supply is mounting.

OATS

Oats prices have strengthened as the after harvest movement has been a light one so far and feeding demand is rather keen.

CORN

This year's corn crop will probably exceed 3,000,000,000 bushels but it must run the hazard of a killing frost. Rains and cold weather have delayed maturity and most of the crop will not be out of danger before the middle to the end of September. Already some damage by frost is reported from the Dakotas. Corn prices are still ruled by the light stocks at terminals, limited country offerings and rapid absorption of the corn entering commercial channels. This demand has quiet-

ed down in the last few days, but prices are still close to the season's high point. Export demand is negligible as Argentine corn is about twenty cents under ours. A moderate decline is certain by the time new corn begins to move, but the market may remain close to the present level for another month.

SEEDS

A sharp advance in timothy seed prices featured the seed markets last week. New crop is now coming on the market but the total yield undoubtedly is much smaller than a year ago.

FEEDS

The sharp advance in by-product feed prices dulled the demand from retailers and consumers to some extent. Bran was quoted as much as \$9 per ton higher than at the low point during the summer, representing an advance of about fifty per cent so that a moderate setback is logical. Broadly speaking, supply and demand conditions point to higher feed prices this fall and winter than a year ago. Cloverseed prices have held most of their recent gains.

HAY

Hay prices made additional gains last week. Demands for good timothy exceeds the supply at nearly all markets and prices of low grades have been boosted. The south and southwest states are buying alfalfa actively.

WOOL

The wool market is still quiet as this is the usual vacation period in the industry, it is between seasons in foreign markets and buyers are waiting for the new season to open, mills are fairly well supplied with raw material, new orders for goods are not being placed in large volume and the buyers have been reducing their rate of operations although it is still fairly high. More life is expected in the market after Labor Day. The new clip in Australia is estimated at 1,918,000 bales, and in New Zealand at 583,000 bales, compared with 1,941,000 bales and 533,000 bales, respectively, last year.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices continued on their upward trend last week as an active demand for light receipts of select quality eggs developed. Receipts of fresh eggs continue far ahead of last year but withdrawals from cold storage are light as compared with a year ago when large supplies were moved out to supplement current receipts. This situation is responsible for the general belief that storage egg prices are in line for a decline.

Chicago.—Eggs, checks 20@22c per

dozen; fresh firsts 28@30c; ordinary firsts 26@27c. Live poultry, hens 15@24c; broilers 26c, springers 25c; roosters 14½c; ducks 21@23c; geese 18c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 27½@28½c. Live poultry, heavy springers 30@31c; light springers 27c; heavy hens 28c; light hens 23@24c; roosters at 16c; geese 12c; ducks 24c.

BUTTER

Light receipts of fancy butter was the price-sustaining factor last week as the prevailing sentiment was decidedly easier. With widespread cool rains, reasonably good pastures and production conditions generally better than at this time a year ago, when receipts declined rapidly as a result of drought and hot weather, dealers feel secure in their belief that fall and winter butter production will be heavier than last year, and are holding off for a lower market. The production of Creamery Butter Manufacturers reports of the American Association showed a fractional increase in the make over the same week a year ago for the first time in nearly two months which may mark the beginning of the anticipated heavier make. Foreign butter markets are a little too high to be attractive but some shipments of Danish purchased at lower levels arrived in New York last week.

Prices on 92-score were: Chicago, 45c; New York 45c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 42@43c.

CHEESE

Cheese prices retained the level reached a week ago, although trading was slow as buyers were not interested beyond supplying immediate needs. Higher country quotations reached as the week advanced appeared to have little effect on dealers' efforts to push sales, even though concessions were necessary to move their stocks. Prices on American cheese on September 1 were:

Chicago.—Twins 23¼@24c; single daisies 24@24½c; double daisies 23½@34c; longhorns 25@25½c; square prints 25@25½c.

Philadelphia.—Flats at 26½@27½c; single daisies 26¼@26½c; longhorns 27¼@27½c.

