

MICHIGAN FARMER

AND *LIVE STOCK*
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

JOURNAL.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXI. No. 15
Whole Number 4274.

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 13, 1923

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$5.00



MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1923

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year, 52 issues \$1.00
Three Years, 156 issues \$3.00
Five Years, 260 issues \$5.00
All Sent Postpaid

Canadian subscription 50c a year extra for postage

RATES OF ADVERTISING

55 cents per line agate type measurement, or \$7.70 per inch (14 agate lines per inch) per insertion. No advertisement inserted for less than \$1.65 each insertion. No objectionable advertisements inserted at any time. Entered as Second Class Matter at the Post Office at Detroit, Michigan, Under the Act of March 3, 1879.

Member Audit Bureau of Circulation

VOLUME CLXI

NUMBER FIFTEEN

DETROIT, OCTOBER 13, 1923

CURRENT COMMENT

A Real Market Service

AMERICAN farmers are now better supplied with up-to-the-minute market news than are the farmers of any other country. This has become possible largely through the use of the radio. Four high-powered stations have been established by the government for this purpose. These are located at Arlington, Chicago, San Francisco and New Orleans.

If the farmers take advantage of this service it will become impossible for the buyer of live stock or of farm crops to race through the country as he once did, and pick up at unwarranted low prices a few carloads of hogs or steers, or a dozen orchards of apples by reason of his having advance knowledge of market trend. By reason of this government service both the seller and the buyer can now be equally informed on market conditions.

Thus modern science is wiping away ignorance, one of the big obstacles in the road of better marketing of farm products.

That the farmers of the country have speedily taken to the radio is shown by the fact that, according to a recent survey by the department of agriculture, there are now about 145,000 receiving sets on the farms of the United States. In Michigan, according to the same authority, the number approximates 2,000 sets.

The Goose Trait

ONE renowned theorist has said that the human being is a conglomeration of all the other animals and birds. It is true that man is the most versatile of all living beings, and perhaps his versatility may be due to having all these traits. Otherwise, he would not at times try to sing like a bird, be as obstinate as a jack-ass, and act like a goose.

Now, one of the common traits of the goose is to follow the leader in whatever he might do, whether it be foolish, dangerous or sane. This leader is usually a gander, but just how this gander gains his leadership is not within our limited knowledge. It may be because of his loud and profuse quacking ability, or he may have to show other more worthy qualities to attain his position.

With us trousered and skirted bipeds this goose-like quality of following the leader is outstanding. A great many of us flock to the leader because of his loud quacking ability, others are

flopping around because they can not find a suitable leader to flock to, and still others follow the ones who lead to sane and constructive purposes.

This goose quality is a good one, for leaders must be followed to bring unity of purpose in big undertakings. But the selection of the leader is the vital thing. In this state, there is at present a lot of loud quacking, political and otherwise. As noise is always attractive to our emotions, let us use judgment to ascertain whether the loudest quacking has good purpose behind it, or is quack all the way through.

We can feel reasonably safe if we will use good human sense instead of emotion in following our goose traits.

The Potato Outlook

OUR potato market is quite distinctly American. The importations and exportations of potatoes are so small as to have no marketing influence. We, therefore, can look almost entirely to our own country for the factors which have to do with establishing the character of this trade.

About the commercial end of the potato business, experts have learned that when the estimated yield of any season is at the rate of four bushels per capita, falling prices are quite certain to characterize the trade. On the other hand, when the per capita production is around the three bushel mark, the trend of prices, after the heavy marketing during harvest time is over, is upward.

The present estimated yield is on a per capita basis of three and one-half bushels per capita. Last year it was a fraction over four bushels, and for the past twenty years the average was three and six-tenths bushels. It would appear, therefore, that the statistical position of the trade is favorable to the grower. This, coupled with the fact that employment is general throughout the country at fairly high wages, would augur for a market which for respectability should outshine, by many candles, that of 1922.

Agriculture Shows Improvement

TO those who have been in a position to analyze most accurately the trend of business conditions, including agriculture, there is a general feeling of improvement so far as the latter industry is concerned.

Expressed in terms of other commodities, the general index of purchasing power of farm products moved up one point during the month of September. This index number is now at seventy-three, which is the highest point it has attained since June of 1922. The advance for September was brought about not by a rise in farm prices, but through the downward turn of industrial values.

May we hope that this readjustment will continue until energy applied upon the farm will be rewarded by the same purchasing power as it will receive in other lines of effort.

Keep A Memory Book

IN some sections of the country farm memory books are becoming popular. They are an offspring of the old photo album. These albums kept faithful records of the members of the family and friends for years. The scope, however, was limited.

The farm memory book pertains not only to the family, but includes in addition pictures of the animals, machinery, buildings, crops and anything of general interest upon the farm or to the farm folks, together with appropriate legends. There is usually some member of the family who has or can develop some aptitude for the taking of pictures.

The work itself is not only interesting, but the books are fully enjoyed

by both young and old, and the longer the work is kept up the greater will become its value to the family and friends.

Home Economics Practical

THE term home economics is a comparatively new one. It has to do with the use of economy in the home. In our general conception of the term, economy in the home is as old as the hills. Sometimes it has been practiced with a strictness and necessity that is often painful. This old-time economy involves the doing without—it means carrying water from outdoors, the battenning of every source of ventilation to save fuel, the eating of cheap and unwholesome food to keep the grocery bill down.

Such is not economy, but an abortion of it, for it does not save. In fact, it is an extravagance, because what it conserves in material things it takes out in human lives. One of the greatest extravagances is that so-called economy which makes the human being less efficient and happy. It means less ability to do the things which will bring greater earning power, and besides, most generally brings an even greater expenditure of the meager financial resources because of the doctor bills which come as a consequence.

Household economics, on the other hand, means the doing of more work with less effort, better eating often with less cost, and a happier and healthier home. Household economics should be of interest to the men folks for in the home the man is kept fit or made unfit for his daily tasks. The home is the maintenance and repair department of a man's ability.

Ill health and its attending unhappiness which result from haphazard economy, are the greatest of human extravagances. True household economics will conserve both health and finances, and will bring the result in happiness.

The Political Pirate

THE political party is a necessary piece of governmental machinery. It has been in existence since the establishment of orderly society, and no doubt it always will continue to be.

But the political pirate can be dispensed with. He is the hanger-on in political circles. He takes, but he does not give. He excites disobedience to law. He controls men whom he takes pains to get elected that he might exploit society.

There perhaps is no means whereby society can be freed from this pirate. But we can minimize the influence he may have. Since he flourishes where there is an indifferent electorate, the most drastic means that can be employed against him is to fully awaken every man and woman entrusted with electoral privileges to a high degree of their personal responsibility for the safe conduct of local, state and national governments.

Pirates, like other evil doers, can work best in the shadow of social indifference. An alert public conscience gives them the "creeps."

Our Dear Relations

THERE is one difference between man and animals—man recognizes his relations and animals pay no attention to them. Whether this is man's advantage or not is a matter of question. It all depends upon the relations.

Then, too, by marriage, man adds to his list of relation responsibility—principally a mother-in-law. Undoubtedly a mother-in-law is an asset as she furnishes the means of a lot of cut-and-dried humor, which leads one to believe she is a liability. However, that also depends upon the mother-in-law.

While relations are questionable as-

sets with us, we make much ado over the relations of a good cow or hog. We show the world with pride that such and such an animal had such and such dams and grand-dams, sister, brothers, and even mother-in-laws. In fact, we often say more about the relations than we do of the animal itself.

Perhaps, we, too, when eugenics and scientific feeding become a part of human economy, may parade around with our family tree displayed on our coat sleeve. It used to be practiced among so-called blue bloods, but it is in disrepute now, as the fruit of the tree seldom proved up to the expectations of modern scientific thought.

Foot-Baul

THE way these collige folks get their educashun fed to them is so easy they hadda do something, so they started this foot-baul business.

You see, collige folks don't get no experiance and hard knocks, so they play this game to get some. Some of them stewdents spend more time gettin' the hard knocks than studyin' and they come out all right if they don't suffer no consequences, like gettin' killed. Which shows hard knocks and experiance is great teachers.

Now, we folks what has graduated from the Collige of Hard Knocks used to get our foot-baul differunt. For inst., if we didn't do the right thing we'd get somebody's foot in what you call our close proximity. Then we'd baul 'cause we wouldnt have nothin' to protect our whereabouts, like these collige fellers do. We didn't wear no paddin's for our paddlein's.

I see, too, these collige fellers also protect their brains, which is another valuable part of their body. I guess they do that 'cause they think maybe they kin use those brains sometime in the future. I kin tell them they will, specially if they git married with family responsibilities. To raise some kids according to modern regulashuns takes brains, or somethin' like it.

