

MICHIGAN FARMER

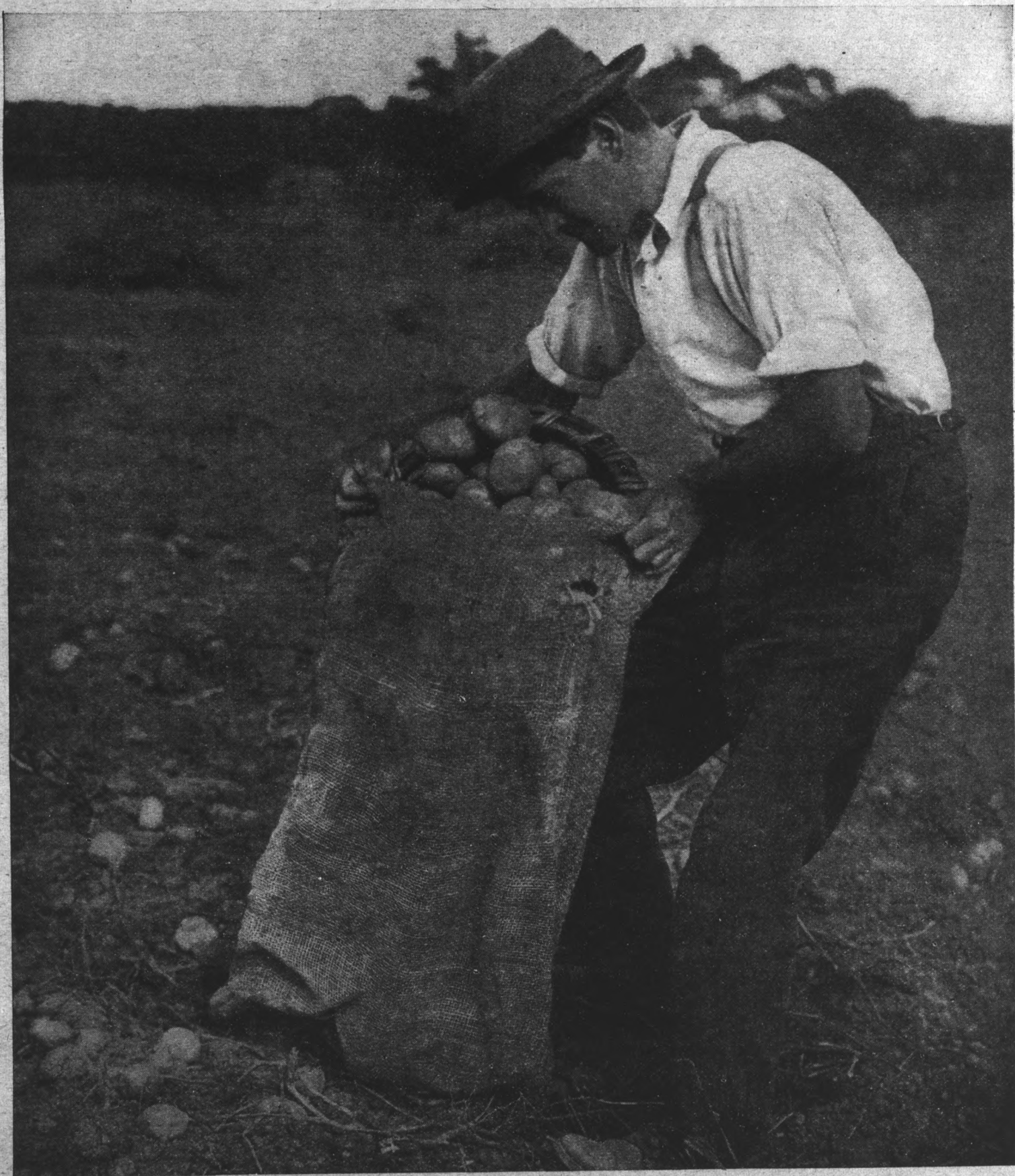
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DETROIT, SEPTEMBER 29, 1923

CURRENT COMMENT

We are fast learning that, with an occasional governor, there is little or no need of a state constitution whatsoever.

Cicero held that there were two kinds of contentions, one by reason, one by force; the former is proper to men, the other to brutes.

Despite the fact that cash dividends paid by railroads have decreased sixteen per cent since 1913, and taxes jumped 135 per cent, we would have enjoyed having a hand in the cutting of that \$271,567,000 railroad melon last year.

Why pay more per pound for one animal than for another? There is a reason and it is this: Cattle dress from forty-eight to sixty-six per cent of the live weight; hogs from seventy-five to eighty-five and three-tenths, and sheep and lambs from forty-two to fifty-eight and three-tenths per cent.

Adversity, the mother of great men, seemingly has an opportunity just now of bringing up a few boys and girls with a feeling of such profound respect and loyalty to the federal constitution that they, as leaders in the future, will insist upon the punishment of violators of the provisions of that instrument and on the ousting of public officials who have chosen the pot of porridge.

Drink More Milk

THERE are many good reasons why we should use more milk in our diet. Furthermore, there now appears to be a real urgent need for awakening the residents of our farms and small towns to the danger of not protecting their bodies against inefficiency and disease occasioned by a meager consumption of dairy products.

The average daily consumption of milk in the state is around one-half pint per person. A pamphlet just issued by the State Department of Agriculture tells us from data gathered through reports and by inspectors that the average per capita use of milk in cities of over 50,000 population is .66 of a pint while in towns of less than a thousand population, the consumption is only .39 of a pint.

Compare this with the quantity of milk which scientists have found that we ought to consume to give us the maximum of health. Doctor McCullum, of Johns' Hopkins University, the leading American authority on dietetics, who for years has conducted laboratory investigations on the

value of foods, studied the diets of people in every corner of the globe and searched the records of history for every piece of evidence on feeding the races, this great authority and others as well, have come to a very definite conclusion regarding our diet. They tell us without hesitation that milk is the most available, and one of the best protective foods, and that to secure the optimum of advantage from it, one ought to consume at least a quart or more each day.

From this comparison it is very apparent that we, as a nation, are drinking altogether too little milk. If this is true of the people living in our large cities, it is doubly so of those in our small towns and villages and those residing upon our farms. It is an anomaly that those nearest the source of supply should deny themselves most of this elixir of health.

Suppose, for instance, that the people of Michigan would accept and apply the findings of Dr. McCullum and his co-workers. What would be the result? The additional milk required by this increased consumption would demand an annual total of 250,000,000 gallons. At the present rate of production, to produce this volume of milk would require the addition of an average of three cows to the herd of every farm in the state.

This whole proposition of increasing the consumption of milk has a background of saneness to it that challenges every true American citizen. It means greater efficiency, better health, a wider demand for dairy products, and a greatly improved agriculture.

It would seem, therefore, that at least for health's sake, if for nothing more, an even more extensive educational campaign than has been carried on should be conducted among the people of the state and particularly among those living in rural places, urging a wider use of dairy products.

The Best Help

MANY men win out because they take advantage of all their available resources to accomplish the task at hand.

For instance, one Michigan bean farmer this fall brought his bean crop successfully through a bad harvesting

season by the use of sections of a portable fence. A half hundred of these sections formed ideal bottoms on which to bunch the beans and keep them off the wet ground. This eliminated the need of constant turning and prevented sprouting. He put the crop in the barn earlier, and with less labor and in better condition than did his neighbors under identical conditions.

This leads us to remark that, in farm work particularly, an active brain dominated by horse sense is the very best assistance the farmer can have. With such a mind, farm work is always more efficiently done. Furthermore, the recompense is greater. A man always gets more satisfaction in the performance of any task when his head has assisted his hands in the execution of a job.

Constant and regular exercise of the brain cells through reading, studying, comparing and discussing will keep this important farm assistant in condition for both regular and special service.

The Public Sales Circuit

THE public sale is coming to be a popular means in Michigan of marketing the product of pure-bred herds of swine. It is not only popular with the breeders, but it is popular with the buyers as well.

A very commendable feature of the pure-bred public sale, as it is being developed in Michigan, is a high-class form of cooperation among the breeders, which finds expression in the sales circuit. This simply means the arranging of a number of sales in consecutive order—one for each day, and not so many miles apart, so that those who wish to attend all of them can easily make the trip from sale to sale.

There is a broad educational value in these sales circuits that is not surpassed by any other breed event of the season. I do not think we can except the annual meetings of the breeders, the live stock tours, or the shows—they are all valuable in their particular way, but the sales circuit adds the business feature, and the informal fraternal evenings, full of discussions founded upon ripe experiences, that are invaluable to the pro-

gressive breeder, or to the young man who aspires to be such.

The helpful spirit that prevails all through these sales circuits, is a compliment to the fair-mindedness of the Michigan breeder. As a class, they are broad gauged men, intelligent enough to place the interests of their chosen breed above personal considerations. Occasionally a man shows up even in Michigan, who is either mean enough or ignorant enough to attempt to gain business for himself at the other fellow's expense—but such men are rare.

There is an open road ahead of Michigan breeders for the development of a high-class public sale business. The ultimate success of it depends upon the quality of the stock submitted and the manner of conducting the sales. The trail is plainly blazed, and we have been shown that sensational sales, fictitious values, or bogus bidding, do not auger well for permanency or profits. On the other hand, clean, straightforward business methods, such as inspire the confidence of the public, will help greatly to develop the breed, to increase the number of successful breeders, and cause the public sale business to grow better and better.

A Wall Nut

THE other day I got Sophie to go to one of them country dances what is run so city folks kin Oughto out, whether they ought to or not. I got Sophie to go, 'cause she wouldn't let me go alone by myself. Them dances is about as interesting' as any rastlin' matches you kin see.

For mosta you folks what don't know nothin' about it, it's like this: The man with the fiddle starts it asqueakin' and the pianoer and drummer get jealous of him and start in too. Well, that's the signal for the fight to start.

Those what think they kin fight get up and start to do it, and some fight fast and others fight slow. Well, when the round is up they set down and fan themselves so they kin, what you call, recuperate for the next one. And I tell you, some of them fight so much they don't know when they got enough.

I was walkin' round takin' in the sights, sorta studyin' human nature, when one of them flippety floppers with chandealers on her ears, and nothin' on her arms, what was not gettin' enough fights to suit her, says, "Say, kid, lookit them wall nuts over there." She was talkin' kinda close to me, and seein' she was what you call a peach, I says, "You talkin' to me?" She says, "Yes, let's go out on the floor and hit 'er up just to show them wall nuts a thing or two."

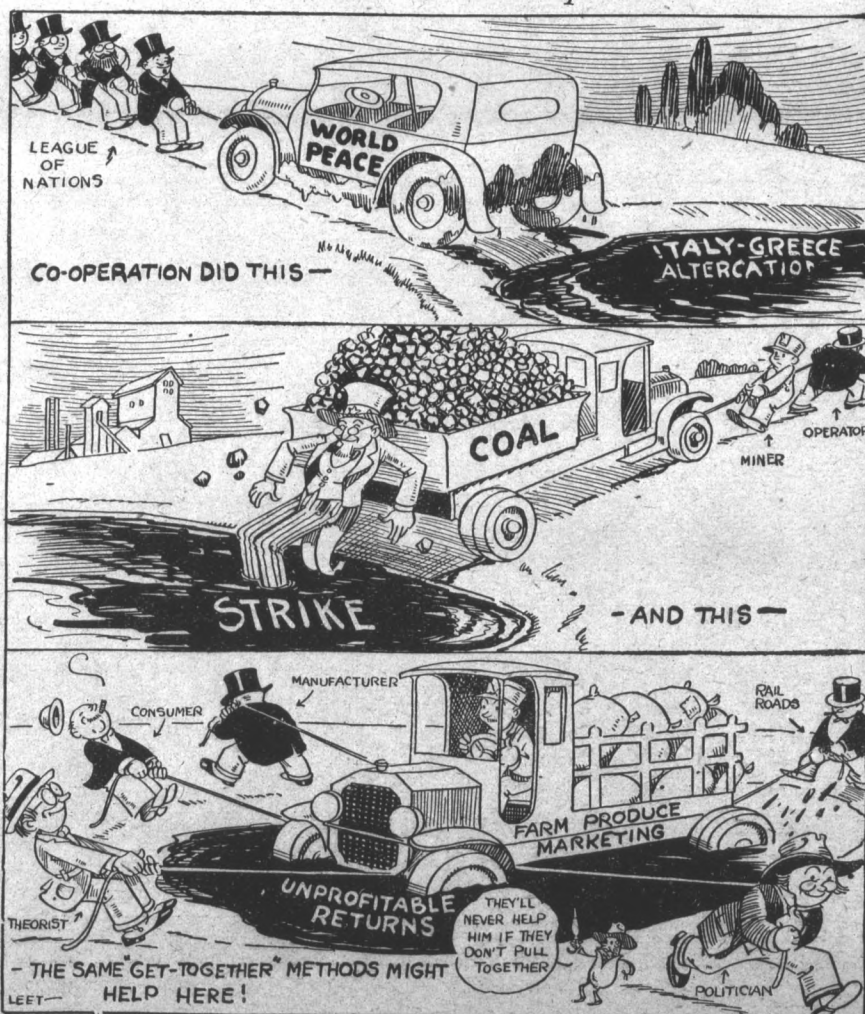
I says, "I don't see no wal nuts around here." And she says, "I mean them guys what look like they are scart stiff." Then she says, "Come on." Well, I looked where Sophie was and see she digestin' some neighborhood news what Mrs. Smythe was feedin' her, so I goes.

I gets one of them rastlin' holds on the girl and starts. Well, it was all right 'cept she wouldn't get her feet outta my way, and the musick wouldn't keep no time with me. Seems like it's awful hard to dance a 1898 dance with a 1923 flippety flopper.

Well, I was so warm and exasperated from the combat I had to go to the door and cool off. Sophie comes lookin' for me and says, "What you doin' here?" I says, "Oh, I'm lookin' for the evenin' star." "What fer?" she says. I says, "'Cause, I hate ta be a walnut in a peach orchard." She says, "Oh, stop your jokin' and come in." I says, "No, let's go home."

HY SYCKLE.

A Little Lesson in Cooperation



How the Danes Do It

The Farmers of Michigan Cannot Know Too Well the Remarkable Advancement in Cooperative Methods Made by the Farmers of Denmark

By Cris L. Christensen

IN less than fifty years Denmark has changed from a nation of peasant agriculture to the most highly organized agricultural nation in the world. More than ninety-two per cent of the farmers in Denmark own the land they cultivate. Tenant farming is comparatively unknown; whatever tenantry exists being conducted on long term arrangements calculated to promote the best interests of a permanent agriculture.

On his farm, ranging from five to sixty acres in size, organized on an efficient business basis for the production and marketing of butter, bacon and eggs, the Danish farmer is not only self-sustaining, but is financially independent. Through cooperative marketing he places on the market a highly standardized product that finds ready demand. His marketing costs have been cut to a minimum so that he receives the largest possible share of the consumer's dollar.

Of the 205,000 farmers in Denmark, approximately 100,000 operate farms of an average acreage of forty to sixty acres; 90,000 farmers cultivate an area of between five and twenty acres each, and about 15,000 farmers between seventy-five and 150 acres. More than eighty-six per cent of the Danish farmers are members of local cooperative marketing organizations which assemble and process the farmer's products.

Importance of Quality.

The English markets consume the major portion of Denmark's surplus production of butter, bacon and eggs. These products bring high prices, for the consumer knows that any product with the Danish stamp is of high quality and that a regular supply may be depended upon. More than eighty per cent of the Danish butter production scores ninety-two or better, and by reason of the development of winter dairying a regular supply is available. The bacon is of the best quality that scientific agricultural and manufacturing skill can make it. Every egg is

placed upon the market in the best possible condition.

Denmark's present position in the agricultural world is the more remarkable by reason of the comparatively short time in which it has been attained. Denmark has been an agricultural nation from the time of the Vikings. Grain was the chief agricultural product, but centuries of produc-

tion had virtually exhausted the soil

and grain production had become economically unprofitable. This condition had prevailed for more than one hundred years and was one of the chief reasons for the agricultural reform in 1788, when the large agricultural estates owned by the titled and nobility classes and worked in common by the peasants were broken up and turned over to the peasants.

Unlike the agricultural reforms in other European countries, the landholders were mindful of the strong economic and social value of a land-owning population and they cooperated with the government in inducing the peasants to own their own farms. Some improvements resulted from the change but modern methods of revitalizing the soil were unknown and its fertility became gradually depleted. Modern rail and water transportation also had begun to flood the principal markets of northern Europe with cheap grains from the Americas and Australia, and the Danish farmer suf-

fered from this keen competition. Meantime, with the concentration of masses of people in cities a demand for animal food products had developed and the Danish farmer turned to the dairy cow as the solution of his problem. Danish statistics showed that the price of animal food products such as butter and bacon had advanced faster than the price of grain. The

loss of Schleswig-Holstein to Germany had affected trade relationships and had caused the Danish traders to turn from the German markets to the English markets. It was seen also that the dairy cow would have a beneficial effect in increasing soil fertility. Although there was a definite English-consumer demand for a high quality butter, the disorganized efforts of individual farmers to meet the demand resulted in the shipping of considerable quantities of mediocre products which affected the prices of the higher grades. There was not a sufficient quantity of one uniform standard grade to make proper merchandising possible. Conditions continued in this pass for several years until producers were forced to realize that if they were to obtain the high prices the markets were willing to pay for quality, concerted action to meet the demand was needed.

The Danes had already had thirty years of experience with cooperative principles through the credit associa-

tions organized in the fifties to lend money on farm mortgages, the money being obtained through the sale of farm land bonds. A system of consumers' cooperative stores had also been inaugurated in 1866. The first cooperative creamery was started in 1882.

The organized effort to produce and market a uniform product regularly throughout the year met with large success, and by 1890 there were 600 cooperative creameries. The secret of the project was that every effort was devoted toward furnishing the consumer with the high grade of product that he demanded and for which he was willing to pay a high price.

There are now approximately 1,335 cooperative creamery associations in Denmark doing an annual business of 500,000,000 Danish crowns. Of these associations 546 are federated into eleven export associations, the remainder of the creameries operating on an individual competitive basis.

In 1885 there were 250 cooperative organizations of various kinds doing an annual business of approximately 10,000,000 crowns, as compared with more than 5,000 at the present time doing an annual business of over 1,500,000,000 crowns. These associations also own the controlling interest in the Danish Cooperative Bank at Copenhagen which last year had a clearance of over 13,000,000,000 crowns.

The Bacon Hog Enters.

In their cooperative creamery movement the Danes were early confronted with the need for utilizing the large quantities of skim-milk remaining after the cream was made into butter. The bacon-type hog was selected as the solution. In former days Germany had offered a market for the lard type of hog but the economic upheaval wrought by wars had practically closed this outlet. On the other hand, urgent demand had developed in England for a high grade of bacon.

Forestry Work for Michigan

Federal Station Will Study Many Practical Problems in Connection with Our Reforestation Work. By L. A. Chase

FOLLOWING out the idea of agricultural experiment stations, congress, some twenty years ago, established eight forestry experiment stations, mostly in the west, for the purpose of studying forest problems in the national forests.

Quite recently further provision was made for additional forestry experiment stations in the eastern and lake states. Four such stations have been determined upon: One in the southern pines, one in the southern Appalachians, one in New England at the Massachusetts Agricultural College, and one in the upper lake region at the University of Minnesota, with sub-stations in northern Michigan.

Mr. Raphael Zon, of the United States Forest Service, has been placed in charge of the northern station and has been in this territory recently inaugurating the project.

The headquarters of the station was placed at the University of Minnesota, Mr. Zon explains, because that institution had for some years been sustaining such a forestry station on its own account. This station has been placed at the disposal of the Forest Service. As the appropriation made by the last congress for this work in the lake states was only \$25,000, Minnesota's action will, in effect, release a much larger proportion of this appropriation

for work in Michigan and Wisconsin.

In Michigan, the first thing to do is to select a tract of from 1,500 to 3,000 acres of forest land for the use of the experiment station. Private land holders undoubtedly will promptly place such a tract at the service of the Forest Service. Indeed, in one or two instances private corporations have already undertaken reforestation work and their further cooperation is to be looked for.

What kind of work will these forestry experiment stations undertake? Mr. Zon explains that there are many questions regarding our forests and their administration that are as yet unanswered.

Is it really desirable to burn brush after cutting timber, and if so, how? It seems that in Minnesota where the lumber men are required by law to burn their brush, more fires have been caused by this operation than before

this restriction was required by law.

The Michigan station will take a forty-acre tract, leave some of the brush to be disposed of as at present, pile some, burn some and otherwise make way with it. When results are noted and gathered up, we shall have less guess-work about this question.

Then there is the question of yields of timber. We want to know what is the annual growth of the forest on various kinds of soil and for various species of trees. Mr. Zon is sure that our trees grow as much in a season as those farther south, because of the longer summer day here. Exact measurements will remove all doubts on this subject.

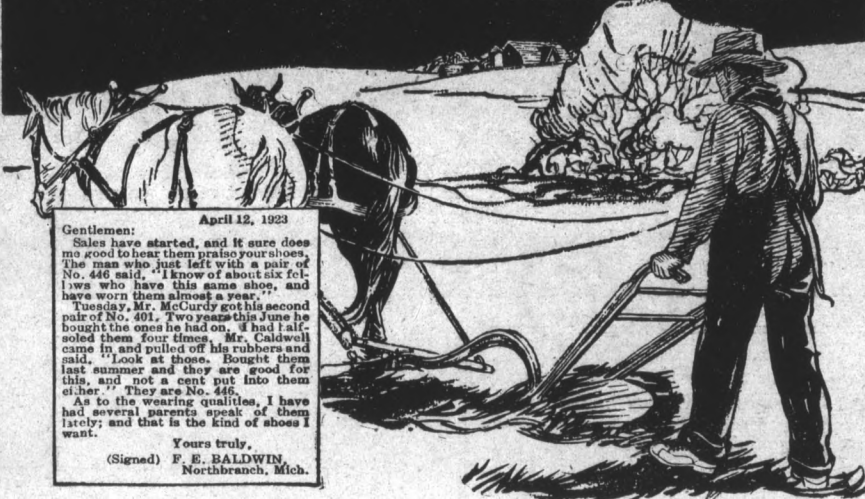
Mr. Zon thinks we do not appreciate the value of our poplar and jack-pine stands, and points out that one of the largest western holders is getting possession of as much land as it can in its territory. Pulp-wood is a very valuable product of such stands and he foresees the time when, instead of using boards as at present, a composition board produced out of cellulose will be largely used. He thinks it unwise for our lumbermen to clear the land of all standing timber; they should rather adopt selective cutting, he holds, and it is not secret that some of our lumbermen are coming to this same conclusion.