POTATOES

Potato prices declined last week under a substantial increase in the carlot movement which has gained about 50 per cent in the last two weeks. Producing sections will probably ship in increasing volume from this time on up to the middle of October, which usually sees the peak of the carlot movement. Early Ohio, U. S. No. 1, are quoted at \$1.65@1.75 per 100 lbs., sacked, in the Chicago markets, with round whites at \$2@2.75.

Live Stock Market Service

DETROIT

Wednesday, September 5.

Cattle.

Receipts 560. Market slow.
Good to choice yearlings, \$ 9.50@11.75
Best heavy steers 8.50@ 9.50
Handyweight butchers 7.25@ 7.75
Mixed steers and heifers 6.00@ 7.00
Handy light butchers 5.00@ 5.50
Light butchers 4.00@ 4.50
Best cows 5.50@ 5.75
Butcher cows 4.00@ 4.50
Cutters 3.00@ 3.25
Canners 2.00@ 2.75
Choice bulls 5.00@ 5.50
Bologna bulls 4.50@ 5.00
Stock bulls 3.50@ 4.25
Feeders 4.50@ 6.25
Stockers 4.00@ 5.75
Milkers 45.00@90.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 351. Market steady.
Best \$14.00@14.50
Others 4.00@13.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,209. Market 25c lower.
Best lambs \$ 12.75
Fair lambs 11.00@11.75
Light to common 7.00@ 9.75
Fair to good sheep 6.00@ 6.75
Culls 1.50@ 3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 1,632. Market steady to 15c lower.
Mixed hogs \$9.75
Pigs 8.75
Roughs 6.90

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 36,000. Market slow, mostly 15@25c lower. Good lights showing most decline. Bulk, good and choice 160 to 230-lb average at \$9.25@9.50; tops \$9.50; good 240 to 325-lb butchers \$8.60@9.15; most packing sows at \$7.40@7.70; good strong weight pigs \$8.75@9.

Cattle.

Receipts 19,000. Very slow. Undertone 25@40c lower on most killing grades. Long-fed showing decline. Run mostly native western grassers, comprising about 1,000 head. A few early sales of light yearlings at \$10@10.25; 25c off on bulls. Canners and cutters 10@15c lower; calves active, about steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 31,000. Market on killing stock 25c lower. Stots more. Feeders steady; western fat lambs \$12.75; early sales of natives at \$12.25; culls \$8.25@9.25; light and handy weight fat ewes \$6.50@7.25; bulk of feeding lambs \$13.35@13.50.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Hogs.

Receipts 30 cars. Market slow. Heavy \$9@9.50; yorkers and mixed at \$9.75@10; pigs \$9@9.25. Calves at \$14.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market is slow. Top lambs \$13.75@14; yearlings \$10@12; wethers \$8@9; ewes \$6@8.

APPLES

The carlot movement of apples is beginning to increase and a rapid gain in shipments can be expected during the next six or eight weeks. The fall varieties are quoted at around 75c@1.25 per bushel in city markets.

PEACHES.

The peach market declined last week, under a sharp increase in shipments from producing sections. Elbertas from the eastern states are per bushel in consuming markets.

ONIONS

The late commercial onion crop is estimate at 12,643,000 bushels, which is two per cent less than in 1922, but 34 per cent larger than the crop of 1921. Middlewestern Yellows are quoted at \$2.65@3.50 per 100 pounds in consuming markets.

BEANS

The bean market is quiet at the moment with new crop Michigan hand-picked whites quoted at \$5.75 per 100 pounds f. o. b. shipping points for shipment within ten days. Colorado beans are quoted around \$5.25 for October shipment. Grocers are buying sparingly, waiting for freer offerings quoted at \$2@3 per bushel and from the central western states at \$3@3.50 of the new crop. Early beans in Michigan look good but recent rains have interfered with harvesting, while some of the late beans have been damaged as much as 25 per cent by the dry weather.