Seems like one-half a foot-baul game is played by eighteen men actin' rough over nothin' but a ball, and the other half is done by the rah-rah folks lookin' on. Foot-baul is a great game for the rah-rah folks 'cause it gives them a excuse to get out and make some noise, likewise get some fresh air. They kin jump around and fool about their red noses and have lots a fun sayin' rah rah just as loud as they want to anytime. Some of these folks wouldn't never know what goose pimples was if it wasn't for foot-baul.

Anyhow, this is lots nicer way to get red noses than some ways I know about.

Maybe goin' to foot-baul games is one of the best kinds of trainin' city folks kin have fer gettin' ready fer a Thanksgivin' dinner.

Sophie says I don't need no such trainin' but, she says, if I was as what you call enthusiastic about my work as fer the foot-baul games where all the high school girls go, I'd make some money. Maybe so; but I kin yell rah rah at my cows all I want to an' it don't encourage them to do no better, so what's the use.

HY SYCKLE.

Uncle Oziah Filkins suggests that they put a whistle on the church instead of a bell. He says the men folks in town is so used to humping when they hear a whistle blow that the church would draw a good crowd every Sunday. He says a good steamboat whistle would pull in lots of us farmers away out beyond the village limits where the bell just barely makes a tinkle.—Sunshine Hollow.

Fill the old wagon and the rattle will cease.

Getting Money Out of Poor Beans

This Story Tells How Some Progressive Michigan Bean Growers are Solving the Bean Picking Question

THERE are few crops more sensitive to weather conditions than are beans. One may have the finest prospects right up till the crop is harvested and then several days of rainy, cloudy weather may come and reduce the value of the crop from a good profit-maker to where the returns may not cover the cost of production.

While such piratical weather occasionally spreads itself over the entire state and thus affects the whole Michigan crop, the more usual effect is to damage the crop in this or that locality, or merely the late or the early sown fields.

Such is the case this year. There are sections where the beans are in excellent shape. Monday, on the farm of John Shay, Saginaw county, we saw beans being taken directly from the bean thresher to the elevator, where they were picking only three per cent. Other fields visited in the bean section of the state ranged from this to as high as twenty per cent and more.

When beans pick over several per cent the producer, in disposing of the product under the present system, suffers a considerable cut in his income. For every pound of cull beans and dirt taken out of the beans the elevator charges eight cents. Thus, at the present time, with beans generally quoted around \$5.00, a farmer in selling twenty-pound pickers would realize but \$3.40 for each hundred pounds of beans delivered, instead of the \$5.00.

The charge made for removing the inferior beans by hand is generally considered within reason. But the bulk of poor beans and dirt in the heavy pickers is taken out, not by hand, but by mechanical pickers. As compared to hand-picking the cost per hundred-weight of operating the mechanical pickers is much less. However, the elevators charge the farmer the same price per pound for machine work as for hand work.

This has had a tendency to force farmers into the growing practice of sorting beans at home. Bean growers lacking other work to keep them busy

during the cold months, spend the time at this task. This has proven satisfactory where the quantity to be handled is relatively small. But where hundreds of bushels must be gotten in shape for the consumer the task is so large that comparatively few of the larger growers will undertake the job. They would rather accept the lower price which the elevators offer for the ungraded stock.

Recently, however, an inexpensive portable machine has been introduced which promises to improve the situation from the farmer's viewpoint. This machine can be operated upon the farm. Badly damaged beans run through at the rate of five to ten bushels per hour are reduced to a pickage of five, and even three per cent.

Several of these machines were tested out here in Michigan last year. In one or two sections farmers have given them a thorough trial. To fully acquaint ourselves with the situation we called upon several of the men a

few days ago to get their reaction. We are here giving as faithfully as we can the result of our investigations.

The farmers visited live in the vicinity of Merrill, in western Saginaw county. Edward Miller, the first called upon, was cutting corn with a binder which had been giving some trouble. But despite this he seemed much pleased for the opportunity of telling his fellow farmers of the good results which he had gotten from his mechanical picker last year.

"The machine certainly helped us out of a bad mess," he replied to our question. "The weather caught us here just right and the damage to the beans was large. Some fields picked as high as fifty and sixty per cent. But this new picker saved us from what otherwise would have been a heavy loss."

"I have in mind now one farmer," he continued, "who brought fifty bushels here with thirty-six pounds of culls in every bushel. We run the beans

through the machine once and reduced the pick to ten pounds. It required six hours to do the work and our charges to the man were nine dollars. In addition to the good beans which commanded a higher value as they left the picker, he returned home with nearly a ton of cull beans which were more valuable to him for feed than were our charges for picking.

"The comparatively small cost, the retention of the cull beans which heretofore had always gone to the elevator, the better price offered for his good beans all worked together to make this man happy," continued Mr. Miller.

He then explained that the machine required only a small amount of power to operate. He was using a two-horse-power gasoline engine, but said that one of one and a half horse would do.

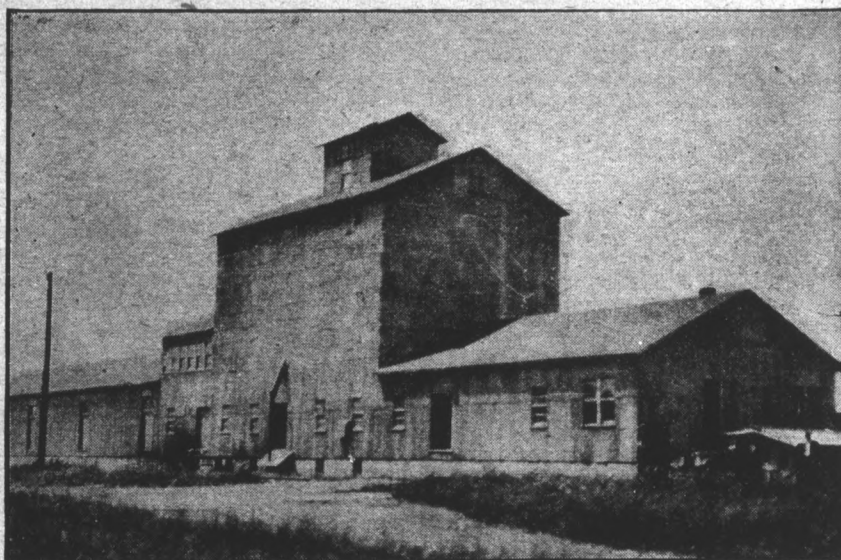
Another farmer brought a hundred bushels from which we took out three thousand pounds of culls. The elevator had offered him but one dollar per hundred for these beans. After cleaning and grading he realized at the rate of three dollars per hundred, and besides had a ton and a half of culls for feed.

Still another farmer drove twenty-four miles with 170 bushels of beans to have them cleaned. These were thirty-pound pickers and the charges for taking out over three thousand pounds of culls and dirt was \$35. For this his elevator would have charged over \$200.

Mr. Miller reported on one job where the beans were sorted directly from the thresher. These beans were reduced from twenty-seven-pound pickers down to two-pound-pickers. "Where the beans have just been threshed or are warm, the picker performs beyond expectations," was the explanation.

He continued, "The tendency of the farmer is to want to clean his beans during colder weather. However, the pickers will not work well when both the beans and rollers become frozen. For this reason it was found advisable to house the machine in a warm place

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If the Michigan Bean Industry is to Continue to Hold its Envious Position in the Markets of the Country, it will be Necessary for All Who Have a Part in the Preparation of the Stock for Market to do their Utmost to Make that Stock of the Highest Quality.

Secretary Wallace Answers Critics

Misunderstandings and Criticisms Regarding the Enforcement of the Packers and Stockyards Act are Met by the Secretary of Agriculture in the Following Address:

WE have been charged with not enforcing the provisions of the Act against the commission men at St. Paul. It is claimed that instead of punishing the guilty men we have allowed the Live Stock Exchange to punish them; that we have thrown a cloud of secrecy over the investigation; that we have not taken steps to enable farmers who have been defrauded to collect the money which belongs to them. Our critics say that we should not have allowed any other agency to act against these commission concerns but should have proceeded against these people under our own authority.

These criticisms grow out of ignorance of the law and how it must be administered, or, if not that, they indicate a malicious intent to discredit the Act or to secure delay and protect those who may be found guilty under it.

Here is what happened at St. Paul. A force of auditors was sent there to audit the books of the commission companies. So far as I know, this is the first time this has been done, although the market had been under

state supervision for some years. Before they had been at work very long, they found that some commission firms were guilty of irregular practices. In a few cases commission agencies were found taking advantage of the shipper for their own benefit. Most of the cases, however, consisted of an apparently corrupt arrangement with commission firm, or some member of it, by which managers of local farmers' shipping associations got a rake-off on some shipments. Whether this rake-off was in the nature of a rebate received by the association or was side graft by the manager of the farmers' association has not been fully disclosed, and can not be until the books of the local farmers' cooperative associations are audited. We have no authority over these local shipping managers, but this work in the country will be done by the State Commissioner of Agriculture.