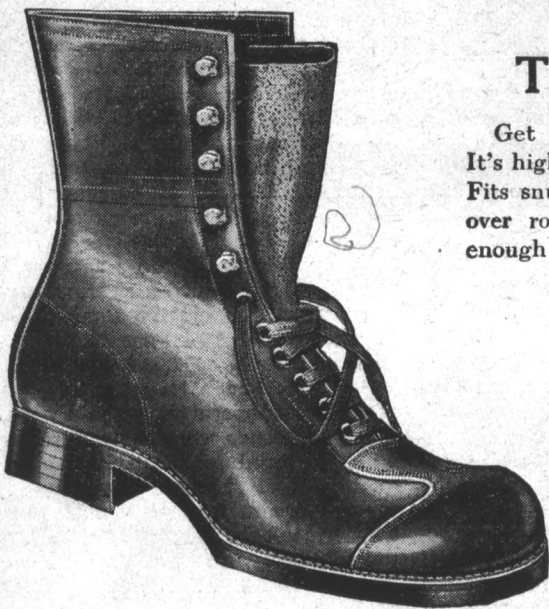
Fall Plowing is Economical. It not only is Valuable in Providing a Good Seed-bed, But it Better Distributes Labor, Puts the Farmer Ahead with Spring Work, and Destroys Many Insects.

ROUGE REX

The 1,000-Mile Shoe
Double-Tanned—Double Wear



Gentlemen:
April 12, 1923
Sales have started, and it sure does me good to hear them praise your shoes. The man who just left with a pair of No. 446 said, "I know of about six fellows who have this same shoe, and have worn them almost a year."
Tuesday, Mr. McGurdy got his second pair of No. 401. Two years this June he bought the ones he had on. I had half-soled them four times. Mr. Caldwell came in and pulled off his rubbers and said, "Look at those. Bought them last summer and they are good for this, and not a cent put into them either." They are No. 446.
As to the wearing qualities, I have had several parents speak of them lately; and that is the kind of shoes I want.
Yours truly,
(Signed) F. E. BALDWIN,
Northbranch, Mich.



The Plowboy

Get this shoe for fall plowing. It's high enough to keep out dirt. Fits snug and protects the ankles over rough going. And it's low enough for comfort.

Ask for Plowboy

Grain Cuff
470—Double Sole Tan
446—Single Sole Tan
Split Cuff Single Sole
458—Chocolate
455—Smoke
452—Tan

1,000 Miles of Wear

Always Dries Out Soft

Here's a double-tanned horsehide work shoe that will never get stiff or hard. Many leathers dry out hard after they get wet. But this horsehide, double-tanned by our own private process in our own tanneries, dries out as soft as velvet. You can soak these shoes in mud, water and slush. They will always dry out soft and pliable.

We are work shoe specialists. Our goal is to make the world's strongest shoes. To get the best leather we do our own tanning. We use horsehide exclusively. For it is the toughest leather known. For centuries the fine saddles of the hard-riding Cossacks were horsehide covered. Big league baseballs are covered with it too—because it is the only leather that withstands such hard knocks.

And our special double tanning makes this leather soft and pliable as buckskin. Note its extra thickness. Feel its flexibility. Even after soaking it dries out soft as velvet. You'll

Rouge Rex Comfort Shoe



Tender feet welcome these shoes. They're soft and flexible as a moccasin, yet wear like iron. A typical factory or dry weather shoe so light you don't realize they are on duty. Ask for 435 in chocolate, 434 in tan. Both outing models. Ask for 495 in chocolate bluches.

get a new idea of foot comfort from Rouge Rex horsehide shoes.

You'll also be surprised by their long wear. They usually wear at least 1,000 miles. But customers tell us they wear 3,000 and 4,000 or more. We are frequently told they outwear three ordinary pairs.

If you are naturally hard on shoes, you'll say these are the most economical shoes you ever wore. See how tough and thick this horsehide is—and how soft. Then you'll understand why Rouge Rex wear like iron and do not tire your feet.

For every job there's a special Rouge Rex shoe model that fits your need exactly. For farm, mill or mine, for woods, field and camp we make a shoe that suits the conditions. And all are the same tough, pliable double-tanned horsehide.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Rouge Rex, we'll see that you are supplied from our nearest dealer. Write for catalog.

HIRTH-KRAUSE COMPANY

Shoe Manufacturers and Tanners

Grand Rapids, Mich.

Dept. 301



MR. GORE GETS ASSISTANT SECRETARYSHIP.

HOWARD M. GORE, in charge of the Division of Trade Practices of the packers and stockyards administration for several months, has been appointed assistant secretary of agriculture by President Coolidge, to succeed Charles W. Pugsley, who recently resigned to accept the presidency of the South Dakota State Agricultural College. This appointment appears to have given satisfaction to the farm organization leaders.

HOLDS EXECUTIVE MEETING.

A MEETING of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation will be held in Washington during the week of September 29, to go over the work of the Washington office, and formulate a program for the coming year.

Among the legislative propositions to be taken up by the federation during the coming session of congress are the Henry Ford Muscle Shoals offer, the truth-in-fabrics bill, taxation, consolidation of transportation, crop insurance, government price fixing on farm products, and merchant marine legislation.

A reduction of freight rates is one of the big questions before the country, according to Senator Arthur Capper, who recently discussed the agricultural situation with President Coolidge. The President is sympathetic toward the farmers and is desirous of helping them along what he considers sound constructive lines.

DO NOT GO TO FARMS.

A SUMMARY of immigration statistics given out by the government authorities indicates that the agitation for lowering the immigration bars now being carried on by certain farm leaders on the grounds that unrestricted immigration will bring more farmers to this country and give the farmers more help, is based upon a wrong conclusion.

Of the 543,000 immigrants arriving at the United States ports in the past year, only 38,000 came in under the classification of farmers and farm laborers. And the officials say that the tracing of distribution of immigrants shows the total number of immigrants going to strictly agricultural states did not begin to equal the number classified as farm laborers.

It is said to be impossible to divert the immigrants to the farms in view of the prevailing high wages in the cities. The immigrants are locating in New York, Massachusetts, Pennsylvania, Michigan, Illinois and other industrial states, where work is plentiful in the factories, mills and mines.

WISING UP ON SOY-BEANS.

GROWERS are rapidly finding a place in American agriculture for the soy-bean. This lowly Oriental plant now seems destined to become a real factor in the future of our farming.

A meeting of the National Soy-bean Growers' Association was recently held at Madison, Wisconsin. Here was emphasized once more, the importance of this plant in the building up of light soils, in giving an abundance of nitrogen to the land, in providing a first-rate hay crop and in working out many economies in the feeding of live stock.

While the acreage of soy-beans in Michigan is gradually increasing, no definite figures are available. In Wisconsin the farmers are now growing around 40,000 acres. Indiana's total

is placed at 240,000 acres. Iowa has about 200,000 acres devoted to the crop, while Illinois has run her plantings up to the dignified total of 674,000 acres.

Has Many Uses.

Surprise was expressed at the wide usage which the by-products of the soy-bean enjoy. Oils of the bean are used extensively to free a certain percentage of linseed oil in paints and varnishes. Soap is another soy-bean oil product, while the refined oils have found fairly extensive use in edibles for some time past. New uses are constantly being found for soy-bean flour, another edible prepared from the bean.

With the rapid increase in the popularity of the soy-bean crop, many farmers are interested in the feeding value of soy-bean products for live stock. Fortunately conclusive trials have been carried out at experiment stations to show definitely the value of soy-beans, soy-bean oil meal and soy-bean hay.

BETTER DAYS AHEAD.

THE meat industry is facing a bright future, says the president of the Institute of American Meat Packers. Nearly twenty per cent more meat products have been marketed to date this year than during the same period in 1922, which was a record year.

BANKS WILL COOPERATE.

IN the campaign to push the use of Sodamol, the new war salvage explosive, by the farmers of northeastern Michigan, the bankers have been asked to loan money to the farmers to purchase the explosive immediately before the supply available for Michigan's use is exhausted. One of the first replies, which is certainly encouraging, to a letter sent out by the secretary of the bureau requesting loans to farmers, is that of N. E. Glasser, cashier of the Gaylord State Savings Bank: "We wish to acknowledge receipt of your letter with reference to Sodamol, which you anticipate is going to be shipped into northeastern Michigan in large quantities soon, and we would advise that we will be glad to extend such help as we can, legitimately, to parties who may wish to purchase this, and call on us for help."

CREAMERY DOING CAPACITY BUSINESS.

THE new creamery at Rudyard is reported to be doing a capacity business. This is a result of the recent effort to push dairying in that section. Outside capital was secured for the enterprise and an old schoolhouse was converted to the use of the creamery. A cow-testing association of forty members has been established at Rudyard with a full-time tester in its employ. There are some two hundred cows to be tested.

OFFERS ONE CENT MORE FOR WOOL.

AN educational exhibit was put on at the State Fair showing proper methods of tying wool. In this wool, the fleeces were tied with new paper twine. One prominent Detroit wool merchant offers to pay one cent more per pound for wool tied in this manner than for the product put up in the old way.

More poultry means a bigger business and the consumption of more poultry means better health.



Why Use a Truck?

BELOW are some real dirt arguments on why some farmers, at least, find the truck a valuable addition to their farm equipment. It cuts down labor requirements, increases the farm capacity, brings the farmer in reach of larger markets, enables him to secure better prices, and makes farm life more attractive to the young folks. Well, just read what these men have to say. Next week you will read five letters on "Why I keep a tractor on the farm."

HELPS ON THE LABOR QUESTION.

MY truck is one of the things which enables me to keep up my volume of farming. Without it I would be forced to reduce the acreage I could care for. The truck saves time in marketing, and this time I can devote to farm work. I grow fruit and vegetables and market them in the city twenty miles away. With a team much time was required in just going to and from the market. The truck takes me there and back in less than three hours.—J. Spafford.

HAS A BETTER MARKET.

I KEEP a truck because it brought me a better market. I could not reach the city very satisfactorily with the team, but with the truck it is comparatively easy. This enables me to

Why a Bank Account?

THE person who is familiar with rural life has observed that the great majority of good farmers have checking accounts in their local banks, while the less prosperous farmers carry their change about their persons. This may be due to the fact that the good farmer is the only one who has been able to get enough money together to start an account. However, the readers of the Michigan Farmer would like to know your reasons for keeping a checking account. Give us these reasons in a short letter.

Mail your letter to the Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit. To each of the writers of the five best replies a high-grade flash light with batteries will be sent. Be sure that your letter is mailed on or before October 3.

secure a much better price for my produce, since I now sell it on the city markets, getting retail prices for what I have to offer.—R. Bernard.

USES TRUCK ON FARM.

I HAVE very little marketing for which a truck can be used, since we run a general farm. For this reason I hesitated to get a truck. Finally we bought a good second-hand light truck, and I wish to say, that this has been one of the best time-savers that I have brought onto the farm. There are innumerable things which we find it useful for, and you can get from one part of the farm to another in a jiffy. Just to give the readers of the Michigan Farmer a little idea of what we use the truck for, would say that during the past week it has been used to take a grist to town, carry fertilizer and grain to the field, take grain from the threshing to the granary, haul coal for threshing, take apples to the cider mill, take a young sow about four miles to be served, drove twenty miles

for a registered ram. In fact, it hardly seems that the truck is without something to do any time during the day.—S. Rogers.

MADE HIS FARMING PROFITABLE.

THE main reason for buying a truck was that raising potatoes, corn and other common farm products did not pay well enough to meet the farm expenses and taxes. We were obliged to turn to vegetables to help out. Horses, we found, were too slow to get these vegetables to market so we bought the truck and now make the trip to the city quickly. We are also able to put in twice the amount of



Making Poultry Money

By Charles Chcsley

POUULTY keepers come and go with the passing seasons. Some make money out of the proposition and some fail. The latter are always dropping out by the wayside, as is attested by the abandoned plants frequently seen about the countryside. However, there are fewer failures with poultry in recent years than formerly, and this must be attributed to the fact that farmers and others are learning how to succeed with hens. I have studied the successes of a number of our prominent eastern poultrymen—not the fanciers, but the commercial poultrymen—and I have learned that all seem to follow a well defined plan. I have also been following that plan for several years and have learned, I believe, a few things about chickens.

Briefly outlined, the plan is this: Early hatching and quick maturity of pullets, selling the broilers at the earliest possible stage of the game, eggs when eggs are high, forced winter production and rigid culling during the spring and summer. It really does not matter what the breed, although I have found that the general-purpose breeds have the preference in the section where I have made my investigations. This might be called intensive poultry keeping. Here is my plan, which I confess to have learned from others, particularly from the poultry husbandry department of New Hampshire University: Chicks are hatched or purchased as day-olds in March, they are matured as rapidly as possible, the cockerels being sold as broilers at the age of about ten weeks. They should bring enough to feed the entire flock until the pullets commence to lay. Properly matured, the pullets will start production in August and lay a high percentage during the fall. A second flock is hatched early in April and these birds will follow closely on the heels of the first flock. During the winter, artificial lighting is resorted to, then, with the coming of spring, culling starts. Some of the birds will be all laid out by the first of April, while others will continue to produce several months longer. By the time the next pullets are ready for the laying-houses, the old birds are all disposed of and another year's work begins. This program will be varied somewhat if one hatches his own chicks, as it is necessary to keep

vegetables that we could market with the horses. We use the truck a good deal for other purposes about the farm. Incidentally, it helps to keep the boys on the farm.—L. S. Panek.

ADVISES GETTING A GOOD TRUCK.

BUY a good truck or keep your money, is the thing I have learned by experience. I bought a second-hand truck to save money. It proved an expensive investment, for the up-keep more than ate up what I saved on first cost. I expected to speed up operations but was obliged to camp in many places along the roadside, tinkering on what some other wise economist had traded in upon a new truck. I know, however, that a good truck, adapted to the particular line of agriculture, is a great convenience, and when well managed and cared for will add materially to the farm income and eliminate a considerable amount of the over-advertised farm drudgery.—C. C. Witt.

a breeding flock. Pullets hatched early are just as good for breeders as two-year-old hens, but it is not advisable to force them by artificial lighting during the winter. Let them take their own course after they have started production and do not try to get a heavy bunch of eggs during the fall and early winter. The advantage of keeping a breeding flock lies in the fact that one can keep to his own strain and develop it as he sees fit. There may be more money in buying chicks but I must confess there is considerable satisfaction in building up a good strain of producers. Again, I know several men who make a good thing by selling eggs to the hatcheries from February to June. In this case a better price is received for the eggs, so, what is lost during the winter, is made up in the spring.

This plan of procedure means that we must have good brooder houses and brooding equipment. The coal-burning stove is the most satisfactory method but even with the best of equipment, one must watch and work to keep the mortality down with the late February and early March flocks. Thousands of chicks were lost in my community last spring but much of the trouble was due to poor coal. The chicks should not be brooded in flocks larger than five hundred. Half of that number is better. However, if one has chicks by the thousand, it becomes necessary to brood them in large flocks. White diarrhea has largely been eliminated by state testing and careful breeding. Broilers bring good prices at a weight of two pounds or a little less, and when the flock runs fifty-fifty as to sexes, the cockerels should pay the feed bill until the pullets begin to lay. Quick maturity is assured for the pullets by careful feeding and large runs. At maturity the birds may be placed in the laying-houses to remain until called out for market after their days of productiveness are over. Of course, other things that produce poultry money are careful buying of feeds and good methods of marketing.

It's still the time of year when you can look at a hen and tell whether she's worth keeping. Ask your neighbor who knows how to cull to help you. Soon it will be too late.

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EDUCATIONAL COSTS.

Is there a law to make poor people help pay well-to-do people's children's schooling?—C. D.

No. All school expenses are raised by taxes on property. For the most part the taxes are raised by levying an assessment on the property within the district, apportioned in proportion to the assessed value of the property, and regardless of who is the owner or where he lives.—Rood.

RENTAL PROPOSITION.

Two years ago in November I moved on this farm, took the farm on written contract on halves, share and share alike, for one year, with privilege of five. I brought with me, hay, fodder, corn, oats and straw to offset what was here on farm, and I am about to make a change this November and I would like to know if I can move my share of straw off the farm—have been advised by some that I can, and others that I can't. There is nothing in the contract in regard to this matter, but I would like your advice in regard to this.—M. A. D.

If straw was furnished by tenant to offset what was on the farm at the beginning of lease period, he would have the right to take his share when leaving the farm, providing nothing was mentioned in the lease to the contrary.—F. T. Riddell.

WORKING OUT ROAD TAX.

What is the law on working out road tax? I have \$40 to work out, and have a county surveyed road, but it is not passable. It is the nearest to store and railroad station. But the road overseer wants the work done at another place three miles from my farm, which is of no benefit to me.—J. G.

The statutes provide that the overseer in each road township "shall see within his district. * * * but upon to the performance of highway labor complaint in writing to the commissioner by any three or more resident taxpayers of any district that the labor is being unequally and unjustly applied or improperly done, the commissioner shall direct as to the application of such labor or the manner of performing the same. Section 6, Chapter 25, Act 283 of Public Acts of 1903 being Section 4627 Compiled Laws of 1915.—H. Victor Spike.

DUTY ON GEESE.

Could we bring three geese across from Canada, duty free, or can you tell us to whom we could write for information? We would like to bring some across for breeding purposes if the duty were not too high.—D. C. M.

I find no exemption of geese from duty because of importation for breeding purposes. The duty on poultry is three cents per pound, which the express company handling the shipment would pay, and add to the charges to be collected at destination.—Rood.

STATE TELEPHONE TAX.

Our rural telephone company, consisting of twenty members, pays no tax to the state. If we should charge people not members of the company a fee for the use of the line, would we be liable for a state tax?—B. B. S.

Public Acts 1917, No. 339 Sec. 4, requires all telephone companies operating in the state to report to the state board of assessors; but if the gross receipts for the year do not exceed \$500, they are exempt from taxation. The statute specifies nothing as to the source from which the receipts are obtained.—Rood.

COLLECTING MONEY DUE.

In the fall of 1922, I sold six and one-half tons of hay to a party. Party did not pay at the time, but promised to pay soon. I have no note to show party owes me the money, but have

several witnesses. Also, in December, 1922, he sent me \$6.00 and promised to pay the balance soon. I am living in another state, coming here from Minnesota. This man has no real estate, but has personal property; is married, and has an adopted child. Is there any action to recover the money that I can start?—A. Y.

The appropriate action is the common one on contract for the price. It must be commenced where the debtor can be found and served with process. Exemptions are governed by the law of the state where the property is levied on. On the questions of fact it might be necessary to have plaintiff's testimony to prove a case, which can be given by deposition or by attending the trial. The latter is much the best.—Rood.

HIGHWAY FENCES—LAKES.

If a lake is entirely on a man's land, has the owner of the land a right to put up a road fence on the highway after the surveyors have placed his stakes in the water six or eight feet? The lake has never been fenced along the road for a distance of fifteen or twenty rods. It has a small stream outlet into which he placed tile from the lake across the road and covered with earth. Also, before he placed his fence, government fish were planted. Can he keep the public off?—F. I.

Compiled Laws (1915) Sec. 4407, forbids building any fence within the highway, which is thereby declared to be sixty-six feet wide. The land in the highway, whether dry or covered with water, belongs to the abutting owner subject only to the easement for public travel. The lake having an outlet through which fish may pass at pleasure, and they being wild by nature, there could be no claim of exclusive ownership of them by the owner of the land under the lake. They are public game. There being right of access to the waters of the lake, the decision in Beach vs. Hayner, 207 Mich. 93, would seem to support the right of the public to fish there.—Rood.

MAKING CIDER.

About how much cider will a bushel of apples make? And should the cider be put in an oak barrel and plugged tight, or left open? And how is hard cider made? Is it unlawful to make hard cider? How long should cider stand in the barrel to become good cider?—C. A. J.

It takes about eight bushels of good juicy apples to make a barrel of cider (ten bushels if apples are dry). An oak barrel is satisfactory to put the cider in and the barrel should be left open because the organisms causing the fermentation require air, the same as you do, for life. The best way to make hard cider is to use sound juicy apples and put the cider in a good clean barrel. The cider should be inoculated immediately with a pure culture of yeast, (*Saccharomyces ellipsoideus*) allowed to ferment for about three weeks at a temperature of between seventy and eighty degrees F. At the end of this time the cider should contain from ten to fourteen per cent of alcohol and is called "hard cider." Yes, it is unlawful to make hard cider for home consumption. For more detailed information on this point communicate with the Safety Department, Lansing. I am sending you a bulletin from this department telling you how to make good cider vinegar. We shall gladly send you cultures for making vinegar out of your cider. This will enable you to turn your apples into cider at a profit.—F. W. Fabian.

We are wondering how long record car-loadings will have to continue before the transportation companies can be coaxed into talking over that little matter about lower rates.



SPRAYING SPUDS BEST.

TESTS made by J. E. Kotila, of the M. A. C. Botany Department, indicate that the use of copper sulphate, nicotine dust is too high in cost to make it practical. His experiments show that the common Bordeaux mixture is the most practical and economical spray to use.

Six applications of the Bordeaux spray gave a yield of 284 bushels per acre, as compared with 200 bushels on the checked plot.

The plots which were dusted produced about 233 bushels per acre, at a loss because of the high cost of the material.

STRAWBERRIES NEED MULCHING.

THE practice of providing some sort of covering for the strawberry bed during the winter months has much to recommend it, both to the commercial grower and to the amateur gardener with only a small patch. Protection of the roots against repeated freezing and thawing during the winter, preservation of the soil moisture in the spring, improvement of the physical condition of the soil, the addition of plant food to the soil, the smothering of the weeds in the early spring, slowing up the early growth of the strawberry plants until after danger from late spring frosts is past, and protection of the fruit from dirt at picking time, are some of the advantages to be gained by providing a winter cover for the strawberry bed.

Mulching Materials.

The best mulching material is one that can be spread rapidly and evenly and, at the same time furnish the greatest protection to the strawberry plants without introducing too many weed seeds. The choice of materials used for mulching should depend very largely on cost and availability, that most easily obtained at the least cost usually being selected. Coarse, strawy horse manure is especially desirable, if not too high-priced, due to its fertilizing value. Marsh hay, wheat or oat straw, swale grass, and fallen leaves are excellent mulching materials. Even cornstalks may be used to good advantage if nothing else is available. Care must be exercised, however, not to use such fine material that the plants will be smothered. This might follow from the use of sawdust or similar substances. The mulch should be applied to the entire surface of the ground and should cover the plants from one to two inches. The best time to put on the mulch is just after the ground is frozen for the first time in the fall. When the plants begin to grow in the spring, the covering should be shaken up and pulled to one side in the space between the rows in order not to smother the berry plants.

AUTUMN GARDEN NOTES.

Keep house plants clean and free from dust. Water thoroughly when the plants need water rather than a little every day.