ADDITIONAL COUNTY REPORTS.

Marquette Co., Sept. 1.—Grain crops are looking fair. A heavy wind and rain storm has lodged many fields. Early potatoes are being dug and sell here at \$1.25 per bushel. Fruit is looking good. Early apples are ripe and selling at \$2 per bushel. Butter 45c; eggs 35@40c. Late potatoes are looking very good as is also garden truck. Field peas are ripening and promise to yield well. Hay was a poor crop and pasture is dry.

Mason Co., Aug. 24.—On August 20 we had the first heavy rain since the last of May. The drouth damaged all crops to some extent. Tree fruits stood the situation the best of all. Farmers are now picking their Duchesse apples. Most apple trees are loaded with fruit, but, on account of dry weather, the apples are small. Auction sales are being advertised already.—R. W. B.

Tuscola Co., Aug. 30.—In this locality wheat will be about one-half of a crop, and the grain is now selling at 91 cents per bushel, with very little offered for sale. The oat crop will be consumed on the farms. Hay is about \$3 per ton higher than last year and is a fair crop. Farmers are baling from stacks with the work in full swing. There is plenty of rain for late beans and potatoes. Some beans are already pulled and in the barn. Late potatoes promise a fair yield. Young cattle are in fine flesh, but not very plentiful. Threshing is almost done, with small grains yielding only fair returns. Wheat will be fed extensively in this section.—A. H.

BEEF SUPPLY RUNNING LARGE.

Another wave of southwestern grassers and western rangers struck the leading cattle markets last week, raising the beef supply indicator another ten per cent to the highest point of the season, and about 50 per cent above the May and June level, even after allowing for larger purchases of stockers and feeders. Kansas City received 51,508 cattle on August 27, the largest number ever known to arrive at one market on one day, and also established a new two-day total of approximately 80,000. Only in a minor degree is the heavy movement a result of forced selling because of drouth or tight money.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Shorthorns.

September 12.—H. J. Flower, and W. L. Thorpe, Milo, Mich.

Poland Chinas.

October 3.—F. E. Haynes, Hillsdale, Mich.

Holsteins.

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

November 2.—Oldenburg Farm, Chas. Weidler, Prop., South Bend, Ind.

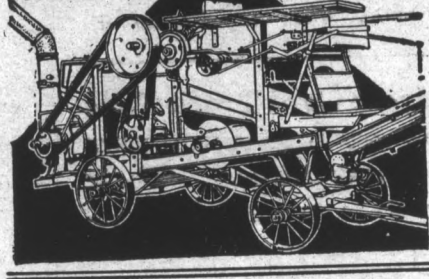
The 37% Do You Save it?

Fodder conservation through shredding or cutting is highly profitable. About 37% of the entire feeding value of the crop is in the stalk and leaves. Every ounce of that 37% can be utilized either as feed, or as bedding and fertilizer. No stalks to bother with in handling manure. It is the modern, efficient, profitable way of handling the stover. Added to this is the saving of time and labor. The high cost of labor is making machine husking and shredding very profitable. Investigate.

Write for free booklet No. 520.

Appleton Mfg. Co., Batavia, Ill.
Omaha, Neb. Columbus, O.
Minneapolis, Minn.

APPLETON HUSKER AND SHREDDER



NEW LAMP BURNS
94% AIR

Beats Eletcro or Gas

A new oil lamp that gives an amazingly brilliant, soft, white light, even better than gas or electricity, has been tested by the U. S. Government and 35 leading universities and found to be superior to 10 ordinary oil lamps. It burns without odor, smoke or noise—no pumping up, is simple, clean, safe. Burns 94% air and 6% common kerosene (coal oil).

The inventor is offering to send a lamp on 10 days' FREE trial, or even to give one FREE to the first user in each locality who will help introduce it. Write today for full particulars. Also ask us to explain how you can get the agency and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month. Address
J. O. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago Ill.