These offenses were not confined to any group or class of agencies in the market. Commission firms or individuals found guilty of wrong-doing are subject to discipline and penalty by one or more of three different agen-

cies: the department of agriculture, the stockyards company, and the live stock exchange in case the offenders are members of the exchange.

There seems to be a misunderstanding as to the punishment for wrong-doing which the department of agriculture can inflict. In the first place, I have no authority to refuse to register commission firms doing business on the market. I have no authority to put out of the market commission firms which may be found guilty of wrong-doing. When I find people apparently guilty of wrong-doing I can cite them to a hearing. If their guilt is established, either by confession or as a result of the hearing, I may order them to cease and desist from the wrong-doing, but I can not fine them for what they have done. After the order to cease and desist has been issued they then become subject to a heavy fine for each repetition of the offense.

The stockyards companies can exercise some power over wrong-doers by virtue of their ownership of the yards and can bar agencies from the yards in case of flagrant wrong-doing.

The live stock exchange can discipline its members, either by fines or by suspension or expulsion from membership, because the members of live stock exchanges have agreed to abide by the rules and regulations of the exchanges, thus rendering themselves subject to exchange discipline.

The rules and regulations of the live stock exchange at St. Paul were filed with us, as required by law, and these rules include the right of the exchange to punish its members for improper conduct. The rules of the stockyards company also were filed with the department, and these rules carry authority to deal with misconduct in the yard. Under the Packers and Stockyards Act both the exchange and the stockyards are required to enforce the rules and regulations which they have adopted.

When we sent out auditors to St. Paul the board of directors of the Live Stock Exchange said to us that if any of their members were guilty of wrong-doing they wanted to know it; that they would promptly deal with them. Each member of the exchange author-

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LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

HOOVER ADVOCATES INCREASED DAIRY PRODUCTION.

THERE was much significance in the words of Secretary of Commerce Hoover in his address at the opening session of the World's Dairy Congress: "There is the possibility of increasing consumption of dairy products an element of solution to many of our present agricultural problems. The world agriculture has come out of the war thoroughly unbalanced. We are over-producing bread grains beyond any possibility of consumption. To induce an increase in consumption of dairy products is not only a health question, but it will also lend a substantial hand to agriculture in the conversion from bread grains to feed, and in this fundamental increase in living standards an actual gain can be made of the total agricultural produce consumed."

Accepting this statement of Mr. Hoover as fact, it is apparent that there is still room for further development of the dairy industry as one means of utilizing some of the lands that for the past five or six years have been producing bread grains.

GOOD THOUGHTS FROM SECRETARY HUGHES.

THAT "diplomacy is the art of the distribution of the milk of human kindness" was a characteristic utterance by Secretary of State Hughes in welcoming the foreign delegates to the World's Dairy Congress to this country.

Referring to peace as not a final goal, but an opportunity, the secretary of state said: "You in this gathering represent one of those ultimate co-operative endeavors which go to the very fundamentals of human need. Peace conferences are valuable because they open the way for this sort of intelligent working together."

"What a vast amount of time," concluded the secretary, "do we give to the establishment and maintenance of the machinery of government, to the necessary activities of politics, in order that we may have at the end a small margin of time and a little opportunity here and there to do something actually worth while in bettering the conditions of life."

FARM REPRESENTATIVES MEET PRESIDENT.

BY request of President Coolidge, the executive committee of the National Grange and the American Farm Bureau Federation visited the White House and made known to the President their views of the farming situation.

In a statement issued after their conference with the President, the executive committee of the National Grange said:

"From our contact with conditions among farmers in all parts of the United States we believe we were able to add to the President's stock of information. We found him frankly seeking the exact facts, and both cordial and eager in his efforts to learn the facts and render assistance if possible.

The Grange leaders say they came away from the White House with the impression that there will be no call for a special session of congress. The grange is on record in opposition to an extra session.

DOES NOT BELIEVE IN PRICE FIXING.

GRAY SILVER, Washington representative of the American Farm Bureau Federation, called upon the President by invitation, and discussed

the situation at some length. Mr. Silver holds the opinion that a special session of congress is not necessary at this time to help the farmer. He also holds that an effort by the government to fix the price of wheat or other commodities would not be fair to the farmer, who has in the last three years taken on an additional burden of \$3,000,000,000 in the shape of debts. To give the farmer merely a price which would enable him to make ends meet today, without aiding him to pay off this debt, would not help him very much.

The most that the government will do to assist the wheat growers, at least until congress meets, according to those close to the administration, is to aid and foster the development of cooperative grain marketing organizations.

MILK WAR AVERTED.

THE impending Washington milk war was averted on the eve of open hostilities by the large distributors signing an agreement with the milk producers in which they recognized the producers' association as a collective marketing agency.

The distributors will continue to control and operate their own receiving stations at which milk will be delivered by individual farms as members of the cooperative association. The pooling contract remains in effect, and the price of milk was not changed, being twenty-nine cents a gallon for milk containing 3.5 per cent of butter-fat content, with premiums for milk containing a higher percentage of fat, and produced on high-scoring dairy farms.

EDUCATIONAL WEEK.

THE week of November 18-24 has been designated by President Coolidge as American Education Week. Plans have been arranged for a nation-wide observation. The constitution, citizenship, patriotism and physical education will be stressed on

special days. The eradication of illiteracy will be given an important place on the program. In his call for Education Week, the President says:

"Our country adopted the principle of self-government by a free people. Those who were worthy of being free, were worthy of being educated. Those who have the duty and responsibility of government, must necessarily have the education with which to discharge the obligations of citizenship. The sovereign had to be educated. * * * Every American citizen is entitled to a liberal education. Without this, there is no guarantee for the permanence of free institutions, no hope of perpetuating self-government. Despotism finds its chief support in ignorance. Knowledge and freedom go hand in hand."

LOCAL PRODUCTION AND LOCAL NEEDS.

THE Bureau of Agricultural Economics, in cooperation with the state extension workers, state colleges and local farm bureaus, is making a survey of some of the medium size cities and the farming districts surrounding them, to see if local production cannot be carried on more efficiently for the betterment of the producer, dealer and consumer.

The Altoona, Pa., survey has recently been completed. It was found that dairying, poultry raising and potato growing are the most profitable lines of farming in the agricultural district surrounding the city.

The government workers by this investigation tried to determine to what extent local farmers are meeting the consumptive demands of their local city market; to develop home production to a maximum of those things that can be most profitably produced in that locality; to get a basis for finding what farmers can produce for local consumption and what they can grow to ship away to the best advantage.

When the analysis is completed it is planned to inform producers of the

extent to which they are failing to meet the demands of the local markets. Producers will be advised of the advantages to the amount of transportation costs, which they have over farmers and dealers in areas now called upon to produce the city's food supply. In case of potatoes it was found in the Altoona survey that the local producer has the advantage of from fifteen to forty cents per bushel in freight charges on carload lots that were required to fill the demand between September, 1922, and May, 1923.

It is believed that adapting farm production to the demands of the nearby cities, at least in such states as Pennsylvania and Ohio, would tend to greater economy in marketing; in reducing the spread between the farm price and the retail dealer's price, and aiding to a considerable extent in solving the question of high transportation costs. There is certainly an unnecessary loss to someone when New York state apples are shipped to Detroit, and Michigan apples of the same variety and grade are shipped to Rochester and Syracuse.

PARCEL POST EGG SHIPMENTS.

IN a recent survey made by the post office department it was found that eggs are being shipped in thirty-dozen cases by country shippers to city retailers by parcels post.

Records of the department show a marked increase in weight of packages of eggs shipped by parcels post. Figures are given showing that upwards of 5,000,000 packages of eggs were marketed last year by parcels post shipments, which at five dozen to the package would mean that 25,000,000 dozens of eggs were handled by the post office department. In the 5,000,000 shipments last year there were less than 12,000 claims for damages filed by shippers or receivers. It was also found that most shipments were in a radius of 150 miles of the shipping point.

The post office is now engaged in a nation-wide investigation of parcels post egg shipments, with the object in view of finding means for reducing cost of service and making it of greater value to farmers, thereby increasing egg shipments by mail.

AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS IN EASTERN SECTION.

THE dairy industry has found its higher milk prices, offset by higher production costs, said A. B. Genung, economist in the department of agriculture, on his return from an investigation of agricultural conditions in the eastern dairy sections. Many farmers began feeding expensive grains and green feed as far back as early in August. The pastures over wide areas were dried up. The flow of milk shrank and cows are going into winter in poor flesh.