There is still time to plant bulbs in pots for spring flowers. Use hyacinths, daffodils or tulips. Tulips may still be planted out doors to advantage.

Better put a little good rich garden soil in the cellar or where it will not freeze. It will come in handy to start those early vegetables and flower seed in next spring.

Hoe all grass and weeds away from the trunk of the tree. This destroys a winter home for mice.

Don't try to grow house plants in a

very warm room with a dry atmosphere for it can't be done.

Remember the winter meeting of the Horticultural Society in November. If you are interested in trees, fruits, flowers or vegetables it will pay you to attend.

A PROFITABLE SIDELINE.

A TELEGRAPH operator at Benton Harbor worked up a telegraphic conversation with a certain young lady operator in Chicago which brought his profit. After this dot and dash affair had lasted two years, the young lady wired that she was going to Philadelphia to work in her uncle's candy factory. She mentioned incidentally that she would send her correspondent a box of candy.

In a few weeks a nice box of delicious candy arrived. When the telegraph operator bit into the piece of chocolate confection he was surprised to find a Concord grape grown in the vineyards in New York. In return for the candy he sent her three baskets of Michigan Concord. To his surprise he received a telegraphic order for several more baskets.

The Philadelphia candy maker was so well pleased with the Michigan product that this telegraph operator furnished him with 11,000 baskets last year; and this year, the man holds a contract for supplying factories in New York and Boston as well as in Philadelphia.

According to the operator, the candy manufacturers prefer the Michigan grape because of its delicious flavor and sweetness.

MARKET OWN FRUIT.

TWO fruit growers near Gibson, in Ottawa county, William Bjork and Samuel Lindberg, by name, have established a truck line service between Gibson and Chicago, and as a result, are eliminating the middlemen and reaping a good profit over the products of their orchards.

Both men have trucks which carry seventy bushels of fruit. They leave Gibson at midnight and arrive at Chicago at six-thirty in the morning. About two round trips a week are made by each. These men are so well pleased with their truck line that they expect to make the line a permanent one. They believe that the added prices they receive for the fruits will pay for the trucks in the first year.

CARE OF SPRAY MACHINERY.

THE winter care of spray machinery is very important. Good orchardists know that as soon as the last spraying is finished in the summer the spray machinery should be thoroughly cleaned out with enough clear water run through to clean thoroughly all hose, spray rods, nozzles and pumps. All drain plugs of engine cylinders, radiators, etc., should be removed to allow complete water drainage to prevent freezing.

The winter time is a good time to overhaul the pump. It should be repacked, tightened and thoroughly oiled so that no delay will be caused by sticking valves or pistons when it is necessary to start spraying again. Hoops around the spray tank should be tightened up well and the inside of the tank should be painted to prevent drying.

The urgent necessity of spraying which sometimes develops requires that the spray machinery be kept in the best of order if crop values are not to be decreased.

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Undying Names

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE Duke of Wellington was for years the hero of Great Britain. He commanded the forces which defeated Napoleon at Waterloo, and for these services he received from his government an annuity of \$65,000, and a gift of one million dollars for the purchase of an estate. He was created a duke, the highest honor in the gift of the crown, and was made field marshal of the armies of Russia, Austria and Prussia. When he died, people felt as though a giant oak had fallen, and left a lonesome place against the sky. Tennyson wrote of him: "On God and godlike men we build our trust. Hush, the dead march wails in the people's ears; the dark crowd moves, and there are sobs and tears; the black earth yawns, the mortal disappears; ashes to ashes; dust to dust; he is gone, who seemed so great."



None of the men who have been considered the past three months in the International Lessons received any such earthly rewards as the Duke of Wellington. From the standpoint of business, religion for them was not particularly a paying proposition. But they cleansed and elevated life so that it was possible for those who followed them to be richer, even in the things of earth. But that phrase of the poet is worth pasting to the walls of memory: "On God and godlike men we build our trust." It would almost make a golden text. In the good old days of which we hear, it was common for towns and cities to boast of the number of manufactories they had, in order to attract new residents; the number of railroads and churches and the size of the school buildings; but you never saw any mention of the number of saloons and gambling joints. Someway the promoters felt that such institutions would not draw the stranger.

GODLIKE men are strong men. They continue where godless men quit. They persevere when neutral men abandon the highway. There is no other way of accounting for the actions of John the Baptist and all the others. They had a force within their breasts that others did not have. They were impelled men. The other day a man told me that two men had made his town what it is—the preacher and the superintendent of schools. Said he, "when those two men go, the town will be pretty dead. It will be a good place to move away from." Irresolute, watery men did not do that. Godlike men did. And such men have an appeal to men. What made the thousands flock to see the hairy prophet, who lived on grasshoppers and wild honey? Why did they ask him every sort of question? Why did rich men, who are supposed to have everything at their command, stand before him like schoolboys, asking his advice?

And Godlike men also look at money problems in a way different from others. They regard money as a part of themselves. If they are to do right, their money, too, must do right. Hence, the rise of the practice of stewardship. God has intrusted us with a little money; two thousand dollars a year, perhaps, or a hundred acres of land and what it produces; a herd of Guernseys or Shorthorns; a fruit farm. Perhaps one's income is good and perhaps it is small. But whatever it is, if one is attempting to play the game as a Christian, he recognizes that God has a claim on it. To be converted in one's heart is good, but it may be a spotted conversion, like the measles. But to be converted in one's pocket-book is to be converted all over. That is the test which measures everything.

Christ talked a great deal about the use of money. As a man uses money, so is he. Matthew is a splendid illustration of this. He was a professional tax collector but when he turned to Christ, he also turned in his profession. Not that every man should give up business who becomes a Christian, for one of the best ways to honor God is to make money and use it for good purposes. It all depends on one's motive. A business man who had made enough to live on, one night wandered into a revival meeting and was greatly blest. He seemed to hear a voice saying, "Go back into business and make all the money you can and give it away." He did, and gave away a good many thousands of dollars and induced others to do the same. His pocket-book was pretty thoroughly converted.

I DISLIKE to write anything of this sort, because one's own feeling instantly is, "Well, that doesn't hit me, for I have a farm that hardly pays expenses." But the robin is as surely the creation of God, as the eagle. The creek which runs through your back pasture follows the same laws of gravitation as the Mississippi. Size has nothing to do with it. Many a man who is struggling with a mortgage on his place would get along easier if he were to take God as Silent Partner.

John Marks appeals to many of us, because he is so like us. Timidity is a handicap that many people never overcome. "Woe be to fearful hearts and faint hands." But now and again, a man overcomes his timidity and develops a constant attitude of courage. That is a real victory. Said a big fellow to a boy of seventeen in the Civil War, "You're afraid, aren't you? You're scared when the bullets begin to whistle." Yes, sir," said the lad, "I am scared, and if you were half as scared as I am, you'd run the other way." It is no disgrace to be afraid, but it is a disgrace to yield to one's fear. John Mark overcame his timidity, and it was a real victory. In the days before anesthetics were discovered, surgery was all agony. An eminent surgeon of those early days used to fall on his knees before a difficult operation, and cry, "O, God, why must I do this thing?" Yet he overcame his timidity and had excellent success. Many public speakers who appear before an audience with apparent ease and confidence, dread the ordeal and are very nervous.

But the greatest fear of conquests are those in the moral realm. Moral courage is the greatest courage in the world, because it is the most difficult to attain. "Those fear men least who fear God most," says someone. And it is literally true. When the mind is occupied with thoughts of the goodness and power of God, it has no fears as to what men may do. "Fear not, for I am with thee, be not thou dismayed."

REVIEW—GREAT MEN AND WOMEN OF THE NEW TESTAMENT.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Therefore, let us also, seeing we are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, lay aside every weight, and the sin which does so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us.—Heb. 12:1.

SAFETY CAMPAIGN.

RENEWAL of its annual safety contests in which \$6,500 will be given away in prizes, has been announced by the highway education board, with headquarters in Washington.

Training children in habits of highway safety is the principal task of the 1923 safety campaign. There will be two contests, one among elementary school pupils and another among elementary school teachers.



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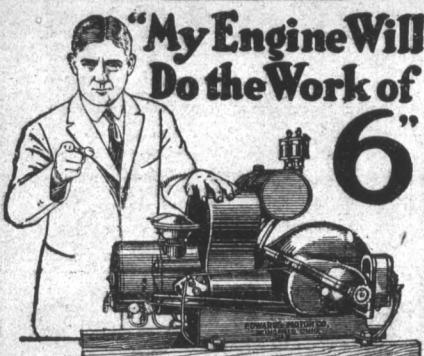
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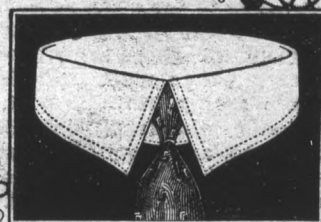
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WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



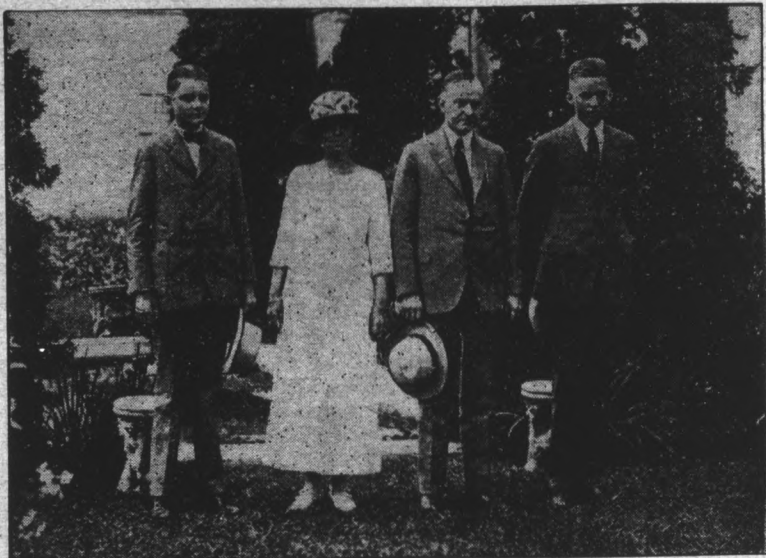
The meeting of Henry Ford and son with Secretary of War Weeks was to discuss power project at Muscle Shoals.



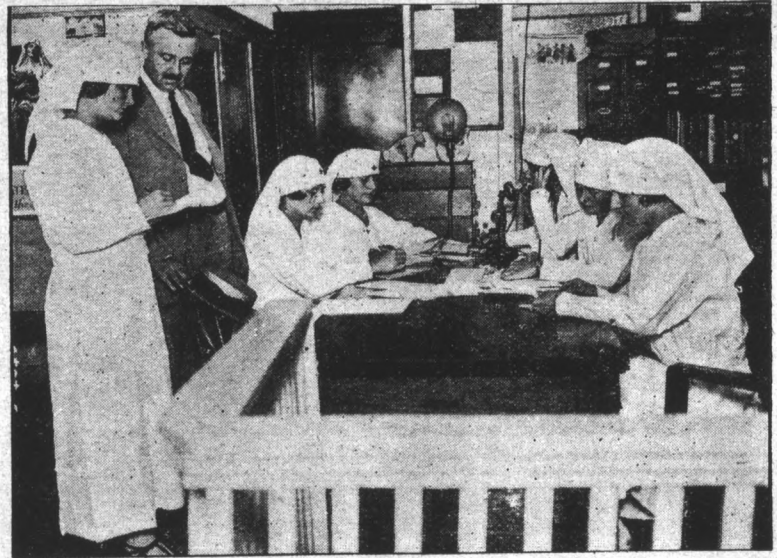
W. O. Walker, sole survivor of ZR-2 disaster in England, will go on test flight of ZR-1.



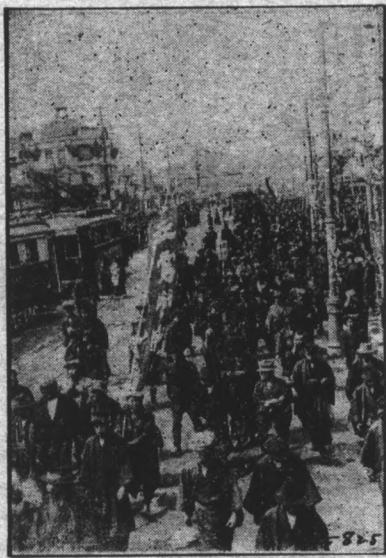
The Mexican government was recognized on Labor Day when the envoy from that country presented his credentials at Washington.



President and Mrs. Coolidge and their sons, Calvin, Jr., and John, were together on Labor Day, for the first time since Mr. Coolidge became President.



Red Cross lassies are kept busy at the New York chapter of the American Red Cross taking contributions for the relief of stricken Japan. The U. S. relief fund is constantly growing.



A view along one of the streets in Tokio, the city that today is in ashes and ruins.



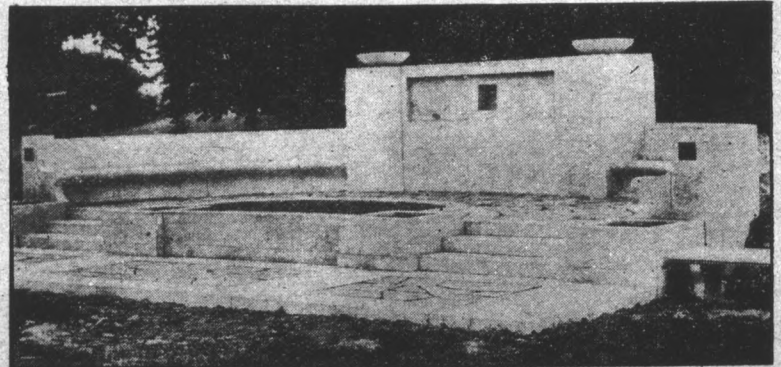
This steel-framed sky-scraper, in Tokio, Japan, built by an American building company, was only one of the many modern buildings which tumbled in Japan's recent quake.



Miss Mary Campbell has been crowned for the second time as America's most beautiful girl.



Former Congressman C. Bascom Slemph being sworn in by Nelson Webster, as secretary to President Coolidge, succeeding George Christian, secretary to President Harding.



General Pershing will unveil this monument to Fred W. Galbraith, late commander of the American Legion, on Armistice Day, in Eden Park, Cincinnati, Ohio.

LIKE a campaign speech was the effect of this!

Seffy objected no longer. He said he would do it all! Perhaps this, too, got about. At all events, before the next Sunday, the interest created by their rivalry was more than equal to the voice of the Gospel. All the township would be at church!

Sam would not be dislodged. He invented the most diabolical schemes for sequestering Sally to himself during the week which followed—into which guileless Sally often fell—and which seemed to proclaim her suitor to be himself. Sam, you will remember, had access to Sally, but Seffy had not. Seffy confessed that this looked sinister. True, he remembered all that had passed between them. But once before he had been in error.

So that Seffy, before the week's end, began once more—and more strongly—to deprecate the necessity for this public demonstration of his status. His father demanded it as a diplomatic necessity, inasmuch as Sally still retained Sam on a basis so much like his own as to make the situation extremely embarrassing to even Old Baumgartner, who had let it be known that he was the active coadjutor of his son. To vanquish Seffy was to vanquish him, and he, if not Seffy himself, screwed Seffy's courage to the sticking point. After this, Seffy weakened no more, but proclaimed his purpose. It was generally conceded that the one who failed now would have to leave town.

So here was retiring little Seffy forced by circumstances into a public rivalry which he detested, and, it may as well be confessed—feared. It must, also, be explained that Sally's course in maintaining these two strings to her bow until the breaking moment was not only universally commended, but was the unswerving custom of the vicinage for girls so fortunate as to have two strings. It was held likely to force one or the other to the point—and this was the purpose of rustic coquetry! And Sally's coquetry was not only acknowledged; it was tolerated, and, I fear, encouraged. And, alas, it had been as sweet to her as vinous dissipation to men. But now it had made not only her own, but Seffy's position tremendously more difficult.

CHAPTER IX.

It was Seffy Who Was "Sacked."

SO they three went to church on a certain Sunday. Sally sat on the "women's side" and Seffy and Sam on the "men's side" in full view of the "audience"—which perceived and understood and was ready at the proper time to applaud, from the preacher to the sexton—to raise or lower its thumbs upon the combatants.

When the benediction had been said Seffy hastened out and found himself a place—close to the door, according to his father's word—in one of the lines of young men which stretched on either side of the path from the church door to the road beyond, at least a quarter of a mile. But he did not see Sam. Some one pushed in front of him. And, instead of combating for his position, he yielded it and found one further down, still seeking the location of his rival. He was

SEFFY By John Luther Long

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A LITTLE COMEDY OF COUNTRY MANNERS

crowded from this one, too, and he let it go and sought another one because he had not seen Sam. And it was necessary to his father's scheme, he remembered, that Sam and he should be about opposite. Of course, all this was error. His place was right by the church door. That was where Sally had a right to expect to find him. It had become a public matter, too. The public had its rights. It expected him

For Seffy was one of those who grow brave as opposition diminishes.

And now they were slowly coming down—the maidens running the gantlet of love. One—two—three—four—five—a dozen happy matings were made. Seffy was counting. One poor chap was "sacked." He crushed his hat over his eyes and charged back through the lines and across the fields—no matter where. And then came

This was repeated. There was more laughter—and more tittering. The crowd deserted the lines nearest the church and followed Sally down on either side in huge phalanxes to see what would happen—if it were possible that she would have to go home alone. Several young men who had never dared to approach her began to think of it. They knew that rather than not be taken at all she would take any one of them! There was more tumult now than laughter. And Sally's face grew so white that her eyes blazed like stars in the midst of it.

Seffy quailed. He recognized the temper—only he had never seen it as terrible as this. He had forgotten Sam. It was only Sally he saw, as one sees with fear-stalled nerves the locomotive as it leaps upon him.

And the onlookers, crowding at the sides, thought it a great and terrible hand to hand battle—to wait that way till the last moment and then to spring like tigers—or a piece of tremendous foolishness.

"Both of you must be absolute sure," said Hilark Groff to Sam, "or absolute fools! Ain't you got no pity on the girl?"

"Shut up!" answered Sam, "and watch. I'm calculating on him leaving town tomorrow. That is my game. And I'm playing for the pot."

You see that Sam had not forgotten Seffy for a moment, even if Seffy had forgotten him. He stepped noiselessly three paces toward Sally, crossed in front of Seffy and took her arm. There was a laugh almost ribald. Seffy could not see clearly—he did not know what had happened. He saw only the little white signal before him and blindly put out his arm.

It did not reach Sally at all, but Sam, who turned and said with an imitation of girlish politeness:

"Thank you, Mr. Baumgartner; I'm suited."

And, Sally, her face flaming with vengeance, took the trouble to turn back and cry—not into his ear, but into his very heart:

There are some people to whom no punishment seems sufficient, while any remains to be administered. One of the onlookers was of such a sort. He cried out as poor Seffy slunk away:

"Give her back her dollar!"

And another:

"Or ninety-nine cents, anyhow!"

Seffy quailed and drew back from the line—it was the instant that makes or mars—and he had lost. He might still have knocked Sam down and won—this would have been perfectly proper—but he followed the man who had but a moment before crushed through the line, and wild jeers followed him.

CHAPTER X.

The Huge Fist of the Farmer.

FROM that day Seffy avoided all public places—and all men. He was nobody—nothing. He fell rapidly into that kind of disrepute which is common to persons with failing reputations. It was to his discredit that he did not leave town, but this his father prevented. Again he took to the Cotton Woods and the Poison-Spring, with, perhaps the dim hope

Little Hour on a Misty Morn

By William Leonhardt

A little hour on a misty morn,
When autumn's winds wave o'er the tasseled corn,
And lowly scuds above us seem to fly
With moisture laden from the western sky.
The cold, uncheery broodings of the day
May still be brightened with a sun-lit ray,
And dreamy thoughts, so sad, and so forlorn
Be sweetened for a little hour upon a misty morn.

A little hour on a misty morn,
When sobbing winds brood whispers of the coming storm;
Where joy and pleasures hide beneath a darkened cloud,
From where the thunders roll, so long and loud;
The hidden sun may often through the shadows creep
And blend a golden pathway for our feet,
Wherein a newer friendship may be born
Within a little hour, upon a misty morn.

A little hour on a misty morn,
When autumn's leaves are shorn by the storm;
And twilight shadows creep o'er nature's smile,
And time is quickened on the star-lit dial;
When frosty age has decked the forms that memory kept,
And autumn's guilded dream is well-nigh slept;
Fond dreams and memories, still may warm
Life's little hour upon a misty morn.

there, even if he had to shed the blood of noses to stay there. This had often happened. But he was bewildered in the contradictory courses advised by his father, and, finally, seeking that which seemed best, found that which was worst. Dull Seffy!

He at last discovered Sam and found a lodgment for himself opposite and away down near the gate, where only the married men were—such as still waited for their wives—who amiably smoked until they came along. No unmarried maiden ever expects to be matched there. And, had Seffy been as wise as he was not, he would not have halted there. But he was deluded by Sam. There he was in the opposite line, the wrong one, indifferently chatting, and even smoking, with Hilary Groff—a married man. Seffy was now so sure of his conquest, that Sam's indifference vexed him. Evidently he did not mean to contend with him for Sally's arm, and it was to be a cheap and bloodless victory.

Sally!—in a trim little hat with a fluttering ribbon that looked for all the world like the white signal, bearing straight down upon him! But there was something in her eyes—expectant—militant—that made them starry! On she came, with her head in the air—looking neither to the right nor to the left, as if she expected to walk home alone, nearly three miles!

"Oh, no!" thought Seffy—and Sam. But a bit of terror smote her face pale when she had passed the door—alone—and showed more and more as she went on. Some one laughed—then there was an unmistakable titter along the line. Still Sally passed on, keeping her temper as never before. Was not the old man right about the effect of laughter?

But now the temper loosed itself slowly—her face was scarlet. She had nearly reached the married men. Some one whispered:

"Gosh! He's getting even by sacking her!"

AL ACRES—Al Says He's Glad He Didn't Drop It on The Cement Floor of The Barn

By Frank R. Leer



that Sally might again find him there, and that the peeping moon might again interfere on his behalf.

But the moon went through all her phases and then slowly turned her back on him—and Sally never came. In their casual meetings she was ice. Once they passed on the road to the store. She was in precisely the dear garments he remembered so well—of that first day—and as gay as then. He trembled, and then looked up like a mortally wounded animal. She was looking calmly over his head. To the rest of the world she was gayer than ever, though that Sunday-night laugh still echoed in her head—kept her maddened. After all, it wasn't worth while to care for even Seffy with such a little spirit. Why didn't he fight—kill Sam or somebody? And the sunning Sam set the story more widely going that for revenge Seffy had deserted her at the church door and that he had first laughed—Seffy. This was too piquant to be passed over, and it was heard far and wide.