FARMS & FARM LANDS

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.

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

For Sale or trade, eighty (80) acre farm. Write for particulars to Chas. Ober, Big Rapids, Mich.

HOGS

3rd Annual Sale

Large Type Poland Chinas

Wednesday, Oct. 3, 1923

Hillsdale County Fair Grounds

Watch this paper for further Notice

F. E. HAYNES,

Phone Osseo 603 Hillsdale, 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.

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.

L. T. P. C.

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

NORTHERN HEMISPHERE GROWS MORE WHEAT.

THE production of wheat in all countries north of the equator which produce about four-fifths of the world supply, is considerably larger than last year's crop, according to the Department of Agriculture. The figures are 2,683,306 bushels for 1923, compared with 2,566,510,000 in 1922 and 2,477,638,000 in 1921.

THE EGG LAYING CONTEST.

THERE are no great changes in the standing of the various pens in the contest. Mr. Shaw's pen of Leghorns still leads with a margin of 137 eggs over the nearest competitor. The five leading pens are Leghorns. The Rocks show the next best. In the Rock class Mrs. W. H. Chilson's pen tied that of Brummer's Poultry Farm for first place. The highest producing hen is one owned by Mr. Shaw; she has 242 eggs to her credit up to August 28th.

WATCH QUALITY OF CRIMSON CLOVER SEED.

THE seed-testing laboratories of the U. S. Department of Agriculture warns farmers to be careful of the quality of the crimson clover seed they purchase. During the month of June, these laboratories tested many samples from representative dealers, and found that one-fifth of them contained less than 25% and two-fifths less than 65% pure live crimson clover seed. In other words, two-fifths of the samples submitted were of such poor quality that they would not be permitted into the United States under the Seed Importation Act.

The proportion of high-quality seed offered will increase when the 1923 crop comes on the market, but the farmer should keep in mind that crimson clover seed loses its vitality more rapidly than most other seeds, and therefore he should be more careful regarding its purchase.

In some counties of this state, the county agents are advocating the seeding of sweet clover along the roadside. The clover will eventually eliminate weeds and make unnecessary mowing except the cutting of the clover for hay. The roadside clover would also make an attractive place for bees.

Agriculture will progress as fast as we dare to take on new and improved methods of farming.

RECEIPT BOOK LOST.

At the Bay City Fair, a receipt book containing the names and addresses of parties who had subscribed to the Michigan Farmer was lost or stolen. We do not have the names of these parties, and so cannot place them on our mailing list. If parties who subscribed will send their stamped receipts bearing the signature of Frank L. Collins to this office, their names will be placed on the list to receive the Michigan Farmer regularly for the periods subscribed for.



Saws Wood Fast

(Does the Work of 10 Men—1/20 Cost)

This one-man WITTE Log Saw burns any fuel and will cut from 15 to 40 cords of wood a day. Easy to operate and move. Trouble-proof. Fells trees—makes ties—runs other farm machinery. Fast money maker and big labor saver.

Write today for my big Free Book and Low Easy Payment Prices. No obligation.

WITTE ENGINE WORKS
7193 Witte Building, Kansas City, Mo.
7193 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

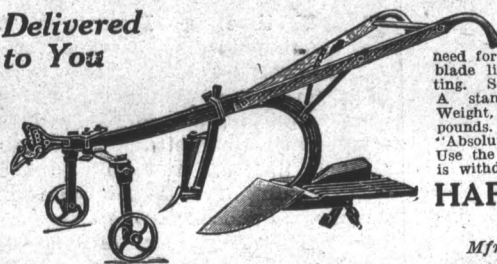
HOGS

WESTERN BRED POLAND CHINAS

Most popular blood lines, with type and quality to match. Herd stock bred out West. Public sale of 40 head, Oct. 18th.
HIMM BROS., Chesaning, Mich.