Well informed men told Mr. Genung that such shortening of the milk supply as has occurred is a result of seasonal conditions rather than decrease in number of dairy cattle. It is suggested that this fact, if it is a fact, will have some bearing on the dairy situation three or four months hence, and even more a year hence.

Milk producers can hardly hope for better milk demand than they now enjoy. This throws more than an unusual burden of decision upon the supply side. Higher priced milk is bound to stir one's ambition a bit, in spite of higher grain, higher labor costs, and half-filled silos. But what to some men is a sign to take on some extra fall cows, is to others a signal to start raising some heifer calves.

Not So Bad off as He's Painted



Prepare for the Big Show

Potato and Apple Growers Should Exhibit at Grand Rapids in November. By H. C. Moore

THE Michigan Apple and Potato Show, which will be held in Grand Rapids, November 20-23, is the big coming event for apple and potato producers and potato consumers.

The main object of this show is to educate the producer in the best methods of growing, grading and handling these important crops and to educate the general public in the outstanding merits of high quality Michigan potatoes.

The grower who is interested in better production methods can spend time to no better advantage than in selecting and preparing his products for this exhibit, and then in visiting the show and comparing his samples with

should be no tendency to roughness, second growth and growth cracks.

Leave the potatoes exposed to the air for a few hours until they are thoroughly dry then brush off the dirt with a soft-bristled brush. Wrap each potato carefully in paper and place them in a dark cool cellar that is frost-proof and well ventilated.

Just before preparing the exhibit for shipment go over the potatoes carefully and make the final selections. A set of postal scales will prove handy in determining the weights of the tubers. Remember that uniformity in

size, shape and color is very important. Brush each potato carefully with a very soft brush, and rub lightly with



A Part of Henry Smith's Forty Acres Under Glass. Mr. Smith is Well-known Among Fruit Growers, and is Grand Rapids' Greatest Florist.

the hundreds of other exhibits that will be there. Several years of close observation have shown that the growers who are consistent winners at the big potato shows are in practically every case the growers who are following the most improved methods of potato or apple growing.

The Michigan Apple and Potato Show is a state-wide affair and any grower in Michigan may enter in the exhibit. In the apple section, however, the exhibitor must be a member of the Michigan Horticultural Society. A membership which is \$2.00 for an annual, or \$10 for life, can be obtained from Secretary T. A. Farrand, East Lansing.

The potato exhibits have been divided into several classes, one or more of which will be of special interest to market gardeners, growers of table stock, certified seed producers and members of boys' and girls' potato clubs. Liberal premiums will be awarded in each class and a large number of entries with very keen competition is expected.

Selecting the Potatoes.

Select show stock at time of digging. Use especial care not to bruise the tubers. Postpone digging until the potatoes are mature, so that their skin will not easily peel or feather. Select at least two or three times as many potatoes as will actually be required in the exhibit. Have the ideal type for the variety with which you are working firmly fixed in mind. Valuable information concerning type of potato varieties can be secured from Special Bulletin 117 published by the Michigan Agricultural College. After a tuber is found that approaches in size, shape, color, etc., the ideal type, select other potatoes to match it until the required number are obtained.

The potatoes selected should be approximately seven to nine ounces in weight for early varieties, and eight to ten ounces for late varieties. They should be free from mechanical injuries, sun burn, scab and other blemishes. They should be smooth, symmetrical and of a bright color. There

a soft flannel cloth. Do not wash show potatoes. And remember, one blemished potato may ruin your chance for getting a prize.

When the final selection is made, wrap each tuber in paper and pack them tightly in a stout wooden box that has been well lined with several thicknesses of newspaper. Be sure that the potatoes are packed tightly so that they will not be bruised in transit. The exhibitor's name and address should be placed on both the inside and outside of the package.

In the selection of apples, the same care should be used as with potatoes. The specimens should be uniform in size and color, as well as free from all blemishes. The fruit should also be of the typical size, shape and color for the variety. Unusually large apples for the variety are usually discounted by the judge. About one-third the number of specimens required should be sent.

There will be contests in plate, tray, barrel, bushel and collection showings. For the plate classes the state will be divided into four districts so that the growers in any part of the state will not be handicapped in showing because of climatic or local conditions.

The premiums offered are attractive and are worth striving for. Aside from the premiums, it is worth all the time spent for what the exhibitor learns through comparing his fruit with that of other good growers.

Premium lists giving full requirements and directions for exhibitors can be procured from your county agent, or secretary of the show, J. R. Weston, at East Lansing, Mich.

It will pay you to carefully pick out your best apples and potatoes and exhibit them at this great Michigan show.

Gas from straw works all right in the laboratory but is commercially impractical, says the national department of agriculture in a warning against companies promoting straw-gas generators.



How lead helps to put color into your life

LIFE is a constantly moving, flashing panorama of color. And much of the beauty of this colorful world you owe to lead.

which the artist buys his colors are made of lead or a lead alloy.

Another kind of paint

Another of lead's important contributions to daily life is as ordinary house paint. Manufacturers use white-lead as the basic ingredient in their paints because it makes a paint that gives the best protection to the covered surface.

"Save the surface and you save all," is being accepted as a national maxim. And many owners are saving the surfaces of their houses by painting them with white-lead paint.

Look for the Dutch Boy

National Lead Company makes white-lead and sells it, mixed with pure linseed oil, under the name and trade-mark of *Dutch Boy White-Lead*. The figure of the Dutch Boy is reproduced on every keg and is a guarantee of exceptional purity.



Dutch Boy products also include red-lead, linseed oil, flattening oil, babbitt metals, and solder.

Among other products manufactured by National Lead Company are battery litharge, battery red-lead, die castings, cinch expansion bolts, sheet lead, and Hoyt Hard-lead gutters, pipes, flashings, and other fittings for buildings.

More about lead

If you use lead, or think you might use it in any form, write us for specific information.

Lead in dyeing

Lead is important in keeping colors alive and bright in dyed fabrics. Lead acetate (or sometimes lead nitrate) is used as a mordant. That is, it combines with the dye, turning what was a soluble material into one that is insoluble. Thus, the dye-maker first impregnates the fabric with the lead compound by dipping it in the lead-acetate solution. Then, when he dips it into the dye, the color combines with the lead compound to form a color compound that will not wash out.

The housewife who dyes her clothes or rugs often uses lead acetate in the same way to fix the color. But when she buys it at the store, she asks for Sugar of Lead.

Lead nitrate is used also in printing on calico and other similar materials.

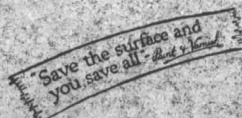
Lead helps to color papers as well as fabrics. It is in some of the colors with which the ground-up pulp is dyed before it is pressed out into paper.

In the artist's studio

Lead gets on the artist's canvas twice. First he applies a surface or foundation of white-lead or litharge before starting to paint. Then he applies his pigments, several of which have lead in them.

Chrome yellow and chrome red are lead chromates. Flake white, lead white, and Kremser white are pure white-lead.

Even the collapsible tubes in



NATIONAL LEAD COMPANY

New York, 111 Broadway; Boston, 131 State St.; Buffalo, 116 Oak St.; Chicago, 900 West 18th St.; Cincinnati, 659 Freeman Ave.; Cleveland, 820 West Superior Ave.; Pittsburgh, National Lead & Oil Co. of Pa., 316 Fourth Ave.; Philadelphia, John T. Lewis & Bros. Co., 437 Chestnut St.; St. Louis, 722 Chestnut St.; San Francisco, 485 California St.

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

A MOTHER'S PENSION.

Under what conditions can a "mother's pension" be taken from her two small children when there are no other means of support? Has the probate judge now in office any right to discontinue a mother's pension granted by the probate judge who was in office before he was?—Mrs. H. R.

The allowance is continually under the control of the probate judge in office.—Rood.

A WIDOW'S PENSION.

A man and wife came from Canada, lived in the United States thirty years, and never got out citizenship papers. The man died, leaving four small children under sixteen years for the wife to support. Could she draw a widow's pension for those children?—J. T.

Citizenship is not necessary, but residence only.

Such allowances are made only to indigent persons reported by the county probation officer to the probate court after investigation that the parent is unable to support them. Make application to the local probate judge.—Rood.

SURVIVORSHIP.

My husband bought a section of land from his sister on which he and his sister held a joint deed at the time. She signed off, but her husband did not. Then my husband gave me a joint deed. Then we sold the land and bought it back. If my husband dies before I do, can this sister or her heirs claim any of his property? What share has wife in husband's bank account, stock, poultry and machinery on farm at husband's death? Can wife stop husband from selling anything he owns on farm? Can wife living in this state and owning land in Missouri give a clear deed to land when it is sold if husband won't sign off? I gave my husband money to buy a calf, with the understanding that the calf would be mine. He sold the calf and bought another with the money. Now he claims the calf is his. To whom does it belong?—Mrs. M. D.