To Seffy's father, who, even in this dire strait, strove for happiness for them both—and, of course, the pasture-field—she said with more abandoned disrespect than she had ever addressed to any one:

"You ought to be glad that I do not take revenge on him! If he wasn't so little I would. But he's not worth bothering about. Sacked me, did he? I'll show him!"

"Why, Sally! What would you do?"

"Put him over my knee and spank him and then pen him in the cellar!"

"Sally, don't talk like that!" pleaded the old man. "It s'piles your voice."

And Sally gave him then and there a rude specimen of how her voice was being spoiled—which I may not reproduce. But it was expressed in anathema. Indeed, others had noticed that, her voice, somehow, had lost its soft richness. She was particularly kind to the young store-keeper now, and he was particularly reckless and drunken. And rumor presently had it that she was known to be drunk with him sometimes!

"Sally—" said Seffy timorously, one day, (he had waited to tell her this) "you don't think—you don't believe—that I—said—"

"I know," said Sally in a voice that froze him, "that you are a fool—and I am not fond of fools. Go away! Be glad I don't lick you!"

And then rumor had it that she and Sam were to be married—"for spite."

But curiously enough, the person most affected by all this was not Sally, nor Seffy, nor Sam. It was Seffy's father, whose sufferings were nearing agony. Nothing could be done with Seffy. And the course of the love between them, which had never been ruffled since Seffy was born, was often ruffled now. The old man, as their relations grew strained, became more and more exasperated at Seffy's lack of initiative. (Continued next week.)

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

STAGE FRIGHT.

WHEN E. M. C. asked me to write on the subject of stage fright, I debated the matter. It seemed scarcely a problem for the health adviser. Yet it is a genuine problem for many persons, young and old, whose duties or studies cause them to occupy the limelight for more or less extended periods.

Stage fright has upset many an amateur performance and occasionally, under special stress, well-salted professionals give way to it. It is often charged to the nerves, but I have known so many, high-strung, nervous individuals who are not affected by it, and so many phlegmatic persons who suffer with its worst type, that I acquit the nerves of any responsibility.

In my opinion, stage fright is due to self-consciousness. It comes from an overwhelming desire to make a good impression upon the audience, and a terrible fear that the impression will be quite the reverse. It is not stage fright; it is audience fright. The very performer who glibly occupies the stage with a perfect recital during the rehearsal, may stand there as one totally dumb, the only noise he can make being the chattering of his teeth, when the audience fills the seats.

The remedy is two-fold: Consider yourself and consider the audience.

Under the first head you will reason yourself out of the notion that the whole production depends upon your selection. You will bring yourself down to frozen facts and realize that you may be no orator but you do possess a tongue and other vocal organs. Therefore it is quite possible for you to say all that your part demands, and once you have said it in the best way that your humble faculties permit, you have acquitted yourself with as much distinction as you have a right to expect. The really humble person who has no expectation of being crowned with laurel wreaths scarcely knows the meaning of stage fright.

The second part of the remedy is to consider the audience. They are kindly disposed. Their hands are itching to clap. You may falter, hesitate and

come to a full stop in the middle of your piece, and they will try to act as if it were a part of the program. Never fear an American audience. They never expect anything from amateur performers and seldom are they disappointed.

So, you see, stage fright needs no other remedy than a little talk with yourself about these matters before you step out from the wings.

SYMPTOMS OF APPENDICITIS.

Please tell me the symptoms of appendicitis. Since I was operated on several years ago, having both ovaries removed, have had a dull hurting in my right side. But was told at one time that the appendix was removed and again that it was not. Would the removal of the ovaries cause such a hurting? I am thirty miles from a good doctor and therefore fail to consult one unless really necessary. Is the appendix usually removed also in such an operation?—F. F.

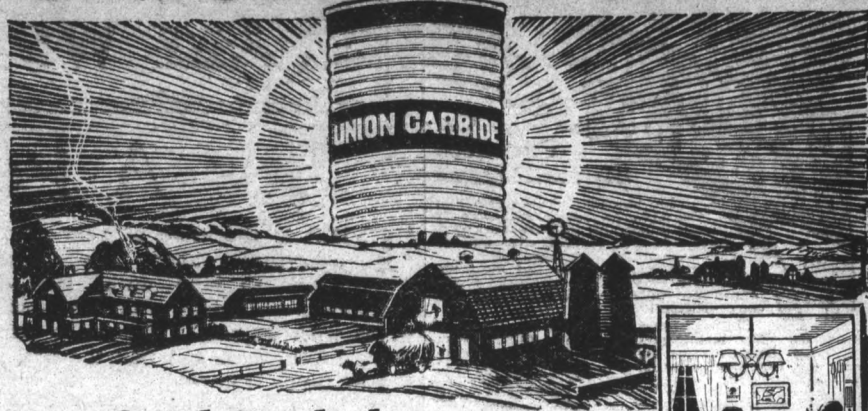
It is a rule to examine the appendix during an abdominal operation, and remove it if it shows symptoms of disease. The doctor in charge of your operation should tell you as to this. It is not uncommon for dull pains to persist years after such an operation as yours. Sometimes this is due to adhesions, sometimes to a failure in circulatory adjustment. I have known such cases to be greatly relieved by wearing an abdominal supporter. Appendicitis would be accompanied by constipation and disturbance in stomach digestion and the pain would be felt around the navel as well as in the right side.

TEETH AND RHEUMATISM.

I am troubled quite a good deal with what might be called rheumatism. I have one tooth that has had the nerve killed and the tooth filled. It has since been crowned. Will you please tell me if there is a probability of this tooth causing my trouble, and if so, what the copditions are.—J. F.

I say, don't lose a good tooth if it can be avoided. Have an X-Ray picture made of all the teeth. This will probably show their condition and may reveal abscesses where not expected. If any abscesses show, have guilty teeth extracted, by all means.

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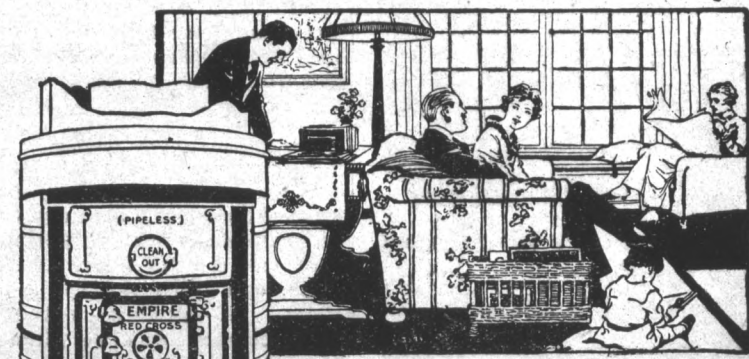
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Woman's Interests



A Pot of Gold---Paint

By Ina Estes White

THIS is the time of year when everything about the house seems to take on a look of shabbiness and misfit, when we housewives wish we might follow the rainbow's lovely path and find the fabled Pot of Gold. But why seek the rainbow's end when a veritable pot of gold may be purchased for a very small sum at the corner drug store or hardware? Small pots of paint and enamel holding as little as one-fourth pint may now be procured in almost every color and tint. A very small outlay of money and time will make dingy rooms take on a bright and cheerful appearance.

We recently moved into a large country house. The dining-room woodwork was painted a muddy green. We repainted the woodwork a more pleasing color and papered the walls with a soft tan paper with a touch of rose in it. We went over the furniture with an antique oak varnish, also the floor. The room is very cheerful and pleasant and the whole cost came within five dollars.

We had two deep trays of smooth wood made. These we fastened one above the other to four square posts. To this we fastened the rubber-tired wheels and the well-designed handle of a discarded baby carriage. We enameled this to match the other furnishings and have a practical and really good looking serving table.

We found some old, deep picture frames in the attic. These we enameled in black with touches of gilt and color. We purchased some tray handles and fastened one at each end of frames. We put crocheted doilies under the glass, although cutouts of wall paper or cretonne would be pretty. These substantial trays have been much admired.

Scarcely anything about the house escaped the onslaught of our relentless paint brushes. Vases, bowls, baskets and low flower pots to hold cut flowers, bulbs and ferns.

Many ideas come to mind as one gets interested in the work. Do not bemoan the fact that there is no pot of gold to spend for new furnishings, but get busy with paint and brush. You will be amazed at the charming results of a few hours of pleasant work, and you will feel more than repaid by the many compliments of your home folks and friends.

PASS IT ON.

When stewing pumpkin for pie, I wash the pumpkin thoroughly and cut in small pieces without peeling. Stew with just a little water until tender, drain, and mash through a fine colander. The peelings will not work through, and this saves time and labor.—C. D.

When creaming butter and sugar for cake or cookies, add two tablespoonsful of boiling water. Deduct this amount from the other liquid to be used. Beat hard with a spoon and the mixture will become light and creamy in one-third the time it would otherwise.—Mrs. C. D.

WARNS AGAINST GALVANIZED IRON UTENSILS.

DO not allow food or drink to stand for even a short time in a galvanized iron vessel, and do not use such a utensil in making preserves or jellies or as a container for cider or other fruit juices, is a warning issued by officials of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Ag-

riculture. Some of the zinc with which the bucket or utensil is galvanized probably will be dissolved and will not only give the food an unpleasant taste but is very apt to cause sudden and intense illness.

Experiments carried on by federal chemists with quantities of lemonade, orangeade, milk, carbonated water and distilled water held over night in galvanized iron buckets proved that zinc contamination occurred in each case. The officials, therefore, warn against the use of such utensils as containers for food or drink.

HAVE YOU EVER

TRIED using one teaspoonful of cornstarch with one cup of sugar instead of one and one-half cups when making chocolate fudge frosting. The frosting has to be cooked more slowly and stirred often but will be creamy and smooth.

✓Tried making graham buns this way:

Three pints graham
One-half cup shortening
One-half cup sugar
Two cups yeast
Two eggs
One cup water

Use enough wheat flour to handle easily, and let raise. When light, turn out on well floured board, mold into biscuit and when light bake in moderate oven. When nearly ready to take from oven, brush tops with a coating of milk and sugar.—M. B. I.

PLUMS, GRAPES AND APPLES MAKE FRUIT SPREADS.

NOT only apples, but peaches, plums and grapes may be made into butters that are easier to prepare and require less sugar than the rich jellies and preserves more commonly used.

The method is simple. The fruit is cooked and put through a colander or sieve to remove the seeds and skins. Only enough sugar is made to make

the butter palatable.

Some housewives make fruit butter from the pulp that remains after part or all of the juice has been extracted for jellies, but this generally requires the addition of some other fruit, or of a spice, to improve the flavor.

Grape butter is most economically made as a by-product of grape juice, and if it is made in this way there is less chance of having crystals form in the butter. If apples are cheaper than grapes, or if it is desired to vary the flavor, one may add a third as much apple pulp as there is grape pulp.

Apple butter may be made with or without sugar or cider, but the flavor is better if the apples are cooked in cider. If the cider and the apples are both very sour, and the apple butter is to be used as a spread for bread, it is best to add sugar.

FEEDING HARDY PERENNIALS.

ONE year my sister planted several clumps of peonies. They grew two years and bloomed nicely, but after that they refused to bloom at all. I suggested a good mulching of rotted manure with plenty of bonemeal added, and the foliage became dark and lustrous and the plants set buds by the dozens. It was a case of starvation. All hardy perennials that spend years in the same spot need frequent feeding to do their best. Some will bloom on, but they will be enough finer if fed, to make it worth while.

Poultry manure is ideal as a top-dressing for the hardy border, but more organic matter is needed. Mulching with rotted manure and straw from around an old strawstack serves and is not objectionable. Most perennials hide the mulch soon in the spring. Bonemeal may be mixed with the rotted mulch or it may be sprinkled about the plants and worked into the surface soil.—Agnes Hilco.

POINTS FOR THE NEEDLE.

When making buttonholes in baby's dainty little clothes or any other thin material, rub a little library paste on the wrong side of the goods and let it dry. This will give a firmer surface to work on and will not stain the most delicate fabrics.

If it is your task to sew a wide lace on a round luncheon cloth or centerpiece, roll the lace in a tight roll and tie with a clean cord in three or four places. Wet thoroughly one inch at the bottom and when it is dry your lace will fall in graceful circles ready to be sewed.

APPLE CIDER KEEPS SWEET WHEN PASTEURIZED.

APPLE cider may be kept sweet for an indefinite time by pasteurization. The process is very simple, according to department of agriculture experts. Sterilize glass top jars or bottles by boiling for fifteen minutes. Fill them with freshly made cider and seal. Then place them in a wash boiler on a wooden rack to keep them from touching bottom. Cover the jars with cold water and heat slowly to 175 degrees F. Keep pint bottles at this temperature for fifteen minutes, quart bottles for twenty minutes, and half-gallon bottles for twenty-five minutes. Allow them to cool in the water bath and then store them in a cool, dark place.

To iron a round centerpiece, so that it will lay flat in the center, always iron from the center to the outside.



This simple little apron which mother can make in an hour will save many a spot from getting on the little wool school dresses. The applique designs can be cut either from cretonne or plain color and buttonholed down in black.

Household Service

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

RIPE CUCUMBER RECIPE.

Can you send me a recipe for pickling ripe cucumbers?—Mrs. D.

The following is a recipe contributed by one of our subscribers a short time ago for pickling ripe cucumbers:

1 doz. ripe cucumber 1 cup sugar
(large) 2 sticks cinnamon
1 qt. vinegar

Peel cucumbers and scrape out seed. Let stand in salt over night. In the morning drain off brine. Make syrup of the vinegar, sugar, cinnamon, broken in small pieces, then put in the cucumbers and cook until tender. Can while hot.

THE HORRID ANTS.

Could you inform me how to get rid of the little red ants? Our house is full of them, basement seems to have the most, which is a dirt floor.—Mrs. R. H. P.

I imagine these ants are sweet-loving ants, rather than grease-eaters. The "tiny little red ants" might apply to either one. The grease-eaters being considerably smaller, however, than the common red ants which work in lawns and in houses.

Mix extracted honey, preferably honey that is very fragrant, with confectioner's sugar so as to make a fairly thick dough, then put one part, by weight, of tartar emetic in twenty parts of this dough, rub them carefully together so that the mixture is thoroughly made, without heat. The object of making the dough thick is to prevent the tartar emetic from settling out and if one uses heat in making the mixture the honey will become thin and the poison will settle out any way.

Place this where the ants can get at it, but where nothing else can reach it to become poisoned.

In the house some of this material can be placed where the ants can get it so long as precautions are taken that children can not get to it.—R. H. Pettit, M. A. C.

MUSHROOM SAUCE.

Would like to know how to make mushroom sauce.—Mrs. K. J. M.

When making white mushroom sauce, to one cup of stock, add one tablespoonful of flour which has been blended with one tablespoon of butter. Add to the milk and cook slowly for ten minutes. Then add the diced mushrooms, not cooking after the mushrooms are added.

To make brown mushroom sauce, blend three tablespoonsful of butter, two tablespoonsful of flour, salt and pepper in a skillet and when bubbling add one cup of stock. Cook for ten minutes and add diced mushrooms. If the mushrooms are fresh, they should be either fried or boiled until tender before being added to the sauce.

MY MEAT CHOPPER—AN ECONOMIC TREASURE.

I LOOK on the meat chopper as my most valued kitchen pet. It is truly a friend in need. It has helped me out of many a tight place and enabled me to serve quickly and in appetizing forms the odds and ends of meats that otherwise would have gone to waste.

This almost indispensable utensil can be quickly set up in some convenient part of the kitchen and is ready for business immediately and at all times. Scraps of meat, tough or tender, can be readily converted into the most appetizing forms of hash, delightful croquettes or meat balls of varying size.

One can thus utilize every particle of meat down to the last scrap.

So, too, crackers, dry toast or stale bread can be quickly turned into crumbs, and in this form utilized for dressings, gravies, stuffings, scallops, etc.

Nut meats run through the chopper are neatly and expeditiously prepared for cakes and salads. Quinces run through are in good condition for marmalade, also the ingredients for chopped pickle. It is, indeed, the greatest help for all forms of table waste, and saves for the careful housewife a great big percentage of the cost of food for the family.

It can be purchased for about a dollar, is fool-proof, rarely gets out of order and can be thoroughly, easily and quickly cleaned.

To me, it is an economic necessity and as much a part of the menage as the home itself.—J. J. O'C.

SAVE TIME PARING APPLES

A FRIEND visiting me the other day called my attention to the easy way I pare apples. I have always done it this way, so did not think about it; but perhaps it will save a little time for some other hurried home-maker, and I am anxious to pass it on.

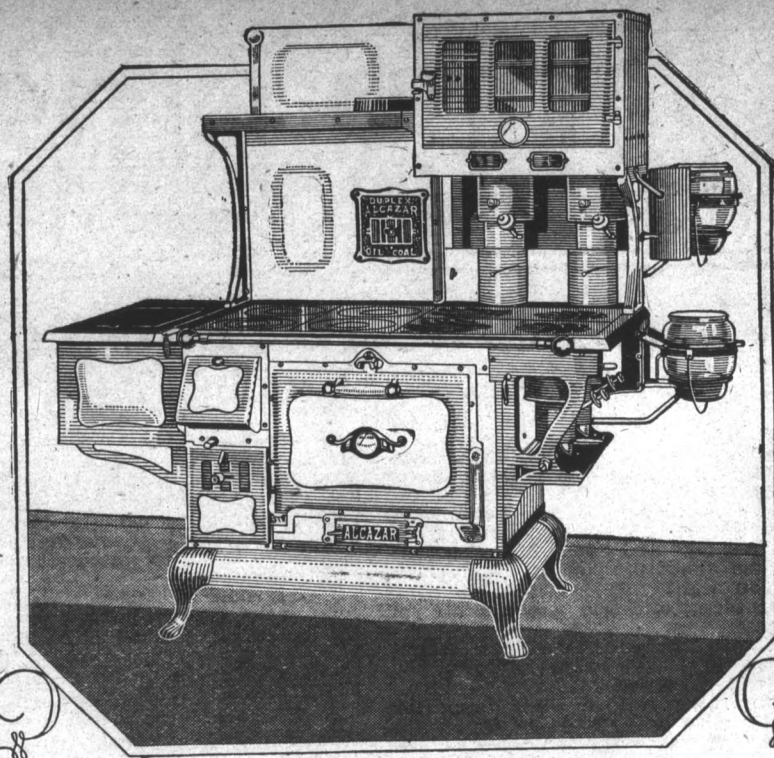
After the apples are washed, I cut them in quarters and remove the core with two strokes of the knife, both strokes going toward the center. With three short strokes the peeling is removed. This method I find saves me much more time than when I peel before quartering.—Mrs. M. G.

A GOOD FLY DOPE.

WHEN the flies stick close to the screen doors in the late fall, I find that this mixture sprayed well around the door keeps them away to a great extent. The mixture is made by mixing three ounces of creolin with kerosene and applying it with a hand-spray to any place where the flies bother. If the bench which holds the swill pails for the pigs is sprayed with this, many of the flies will be driven away.—Mrs. J. B. B.

At the right end of your ironing board, fasten a small writing pad, a pencil and a paper of pins. As the various articles are ironed, make a note on the pad of the missing buttons and holes. Pin these slips on the outside of each garment after it is folded and it will save annoyance of unfolding each article to see if it needs fixing.

All conversions are not in religion. Many of us have to be converted to new and better thoughts and ways. Ofttimes these conversions are the hardest kind to make.



The Range that Fits the Weather Burns Kerosene Oil and Wood or Coal

Every rural home needs an Oil Duplex-Alcazar Range.

It enables you to keep your kitchen warm in winter, cool in summer and comfortable during the "in-between" seasons.

You see, it burns either oil and wood or coal—singly or together. Always under perfect control, and the kitchen is comfortable the whole year around.

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Every Type, Style and Price
For Every Fuel

Every kind of a range—from unusual kerosene gas cook stoves to large lines of coal and wood stoves—is included under the Alcazar trademark.

The finest quality, best cooking efficiency and most beautiful ranges ever made bear the trademark "Alcazar."

See the quality dealer in your town, or write direct.

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417 Cleveland Avenue Milwaukee, Wis.

Our new Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog contains five hundred of the latest appropriate models for ladies, Misses and children suitable for all occasions. Along with this valuable collection of patterns it gives a concise and comprehensive articles on dress-making.

Send 15c either in silver or stamps for this up-to-date Fall and Winter Fashion Catalog, to the Michigan Farmer, Pattern Department, Detroit, Mich.

If you want better bread use **LILY WHITE FLOUR**, "The Flour the Best Cooks Use." because it's better, all-ways.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY - GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

What the W. B. Didn't Get

A Few Interesting Letters from Merry Circlers

Dear Mr. Waste Basket:

Well, how are you this fine autumn morning? I hope you get this letter without any delay.

I live on a farm of 190 acres. We have four horses, sixteen head of cattle, five pigs and about fifty chickens, besides about nine cats. Don't some of you want cats? If you do come right along and you will get all you want.

We are talking of moving to Detroit. If we do I will come and see you, "Friend Wastebasket."

The thing I have been doing this vacation to help, is doing the housework for four. My mother died last March and I have the housework to do, besides go to school. It sure keeps me busy.

How would a riddle contest do? I am crazy over riddles.

Well, I must close. Many thanks for my membership card and button. I remain as ever, your niece, Hazel F. Way, M. C., Rapid City, Mich.

P. S.—Could any of you boys or girls send me the following song, "Go Feather Your Nest."

I am speaking for Mr. W. B. It seems that with your farm so well catified it can not be very much ratified. Yes, do come and see Mr. W. B. He is always the same—full most of the time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my Merry Circle button and card Monday. I have a good way to remember when I received it. Our two big barns burned the tenth of July and we had the barn raising on Monday.

We set the table for sixty-five men, women and children. Well, I got the measly dinner dishes done again. I have a lot of them, even if there is only four of us. We have five men for dinner that work on the barn.

I am playing the phonograph as I write.

We have several rabbits. Grandma saw a teeny weeny one the other day, but that one is the one I have not seen. We had a litter of eight little ones in the barn when it burned. One old one escaped but one side of her is all scorched.

Well, as all of the news is done for

Up-to-date AIDS to AGRICULTURE



Second Prize, by Harold Coles, Montgomery, Michigan.

today, I will close.—Your niece, Lela Cooley, Lansing, Mich., R. 1.

That certainly must have been a busy day. It's too bad we have to use dishes when we eat, isn't it? I wonder what the phonograph was playing?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received my membership card and pin some weeks ago, but was delayed in expressing my thanks till now. Perhaps it is for that reason that I should like to make my thanks just that much larger, but it is impossible. Therefore, I must express them in the simple words, "I thank you very much."

I shall not try to describe myself accurately, because as yet I am not so well acquainted with my photograph, and I seldom use my mirror.