\$14.00 BUYS THIS POTATO DIGGER

Delivered to You



We offer a limited number of genuine SHAKER Potato Diggers at way under catalog price. Just what you need for large acreage of potatoes. The flat steel blade lifts potatoes to shaker grate without cutting. Saves time, labor and crop. A standard, well made, durable implement. Weight, including gauge wheel and truck, 148 pounds. Shipped on our famous guarantee of "Absolute Satisfaction or Money Back." Use the coupon and order today, before this offer is withdrawn.

HAPGOOD CO., Alton, Ill.

Established 1875

Mfrs. of Famous Hapgood-Hancock Disc Plows

Save Time—Use This Coupon

HAPGOOD CO., DEPT. 500, Alton Ill.

I enclose \$14, for which please send me at once, prepaid, your SHAKER potato digger.

Name R. F. D.

P. O. State

(Send for our catalog and amazingly low prices on Steel Tanks, Concrete Mixers, Grain Bins, Wagons, Engines, Buggies, Scales, Harness, Tools of all kinds, and hundreds of other farm supplies.) G503

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 worlds largest strain of Poland China 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.

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.

Big Type P. C. some very choice boars double im Bmune, 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.

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 6 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

Special Notice

All advertising copy discontinuance orders or change of copy sent in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

CORN HARVESTER—Cuts and piles on Harvester or windrows. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal corn binder. Shipped by express to every state. Only \$25 with bundle tying attachment. Testimonials and catalog free showing picture of Harvester. Process Harvester W. F. 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.

LEAF TOBACCO—Five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; five pounds smoking, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00; twenty, \$3.50. Send no money. Pay when received. Pipe and recipe free. Cooperative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

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 SMOKE HOUSE, 5133, Mayfield, Ky.

TRACTOR FOR SALE—Advance Rumely 10-20 Oil Pull tractor in perfect condition. Gives splendid service. Also 3-gang plow. Aaron Hagenbuch, Three Rivers, Mich.

FOR SALE—Corn husker shredder, 8 roll Success. Gilbert Ferris, Plainwell, Mich.

FOR SALE—Rowell Ensilage Cutter. Write B. J. Vandercrook, Fenton, Mich., for particulars.

WANTED to buy Beaner; prefer Buffalo Pitts hand-fed, straw carrier. Orla Benjamin, Walled Lake, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

RAILWAY POSTAL CLERKS—Start \$133 month; railway pass expenses paid. Questions free. Columbus Institute, R. 6, Columbus, Ohio.

DOGS

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

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

NEWFOUNDLAND, St. Bernard, Collie, Shepherd, Airedale, Rat Terrier, Police Dogs, puppies.—Tilmer Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

POULTRY

SELECT BARRON Strain Single Comb White, Brown Leghorn, and Ancona Yearling Breeders. Special at \$1.00 each. All stock guaranteed. Must make room. Order at once. Townline Poultry Farm, Zeeland, Mich.

FOR SALE—400 Bred-to-lay Single-comb White Leghorn Pullets, 14 months old. 85c each. W. B. Stewart, 114 Leonard St., Belding, Mich.

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

YEARLING HENS.—English and American White Leghorns and Anconas. Reasonable prices. M. D. Wyngarden, Route 4, Zeeland, Mich.

FOR SALE—Single comb red pullets from trapped stock. Prices reasonable. Write for description and prices. Dunning's Red Farm, Delton, Mich.

CHOICE Banded Rock and White Rock Cockerels, bred from high record hens, \$3.00 each. J. V. Sheap, Owosso, Mich.

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

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Reliable, energetic men to sell "Hegenfritz" 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. Hegenfritz Sons Co., The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich. Established 1847.