If title to hold is held by husband and wife by entirety and he dies first, the land is no part of his estate. It is hers by survivorship. The widow takes one-third of the personalty after payment of debts if there be children; if there be but one child she takes half; if no children she takes \$3,000 and the other half to his parents, if any. He can sell his personal property without her joining. But cannot sell her calf without her consent, and what he buys with her money is hers.—Rood.

NECESSARY AMOUNT OF FOOD FOR DAIRY COW.

Please tell me how long a ton of clover hay will last one cow if you feed her all she wants twice a day. Also, how much milk should a fair cow have to give to pay for her keep?—A. J. R.

This question can only be answered approximately, because cows differ so in individuality, but a general idea can be given with the understanding that individuals differ somewhat, both with regard to quantity of food consumed and amount of milk produced.

The feeding standard is 2.5 pounds of digestible crude protein, ten pounds of carbohydrates, .50 pounds of fat per day 1,000 pounds of live weight for a cow giving twenty-two pounds of milk per day. If the cow weighs more or less than 1,000 pounds, then the ration must be increased or diminished in proportion.

Clover hay contains 7.1 per cent of protein, hence it would take thirty-five pounds of clover hay to supply this food nutrient. Clover hay contains 37.8 per cent of carbohydrates and to supply the ten pounds would take only about twenty-six pounds. It contains 1.8 per cent fat, and to supply the .50 pounds would take about thirty pounds of hay; however, you must feed the

thirty-five pounds of hay, for the cow must have the necessary 2.5 pounds of protein.

If clover hay is worth \$10 per ton, or one-half cent per pound, then seventeen cents would feed a cow a day.

If the cow gave twenty-two pounds of four per cent milk, or .88 pounds of butter-fat, worth now about forty cents per pound, it would be an income of thirty-five cents per day.

It can be seen that there is a little waste in feeding clover alone in order to get the necessary amount of protein. The ration is also too bulky for best results, and it would be better to feed a little less of the clover and a small grain ration of corn, oats and wheat bran.

A MOTHER'S PROPERTY.

A woman (a wife and mother) dies, leaving no will. At the time of her death she was living with her husband. A part of the household furniture and her wearing apparel was all the property she claimed. Legally, to whom does this property go—to the husband or child?—C. A. J.

One-third goes to the husband and two-thirds to the child or children.—Rood.

SILLO LEAKS.

I have a tile silo 10x30 that the mortar is mixed lime and cement, and the rain seems to seep through the joints and settle in the bottom of the pit and sours the ensilage.—F. W. S.

If this leakage occurs beneath the level of the ground it would be difficult to stop the leakage from the inside of the silo. About the only way to do this is to clean the surface of the silo, plaster it with cement and water, with a little lime added, and then paint over this surface with one or more coats of asphaltum paint. This might not then, however, eliminate the trouble as water would likely leak through

at the floor joints and elsewhere. The only way to eliminate this would be to lay a new floor of not less than three or four inches thick of rich concrete, taking special pains to keep out the water.

Another suggestion which might apply in this case would be to place a line of drain tile along the silo so that the excess water could be carried away. If there was no pressure from the water outside it is very likely that not enough would go through the walls to cause serious trouble.

If this leakage occurs above the ground it could be remedied satisfactorily, I think, by coating the outer surface of the silo with two or three coats of a cement wash made of cement and water mixed to the consistency of cream.—H. H. Musselman.

INSTALLMENT PURCHASES.

Seven years ago I bought a baby cab from a merchant on the installment plan. Before that was entirely paid for I got a rug, then a sewing machine, then a chair and then some lace curtains, and another rug. These things were purchased over a period of six years. Before the bill was entirely paid each time the next thing was got, but we kept making payments. Our five children have come rather close and the baby is four months old and for the past year we have not been able to make a payment. The last thing we bought was a rug, \$58, which all went to pieces. The merchant says he will take the chair and sewing machine for the \$40 we owe if we do not pay at once. He says he can do this as the bill was not completely paid when we got the rug. Can he? We supposed that the money we paid applied on each article, instead of the whole.—R. S.

It is assumed that the seller retained title or a lien on the goods sold till the price was paid. The debtor, in making payments has the right to direct the creditor on which debt to credit the payment. If the debtor does

not specify, the creditor has the right to make the application. If he did as the statement would indicate he did, and retained title till full payment, he would have the right to retake the goods if not paid for.—Rood.

GETTING AFTER "MOONSHINE."

"Moonshine," (liquor) is being made and sold in our community. We notified the local authorities and gave them overwhelming evidence, and yet they fail to do a thing. Is there no federal or state authority to whom we can appeal who will investigate the matter and cause the offense to cease? Some neighbors consider it no one's business what the other fellow does. We might think the same way, were it not for the influence such a devilish underhand business has on our young people.—Subscriber.

Complaint may be made to the local police, county prosecutor, or the United States Attorney. No one else can order arrests or file information or indictments.—Rood.

PUBLIC USE OF PRIVATE PROPERTY.

A year ago, on account of the gravel road survey, I moved my fence in about six feet. At that time I made a square corner, which before had been a short-cut. The highway commissioner tried to stop me, saying that land had been used long enough to become town property. I saw a lawyer who said I was within my rights. Now that road is nearing completion, a few persons think that fence will interfere with tourists stopping to trade. Said persons have endeavored to have township board condemn the land and purchase same. Please tell me where I stand as regards to the law, as I do not want the gravel road nearer my house.—C. V.

Title to highway may be acquired by dedication. All that is necessary is the offering over to the public for that purpose and the acceptance of it by the public authorities. No length of time is required but in the case of open, continuous use for fifteen years prior dedication would be presumed. In the absence of dedication or presumptive dedication from customary use, the right of way may be acquired by condemnation.—Rood.

LOST-AND-FOUND LAW.

A found a valuable article in a distant city. He subscribed for a month for that city paper and watched lost and found ads. Then he advertised his find, with still no results. He would like to dispose of the article, which is valued around \$200. Can he do so, or must he keep it? If owner ever shows up, what can they do? Must A. tell the buyer the conditions of ownership?—S. L. B.

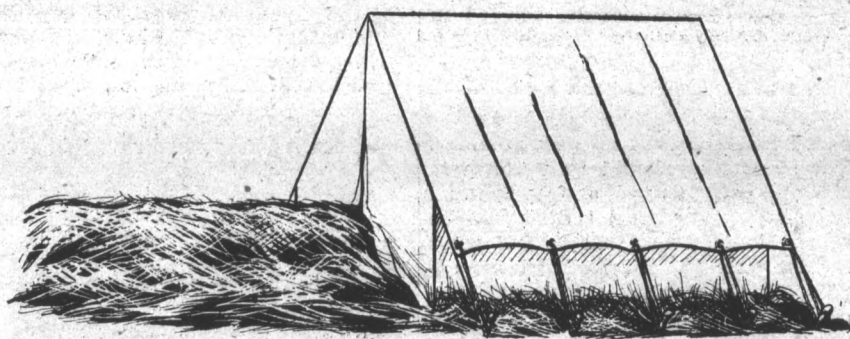
The law of the place where the goods were found governs the disposition that must be made of them. The statutes generally prescribe the procedure as to advertising, selling, and disposition of the proceeds.—Rood.

A SHARE PROPOSITION.

Would like to have you tell me which one is right in the following: A. lets his farm to B. on halves for three years. A. leaves twenty acres of wheat on the ground. B. harvests wheat and gets half of same as though he sowed it, but B. has to leave same amount of acres on ground when he leaves. A. claims B. has to furnish all of seed and B. claims he only has to furnish one-half of seed for the crop he leaves. Which is right?—J. G.

If above twenty acres of wheat was on the ground when B. took the place, he would be required to furnish all seed for final crop, covering the same acreage, unless an agreement was made otherwise.—F. T. Riddell.

Nearly one thousand carloads of hay have been shipped from the thumb district of Michigan so far this year.



A Tent Makes Possible the Removal of Pitted Potatoes in Coldest Weather.

Pitted Spuds Easily Removed

HERE and there throughout the potato sections of this and other states one finds elaborate and expensive storage houses erected by potato growers for the storage of this crop. More common are cellars under some buildings on the potato farm or some space divided off and specially sealed in the barn or other building. In the older producing sections there is a tendency to increase the number of these storage places.

Notwithstanding this tendency, the growers generally admit that the pit is the most convenient place to put the tubers during the rush of the harvest season. The pits are usually made in the field and are often scattered about so that it is necessary to haul the potatoes but a short distance to put them away.