My parents have always said that I must shorten up or I should have to wear a brick on my head, but the brick was never placed there and I've kept on growing anyway. My eyes are

either grey or blue, depending on the way you look into them, while my hair is some kind of brown. I have freckles, too. Altogether, I think I look very much like a country cousin, all things considered. I love flowers and birds, and I like to watch all animals, and tend garden.

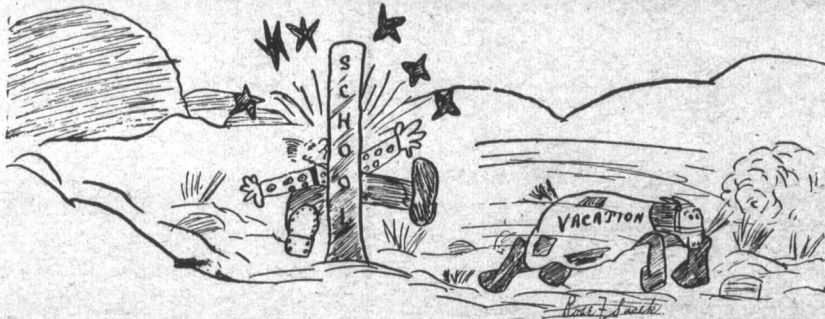
I believe if this wasn't washday, I could write all day, but for your sake, Uncle Frank, as much as for my own, I think I'd better ring off. If I may I will write again.—Your niece, Wilma Fry, M. C., Ithaca, N. Y.

It is unusual for a girl not to say "Hello" to herself once in a while. Judging from what you say, you are not "at all short." I'll be glad to have you write again.

Dear Uncle Frank:

How do you like these nice rainy days, Uncle Frank?

I wish to thank you very much for the Merry Circle pin and membership card. They are very nice.



First Prize Cartoon, by Rose F. Sasek, Owosso, Michigan, R. 4.

Merry Circle Notes

I GOT a nice long letter from Beryl Tony, of Tawas City, who went right after Harold Coles for his attitude on the knicker and bobbed hair question. It was a fine letter, but it has come too late, as we have concluded our discussion of that question.

What is the next question we should discuss? It's time now, for someone else to start something.

I am a little late in printing the prize cartoons, but it's better late than never. The first three prize winners are on this page. The others will be used as I have space for them.

Please don't forget to use M. C. after your name if you have received a Merry Circle card and button, especially when you answer the contests.

Remember, I want pictures of Merry Circlers to add to the collection started with the Photo Contest. I would especially like pictures of those who have been most active in Merry Circle doings. You know what I look like now, so it's my time to find out what you look like.

The other day I got six letters in one envelope, all from children in the same school. These were Virginia Seyfarth, Marion Temple, Andrew Robinson, Elmer McTaggart, Geraldine, Marion and Clade Kelch, who all live near Silverwood and are in the fourth grade. I have received several lots of letters from classes like that, and I enjoy reading them very much.

We now have about three thousand Merry Circle members, three thousand different ones who have sent in good

papers to the little essay contests or have answered the read-and-win contests correctly. This shows that the Merry Circle has grown some in the nine months of its existence, doesn't it?

The Merry Circle is very democratic. I know very few of the members except through correspondence, and they are all on a common level, just good Merry Circlers.

Many have written that we should organize and elect officers. Perhaps organization and the election of officers would make the scope of the Merry Circle work more broad. There may be things we could do with such an organization that we cannot do now.

Others have written that the election of officers would show partiality and cause dissatisfaction. They believe that we can do everything we want to do as we are now.

I hope that we can organize local Merry Circles later on and also have a Merry Circle fund to which those who wished can contribute pennies and nickels to help some worthy rural cause of interest to our boys and girls. The local Circles could have entertainments to raise money for such purposes.

I wish all would tell me what they think about these matters, as the wishes of the majority should rule in Merry Circle activities as far as it is possible.

In later Merry Circle notes I will print the good opinions and suggestions I get from Merry Circlers.

Can you read shorthand, Uncle Frank? If you can, maybe I will write you a letter some day.

Well, I will close my chatterbox for this time. Hoping your old "W. P. B." is full.—Sincerely your niece, Mary Russell, M. C., Plainwell, Mich.

No, I can't read shorthand; it looks too much like hen tracks to me. But I can read longhand written by short-hands. Regards from W. P. B.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have written five or six times but I have not seen any of them published in the Michigan Farmer. I am an M. C., too.

I do not like the "Idea" of having a president and vice-president. I think you are the president, and I think we (the M. C.) ought to leave you as you are.—Your niece, Aletha Eggert, Saline, Mich.

I would like to hear from others who think we ought to elect officers. We want both sides of the question.

I certainly was surprised to receive a membership card and pin, but I am very proud of it and glad to get it. I live on a farm, but I attend high

school at Bellevue. I like to play foot ball and played on the high school team last fall, and expect to again this fall. I have worked on the farm all summer.

I think it would be nice to organize our club. Well, I must close.—Yours sincerely, Paul Perkins, R. D. 4, Bellevue, Mich.

I bet you can hit the line pretty hard. Working on the farm all summer ought to keep you in good trim for football.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I will now describe myself first of all. I am eleven years old, weigh seventy-eight pounds, and am in the sixth grade. I have brown eyes and yellow bobbed hair. I never had long hair.

Our nearest neighbors are the Coles. Have you ever heard of Harold Coles? He is our nearest neighbor's child. He is the Harold that wrote about bobbed hair and knickers.

Well, I will close for this time.—Your friend, Dorothy Salsbury, Montgomery, Mich., R. F. D. 1.

Yes, I believe I have heard about that Harold Coles you refer to. I just wonder if he has tried to pull your hair to make it longer.

I received my Merry Circle button with great thanks. Now, both my sister and I have one, so we both can wear them with the pride of a "Merry Circler."

Say, Uncle Frank, I have been thinking of something for quite a while. This is it. The author of Al Acres' name is Frank Leet. I wonder if it was possibly you. If so, we must have a rare friend. A cartoonist and a right, good, jolly uncle.

Well, here goes! All hail the Waste Basket. So long old letter. I hope you don't get clear to the bottom of the basket. With merry wishes I will say good-bye. Another niece, Ruth Tabor, M. C., Belleville, Mich.

No, Mr. Leet and I are two different Franks. I could never hope to be a cartoonist as about all I can draw is my breath. It makes me glad that you take pride in being a Merry Circler.

THE MERRY CIRCLE SONG.

ACCORDING to the vote of the Merry Circlers, the song by Myrtle Feltis is the favorite for the Circle song. Her song was the last one of the prize winners. So it seems that I did not list her high enough when



Frank E. Warner, Owosso, Michigan, awarding the prizes. Anyhow, she is to be congratulated upon winning out. Her song is to the tune of "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp," and contains one verse and chorus. It appeared in the August 25 issue.

The songs by Rex Ellis and Doris Truex were tied for second place. Rex's song was the first prize winner and is to the tune of the "Battle Hymn of the Republic." Doris had her song to the tune of "Yankee Doodle." Rex's song appeared in the August 11 issue,

and that written by Doris in the August 25th issue.

Perhaps we had better call all three Merry Circle songs, with Myrtle Feltis' as the first and official one. What do you think about it?

THE CORRECT ANSWERS.

HERE are the right replies to the ten questions given in the Read-and-Win Contest which appeared in our September 15 issue:

1. When the lights are lit—17-253.
2. Vitamines—248-12.
3. Iodine treatment—23-259.
4. Edna Smith DeRan—252-16.
5. Six per cent—264-28.
6. Milo K. Chew—260-24.
7. A winning church—254-18.
8. \$400 to \$600 per acre—3-239.
9. Makes them better—258-22.
10. 882,000—13-249.

JUMBLED QUESTION CONTEST.

HERE is one of the Read-and-Win questions all jumbled up. Try to straighten it out and then look for the answer in this paper. Write out the correct question and make your answer as short as possible, please. As with the Read-and-Win questions, please give the page number on which you found the question.

Here is the question:
thaw od het sande do ownhiwt heirt miks likm?

For the two neatest and most cor-

rect papers we will give Michigan Farmer pencil boxes; for the next three, nickled pocket pencils will be given; the next five best will be entitled to Michigan Farmer maps of new Europe and the world.

Mail your contest answers to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, and don't forget to put that M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circler now.

THE READ-AND-WINNERS.

THE Read-and-Win Contest of September 15 brought the usual good number of replies. Many had correct answers, but the majority who failed to send in a correct list had question number nine wrong. The question was regarding the effect on cooking, not on butter and flour. The following are the prize winners of the contest:

Pencil Box.

Axie Ouellette, Marine City, Mich., R. 4.

Melba Warner, Elk Rapids, Mich.

Pencil.

Eliza Turner, Brutus, Mich.

Thelma Whiting, Okemos, Mich.

Ruth Ballantyne, Evart, Mich., R. 1.

Map.

Ruth I. Sturges, Okemos, Mich.

Ellis Aldrich, Fairgrove, Mich., R. 3.

Mildred Turchany, Covert, Mich., R. 2.

Gertrude Smith, Montague, Mich., R. 1.

Carl Nelson, Leroy, Mich., R. 1.

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

Live Stock Awards at State Fair

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN.

Judge—A. Hansen, Savage, Minn.
Bull 3 years old or over—1. Detroit Creamery Farms, Mt. Clemens, Mich., on Sir Hengerveld Pieterje Ormsby (reserve senior champion); 2. R. E. Ansted, Ohio, on King Korndyke Abbe Kirk Prilly; 3. A. R. Black & Sons, Lansing, Mich., on Capital Cream Jupiter Hengerveld.

Bull 2 years old—1. Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich., on Count Beeman Segis Piebe (senior champion and grand champion); 2. Peter Bogart, on Netherland Dan Segis Lad; 3. Detroit Creamery Farms, on King Pieterje Ormsby Piebe 30th.

Senior yearling bull—1. John A. Rinke, Warren, Mich., on Rialand Hengerveld Ryma; 2. E. M. Bayne, Romeo, Mich., on Sir Charlevoix Ormsby Pinderne; 3. A. R. Black's Sons, on Ardennne Surprise.

Junior yearling bull—1. James B. Jones, Detroit, Mich., on Romeo Pontiac Segis Homestead; 2. E. M. Bayne, on King Pontiac Segis Lad DeKoll 7th; 3. Livingston County Holstein Association, on Piebe Rue Homestead.

Senior bull calf—1. John H. Winn, Inc., Rochester, Mich., on Winnwood M. C. Pieterje Ormsby Wayne (reserve junior champion); 2. Black's, on Ardennne Ding Dong; 3. Ansted, on Monclova King Prilly Columbus.

Junior bull calf—1. Lakefield Farm, Clarkston, Mich., on Count Beeman Segis Piebe 6th (junior champion and reserve grand champion); 2. Winn, on Winnwood M. C. Pieterje Ormsby; 3. Livingston County, on Wynnewood Maple Crest Canary.

Cow 4 years old or over—1. Bayne on Baynewood Daisy (senior champion); 2. Jones, on Topsy Pearl DeKoll; 3. Detroit Creamery on Elmland Jewel DeKoll Cornucopia.

Cow 3 years old—1. Otto Mertz, Mt. Clemens, Mich., on Baffing Brook Segis Pontiac; 2. Livingston County on Abbie Vale Colantha Cornucopia; 3. Bogart, on Netherland Grace Segis.

Two-year-old heifer (in milk)—1. Lenawee County Calf Club, on Swordland Ina Rosina; 2. Black's, on Martha Segis Pontiac; 3. Washtenaw County Boys' and Girls' Club, on Lawndale Fayne Meethilde.

Two-year-old heifer (never freshened)—1. Ansted, on Monclova Royalton Hengerveld Lulu (reserve senior champion); 2. and 3. Bayne, on Baynewood Echo Rose and Lady Lenox DeKoll Posh.

Senior yearling heifer—1. Detroit Creamery, on Netherland Queen Piebe (reserve junior champion); 2. Ansted, on Monclova Cresta De Kol Dorothy; 3. Lenawee County Calf Club, on Clayton Selicia Pontiac.

Junior yearling heifer—1. Detroit Creamery, on Oakdale Mutual Burke; 2. Ansted, on Monclova De Kol Prilly Sue; 3. Jones, on Juliet Sunnybrook Pontiac Segis.

Senior heifer calf—1. Ansted, on Monclova Prilly Aagga; 2. Bayne, on Baynewood Homestead Ona; 3. Winn, on Winnwood Pretty Peggy Ormsby.

Junior heifer calf—1. and 2. Winn, on Winnwood Sassy Susie Ormsby (junior champion), Winnwood Shadeland S. O. S. Roeltje, and Winnwood Tulip Clifden Ormsby.

Exhibitor's herd—1. Detroit Creamery; 2. Ansted; 3. Black's.

Breeder's herd—1. Ansted; 2. Winn; 3. Lenawee County Calf Club.

Calf herd—1. Winn; 2. Ansted; 3. Winn.

Four get of sire, at least three females—1. Winn, on get of sire Ormsby's Skylark Burke; 2. Ansted; 3. Jones, on King of Pontiac Segis.

Two produce of cow—1. Ansted; 2. Bogart; 3. Jones.

HOLSTEIN-FRIESIAN (Advanced Registry).

Cow 4 years old or over, with A. R. O. record above 20 pounds of butter-fat in seven days—1. Jones, on Oakwood Segis DeKol Johanna; 2. Detroit Creamery, on Elmland Jewel De Kol Cornucopia; 3. Jones, on Topsy Pearl De Kol.

Cow under 4 years with A. R. O. record above 16 pounds butter-fat in seven days—1. Bogart, on Netherland Grace Segis.

Cow 4 years old or over with advanced registry record for 305 days or more—1. Bayne, on Baynewood Daisy; 2. Jones, on Oakwood Segis De Kol Johanna; 3. Detroit Creamery, on Elmland Jewel De Kol Cornucopia.

Cow under 4 years with advanced registry record for 305 days or more—Bayne, on Baynewood Rose.

GUERNSEY.

Judge—J. A. McLean, Chicago, Ills.

Three years old or over—1. H. L. & F. D. Stout, Mikana, Wis., on Cherub's Pearl Royal of Sherwood (senior champion and grand champion); 2. F. J. Rueping, Wisconsin, on Superb of Edgemour; 3. John Endicott, Birmingham, Mich., on Star's Favorite.

Bull 2 years old—1. F. J. Rueping, on Corium Princess Carrie's Champion (reserve senior champion); 2. Holmes, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Rose's Marshall of Endicott Farm; 3. W. J. Brown, Detroit, on Cardinal of Peaceful Vista.

Senior yearling bull—1. Portfleet Bros., Grand Rapids, Mich., on Billy of Clairview; 2. John Ebels, Holland, Mich., on Lord of Michigan Game Farm.

Junior yearling bull—1. Stout's, on Lone Pine Ranger (reserve junior champion); 2. Rueping, on Corium Rose des Houard's Superb; 3. Stout's, on Lone Pine Ambassador.

Senior bull calf—1. Stout's, on Lone Pine Adventurer; 2. and 3. Rueping, on Corium Beulah's Cherub's Dexter, and Corium Duchess Cherub's Prince.

Junior bull calf—1. Rueping, on Corium's Cherub's Earl (junior champion and reserve grand champion); 2. Stout's, on Lone Pine Gay Boy; 3. Endicott, on Brookwood Bootlegger.

Cow 5 years old or over—1. Brown, on Pansy Starlight (reserve senior champion); 2. Rueping, on Mary H. of Fondulac; 3. Stout's, on Machero Princess.

Four years old and under 5—1 and 2. Stout's, on Moss Raider's Polly and Lone Pine Delight; 3. Endicott, on Betty Golden of Endicott Farm.

Cow 3 years old—1. Stout's, on Ultra Lady of Upland's (senior champion and grand champion); 2. Brown, on Violette of Peaceful Vista; 3. Holmes on Wil-Helm Annette.

Heifer 2 years old—1 and 3. Rueping, on Aralia's Yeksa Girl and Corium Bonnie; 3. Stout's, on Lone Pine Precious.

Senior yearling heifer—1. Rueping, on Corium Nancy's Cassie; 2. Holmes, on Wil-Helm Bonita; 3. Belmont Farm, on Betty of Belmont.

Junior yearling heifer—1 and 3. Rueping, on Corium Morning Glory's Delight, and Corium May Queen's Donna; 2. Stout's, on Lone Pine Daughter's Diamond.

Senior heifer calf—1 and 2. Rueping, on Corium Elizabeth's Dolores (reserve junior champion), and Corium Bonnie's Daffodil; 3. Holmes, on Wil-Helm Bernice.

Junior heifer calf—1. Portfleet Bros., on Goldleaf Cissy of Greenleaf 2d (junior champion and reserve grand champion); 2. and 3. Rueping, on Corium Cherub's Dolla's Erma and Corium Suner's Ellen.

Exhibitor's herd—1. Stout's; 2. and 3. Rueping.

Breeder's herd—1. Rueping; 2. Stout's; 3. Holmes.

Calf herd—1 and 2. Rueping; 3. Stout's.

Four get of sire, at least three females—1 and 2. Rueping; 3. Holmes.

Two produce of cow—1. Brown; 2. Stout's; 3. Holmes.

Dairy herd, to consist of 4 cows in milk—1. Stout's; 2. Rueping; 3. Brown.

JERSEY.

Judge—A. J. McLean, Chicago, Ills.

Bull 3 years old or over—1. Inderkill Farms, New York, on Hazelden Aviator (senior champion); 2. Brennan-Fitzgerald-Sinks, Jersey farm, Farmington, Mich., on Actress Raleigh; 3. A. H. Goss, Ann Arbor, Mich., on Pansy's Oxford Gamboe.

Bull 2 years old—1. Arthur Edison, Grand Rapids, Mich., on Fawn Raleigh's Laddie (reserve senior champion); 2. Brennan-Fitzgerald-Sinks, on Frank Tanner Raleigh; 3. Goss, on Royal Majesty's Combination.

Senior yearling bull—1. Arthur Edison, on Mabel's Sensational Lad; 2. Brennan-Fitzgerald-Sinks, on Actress Gamboe; 3. Washtenaw County Boys' and Girls' Club, Ann Arbor, Mich., on Susan's Minerva Raleigh.

Junior yearling bull—1. Burt Shuart, Ypsilanti, Mich.; 2. Brennan-Fitzgerald-Sinks, on Raleigh Fair Elf; 3. Washtenaw County Boys' and Girls' Club, on Majesty's Novel Oxford Prince.

Senior bull calf—1. and 2. Inderkill Farms, on Beau's Oxford (junior champion), and Sociable Sybil's Ringleader; 3. Edison, on Brampton Norwood Fern.

Junior bull calf—1. Burt Shuart, on Susan's Fontaine Rally; 2. and 3. Goss.

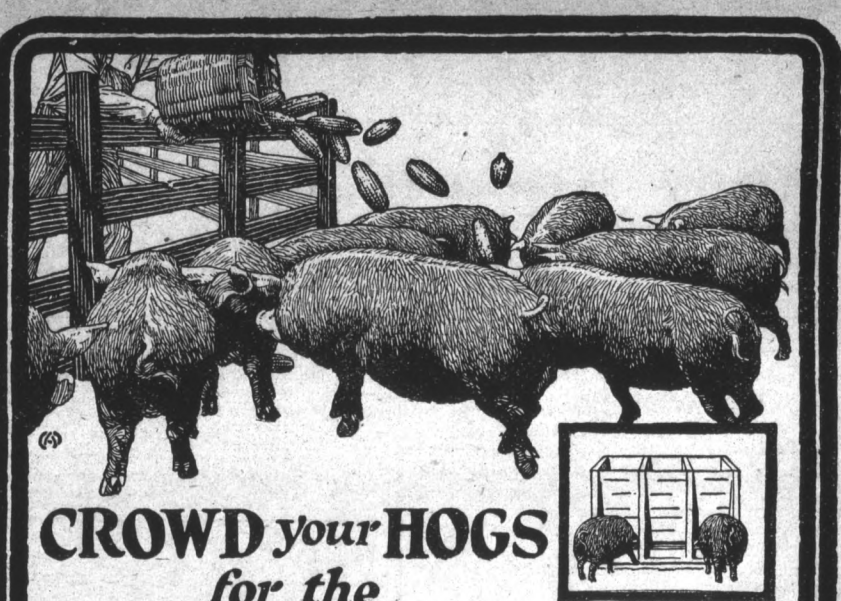
Four years old or over—1. 2 and 3. Inderkill Farms, on Sociable Sybil (senior champion and grand champion), Financial May Queen, and Meridale Hill-side Cocotte.

Cow 3 years old—1. Inderkill Farms, on Wyandotte's Dahlia (reserve senior champion); 2. Goss, on Armine's Sultana Imp; 3. Detroit Creamery Farms, Mt. Clemens, Mich., on Maudine of Gleburnie 2d.

Heifer 2 years old—1. Goss, on Analysis Imp; 2. Inderkill Farms, on Sybil's Rosy; 3. Edison, on Sensational Dorine.

Senior yearling heifer—1 and 3. Inderkill Farms, on King Lear's June Sybil, and Sybil's Lady Fern; 2. Martin, on Majesty's Baueazar Queen.

Junior yearling heifer—1 and 3. Goss, on Rower's



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

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.

CASH BUYERS want farms. Give description, price. J. W. Leaderbrand, B-30, Cimarron, Kansas.

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

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

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A show bull. May Rose breeding sire
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DUROC JERSEYS A few young sows bred for
August and September far-
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\$10 for a Duroc sow pig farrowed in August, shipped
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Oxford Jetsam (reserve junior champion), and Finan-
cial Daisy, of Lehigh; 2. Inderkill Farms, on La
Godella Sybil.
Senior heifer calf—1. Inderkill Farms, on Majesty's
Periwinkle; 2 and 3, Goss; on Sultan's Old Star,
and Sultan's Raleigh Fashion.
Junior heifer calf—1. Inderkill Farms, on Sybil's
Golden Carnation (junior and reserve grand cham-
pion); 2. Goss; on Pansy of Oaklands Barrone; 3.
Inderkill Farms, on Sybil's Golden Fairy.
Exhibitor's herd—1. Inderkill Farms; 2. Goss; 3.
Brennan-Fitzgerald-Sinks.
Breeder's herd—1. Edison; 2. Brennan-Fitzgerald-
Sinks; 3. Hillsdale Calf Club.
Calf herd—1. Goss; 2. Inderkill Farms; 3. Stuart.
Four get of sire, at least three females—1. Inder-
kill Farms; 2. Martin; 3. Edison.
Two produce of cow—1. Inderkill Farms; 2. Edi-
son; 3. Martin.
Dairy herd, to consist of four cows in milk—1.
Inderkill Farms; 2. Goss; 3. Brennan-Fitzgerald-
Sinks.

BROWN SWISS.