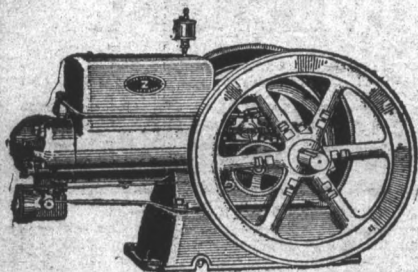
continuous service since 1917 and not one cent for repairs 'Z' engine

Says R. Stanley Dutrow, Walnut Grove Stock Farm, Charlestown, W. Va. "That 1½ horse Fairbanks-Morse Engine that I got of you is certainly some horse for work. The only REAL engine I ever owned." Says Silas A. Smith, Oakboro, N. C. "The engine I purchased from you in 1917 has been in continuous service ever since and has not cost one cent for repairs."

Over 350,000 users have approved the "Z" Engine. No matter what your power requirements, there is a "Z" Engine to exactly suit your needs. Over 5,000 dealers carry these engines in stock and will save you money on freight.

1½ H.P. "Z" (Battery Equipt)	\$ 54
1½ H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	74
3 H.P. "Z" (Battery Equipt)	90
3 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	110
6 H.P. "Z" (Magneto Equipt)	170

f. o. b. factory
Add freight to your town



FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.
Manufacturers CHICAGO

Burns

DRIVE out the fire and pain instantly with Gombault's Balsam. Prevents infection and promotes quick healing.

Used for over forty years for burns, bruises, cuts, sprains and strains, bronchial and chest colds, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, sciatica and lumbago. A wonderful relief.

At your druggist or prepaid direct for \$1.50. Very economical, a little kills a lot of pain. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio.

GOMBAULT'S BALSAM

The Imported Liniment
HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

DOGS

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

RURAL HEALTH

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

MALNUTRITION.

SOME time ago I wrote a story about providing lunches for the children attending rural schools. In general the comment has been very favorable, but there have been some who have felt that the movement is a "fad" and quite unnecessary, a thing that is the business of the parents and of no one else. I must insist, however, that the question whether children are or are not well nourished is the business of all the taxpayers who are obliged to support the schools because it is a well established fact that the poorly nourished child does not do well in school and is either obliged to "repeat" in many of his classes or else holds back the average of his class.

Another important feature, that serves to make it the business of every parent is that the malnourished child is a great focus for the spread of contagious disease. Dr. Holt, the eminent authority on diseases of children, says, "The undernourished child takes everything." Measles, scarlet fever, and tuberculosis make their most deadly inroads among children whose vitality is below normal. Malnutrition, in itself, seldom causes death, but as providing an open door to the deadly diseases that are most terrible to children, it has no equal.

Malnutrition may be a cause of poor teeth and other defects, and on the other hand, it may be caused by these physical errors. In the first case the inadequate supply of mineral substances deprives the bones and the teeth of that which they need for proper development. In the second, the poisonous effects of bad teeth, diseased tonsils or other defects of the body interfere so seriously with digestion and assimilation of food that no matter what the diet, the child remains undernourished.

When a child remains poor and skinny in spite of every effort at proper feeding he should be given the attention of someone capable of making a thorough physical examination. Decayed teeth, diseased tonsils, catarrhal infections or other conditions may be found to exist. Once they are removed the improvement of the child in every way, meeting with no further handicaps, will be remarkable.

SHOULD BE ADMINISTERED BY TRAINED HANDS.

What would you advise me to do for inflammation of the bladder? Should a douche of some kind be used?—D. V. S.

A douche of boric acid solution is very helpful in many cases of inflammation of the bladder, but the possibility of making bad matters worse by carrying the infection into the bladder must not be ignored. Such a douche should be given only by a person trained in the work, such as a physician or registered nurse.

CONTAGION OF WHOOPING COUGH.

How long is whooping cough contagious? My sister's children have it and as I have a little one two years old I am very anxious to keep her from getting the disease.—Mrs. D.

You cannot be too particular. A child who gets to be six or seven years old without taking whooping cough is pretty safe, but at two years the disease is very dangerous. The most contagious period is in the early stage when the catarrhal symptoms are present. There is not much danger after six weeks, but stay on the safe side. Wait until the other children are well clear of their coughing.

To make most any kind of cooperation successful, standardization is necessary.



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