There is, however, one difficulty which makes the pit unpopular. This is the inability of the farmer to take out the potatoes during the winter period when the weather is cold, without danger of frosting. If this one objec-

tion could be removed there would be a considerable return to this old-time method of winter storage of commercial tubers, for be it said that in properly constructed pits potatoes come out in better shape than they do from the majority of potato cellars.

We show herewith one method of handling this situation. The idea is not ours but was furnished by an old potato grower and shipper. The plan is to erect a tent over the end of the pit when the time comes to remove the potatoes. A stove in the tent will not only keep the potatoes from frosting while they are being placed in bags, but it will make a comfortable atmosphere for the workmen to carry on this task. When one portion of the pit is cleaned up the tent is moved.

The idea is presented at this time because it was thought that many may choose this method of storage when they realized that it is possible and inexpensive to get the crop out during the coldest weather.—B. W.

WILL HOLD SECOND EGG CONTEST.

AT the conclusion of the present International Egg Laying Contest at M. A. C., on October 31, a second contest will be started immediately. The birds in the present contest will be removed from their pens on the last day of the contest and the new ones put in on the succeeding day so that they can start on November 1.

The present contest has been very successful in many ways. It has demonstrated what good breeding and feeding can do; and, above all, has shown that Michigan poultry is capable of high production. It has also brought out what the dominant egg-laying breeds are. In this respect the egg-laying capacity of the Leghorn breeds has been clearly demonstrated.

SOME POULTRY NOTES.

WATCH the sunflower heads as the seed hardens and feed them to hens before the seed is taken by wild birds. Sunflower seeds contain a lot of fibre and are not as valuable as corn for poultry feed. The sunflower seed are difficult to store and the seed must be very dry or it will mould. Usually it pays best to feed up the sunflower heads in the fall when the chickens can thresh out the seed. The oil seed seems of particular value in giving a gloss to the plumage of growing pullets. It is also good for the old hens at moulting time.

When red mites are sapping the blood from the pullets the birds have the least resistance to fall colds. Pullets lacking in vigor cannot lay many eggs. Usually they do not lay at all. I think the one most important factor in poultry management is destroying red mites. They do more damage than lice. And these mites are so small that the danger is not always appreciated. If they had to be handled with a shot gun instead of a spray gun they would soon be exterminated.—K.

PROBABLY TUBERCULOSIS.

Our hens have been dying lately. All are only about sixteen months old. Have the run of a farm, as most farmers' hens have. They look well until a few days before death. Sometimes their bowels are loose. On opening them we find their liver very large and covered with white spots. What do you think the trouble is?—C. V. R.

The spots on the liver, when accompanied by rapid emaciation and death of the birds, is apt to be an indication of tuberculosis in the flock. If you have a large and valuable flock it will pay to have a veterinarian inspect the birds and make recommendations. There is no cure for tuberculosis and it might be necessary to clean up the flock by destroying and burning the sick birds. Then the house can be thoroughly sprayed and allowed to remain empty until the disinfectant and sunshine have cleaned it up.

When tuberculosis is suspected it is always best to raise the young stock on clean soil on a separate range from the old birds, and not place the young stock in the same house until it has had several months to become free from the disease. Plowing the ground adjacent to the poultry house and planting it to some crop is a help in cleaning up the disease.

The Better Sire program in poultry raising is entering its second year with prospects of greatly increasing the egg production of many grade flocks in the state. Prof. Foreman is distributing these pedigreed cockerels throughout the state on demonstration farms. There they will prove their value to such an extent that other farmers will buy pure-bred males which come from high producing stock.

The seventeenth annual show of the Virginia Breeders' and Fanciers' Association, Inc., will be held at Richmond, Va., on January 7-12, 1924. Premium list ready November 15. Write J. A. Hallihan, Secretary, 2914 East Broad Street.

It's no trick at all to make a hen lay more than a thousand eggs

Supply what's lacking to flocks that don't lay and the eggs are always forthcoming!

THERE'S no secret about making a hen lay. Thousands of people know how, and are doing it every day in the year, making big profits from their investment in poultry.

Hens are something like babies. You remember the time when babies were fed boiled milk and nothing else. Some of them were husky enough to come through, but most of them got sick. It didn't make any difference how much milk they took. And the milk was good food. But something was lacking in their diet. Orange or tomato juice was found to be the thing that they needed. Either one gave the child new life and vigor.

Your fault if hens don't lay

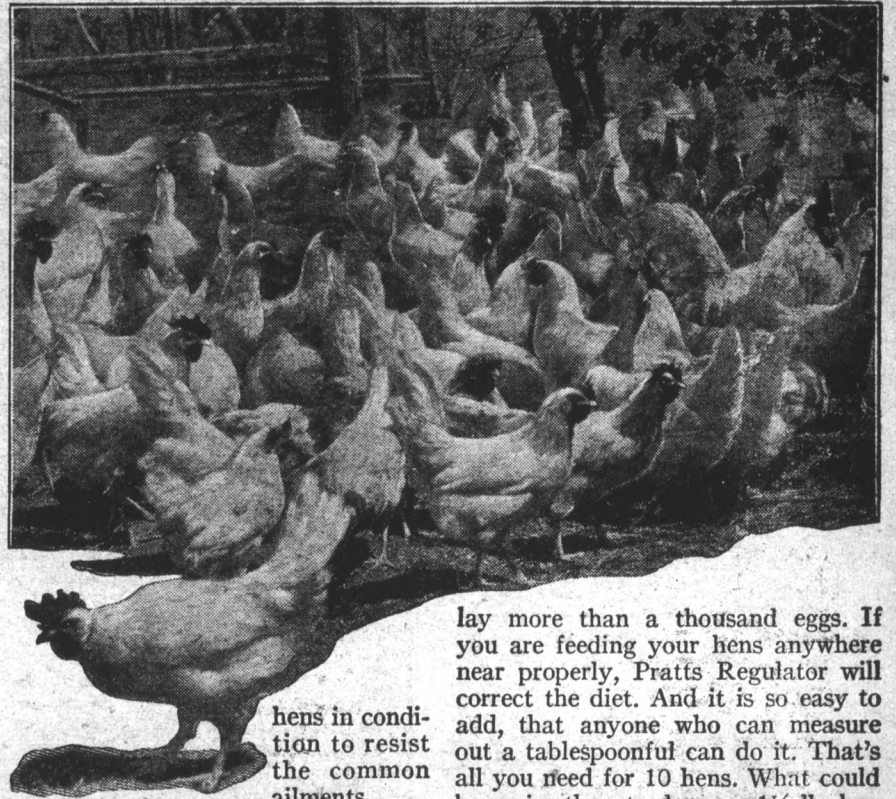
Orange juice is not what hens need to make them lay. But hens do need something that has the same magical effect as orange juice has on babies' health. Your flock can "eat its head off" and still not give you enough eggs to pay for its board. It's not the hens' fault, but yours.

Every hen has more undeveloped eggs in her body than she could lay at the rate of an egg a day for five years. It matters not whether she wants to lay. She has no choice! Nature is her boss. The whole problem is to help her to develop and lay as many of these as possible.

To get the thousand eggs

Don't be afraid of over-feeding a well balanced ration. Your birds will not get too fat to lay. *They will get fat if they don't lay.* And the big problem is to induce the layers to eat as much food as they can digest, in order that they may lay heavily and steadily.

Finding egg-making food isn't so hard. Most everyone now knows that hens need plenty of mash, grains, green stuff, meat scraps, oyster shell, bone, grit, buttermilk and all the water they can drink. But to keep your flock healthy, vigorous and productive, you have to be sure that each hen is physically able to digest and use all she eats. To get all of the thousand eggs she has stored up, you have to cut down the molting time, sharpen the appetite, improve the digestion and circulation, and put the



hens in condition to resist the common ailments.

So here is where we get back to the orange juice and baby thought. Every layer needs a health-builder and health-preserver added to its diet. Something that can be added to the regular ration of the hens just as orange juice is added to the diet of the bottle-fed baby.

Not a medicine

The greatest tonic and conditioner for poultry of all kinds and ages is known the world over as Pratt's Poultry Regulator. It is not a medicine, any more than is the juice of an orange. It's a scientific combination of roots, herbs, spices, mineral substances, each of which has a certain duty to perform. The combination of them all spells "health-insurance."

Pratt's Poultry Regulator supplies the laying hen with all the rare necessities she needs to make an egg. It tones up her blood, revitalizes her, regulates her bowels, sharpens her appetite and aids her digestion, so that she gets the fullest nourishment and egg-making elements from her food.