L. S. Marshall & Sons, Leslie, Mich., and The
Hillsdale Calf Club, Hillsdale, Mich., were the only
Brown Swiss exhibitors, the former winning all the
premiums and championships, but second in senior
bull calf, and second in yearling heifer.

AYRSHIRES.

Judge—A. Hanson, Savage, Minn.
There were but three exhibitors of Ayrshires: Wm.
H. Murphy, Birmingham, Mich.; W. N. Booth, De-
troit, Mich., and the Hillsdale Calf Club, Hillsdale,
Mich. W. H. Murphy won most of the firsts and
all of the championships. Booth taking the larger
part of the rest of the money.

RED-POLLED.

Bull 3 years old or over—1. J. W. Larabee & Sons,
Illinois, on Antone Charmer; 2. Westbrook Bros.,
Ionia, Mich., on Famous Charmer; 3. Stump &
Etzler, Chio, on Teddy's Chief.
Bull 2 years old—1. Stump & Etzler, on Buster
Charmer (senior champion and grand champion); 2.
Larabee & Sons, on Marshal Charmer.
Senior yearling bull—1. Westbrook Bros., (junior
champion); 2. Herbison Bros., Birmingham, Mich.,
on Ideal Beau.
Junior yearling bull—1. Stump & Etzler, on Mary's
Chief; 2. Larabee & Sons, on Manny Charmer.
Senior bull calf—1. Stump & Etzler, on Casey Ellis
Buster; 2 and 3, Larabee & Sons, on Eddie Charmer
and Henry Charmer.
Junior bull calf—1. Stump & Etzler, on Princess
Charmer; 2 and 3, Larabee Bros., on Roy Charmer
and Major Charmer.
Cow 3 years old or over—1. Larabee & Sons, on
Rosie Charmer (senior champion and grand cham-
pion); 2. Westbrook Bros., on Tribby 4th; 3. Stump
& Etzler, on Princess.
Heifer 2 years old—1 and 2, Larabee & Sons, on
Grace Charmer and Lela Charmer; 3. Westbrook
Bros., on Tribby of Springfield.

Senior yearling heifer—1 and 3, Larabee & Sons,
on Sarah Charmer (junior champion), and Miss
Neckion; 2. Herbison Bros. on Maxine of Elmbrook.
Junior yearling heifer—1 and 2, Larabee & Sons,
on Mamie Charmer 2nd, and Teddy's Girl; 3. Herbi-
son Bros., on Hervada of Elmbrook.
Senior heifer calf—1. Stump & Etzler, on Countess
Lady 3d; 2 and 3, Larabee & Sons, on Beverly
Charmer and Tillie Charmer.
Junior heifer calf—1. Larabee & Sons, on Sadie
Charmer; 2. Stump & Etzler, on Princess Elaine 5th
and Teddy's Melville; 3. Herbison Bros., on Elm-
brook Bettie.
Exhibitor's herd—1 and 3, Larabee & Sons; 2.
Stump & Etzler.
Breeder's herd—1 and 3, Larabee & Sons; 2. Stump
& Etzler.
Calf herd—1. Larabee & Sons; 2 and 3, Stump
& Etzler.
Four get of sire—1 and 2, Larabee & Sons; 3.
Stump & Etzler.
Two produce of cow—1 and 2, Larabee & Sons;
3. Herbison Bros.

FAT STEER SHOW.

Judge—Dale Bellows, Marysville, Mo.
Fat steer 1 year and under—1. Woodcote Stock
Farm, Ionia, Mich.; 2. W. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich.;
3. C. H. Prescott & Sons, Tawas City, Mich., on
Richland Gift.
Fat steer, 6 months and under 1 year, (champion
any age under 2 years)—1. A. J. Alexander, Ken-
tucky, on Woodburn 23d; 2. Shellenberger Farms,
Illinois; 3. Prescott, on Memory's Masterpiece.
Herd of three age lots, all under 2 years of age—
1. Shellenberger; 2. Scripps; 3. Woodcote Stock
Farm.
Fat steers in carload lots of 15—1. R. Binder
Co., Battle Creek, Mich.; 2 and 3, E. A. Beamer,
Blissfield, Mich.
Thomas E. Newton bronze trophy went to R.
Binder Co.

THE SHEEP SHOW.

The sheep were housed this year in
the lower floor of the building
formerly used for the auto show. There
was a good exhibit of all the leading
breeds and competition was particu-
larly keen in the Shropshire, Hamp-
shire, Oxford and all fine wool classes.
The many out-of-state exhibitors made
the show quite interesting but the
Michigan breeders gave a good ac-
count of themselves.

SHROPSHIRE.

Judge—Prof. Frank Kleinheinz, University of Wis-
consin, Madison, Wis.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (champion), W. S.
Dixon, Wisconsin; 2 and 3, Clifford Middleton, Clay-
ton, Michigan.
Ram 1 year old—1. W. S. Dixon; 2. Eaton County
Boys' and Girls' Club, Donald Shepard, Charlotte,
Mich.; 3. C. H. Whittem.
Ram lamb—1. (reserve champion), and 2. C. Mid-
dleton; 3. C. H. Whittem.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (reserve champion),
W. S. Dixon; 2 and 3, H. E. Powell & Son, Ionia,
Michigan.
Ewe 1 year old—1. (champion), 2 and 3, H. E.
Powell & Son.
Ewe lamb—1. H. E. Powell & Son; 2. C. H. Whit-
tem; 3. Clifford Middleton.
Flock—1. H. E. Powell & Son; 2. C. Middleton;
3. C. H. Whittem.
Breeder's young flock—1. H. E. Powell & Son; 2.
C. Middleton; 3. Armstrong Brothers.
Lamb flock—1. C. Middleton; 2. C. H. Whittem;
3. H. E. Powell & Son.
Get of sire—1. C. H. Whittem; 2. C. Middleton;
3. H. E. Powell & Son.

HAMPSHIRE.

Judge—Professor Kleinheinz.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (champion), B. F.
Harris Farms, Illinois; 2. J. B. Welch, Ionia, Mich.
Ram 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), and 3.
B. F. Harris; 2. L. A. Wilson, Reading, Mich.
Ram lamb—1 and 3. B. F. Harris; 2. J. B.
Welch.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (reserve champion),
and 2. B. F. Harris; 3. J. B. Welch.
Ewe 1 year old—1. (champion), W. S. Dixon; 2
and 3, B. F. Harris.
Ewe lamb—1. 2 and 3, B. F. Harris.
Flock—1. Harris; 2. Welch; 3. Wilson.
Breeder's young flock—1. Harris; 2. Welch; 3.
Wilson.
Lamb flock—1. Harris; 2. Welch; 3. Wilson.
Get of sire—1. Harris; 2. Welch; 3. Wilson.

OXFORD DOWN.

Judge—Professor Kleinheinz.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (champion), W. S.
Dixon, Wisconsin; 2. Bursley Bros., Charlotte, Mich.;
3. Adam A. Armstrong, Ontario.
Ram 1 year old—1. Dixon; 2. Bursley; 3. Arkell,
Ontario.
Ram lamb—1. (reserve champion), Armstrong; 2.
Bursley; 3. Rolling View Stock Farm, Cass City,
Michigan.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (champion), Arkell;
2 and 3, Armstrong.
Ewe 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), Dixon; 2
and 3, Armstrong.
Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Arkell; 3. Heskett.
Flock—1. Arkell; 2. Dixon; 3. Bursley.
Breeder's young flock—1. Arkell; 2. Armstrong; 3.
Bursley.
Lamb flock—1. Armstrong; 2. Bursley.
Get of sire—1. Bursley; 2. Armstrong.

SOUTHDOWN.

Judge—Professor Kleinheinz.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (champion), John D.
Larkin, New York; 2. Adam A. Armstrong, Ontario;
3. L. C. Kelly, Plymouth, Michigan.
Ram 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), and 3.
Larkin; 2. W. S. Dixon, Wisconsin.
Ram lamb—1 and 3, Larkin; 2. Armstrong.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (champion), Dixon;
2 and 3, Larkin.
Ewe 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), and 2.
Larkin; 3. Dixon.
Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Larkin; 3. Dixon.
Flock—1. Larkin; 2. Dixon; 3. Armstrong.
Breeder's young flock—1. Larkin; 2. L. C. Kelly;
3. B. D. Kelly.
Lamb flock—1. Larkin; 2. B. D. Kelly; 3. L. C.
Kelly.
Get of sire—1. Larkin; 2. L. C. Kelly; 3. B. D.
Kelly.

HORNED DORSET.

Judge—Professor Kleinheinz.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (champion), and 2. L.
A. Bradford, Ohio; 3. L. C. Kelly, Plymouth, Mich.
Ram 1 year old—1. Bradford; 2. B. D. Kelly.
Plymouth, Mich.; 3. L. C. Kelly.
Ram lamb—1 and 2, Bradford; 3. B. D. Kelly.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (champion), and 2.
Bradford; 3. B. D. Kelly.
Ewe 1 year old—1 and 3, Bradford; 2. L. C. Kelly.
Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Bradford; 3. B. D. Kelly.
Flock—1. Bradford; 2. B. D. Kelly; 3. L. C. Kelly.
Breeder's young flock—1. Bradford; 2. B. D. Kelly;
3. L. C. Kelly.
Lamb flock—1. Bradford; 2. B. D. Kelly; 3. L. C.
Kelly.
Get of sire—1. Bradford; 2. B. D. Kelly; 3. L.
C. Kelly.

CHEVIOT.

Judge—Professor Kleinheinz.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (reserve champion),
and 2. L. A. Bradford, Ohio; 3 and 5, L. C. Kelly,
Plymouth, Mich.
Ram 1 year old—1. (champion), W. S. Dixon,
Wisconsin; 2. Bradford; 3. L. C. Kelly.
Ram lamb—1 and 2, L. C. Kelly; 3. B. D. Kelly.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (champion), Dixon; 2.
Bradford; 3. L. C. Kelly.
Ewe 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), Dixon; 2.
Bradford; 3. L. C. Kelly.
Ewe lamb—1, Dixon; 2 and 3, Bradford.
Flock—1. Dixon; 2. Bradford; 3. L. C. Kelly.
Breeder's young flock—1. Bradford; 2. L. C. Kelly.
Lamb flock—1. Bradford; 2. L. C. Kelly; 3. B. D.
Kelly.
Get of sire—1. Bradford; 2. L. C. Kelly; 3. B. D.
Kelly.

COTSWOLD.

Judge—Professor Kleinheinz.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (reserve champion),
and 3. James A. Campbell, Ontario; 2. W. S. Dixon,
Wisconsin.
Ram 1 year old—1. (champion), Dixon; 2 and 3.
Campbell.
Ram lamb—1, Dixon; 2. Campbell; 3. Rolling View
Farm, Cass City, Mich.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (reserve champion),
Campbell; 2. Dixon; 3. Rolling View Farm.
Ewe 1 year old—1. (champion), Dixon; 2. Camp-
bell; 3. Rolling View Farm.
Ewe lamb—1, Dixon; 2. Campbell; 3. Rolling View
Farm.
Flock—1 and 3, Campbell; 2. Dixon.
Breeder's young flock—1. Campbell; 2. Rolling View
Farm.
Lamb flock—1. Campbell; 2. Wilson; 3. Rolling
View Farm.
Get of sire—1. Campbell; 2. Rolling View Farm;
3. Wilson.

LEICESTER.

Judge—George E. Helser, Lafayette, Ohio.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (reserve champion),
Ontario; 3. Shuttlesworth Bros., Ypsilanti, Mich.
Ram 1 year old—1. (champion), Wm. McLean,
Ontario; 2. Shuttlesworth; 3. C. D. McLean.
Ram lamb—1 and 3, Wm. McLean; 2. C. D.
McLean.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (champion), Wm.
McLean; 2. Shuttlesworth; 3. C. D. McLean.
Ewe 1 year old—1. Wm. McLean; 2 and 3, C.
D. McLean.
Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Wm. McLean; 3. C. D.
McLean.
Flock—1. Wm. McLean; 2. C. D. McLean; 3.
Shuttlesworth.
Breeder's young flock—1. Wm. McLean; 2. C. D.
McLean; 3. Shuttlesworth.
Lamb flock—1. Wm. McLean; 2. C. D. McLean;
3. Shuttlesworth.
Get of sire—1. Wm. McLean; 2. C. D. McLean;
3. Shuttlesworth.

LINCOLN.

Judge—Professor Kleinheinz.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (reserve champion),
Wess J. Borthwick, Ontario; 2 and 3, Rolling View
Stock Farm, Cass City, Mich.
Ram 1 year old—1. (champion), W. S. Dixon,
Wisconsin; 2 and 3, Rolling View Farm.
Ram lamb—1 and 2, Rolling View Farm; 3. Borth-
wick.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (champion), Dixon;
2. Borthwick; 3. McLean.
Ewe 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), Dixon; 2
and 3, Borthwick.
Ewe lamb—1, Dixon; 2. McLean; 3. Rolling View
Farm.
Flock—1. Dixon; 2. Borthwick; 3. Rolling View
Farm.
Breeder's young flock—1. Rolling View Farm; 2.
Borthwick.
Lamb flock—1. Borthwick; 2. Rolling View Farm.
Get of sire—1. Borthwick; 2. Rolling View Farm.

AMERICAN MERINO—TYPE A.

Judge—George E. Helser.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (champion), Calhoon
Bros., Bronson, Mich.; 2. R. D. Stephens, South
Lyon, Mich.; 3. R. D. Sly, Ohio.
Ram 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), Sly; 2.
Stephens; 3. Martin Richardson & Son, Pontiac,
Michigan.
Ram lamb—1, Sly; 2. Stephens; 3. Hogsett Farms.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (champion), E. E.
Nye, Jonesville, Mich.; 2. Stephens; 3. Carl Moeckel,
Munith, Mich.
Ewe 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), Moeckel;
2. Stephens; 3. Nye.
Ewe lamb—1, Sly; 2. Stephens; 3. Hogsett Farms.
Flock—1. Stephens; 2. Moeckel; 3. Sly.
Breeder's young flock—1. Stephens; 2. Nye; 3.
Calhoon.
Lamb flock—1. Sly; 2. Stephens; 3. Nye.
Get of sire—1. Sly; 2. Stephens; 3. Hogsett Farms.

AMERICAN MERINO—TYPE B.

Judge—George E. Helser.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (champion), Hogsett
Farms, Ohio; 2. Frank H. Russell, Ohio; 3. Calhoon
Bros.
Ram 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), R. D.
Stephens, South Lyon, Mich.; 2. Calhoon; 3. R. D.
Sly, Ohio.
Ram lamb—1 and 2, Calhoon; 3. Russell.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (champion), and 2.
Russell; 3. Hogsett Farms.
Ewe 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), Nye; 2 and
3, Hogsett Farms.
Ewe lamb—1, Calhoon; 2 and 3, Hogsett Farms.
Flock—1. Hogsett Farms; 2. Russell; 3. Calhoon.
Breeder's young flock—1. Calhoon; 2. Nye; 3.
Stephens.
Lamb flock—1. Calhoon; 2. Russell; 3. Moeckel.
Get of sire—1. Calhoon; 2. Russell; 3. Moeckel.

DELAINE MERINO.

Judge—George E. Helser.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (champion), and 2.
Hogsett Farms, Ohio; 3. E. E. Nye, Jonesville, Mich.
Ram 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), and 2.
Hogsett Farms; 3. Nye.
Ram lamb—1. R. D. Sly, Ohio; 2. Calhoon; 3. Nye.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (champion), Calhoon;
2. Hogsett Farms; 3. Russell.
Ewe 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), Carl
Moeckel, Munith, Mich.; 2. Calhoon; 3. Nye.
Ewe lamb—1 and 2, Calhoon.
Flock—1. Calhoon; 2. Hogsett Farms; 3. Russell.
Breeder's young flock—1. Calhoon; 2. Nye; 3. Hog-
sett Farms.
Lamb flock—1. Calhoon; 2. Nye; 3. Sly.
Get of sire—1. Calhoon; 2. Nye; 3. Russell.

RAMBOUILLET—TYPE B.

Judge—George E. Helser.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (champion), and 2.
A. Orth, Ohio; 3. Calhoon Bros., Bronson, Mich.
Ram 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), and 2.
Orth; 3. Nye.
Ram lamb—1. Calhoon; 2. Nye; 3. Orth.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (champion), and 2.
Orth; 3. Nye.

Ewe 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), and 2. Carl Moeckel, Munith, Mich.; 3. Orth.
Ewe lamb—1. Nye; 2. 3. Orth.
Flock—1. Orth; 2. Calhoun; 3. Nye.
Breeder's young flock—1. Orth; 2. Moeckel; 3. A. & F. Parmenter, Durand, Mich.
Lamb flock—1. Orth; 2. Moeckel; 3. Parmenter.
Get of sire—1. Orth; 2. Moeckel; 3. Parmenter.

RAMBOUILLET—TYPE C.

Judge—George E. Helsler.
Ram 2 years old or over—1. (champion), and 2. A. Orth, Ohio; 3. A. & F. Parmenter, Durand, Mich.
Ram 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), and 2. Orth; 3. Carl Moeckel, Munith, Mich.
Ram lamb—1. E. E. Nye, Jonesville, Mich.; 2. Orth; 3. Moeckel.
Ewe 2 years old or over—1. (champion), and 2. Orth; 3. Moeckel.
Ewe 1 year old—1. (reserve champion), and 2. Orth; 3. Calhoun.
Ewe lamb—1. Calhoun; 2. Moeckel; 3. Nye.
Flock—1. Orth; 2. Calhoun; 3. Moeckel.
Breeder's young flock—1. Orth; 2. Moeckel; 3. Parmenter.
Lamb flock—1. Orth; 2. Moeckel; 3. Parmenter.
Get of sire—1. Orth; 2. Parmenter; 3. Moeckel.

FAT SHEEP.

Judge—Professor Frank Kleinheinz.
Middleweight wether 1 year and under 2—1. (champion), John D. Larkin, New York; 2. and 3. Adam A. Armstrong, Ontario.
Middleweight wether under 1 year—1. and 2. H. E. Powell & Son, Ionia, Mich.; 3. Armstrong.
Longwool wether 1 year and under 2—1. (champion, reserve grand champion), M. A. C. East Lansing, Mich.
Longwool wether under 1 year—1. C. D. McLean, Ontario.
Merino wether 1 year and under 2—1. and 3. O. F. Moeckel, Stockbridge, Mich.; 2. M. A. C.
Merino wether under 1 year—1. (champion, grand champion), 2. and 3. Carl Moeckel, Munith, Mich.

THE SWINE SHOW.

The number of hogs shown was in excess of any previous year, the number driven out in the different classes totaling 1,157. Poland-Chinas made a wonderful showing, both in numbers and quality. Several out-of-state exhibitors brought out a number of exceptional animals but the Michigan breeders received a good share of the winnings against the stiffest kind of competition. The competition was also very keen in Duroc Jerseys, Chester-Whites, O. I. C.'s, and Tamworths.

POLAND-CHINA.

Judge—A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Michigan.
Boar 2 years old or over—1. A. A. Feldkamp, Manchester, Mich.; on Foxy Clansman (senior and grand champion); 2. Witt Bros., Jasper, Mich.; on Seldom Seen; 3. Vaughn's Seed Farm, Ovid, Mich.; on Ovid's Revelation.
Boar 18 months and under 2 years—1. Feldkamp, on F's Big Orange (reserve senior champion); 2. F. E. Haynes, Hillsdale, Mich.; on The Amplifier; 3. Walter E. McCoy, Ohio, on Long Crusader.
Boar 12 months and under 18 months—1. Feldkamp; 2. Haynes; 3. Vaughn's Seed Farm.
Boar 6 months and under 12 months—1. (junior champion and reserve grand champion), Detroit Creamery Co., Mt. Clemens, Mich.; 2. Feldkamp; 3. Detroit Creamery Co.
Boar under 6 months—1. Resthaven Farm, Ohio; 2. Witt Bros.; 3. Haynes.
Sow 2 years old or over—1. (senior champion and grand champion), Resthaven Farm; 2. and 3. Detroit Creamery Co.
Sow 18 months and under 2 years—1. (reserve senior champion), and 2. Resthaven Farm; 3. Detroit Creamery Co.
Sow 12 months and under 18 months—1. 2. and 3. Resthaven Farm.
Sow 6 months and under 12 months—1. (junior champion and reserve grand champion); 2. Detroit Creamery Co.; 3. Haynes.
Sow under 6 months—1. (reserve junior champion), Haynes; 2. and 3. Feldkamp.
Exhibitor's herd—1. Feldkamp; 2. Haynes; 3. Witt Bros.
Breeder's young herd—1. (premier champion), Detroit Creamery Co.; 2. Feldkamp; 3. Haynes.
Four either sex, get of boar—1. Resthaven Farm; 2. Detroit Creamery Co.; 3. Witt Bros.
Four either sex, produce of sow—1. Feldkamp; 2. Haynes; 3. Witt Bros.

DUROC JERSEY.

Judge—Ira Jackson, Tippecanoe City, Ohio.
Boar 2 years old or over—1. (senior champion and grand champion), Detroit Creamery Co., on Top King; 2. F. H. Heins & Son, Davison, Mich.; on Forecaster; 3. J. H. Schaffer Bros., Detroit, Mich.; on Watt's Master Col.
Boar 18 months and under 2 years—1. E. G. Crampton, Osseo, Mich.; 2. Lenawee County Pig Club, Adrian, Mich.; 3. Michigan Farm, Pavilion, Michigan.
Boar 12 months and under 18 months—1. (reserve senior champion), Loeb's Farms, Charlevoix, Mich.; 2. Heins & Son; 3. Kelly & Crampton, Osseo, Mich.
Boar 6 months and under 12 months—1. (junior champion and reserve grand champion), Detroit Creamery Co.; 2. Charles Tucker, Osseo, Mich.; 3. J. M. Williams, North Adams, Mich.
Boar under 6 months—1. (reserve junior champion), Heins & Son; 2. Loeb Farms; 3. Williams.
Sow 2 years or over—1. (senior champion and grand champion), Loeb Farms; 2. Crampton; 3. Tucker.
Sow 18 months and under 2 years—1. (reserve senior champion), Heins & Son; 2. and 3. Detroit Creamery Co.
Sow 12 months and under 18 months—1. and 3. Detroit Creamery Co.; 2. Heins & Son.
Sow 6 months and under 12 months—1. (junior champion and reserve grand champion), Williams; 2. and 3. Detroit Creamery Co.
Sow under six months—1. (junior champion), Loeb Farms; 2. and 3. Heins & Son.
Exhibitor's herd—1. Detroit Creamery Co.; 2. Loeb Farms; 3. Heins & Son.
Breeder's young herd—1. Detroit Creamery; 2. Heins & Son; 3. Williams.
Four either sex, get of boar—1. Detroit Creamery; 2. Heins & Son; 3. Williams.
Four of either sex, produce of sow—1. Heins & Son; 2. Loeb Farms; 3. Schaffer Bros.
Premier champion for exhibitor—1. Heins & Son; reserve, Detroit Creamery.
Premier champion for breeder—1. Heins & Son; reserve, Loeb Farms.

BERKSHIRES.

Judge—W. E. Spicer, Bushnell, Ill.
Boar 2 years old or over—1. Parker Bros., Niles, Mich.; on Highwood Rival; 2. 421st, (senior champion and grand champion); 2. Shuttleworth Bros., Ypsilanti, Mich.; on Porkmaster's Victor; 3. Frank A. Jones, Cass City, Mich.
Boar 18 months and under 2 years—1. Jones.
Boar 12 months and under 18 months—1. (reserve senior champion), Parker Bros.; 2. Jones; 3. Shuttleworth Bros.
Boar 6 months and under 12 months—1. (junior champion and reserve grand champion), Parker Bros.; 2. Jones; 3. Shuttleworth Bros.
Boar under six months—1. and 3. Hillsdale Pig Club; 2. Parker Bros.
Sow 2 years or over—1. (senior champion and grand champion), 2. (reserve senior champion), and 3. Parker Bros.
Sow 18 months and under 2 years—1. and 2. Parker Bros.; 3. Hillsdale Pig Club.
Sow 12 months and under 18 months—1. 2. and 3. Parker Bros.
Sow 6 months and under 12 months—1. (junior champion), 2. (reserve junior champion), and 3. Parker Bros.
Sow under 6 months—1. Washtenaw County Pig Club; 2. and 3. Hillsdale Pig Club.
Exhibitor's herd—1. Parker Bros.; 2. Jones.
Breeder's young herd—1. Parker Bros.; 2. Jones.
Four either sex, get of boar—1. Parker Bros.; 2. Jones; 3. Shuttleworth Bros.
Four either sex, produce of sow—1. Jones.
Premier championship for both breeder and exhibitor—Parker Bros.

SPOTTED POLAND-CHINAS.

Judge—W. E. Spicer.
Boar 2 years or over—1. Walter E. McCoy, Ohio, on English Peer (senior champion and reserve grand champion).
Boar 12 months and under 18 months—1. (reserve senior champion), Beam & Fisher, Ohio; 2. G. S. Coffman, Coldwater, Mich.; 3. Watson & Stafford, Breckenridge, Mich.
Boar 6 months and under 12 months—1. (reserve junior champion), Beam & Fisher.
Boar under 6 months—1. (junior champion and grand champion), and 2. McCoy; 3. Coffman.
Sow 2 years or over—1. (senior champion and grand champion), Coffman; 2. Beam & Fisher; 3. Watson & Stafford.
Sow 18 months and under 2 years—1. (reserve senior champion), McCoy; 2. Beam & Fisher; 3. Watson & Stafford.
Sow 12 months and under 18 months—1. and 2. Coffman; 3. McCoy.
Sow 6 months and under 12 months—1. (junior champion and reserve grand champion), Beam & Fisher; 2. Coffman; 3. McCoy.
Sow under 6 months—1. (reserve junior champion), 2. Coffman; 3. McCoy.
Exhibitor's herd—1. Coffman; 2. McCoy; 3. Beam & Fisher.
Breeder's young herd—1. Beam & Fisher; 2. McCoy; 3. Coffman.
Four either sex, get of boar—1. McCoy; 2. Beam & Fisher; 3. Coffman.
Four either sex, produce of sow—1. McCoy; 2. Coffman; 3. Stafford.
Premier championships for exhibitor and breeder—Coffman; reserve ribbon, Walter E. McCoy.

HAMPSHIRE.

Judge—Ira Jackson.
There were seven exhibitors in this class, the most of the money being divided between C. G. Bitzer & Son, Ohio, and Frank C. Oren, Ohio. A few premiums were won by C. J. Cheeseman and Albert Scheek & Son.

CHESTER-WHITE.

Judge—A. D. Gregory.
Boar 2 years or over—1. L. T. Hickman & Son, Ohio, on O. K. Raleigh (senior champion and grand champion); 2. Alexander & Bodimer, Vassar, Mich.; on The Monitor.
Boar 18 months and under 2 years—1. Hickman & Son; 2. Thomas Hile & Son, Caro, Mich.
Boar 12 months and under 18 months—1. (reserve senior champion), and 3. Hickman & Son; 2. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.
Boar 6 months and under 12 months—1. (junior champion and reserve grand champion), Hickman; 2. Clare V. Dornan, Swover, Mich.; 3. Hile & Son.
Boar under 6 months—1. (reserve junior champion), and 2. Hickman; 3. Detroit Creamery.
Sow 2 years or over—1. and 2. Hickman; 3. Fred Bodimer, Reese, Mich.
Sow 18 months and under 2 years—1. (reserve senior champion), Detroit Creamery; 2. Hickman; 3. Bodimer.
Sow 12 months and under 18 months—1. (senior champion and grand champion), 2. Hickman & Son; 3. Alexander.
Sow 6 months and under 12—1. Hickman; 2. and 3. Detroit Creamery.
Sow under 6 months—1. (reserve junior champion), and 2. Hickman & Son; 3. Rolling View Stock Farm, Cass City, Mich.
Exhibitor's herd—1. Hickman & Son; 2. Alexander; 3. Bodimer.
Breeder's young herd—1. Hickman; 2. Alexander; 3. Detroit Creamery.
Four either sex, get of boar—1. Hickman & Son; 2. Alexander; 3. Detroit Creamery.
Four either sex, produce of sow—1. Alexander; 2. Detroit Creamery; 3. Bodimer.
Premier championship for both exhibitor's and breeder's herds—Hickman & Son; reserve ribbon, Alexander.

O. I. C.

Judge—A. D. Gregory.
Boar 2 years or over—1. Albert Newman, Marlette, Mich.; on Lengthy Jumbo (senior champion and grand champion); 2. A. J. Adams, Litchfield, Mich.; on Longfellow A.
Boar 18 months and under 2 years—1. Adams; 2. Earle R. Morrish, Flint, Mich.
Boar 12 months and under 18 months—1. (reserve senior champion), Otto B. Schulze, Nashville, Mich.; 2. Newman; 3. Morrish.
Boar 6 months and under 12 months—1. (reserve junior champion), Morrish; 2. Newman; 3. Gerald Welton, Middleville, Mich.
Boar under 6 months—1. (junior champion and reserve grand champion); 2. Adams; 3. Schulze.
Sow 2 years or over—1. (senior champion and grand champion), Morrish; 2. Newman; 3. Schulze.
Sow 18 months and under 2 years—1. and 2. Adams; 3. Morrish.
Sow 12 months and under 18 months—1. (reserve senior champion), and 3. Morrish; 2. Newman.
Sow 6 months and under 12 months—1. (reserve junior champion), and 3. Newman; 2. Adams.
Sow under 6 months—1. (junior champion and reserve grand champion), 2. and 3. Adams.
Exhibitor's herd—1. Newman; 2. Morrish; 3. Adams.
Breeder's young herd—1. Adams; 2. Newman; 3. Morrish.
Four either sex, get of boar—1. Adams; 2. Newman; 3. Morrish.
Four either sex, produce of sow—1. Adams; 2. Morrish; 3. Schulze.

LARGE YORKSHIRE.

Judge—W. E. Spicer.
There were four exhibitors in this class, W. P. Mahan, of Ohio, leading, closely followed by Charles Wetzel & Son, of Mich. Premiums were also won by Rolling View Stock Farm, Cass City, Mich., and W. P. Kelly, of Ypsilanti, Mich.

TAMWORTH.

Judge—W. E. Spicer.
Exhibitors in this class were as follows: Kirby Bros., Illinois; W. S. Adams, Litchfield, Mich.; Chas. Wetzel & Sons, Illinois; E. F. Harris, Illinois; Curtis Adams, Litchfield, Mich.; T. G. Scheer, Illinois; J. H. Weidner, Illinois; Church Farms, Illinois. Most of the firsts and championships were won by B. F. Harris, Kirby Bros. and W. S. Adams were also well represented in the money, and some premiums were won by Chas. Wetzel & Sons, and Curtis Adams.

THE HORSE SHOW.

The draft horse show, while not large in numbers, was, from the standpoint of quality, one of the best shows which has ever been held at the Michigan State Fair, the Belgians being especially strong, excellent animals being contributed to the show by the Owosso Sugar Company, Alicia, Mich.; W. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich.; Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich.; H. E. Greer, Illinois, and F. G. Stevens, of Breckenridge, Mich.

The grand champion mare shown by the Agricultural College was pronounced by the judge a model mare for any breed and one of the outstanding animals being shown this year. The first prize five-year-old stallion, Garibaldi, also made grand champion, was an outstanding individual. Both of the grand champion animals were bred by the Owosso Sugar Company at Alicia. The reserve champion Belgian mare shown by W. E. Scripps was also an outstanding individual.

The Percheron show, while not as large in number as the Belgians, had some very creditable entries from the herds of F. G. Stevens, Breckenridge; Maryvale Farms, Ohio; Michigan Agricultural College, and Charles A. Bray, Okemos.

Some very useful Clydesdales were (Continued on page 315).

Holstein Dispersal Sale

At My Farm on Vassar Road, One Mile East of the City of Saginaw

Tuesday, October 2, 1923

A Choice Lot of 30 Head of Holstein-Friesian Cows, Heifers, and Calves will be Sold.

Twelve Head of the breeding of Wolverine Sir Prilly Hengerveld, dam a 30.20-lb. Cow, and Ensign Belle Korndyke, dam a 31.12-lb. Butter Cow in 7 days.

A consignment by Mr. Karl Krabbe, of 8 Head, mostly of Maple Crest breeding, by a Son of Maple Crest Korndyke Hengerveld, a Century Sire. All of breeding age, are bred to a grandson of King of the Pontiacs, his dam a 36-lb. Butter Cow.

Sale on Farm Implements at 10:00 A. M. Cattle Sale at 1:00 P. M., Eastern Standard Time. DON'T MISS IT.

WILLIAM ROENICKE

"Pigs is Pigs, But Haynes' Pigs is Hogs"

3rd ANNUAL SALE

50 HEAD 50

Big Type Poland China Boars & Gilts

Hillsdale County Fair Grounds

Wednesday, October 3, 1923

Herd Boars: Peace and Plenty, Jungalier, Amalgamator and Amplifier

F. E. HAYNES, R. 1, Hillsdale, Mich.

"Not How Cheap, But How Good"

Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association hold their Annual Sale the day previous, Tuesday, Oct. 2nd. Come prepared to stay over.

Tenth Annual Public Sale

Registered Holsteins

Howell Sales Company of Livingston County
Howell, Michigan

Thursday, October 18, 1923

At 10 O'Clock A. M. Sale Pavilion Fair Grounds

Eighty head, consisting mostly of cows that will be fresh, or due soon. Many of them are by 30-lb. sires and are bred to good bulls. A 29-lb. cow that has made three records above 27 lbs., and her 24-lb., 4-yr.-old daughter. A daughter of a 30-lb. 3-yr. old cow, and others with good records or from record dams.

Four 30-lb. bulls, three of them Tried Herd Sires that are sold for no fault, but to avoid in-breeding. One from a 31-lb. dam with 961 lbs. butter and 20,180 lbs. milk in one year. One from a 30-lb. cow that has twice milked over 700 lbs. in 7 days. One by the son of a 35-lb. cow with over 1,300 lbs. butter in one year, and out of a 30-lb. dam.

For Catalogs, Address

Wm. I. Griffin, Secretary Howell, Michigan

HOGS**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.

Prize-Winning Chesters

In competition with Michigan's leading herds, we won 6 firsts and Reserve Champion, showing 7 head. Now offering 1 yearling boar and spring pigs, either sex.

JOHN C. WILK, Alma, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES. We won our share of the best prizes at the big fairs again this year and we are offering good boars, including our prize winners, at reasonable prices and guarantee satisfaction. Cholera immuned. Also fall pigs. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, 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. Big Type. Will sell cheap. Spring pigs sired by Lengthy Monster. Wt. 665 lbs. at 16 mo. 8 days old. We bred and showed more first prize winners at Mich. State Fair this year than any two breeders in state. Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, 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. April Boars sired by Newman's Choice, No. 111154, a 600-lb. yearling. Head your herd with one of his pigs, shipped C. O. D. reg. free. Chas. H. Steel, Eaton, Rapids, Mich. R. 8.

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

R. E. G. O. I. C. Yearling Boars. Extra Yearling and Spring Sows. Satisfaction or no Pay. Shipped on approval. Fred W. Kennedy, R. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

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.

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

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.

Vaughan's Seed Farm Polands

A selection from our Prize-winning Herd will go to make up our FIRST ANNUAL SALE, OCT. 11th. Send for catalog and come to the sale. H. C. Oren, Mgr., Ovid, Mich.

L. T. P. C.

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

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.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 315



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



Wednesday, September 26.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.10; No. 2 red \$1.09; No. 3 red \$1.06; No. 2 white \$1.10; No. 2 mixed \$1.09.

Chicago.—September \$1.04½; December \$1.05½ @ 1.05½; May at \$1.10½ @ 1.10½.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.08 @ 1.09.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at 97c; No. 3, 96c.

Chicago.—September at 90 @ 90½c; December 71½ @ 71½c; May at 71½ @ 71½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 45½c; No. 3, 43c.

Chicago.—September 41¼c; December 42½c; May 43½c.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.90 per cwt.

Chicago.—Choice \$6.30; red kidneys at \$7.30.

Barley.—Malting 70c; feeding 66c.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 76c.

Chicago.—September 68¾c; December 70¾c; May 74¾c.

Toledo.—Cash 75c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$14.25; March \$14.50; alsike \$10.75; timothy \$3.85.

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.

Bran at \$32; standard middlings at \$32; fine do \$33; cracked corn at \$40; coarse cornmeal \$36; chop \$33 per ton in 100-lb sacks.

Fruit.

Chicago.—Apples, Wealthies at \$1.25 @ 1.50 per bu; cooking apples 50c @ \$1. Plums.—Damsons \$1.50 per bushel. Peaches.—Elbertas, Climax baskets, 65 @ 75c.

Pears.—Bushel \$2.25 @ 2.50.

Grapes.—Baskets, 5 lbs. table grapes 30c; Climax baskets, 16 lbs., 75c; for crates of six baskets \$1.50.

WHEAT

While the last Canadian estimate means an adequate supply of wheat in the next twelve months unless a calamity occurs in one or more of the southern hemisphere countries, a distinct tendency to exaggerate the size of the exportable surplus in North America is noticeable. Estimates that a surplus of 550,000,000 to 650,000,000 bushels is available in North America are totally unjustified. Wheat prices have held within narrow limits in the last week as pressure from Canadian wheat has been less expected.

CORN

The frosts early last week caught a great deal of immature corn over the northern part of the corn belt. The extent of damage is uncertain but reports have been rather uniformly doleful, as many replanted fields needed another two weeks of ripening weather. Cash corn prices are still close to the high point as primary receipts are not above normal for this time of year and are much smaller than last year or two years ago, when farm reserves of old corn were extremely large.

OATS

Total primary receipts of oats thus far in the crop year have been larger than a year ago, but they are below the ten-year average. In spite of substantial additions to the visible supply, it is considerably below normal. Oats are cheap compared with other feed grains and producers are disposed to hold back for farm use.

BEANS

Unsettled weather has been the dominating influence in the bean market during the past week. Prices fluctuated rather rapidly, advancing on rainy days and easing with sunshine. Choice hand-picked whites are quoted at \$6.10 @ 6.15 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan points for immediate or quick shipment. Old red kidneys are cleaned up and new crop prices are not yet available. Montana and Idaho beans are barely ready for shipment and quotations are uncertain.

SEEDS

Red clover seed prices advanced sharply last week and are now about \$4 a bushel above the low point of the season. The light yield, coupled with prospects of small crops of alsike and alfalfa seed offset the rather liberal

carryover so that a high level of prices for this year is assured. Imports probably will be stimulated although such seed does not thrive in this country.

FEEDS

The feed market is easier, especially mill feeds. Offerings have increased, production of most feeds is expanding, and buyers have not taken hold briskly as yet. B prices are quoted \$2 lower in some markets. Favorable pastures are delaying as well as reducing the fall demand.

POULTRY AND EGGS

The egg market late last week experienced its first real setback since the fall advance started. Receipts are running heavier than usual at this time of year, but they are gradually shrinking and will probably decline another fifty per cent in the next two months so that prices will soon resume their upward trend.

Chicago.—Eggs, extras 39 @ 40c; miscellaneous 28 @ 30c; dirties 22 @ 24c; fresh firsts 30 @ 33c. Live poultry, hens 19 @ 23c; springers 22c; roosters 15c; ducks 18 @ 21c; geese 18c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 31 @ 32c; storage 27 @ 31c. Live poultry, heavy springers 24 @ 27c; light springers 21 @ 24c; heavy hens 25 @ 27c; light hens 17 @ 24c; roosters 15c; geese 15 @ 16c; ducks 21 @ 24c.

BUTTER

The advance in butter prices was checked last week. Distributors did less buying for future requirements and a great deal of storage butter which now shows a handsome profit was pushed on the market. Production reports show that the make is running five to eight per cent larger than at the corresponding time last year but it is decreasing from week to week in accordance with seasonal tendency. Actual consumption is holding up well in spite of the advance in prices. Imports are unimportant.

Prices on 92-score fresh creamery were as follows: Chicago 45½c; New York 46½c. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 43½ @ 45½c.

POTATOES

Shipments of potatoes from producing sections have practically doubled in the last two weeks. Prices weakened as the larger supply reached the wholesale markets. The big fall movement generally reaches its peak from the second to the fourth week in Oc-

tober. Northern round whites are quoted at \$1.25 @ 1.40 per 100 pounds in the Chicago carlot market and \$1.25 @ 1.50 f. o. b. shipping points.

APPLES

Apple prices have been practically steady, with Michigan Wealthies at \$4.50 @ 5 per barrel, or \$1.25 @ 1.50 per bushel at Chicago. Carlot shipments from producing sections are above normal for this time of year. The peak of the carlot movement is usually reached from the second to the fourth week in October.

WOOL

Wool buying has been in larger volume in the last ten days than for a number of weeks. Mill holdings are gradually being worked off and the goods market is more healthy. Imports are much below the monthly average requirements of foreign wools. Foreign markets are firm. The London auction continues on a steady basis and the first sale of new clip Australian wools opened unchanged on merions and five to ten per cent higher.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

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

October 11.—Vaughan's Seed Farms, Ovid, Mich.

October 12.—Francisco Farm, Mt. Pleasant, Mich.

October 17.—Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

October 18.—Hunn Bros., Chesaning, Mich.

October 19.—E. A. Clark, St. Louis, Mich.

October 20.—A. D. Gregory, Ionia, Mich.

Holsteins.

October 2.—Washtenaw County Holstein Breeders' Assn., Ann Arbor.

November 6.—Eaton County Holstein Breeders' Association, A. N. Loucks, secretary, Charlotte, Mich.

October 10.—West Michigan Holstein Consignment Sale, West Michigan State Fair Grounds, Grand Rapids.

W. R. Harper, Sales Manager, Middleville, Mich.

Shorthorns.

October 2.—Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., Hillsdale, Mich.

October 30.—Wm. Geisenhafer & Sons, Diamonddale, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, September 26.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 410. Market steady and a trifle more active.

Good to choice yearlings \$10.00 @ 11.50
Best heavy steers 8.50 @ 9.00
Handyweight butchers 7.00 @ 8.25
Mixed steers and heifers 6.00 @ 6.50
Handy light butchers 5.00 @ 5.50
Light butchers 4.00 @ 4.25
Best cows 5.00 @ 5.50
Butcher cows 3.50 @ 4.50
Cutters 2.50 @ 3.00
Canners 2.00 @ 2.50
Choice bulls 5.00 @ 5.25
Bologna bulls 4.50 @ 5.00
Stock bulls 3.50 @ 4.00
Feeders 4.50 @ 6.00
Stockers 4.00 @ 6.00
Milkers 4.00 @ 4.50

Veal Calves.

Receipts 375. Market is slow and steady.
Best \$14.50 @ 15.00
Others 5.00 @ 14.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,923. Market is steady to 25c higher on lambs; sheep very dull.
Best lambs 13.50 @ 13.75
Fair lambs 11.00 @ 12.50
Light to common 7.00 @ 10.50
Fair to good sheep 6.00 @ 6.50
Culls 2.00 @ 3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,202. Market on pigs is steady; others 50c lower.
Mixed hogs 8.50
Yorkers 8.25 @ 8.50
Pigs 7.75
Heavies 7.75 @ 8.00
Roughs 6.50

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 28,000. Market mostly 25c

lower. Average good and choice 250 to 300-lb. average \$8.15 @ 8.30; tops at \$8.35; bulk good 140 to 160-lb. average \$7.50 @ 8; most packing sows \$7 @ 7.25; good and choice killing pigs \$6.75 @ 7.50.

Cattle.

Receipts 14,000. Market very slow and uneven. Killing quality claim all except meager proportion; the better grades are tending lower; run mostly short-fed or western grass steers; latter largely. Feeding flesh, stockers and feeders lower. Fed yearlings early at \$11.25; some western grassers to killers at \$5.25 @ 7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 26,000. Market on killing classes steady to easier. Top western lambs \$13.50; choice natives \$13.50; bulk of good natives \$13 @ 13.25; culls \$9 @ 9.50; bulk of fat ewes at \$5.50 @ 6.50; heavies downward to \$4; feeders strong; bulk \$13 @ 13.25.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 2 cars. Market slow. Prime steers \$10 @ 12.50; shipping steers \$10 @ 11.75; butcher grades \$8 @ 9; heifers \$6 @ 8; cows \$2 @ 6; bulls \$3 @ 6; feeders \$3.25 @ 7; milk cows and springers \$4 @ 12.

Calves at \$14.50.

Hogs.

Receipts 40 cars. Market is lower. Yorkers \$9.25 @ 9.35; pigs \$8.25 @ 8.75; mixed \$9.50 @ 9.60; heavy \$8.75 @ 9.10; roughs \$6 @ 7 stags \$4 @ 5.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts seven cars. Market steady. Choice lambs \$14; cull to fair \$8 @ 13; yearlings \$9 @ 11; wethers \$8 @ 8.50; ewes \$5.50 @ 7.50.

EVER TRY



FOR COLD FEET?
YOUR DEALER HAS
THEM FOR MEN AND
WOMEN
OUR TRADE MARK
ASSURES SATISFACTION

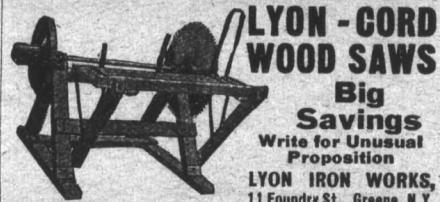
SPECIAL FOR \$3.00

I will ship, well packed, by Express, the following true to name, free from disease, well rooted Fruit Trees, 3 to 5 feet.