It is no trick at all to make a hen

lay more than a thousand eggs. If you are feeding your hens anywhere near properly, Pratt's Regulator will correct the diet. And it is so easy to add, that anyone who can measure out a tablespoonful can do it. That's all you need for 10 hens. What could be easier than to dump a 1½ lb. box of Pratt's Regulator in a 100 lb. bag of feed and mix it? This simple method assures each hen her share. One cent's worth a month keeps one hen laying regularly. So the cost is nothing. The increased egg yield is hundreds of times more than the cost of the Regulator. There are 60,000 dealers who carry Pratt's Poultry Remedies. Ask yours for Pratt's Poultry Regulator. *If it fails, your money back in full.*

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Why a Bank Account?

LETTERS galore came in response to our appeal for reasons why farmers have a bank account. This heavy mail suggests, at least, that our progressive farmers have closer business relations with banks than is generally conceded.

To sort out the five letters to be printed was a most difficult task. But we like to work, and are delighted in knowing that our readers are equally anxious to make this department of theirs both interesting and helpful. To all the good folks who replied to this last request we wish to extend our heartiest thanks.

KEEPS MONEY IN A SAFE PLACE.

A CHECKING account in a bank is a necessity to good business farming. It establishes your credit in the community as well as with your banker. It gives security in the way of its returned checks which are the best of receipts, consequently settles any disputes or complications which may develop through careless dealing in which receipts are neglected.

It keeps your money in a safe place where fire or thieves do not trouble. It assists in the book-keeping accounts which every good farmer must keep. Large deposits are not necessary, but when sales are made put the money in the bank instead of in your pocket.

It also serves as a restraint to useless or unwise expenditure as it gives you opportunity to say to yourself, "Do I need this?"

Your account may be held jointly so the wife may use the check book, or she may have a separate account. It is the best method to teach children how to handle money.—G. H. Harper.

PROVIDES THE BEST RECEIPTS.

MY experience is that a man can transact business much more easily with a checking account, than without one.

When doing business by mail, it takes only a minute to write a check, but fooling around with money orders is bothersome and takes time. Also, when paying for things, I am not inconvenienced by not having the right change.

Sometimes people try to collect a bill which has already been paid, and the receipt is either lost or was not given. Then the returned check is all the receipt needed. This one thing alone has saved me many dollars.

Paying by check and faithfully keeping record on the stubs, enables the farmer who does not keep books, to keep a fairly accurate tab on his expenditures.

Many people do not care to keep a large sum of money in the house, until ready to use it. Here again the bank is the easiest solution.

Lastly, I find a banker is more willing to advance needed capital to those who have been using his bank. He considers a bank account, kept from year to year, a business asset.—L. Gore.

HELPS TO ECONOMIZE.

THE main reason why I keep a checking account in our local bank is that it provides a safe, and yet easily accessible place for my money. It is safe from both fire and theft as well as accidental loss. It is accessible wherever I may be, and I always have the right amount for whatever I buy, provided, of course, I keep within the amount I actually have in the bank.

Another very important reason I have for a checking account is that a check, when cancelled, or paid, makes a mighty fine receipt, and shows that I actually have paid So and So a stated sum. I never have to pay a bill twice when I pay by check. Before doing this way I have had to pay the same bill twice, and I got tired of it.

Another very good reason is that it means economy. How often if one has the actual cash in their pocket, will they buy something that they would not buy if the cash were safe in a bank!

And then I believe it gives any man a feeling of self-assurance to know that he has a checking account. It enables a man to sleep soundly.—D. D. Tibbits.

SAVED PAYING BILL TWICE.

FOR several years I have kept a checking account with our local bank, and find it very convenient. Before this I have lost considerable money by carrying it around with me. I

Why Keep Books?

MANY stated in the last week's letters that a commercial account obviated the need of other farm records. Now, from personal observation I know that the majority of farmers who keep farm records also have checking accounts.

So, farmer readers, could we not for the next time, have your reasons for keeping books upon a farm? Give us, therefore, in a brief letter the object you have in spending extra time in putting down each item of expense and income, besides other records of a business character.

Mail this letter to The Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, on or before October 17. To each of the writers of the five, best replies will be sent a high-grade flashlight with batteries.

can now pay for anything any where I happen to be without the trouble of making change. I save time and fees for buying money-orders when sending money through mails by mailing checks. Then I always have the cashed checks as a receipt for things I have paid for.

Not long ago I received a due bill for a roll of fence I had bought and knew I had paid for long ago. All I had to do was look over my stack of checks and find the one which we had given them, with their signature on it.

We also sent away an order for merchandise recently and the company claimed they didn't receive any such order. We went to the bank and they had the cashed check there for us. We informed the company and in due time our goods were here. If you don't forget to take it with you, a check book is one of the most convenient things a farmer can own. If you lose it you can get another just like it for the asking.—G. A. Holton.

STRENGTHENS CREDIT.

IHAVE a checking account because the men I do business with are business men, and I, also, want to have my transactions done in a business-like manner. A checking account is not only handier and a time-saver, but

also safer, than any other way of handling money. An account paid by check is receipted as soon as it is endorsed, so that there is never any question about its not being paid, as the case might be were it paid with currency. A check book is no good to a pick-pocket.

Another reason for a checking account is that it strengthens my credit. My banker can have some idea of the amount of business I do in a month or a year by my checking account in his bank, and he knows whether I do business properly or not, by the way I keep my account; therefore, he is more willing to loan me money in case that I need it, than he would otherwise.

My wife is my full partner, therefore, all money is banked under a common checking account in both our names, so that she can draw checks as well as I can. The checking account solves the money problem for us. There is never any question about "your" money and "my" money. It is "our" money. We both write our own checks.—E. R. Morrish.

YOUNG CHERRY ORCHARD PAYS OUT.

AT the Graham Experiment Station, near Grand Rapids, there is an interesting experiment in methods of handling a young cherry orchard. In this experiment, there is one plot of three-year-old trees which is growing in alfalfa sod which has been supplemented by an application of one pound of acid phosphate and one-half pound of nitrate of soda. Another plot received clean cultivation and no fertilizer as its soil treatment.

The trees in the clean cultivated crop are much larger than those in the alfalfa plot, but the results this year indicated that a tree cannot make a big growth and bear fruit at the same time. Those in the alfalfa plot bore almost a half case per tree of fine Montmorencies, while the trees in the cultivated plot produced about half as much.

The lesson gained from this is that the alfalfa method is an economical one to bring a cherry orchard into bearing. The alfalfa itself will pay for the cost of caring for the orchard after the first year, then with the orchard's early productiveness it should pay a profit from the time it is three years old. Thus far it has been proven that an alfalfa sod is not detrimental to cherry trees, provided it is supplemented with the proper fertilizers.

BUYING NURSERY STOCK.

THIS is the time of year to plan for buying trees for resetting the orchard or planting a new one. Whether to plant in the fall or spring is the question with many. A matter that depends much upon the locality. Trees planted in the fall become better established, and will, therefore, make better growth the following spring in mild climates. But in the north where severe winters sometimes kill, even old trees, it is different.

Transplanting destroys the small feeding roots, which are necessary to replenish the moisture carried off by cold, drying winds. Hence, the reason why the forced nursery stock often fails to survive the winter.

In cold and exposed sections of the north, the best time to buy stock is in the fall, and heel it in during the winter. To do this separate the trees in bunches and set them close together in a furrow, which should be plowed wide and deep, and in a place partially protected by the weather, and where the snow will not drift. Cover the trees with earth until only one-third of the top remains above ground. The trees are thus protected from the low temperature and kept in a more uniformly moist condition than is generally to be had in the nursery storage house. Heeling in causes the trees to

lie dormant longer and thus makes it possible to lengthen out the planting time in the spring, setting the trees as time permits, and the weather is favorable. Trees bought in the fall should be well matured and not dug too early. Trees shipped by rail in the spring, unless in carload lots, are apt to be delayed on the way and lie in dry, warm places, consequently many reach their destination in very poor condition for planting.

By far the best and safest way to get young trees, when not located too far from a nursery, is to drive with a car direct to the nursery where the trees are grown, select your own stock, see the tree dug and take them home with you, and then set them out at the earliest possible time. It is better, as a rule, to buy acclimated stock, than that which is grown and shipped in from a distance, allowing that the nurseryman selects his buds and scions from healthy trees nearby. Most of the diseases of insect pests have been spread by means of nursery stock, for all that the government has done to avoid it. A general rule for selecting nursery stock is to find clean trees with good average growth for the age of the tree and a root system to match.—V. M. C.

ENTRIES CLOSE NOVEMBER FIRST.

WE have just been informed by the manager of the International Live Stock exposition, to be held at Chicago, December 1-8, that live stock entries will close November 1. Those expecting to enter stock should arrange accordingly.

CORN BORER ADVANCES.

INFORMATION just received from the department of agriculture is to the effect that the European corn borer has spread to new territory, for which reason it has become necessary to extend the area of quarantine. In Michigan this area has been extended to the following townships: Ash, Dundee and Raisinville in Monroe county, and Taylor in Wayne county. This new territory becomes subject to the quarantine regulations aimed to keep the borer in check.