APPLE. 2 Transparent (early) 2 Kieffer Pear
2 Maiden Blush (Summer) 2 Burbank Plum
2 Delicious (winter) 2 Elberta Peach
2 Concord Grape Vines

This stock is all grown in my own Nurseries, and will be accompanied by state entomologist's certificate showing freedom of disease. Order early, also write for price list of a complete line of Nursery Stock. No Agents. I wholesale direct to planter.

THOMAS BEAN, Station A, Leavenworth, Kansas.



**LYON - CORD
WOOD SAWS**

**Big
Savings**

Write for Unusual
Proposition
LYON IRON WORKS,
11 Foundry St., Greene, N.Y.

Ship Your Hay and Grain to the OLD RE-
GEO. E. ROGERS & CO., LIABLE HOUSE
Pittsburgh, Pa.

POULTRY

COCKERELS, PULLETS, EGGS
Aristocrat of Ringlet B. Rocks, Fabel W. Rocks, Raggs W. Wyandottes, Tarbox S. L. Wyandottes, Young or English W. Leghorns, Everlay B. Leghorns, Thompson S. C. Reds, Owen Farm B. Orpingtons, Shepherd Anconas, Fape B. Minorcas, Bronze Turkeys. Write me what you want. Free Catalog with prices. All fowls guaranteed to be pure bred.
C. E. CARPENTER, Dept. F OWENSBORO, KY.

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 Baby Chicks LOOK!

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

NABOB HATCHERY, Dept. 15, Gambier, O.

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

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

WHITTAKER'S Red Cockerels

Will improve the color and egg production of your flock. Both Rose and Single Combs. Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Write for price list.

INTERLAKES FARMS
Box 39, Lawrence, Mich.

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

Barred Plymouth Rock Cockerels \$5 each. From first prize winning strain at Chicago and Detroit. J. A. Barnum, Union City, Mich.

DOGS

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

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. D. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago Ill.

HEAVES Is your own horse afflicted? Use 2 large cans. Cost \$2.50. Money back if not satisfactory. ONE can at \$1.25 often sufficient. In powder form. Most for cost.

NEWTON'S A veterinary's compound for Horses, Cattle and Hogs. Heaves, Coughs, Distemper, Indigestion, Worm expeller, Conditioner. At dealers' or by parcel post.

30 years' sale
THE NEWTON REMEDY CO., Toledo, Ohio

HOGS

Francisco Farm Poland Chinas

PUBLIC SALE OF 40 HEAD OCT. 12th. Come on over—(chicken for dinner). Get your name on the list for catalog. P. P. POPE, R. 3, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

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. Size combined with quality. Come and see the real kind.
W. E. LIVINGSTON, Parma, Mich.

L. T. P. C. Why buy grades when you can buy pure-bred at about the same price. Sired by Peter Yank by Peter Jones, dam by the Yankee from sows by World Champion boars. Look at the good ones that come here. Geo. E. Tompkins, Cement City, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas

Spring Boars and Gilts by "The Wolverine" and "M. & W. Orange." Our herd sows won 1st and 3rd at Jackson Fair. Pigs are well-grown and of the right type. Prices in keeping with the times.
N. F. Borner, R. 1, Parma, Mich.

Large Type Poland Chinas of March and April Farrow, both sexes. Bred right. Priced right.
George F. Aldrich, R. 6, Ionia, Michigan.

Big Type P. C. very choice boars double in amount, out 100 lb. sire and mammoth sows from Iowa's greatest herds, E. J. Mathewson, Burr Oak, Mich.

Spotted Poland Chinas Michigan's Largest Herd—State Fair winners include Premier Champion Exhibitor's Herd, Premier Champion Breeder's Herd. Over 200 head to select from. G. S. COFFMAN, 1½ miles East of Coldwater, Mich.

Spotted Poland Spring boars and gilts. Choice individuals, best of breeding, cholera immune and registered. Write for description and prices. Clark & Ringquist, Adrian, Mich.

Poland China Sale

Gregory and Barnard will sell jointly, 40 head of high-class Poland Chinas on Saturday, October 20, 1923, at Live Stock Building, Ionia Fair Grounds.

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

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

Large Type Poland Chinas

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

Large Type Young Poland China Sows

EVERT STETLER, Waltz, Mich.

RADIO GIANT

Represents the worlds largest strain of Poland China Hogs. Boars, Sows, Pigs at bargain prices from Mich. phone book. We have bred them big for 30 years. We can furnish what you want.
JNO. C. BUTLER, Portland, Mich.

Hampshires For Sale, choice spring boars and gilts. Bred sows and pigs carrying the best blood lines of this breed. Come and see them. Priced to sell. James G. Arthur, Cedar Knell, Grass Lake, Mich.

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

DELAINE RAMS, extra, fine ones. F. H. Russell, R. 3, Wakarusa, Ohio.

Idle Wild Stock Farms

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

STATE FAIR AWARDS.

(Continued from page 313). shown by George Ackerman & Sons, of Elkton, Mich.; Conyngham Brothers, of Wilkes-Barre, Pa., and the Michigan Agricultural College.

BELGIANS.

Judge—C. F. Curtiss, Iowa State College, Ames, Iowa.

Stallion 5 years old or over—1. Owosso Sugar Co., Alicia, Mich., on Garibaldi, (senior champion and grand champion); 2. W. E. Scripps, Orion, Mich., on George Henry; 3. M. A. C., on Jupiter.

Stallion 4 years old—1. Greer, on Teddy R. (senior champion), and Rex Albert; 3. Stevens, on Bobbie Lanette.

Stallion 3 years old—1. Greer, on Bob; 2. Owosso Sugar Co., on Favori.

Stallion 2 years old—1. and 2. Owosso Sugar Co., on Verdome de Houtain, (reserve junior champion), and Sans Peur; 3. Stevens, on Earl E.

Stallion 1 year old—1. Greer, on Major de Paul, (junior champion and reserve grand champion); 2. Owosso Sugar Co., on Nickel.

Stallion colt—1. Owosso Sugar Co., on Joede Capelle; 2. and 3. Scripps, on John Henry and William Henry.

Mare 5 years old or over—1. and 3. Scripps, on Lady Marjorie, (senior champion), and grand champion; 2. Greer, on Mattie.

Mare 4 years old—1. M. A. C., on Belle; 2. Owosso Sugar Co., on Calist; 3. Scripps, on Belgian Rose.

Mare 3 years old—1. Owosso Sugar Co., on Mar-motte de Petit, (reserve senior champion); 2. M. A. C., on Betty de Camille; 3. Greer, on Bell.

Mare 2 years old—1. Greer, on Pervenche, (junior champion and reserve grand champion); 2. Owosso Sugar Co., on Carlouche; 3. Greer, on Glenview Princell.

Mare 1 year old—1. Owosso Sugar Co., on Agnesse (reserve junior champion); 2. Scripps, on Easter Lilly of Wildwood; 3. George Ackerman & Sons, Elkton, Mich., on Ermy the Florabel.

Mare colt—1. Owosso Sugar Co., on Garibaldi; 2. Greer, on Glenview Marjory; 3. Scripps, on Queen Nina.

Breeder's herd—1. Owosso Sugar Co.; 2. Scripps; 3. M. A. C.

Three mares, property of one exhibitor—1. M. A. C.; 2. Owosso Sugar Co.; 3. Scripps.

Five stallions, property of one exhibitor—1. Owosso Sugar Co.; 2. Greer; 3. Scripps.

Two animals, get of one sire—1. and 3. Owosso Sugar Co.; 2. Greer.

Two animals, produce of one dam—1. Owosso Sugar Co.; 2. Scripps; 3. Greer.

PERCHERONS.

Judge—C. F. Curtiss.

Stallion 5 years old or over—1. and 2. Fred G. Stevens, Breckridge, Mich., on Lodi, Jr., (senior and grand champion), and Major Progressive; 3. Charles A. Bray, Okemos, Mich., on Ferndale.

Stallion 4 years old—1. Stevens, on Warren (reserve senior champion).

Stallion 3 years old—1. M. A. C., East Lansing, Mich., on Jalapeño, (junior champion and reserve grand champion); 2. Tom Corwin Farms, Ohio, on Carbons, (reserve junior champion).

Stallion 1 year old—1. and 2. Bray, on Ace and Duce.

Stallion colt—1. Maryvale Farms, Ohio, on Mitral 2nd; 2. Bray, on Billy.

Mare 5 years old or over—1. Maryvale Farms, on Jalap Beauty; 2. Bray, on Alice.

Mare 4 years old—1. Maryvale Farms, on Carnona 5th, (reserve senior and reserve grand champion).

Mare 3 years old—1. Maryvale Farms, on Maple Grove Carrie, (senior champion and grand champion); 2. Bray, on Belle.

Mare 2 years old—1. Maryvale Farms, on Lauretta, (reserve junior champion); 2. M. A. C., on Corrothea.

Mare 1 year old—1. Maryvale Farms, on Queen (junior champion); 2. M. A. C., on Jalapeño.

Mare colt, 1. M. A. C., on Jacqueline.

Breeder's herd—1. Maryvale Farms; 2. M. A. C.; 3. Bray.

Three mares, property of one exhibitor—1. Maryvale Farms; 2. M. A. C.

Two animals, get of one sire—1. M. A. C.

Two animals, produce of one dam—1. Maryvale Farms; 2. M. A. C.

CLYDESDALES.

Judge—C. F. Curtiss.

Stallion 5 years old or over—1. and 2. George Ackerman & Sons, Elkton, Mich., on Marquis Best and Earl Willing.

Stallion 4 years old—1. Conyngham Bros., Pennsylvania, on Baron Blair, (champion); 2. Ackerman, on Handsome Prince.

Stallion 3 years old—1. M. A. C., East Lansing, Mich., on Langwater Model, (reserve champion); 2. Conyngham, on Fyvie Knight; 3. Dr. George W. Peart & Son, Burt, Mich., on Royal Canadian.

Stallion 2 years old—1. Conyngham Bros., on Hayfield Barre.

Stallion 1 year old—1. and 2. Conyngham Bros., on Hayfield Corporal and Captain Applejack; 3. Peart & Son, on Caradoc King.

Stallion colt—1. Conyngham Bros.; 2. Peart & Son, on Peart's Commodore; 3. Ackerman & Sons, on Sefton.

Mare 5 years old or over—1. and 2. Conyngham Bros., on Hillside Heatherbloom, (champion), and Elma; 3. Peart & Son, on Caradoc's Pride.

Mare 4 years old—1. and 2. Conyngham Bros., on Scottish Bluebell and Bell Heather.

Mare 3 years old—1. Conyngham Bros., on Rose of Sharon; 2. and 3. Ackerman & Sons, on Buchlybie Belle and Joy Belle.

Mare 2 years old—1. M. A. C., on Maid, (reserve champion); 2. Conyngham Bros., on Esperance; 3. Ackerman & Sons, on Lady Willing.

Mare 1 year old—1. and 2. Conyngham Bros., on Hayfield Margaret and Hayfield Heather; 3. Ackerman & Sons, on Lady Like.

Mare colt—1. Conyngham Bros.; 2. Ackerman & Sons, on Rosebud; 3. Peart & Son.

Four get of stallion, any age—1. and 2. Conyngham Bros.; 3. Ackerman & Sons.

Two produce of mare, any age—1. 2 and 3. Conyngham Bros.

Breeder's herd—1. 2 and 3. Conyngham Bros.

HONEY

Rich, thick, and delicious extracted White Clover; 6-lb. can, delivered, \$1.50. R. J. Whitney, R. 5, Royal Oak, Mich.

YOU CAN'T CUT OUT A BOG SPAIN OR THOROUGHPIN

but you can clean them off promptly with

ABSORBINE

TRADE MARK REG. U.S. PAT. OFF.

and you work the horse same time.

Does not blister or remove the hair. \$2.50 per bottle, delivered.

Will tell you more if you write. Book 4 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., the antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Varicose Veins, Ruptured Muscles or Ligaments, Enlarged Glands, Wens, Cysts. Allays pain quickly. Price \$1.25 a bottle

at druggists or delivered. Made in the U. S. A. by W. F. YOUNG, INC., 468 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

POPE'S POLANDS AT AUCTION

40
Head

In the Basement of the Big Barn at
Francisco Farm, Friday P. M., October 12, 1923
Get a Catalog—Come to the Sale

40
Head

P. P. POPE, R. R. 3, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan

SHEEP

Several Cars of Delaine Breeding Ewes

Yearlings to four-year-olds. Shear 10 lbs. HIGHEST PRICE WOOL in the WORLD. Car lots at prices which one crop lambs and wool will MUCH MORE than pay. Healthiest and hardiest breed of sheep in America. They will not last long at the price. Must close out.

Geo. M. Wilber, Marysville, Ohio

Registered Hampshire Rams and ewes. Size, type, quality and good breeding. W. W. CASLER, OVID, MICH.

FOR SALE Reg. Oxford Rams and Ewes Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Write Your Wants
Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich.
Telephone: Deckerville 73-3

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

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

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

MISCELLANEOUS

LEAF TOBACCO—3 years old. Nature Cured. Ever-Ready Safety Razor and six blades, or Imported Briar pipe free with 10-lb. order. 10-lb. packages, select chewing, \$3.50; select smoking, \$3.00; medium smoking, \$1.75. Pay for tobacco and postage on arrival. Farmers' Union, Hawesville, Ky.

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 SMOKING-HOUSE, S133, Mayfield, Ky.

NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.75; 10 lbs., \$3.00; Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.25; 10 lbs., \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Farmers' Tobacco Union, B4, Paducah, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 4 lbs., \$1.40; Fifteen, \$4; Smoking, 4 lbs., \$1.00; Fifteen, \$3.00. Pipe and recipe free. Pay when received. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

YOUR auto equipped with the Torson Patented Power Attachment, saws wood, grinds feed, pumps water, runs all farm machinery. Price \$5. Torson Auto Power Co., 2300 Washington Blvd., Kansas City, Kan.

FOR SALE—New Howe 5-ton, 14-ft. platform, 3-inch plank, 8x8 timber, \$100. Bargain. Write G. A. Bergman, Box 151, Manistique, Mich.

PHONOGRAPH Records and piano rolls exchanged. Trade old for new. Stamp brings catalogue. Fuller Ex., Wichita, Kans.

WANTED—to buy in car lots, No. 1 Timothy Hay, No. 1 Clover Hay, Choice Peagreen Alfalfa, and Potatoes. Broadwater Feed Co., Appalachia, Va.

WANTED—Used Small Farm Tractor, Aro or other, with plow. Folting, R. 1, Dearborn, Mich.

WANTED to buy Beamer; prefer Buffalo Pitts handled, straw carrier. Orla Benjamin, Walled Lake, Mich.

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

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; 10c illustrated instructive list. W. R. Watson, Box 55, Macon, Mo.

FOR SALE—Thoroughbred Collie pups. Joseph Laucello, Saginaw Mich., Route 2.

HUNDRED HUNTING HOUNDS Cheap. Free Trial. Kaskennels, MFD, Herrick, Ills.

The Maples Shropshires—For Sale Yearling rams, right type and quality, sired by 1921 Champion Ram of Michigan. Also ewes. C. R. Leland, Ann Arbor, Mich., R. R. No. 5. Phone 7134-F-13.

Registered Shropshire Sheep, 40 ewes 1 to 4 yrs., 50 ewes and ram lambs, a few yearling rams. Flock established 1890. C. Lemen & Sons, Dexter, Mich.

Homedale Farm offers 40 head of Cotswolds, rams and ewes, all ages. Priced to sell. Arthur Bortel, Britton, Mich.

OXFORDS For the best. Write Wm. Van Sickle, Deckerville, Mich., Rams and Ewes.

HORSES

Percherons & Belgians

UNDER THE HAMMER

Wed., October 3, 1923
At Lima, Ohio

It is a dispersal of one of the country's best herds. Great young stallions, wonderful brood mares, outstanding colts. They are winners in show ring and field.

Our Adversity--Your Opportunity

Catalog Ready

Lonzo McClain & Sons

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—Imported Scotch White Leghorn stock. The kind that lay weigh and pay. Also breeder of S. C. Buff Leghorns. Visitors welcomed. Fairview Poultry Farm, C. J. Sweet, Prop., Ann Arbor, Mich.

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

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

S. C. W. LEGHORN COCKERELS—Pure young strain, unlimited range, very reasonable priced. A. R. Atherton, Marcellus, Mich.

COCKERELS—White Leghorn, from same stock as my leading pen at Lansing contest. Orme Thompson, Allen, Mich.

FOR SALE—10 to 100 Yearling Leghorn Hens, \$2.00; April Cockerels, \$3.00 to \$5.00; 1924 Baby Chicks, \$25 hundred. Elmer E. Shaw, South Haven, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS—State Fair Winners. "Tancred" Leghorns, Orpingtons, Circular, Penner Bailey, Montgomery, Mich.

S. C. BUFF LEGHORN cockerels. Write for prices and description. Willard Webster, Bath, Mich.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—Widow will sell half interest in old established Moving, Express and Storage business. Good chance for someone. Would consider farm or small town property near summer resort in western or southwestern Michigan, not to exceed \$3,000. Mrs. E. O'Brien, 2615 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago, Ills.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—for farm property, general store, stock and fixtures, and residence, doing good business. Good reason for selling. Box 929, Michigan Farmer.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Energetic man with car in your county, \$40 to \$50 weekly, and more, selling Heberling's well-known line of household remedies, extracts, spices, toilet articles, etc. Big demand. Steady repeats. Old established company. Healthful, pleasant, profitable outdoor work. Experience unnecessary. Goods furnished on credit. Write today for full particulars. Heberling Medicine Co., Dept. 210, Bloomington, Ills.

WANTED—FRUIT TREE SALESMEN—Profitable, pleasant, steady work. Good side line for farmers, teachers and others. Permanent job for good workers. Write for terms. I. E. Ilgenfritz Sons Co., The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich. Estab. 1847.

WANTED—Young married man with small family to work 55-acre farm. Must know poultry, vegetable gardening, and machinery. All modern improvements. Write C. E. V., 248 Rowena St., Detroit, Mich.

COMPETENT farm hand wanted, steady work. All year round. Middle-aged man preferable. Albert Schindler, Memphis, Mich., R. 2.

WANTED—live man in every township to sell milking machine. Albert Supernaw, 1015 Jefferson, Avenue,

Old Leaky ROOFS

Made Like New

WITH **Saveall** LIQUID ASBESTOS ROOFING

It makes no difference what kind of roofs you have—SAVEALL ROOFING, will stop the leaks—stop the damages—stop the repair bills and save you the cost of buying a new roof.

We will show you how to SAVE and RENEW every one of your old, worn-out, leaky roofs with SAVEALL Liquid Asbestos Roofing, for just about one-fifth the cost of a new roof—and we will do it—prove it 4 months before you pay.

SAVEALL ROOFING comes in liquid form ready to spread. It is composed of genuine rock fibre asbestos combined with gilsonites, minerals and pure asphaltum gums, made under our own special process. A roofing brush is all you need to apply it and when spread on your roof it penetrates and covers every crack, crevice, joint or seam, nail hole or rust spot and makes your old roof just as good as new.

4 Months Trial Before You Pay

FREE

With every order sent in from this advertisement, we will also include Absolutely FREE a Roofer's Brush for applying Saveall Roofing and a 25 lb. drum of our Plastikite Patching Cement for patching leaks around chimneys, flashings, gutters, cornices, etc. Send coupon at once and get this FREE Roofer's Brush and Patching Cement.

One gallon of SAVEALL covers an average of about 70 square feet of roof surface.

You take no risk when you put SAVEALL on your old roofs. We will ship you all the SAVEALL you need without a penny of pay in advance. You put it on and then after four months' trial you pay only if pleased. If not satisfied—you say so—we will cancel all charges and you won't owe us a cent.

GUARANTEED 10 YEARS

SAVEALL Roofing has been sold on this liberal "4 Months Before You Pay Plan" for years. It gives you a new roof surface which is not affected by heat or cold, does not rot, rust or decay and is guaranteed for 10 years. SAVEALL is furnished in Black only and is shipped in Steel Barrels or Steel Half Barrels. One gallon will cover about 70 square feet of roof surface. Never sold by Jobbers, Retailers or Salesmen. You buy it direct from the manufacturers—use it four months before you pay, and get our lowest factory prices.



MAKES OLD SHINGLE ROOFS WATERTIGHT AND AS GOOD AS NEW



STOPS RUST AND LEAKS IN SHEET METAL ROOFING WITH ONE COATING



RENEWS AND WATERPROOFS PAPER, GRAVEL OR COMPOSITION ROOFS

Write For Our Low Factory Prices on **Paint**

We also manufacture a complete line of high grade House and Barn Paints. Send for FREE Color Cards and our low, freight-paid prices on paint before you buy. Why pay high prices when you can get GUARANTEED paints fresh from our factory and save money. Write today and see how much lower our prices are. A post card will do.

We Can Save You Money On Paint

SEND NO MONEY! Just the Coupon

4 Months Trial Order Coupon

The Franklin Paint Co., 8147 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

Gentlemen:—Please ship me the following as per Special Offer:

.....Steel Half Barrels *Saveall* Roofing (40 gals.)

.....Steel Barrels *Saveall* Roofing (65 gals.)

It is understood you are to include FREE one Roofer's Brush and 25 lb. Drum Plastikite Patching Cement. I agree to use *Saveall* in accordance with directions and will pay in FOUR MONTHS, if it does what you claim. Otherwise I will report to you promptly and there will be no charge for the amount I have used.

Name.....

Post Office.....

Shipping Station.....State.....

☐ Put check mark here if you want Prices and Color Card on Paint.

We Allow All Freight Charges

Now is the time to make your old roof as good as new with *SAVEALL* on our "4 Months Free Trial Offer"

Send no money. Just fill out coupon for as much *SAVEALL* as you want. We will ship it to you at once. You simply pay the small freight charges on it when it arrives, and at the end of the 4 months trial period you pay for it if it fulfills all our claims, deducting the freight charges you have paid. If not satisfactory, we agree to cancel the charge. Don't let this chance slip by. You also get a roofing brush and 25 lbs. of Plastikite Patching Cement FREE if you act quick. Fill out the coupon and mail it TODAY!

THE FRANKLIN PAINT CO.
8147 Franklin Ave., Cleveland, Ohio

PRICES

on **SAVEALL Liquid Roofing**

East of Mississippi River and north of Ohio River including New England States, Ky., Va., West Va., Mo., Minn., Iowa, and North Carolina.

75c per gal. in Barrels

78c per gal. in 1/2 Barrels

Beyond these boundaries a few cents more per gallon. Just enough to cover the increased freight charges.