Publishers' Statement

STATEMENT OF THE OWNERSHIP, MANAGEMENT, CIRCULATION, ETC., REQUIRED BY THE ACT OF CONGRESS OF AUGUST 24, 1912. OF THE MICHIGAN FARMER, published weekly at Detroit, Michigan, for October 1, 1923.

State of Michigan, } ss.
County of Wayne. }
Before me, a Notary Public, in and for the State and County aforesaid, personally appeared I. R. Waterbury, who, having been duly sworn according to law, deposes and says that he is the Manager of THE MICHIGAN FARMER, and that the following is, to the best of his knowledge and belief, a true statement of the ownership, management (and if a daily paper, the circulation), etc., of the aforesaid publication for the date shown in the above caption, required by the Act of August 24, 1912, embodied in section 443, Postal Laws and Regulations, printed on the reverse of this form, to wit:

1. That the names and addresses of the publisher, editor, managing editor, and business managers are: Publisher, the Lawrence Publishing Company, Detroit, Michigan.

Editor, Burt Wermuth, Detroit, Michigan.
Managing Editor, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.
Business Manager, I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.

2. That the owners are: (Give names and addresses of individual owners, or if a corporation, give its name and the names and addresses of the stockholders owning or holding one per cent or more of the total amount of stock.)

The Lawrence Publishing Company, Cleveland, Ohio
Arthur Capper, Topeka, Kansas
Citizens' Savings & Trust Co., Trustee, for Mary and Mortimer Lawrence, Cleveland, Ohio
Mrs. C. B. Rogers, Cleveland, Ohio
Lillian Cotton, Cleveland, Ohio
Kate E. Munsell, Detroit, Mich.
F. H. Nance, Lakewood, Ohio
Neff Laing, Philadelphia, Pa.
I. R. Waterbury, Detroit, Mich.

3. That the known bondholders, mortgagees, and other security holders owning or holding one per cent or more of total amount of bonds, mortgages, or other securities are: (If there are none, so state). American Life Insurance Co., Detroit, Mich.

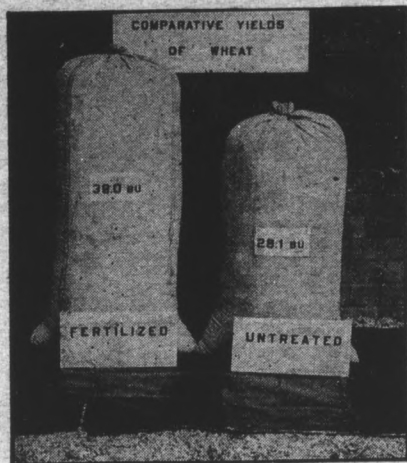
4. That the two paragraphs next above, giving the names of the owners, stockholders, and security holders, if any, contain not only the list of stockholders and security holders as they appear upon the books of the company but also, in cases where the stockholder or security holder appears upon the books of the company as trustee or in any other fiduciary relation, the name of the person or corporation for whom such trustee is acting, is given; also that the said two paragraphs contain statements embracing affiant's full knowledge and belief as to the circumstances and conditions under which stockholders and security holders who do not appear upon the books of the company as trustees, hold stock and securities in a capacity other than that of a bona fide owner; and this affiant has no reason to believe that any other person, association, or corporation has any interest direct or indirect in the said stock, bonds, or other securities than as so stated by him.

I. R. Waterbury, Business Manager,
Sworn to and subscribed before me this Second Day of October, 1923.

Ernest V. Wilken, Notary Public.
(My commission expires October 26, 1926).

SELL SHOW POTATOES.

OVER seven hundred bushels of premium price potatoes, representative of the lot which will be exhibited at the Top O' Michigan Potato Show, November 7-9, at Gaylord, will have been sold to date. The price ranges from fifty per cent above the prevailing market price (at time of delivery) to \$2.00 per bushel. These potatoes are selected graded stock and will be graded and packed under the supervision of the county agent in the county in which they are produced. Five-bushel lots will be packed in one bushel cartons and shipped to the consumer. The purchaser reserves the right to refuse the potatoes upon receiving them, providing they are not of a superior grade and quality.



This Picture Illustrates the Results Gained by the Use of Commercial Fertilizers on Wheat.

MODERN POULTRY DISEASE PREVENTION.

THE diseases of poultry are undoubtedly the greatest problems which poultry raisers have. They cut profits and often unfit the birds for further profitable production, even after they recover.

In the control of these diseases there has been improvement in keeping with the improvement of the control of human diseases. The tendency is toward prevention rather than cure, and much of this prevention is done by vaccination or inoculation.

In the control of roup, chicken pox and other allied diseases, cultures of the dead germs of these diseases have been made and inoculated with great success. These cultures do not have the bad after-effects that cultures of live germs do, and keep the fowls free from trouble. Much has been done along this line by Dr. E. C. Khuen, who has developed this method of poultry disease control.

We predict much progress in the handling of poultry diseases within the next few years.

A BARN FOR FOURTEEN COWS.

Would you please give me some suggestions for an economical barn for fourteen dairy cows?—E. G.

A barn for fourteen cows, with two box stalls, should be at least thirty feet wide and forty feet long, should have an eight-foot ceiling in the cow stalls and two to four feet to the eaves in the hay loft, it depending upon whether a gable roof was used or a gambrel roof. The hay should be taken in through a door in the gable end of the barn. Two rows of cows with the center feed alley would be the most economical arrangement.

The eight-foot poles, which are mentioned, could be placed on end and used for basement wall, or they might be flattened on one side and used for stable floor. The cow stalls should be three and one-half feet wide and about four feet eight inches from the manger back to the drop. The manger should be about two feet in width.—F. E. Fogle.



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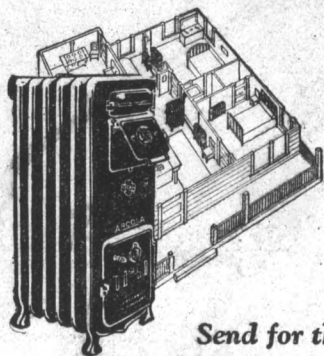
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1923 Grain and Hay Show

Michigan Farmers are Getting Ready for the International

DECEMBER 2 to 9 are days looked forward to by Michigan farmers.

They mark the time of the Fifth International Grain and Hay Show at Chicago, the greatest crops exhibition in the world.

For four years Wolverine crops growers have invaded the historic old halls at the Union Stock Yards with the best their acres had produced. Four years have seen them return bearing the laurels of sweeping victory in nearly every class in which they could compete.

Rosen rye and Red Rock wheat were names to conjure with at every International. Last year the corn and oat growers came to their own and Duncan and Laughlin corn, along with Wolverine oats, were Michigan varieties to win new places in the Hall of Honor. In those classes and in hay Michigan farmers won over fifty per cent of the prize money offered. Can they continue the pace? That is the question to be answered next December and already the crops growers from the Wolverine state are preparing for action.

Fairgrove, the progressive seed oat and barley producing community, is getting all set for the strongest display of its wares ever made at Chicago. The Worthy oats and Wisconsin pedigree barley grown by these farmers demonstrated, at the recent State Fair, that there was quality of the first rank. The names of Fritz Mantey, Ed. Coler, W. R. Kirk, Henry Lane and others of their neighbors, are almost certain to be heralded among the winners. Then the Wolverine oat growers, G. D. Dailey, of Kalamazoo; Ralph Arbogast, of Union City, and a dozen others will be on hand to make the Michigan representation in this class complete.

The Manitou Island Rosen Rye growers, George and Louis Hutzler, and Mrs. Ben Johnson came to bat with highest honors at the Michigan Fair this year, and are going down to Chicago to regain first honors taken from them last year, for the first time, by Alberta, Canada. Many growers of Rosen rye on the mainland will be on hand to see that competition is keen and that part of the thirty rye prizes don't go to other states for want of Michigan exhibitors.

Red Rock wheat will again be there and, with C. D. Finkbeiner, of Clinton, and John Veitengrueber, of Frankenthum, already widely prominent with this variety, will be John Wilk, of Alma; J. I. Hazeltt, of Ionia, and others who have produced soft red winter wheat of merit.

Yellow corn should see the greatest increase in number of exhibitors of any class. A great many growers of Duncan, Laughlin, and Pickett corn were added last year and nearly all of them should be able to make an excellent and representative exhibit.

For the first time in the history of the International a class has been provided for Michigan's pet crop, the White Navy bean. Soy-beans and hay classes should have a number of new exhibitors while reports from the Upper Peninsula indicate that splendid samples of field peas and other crops will be exhibited from Cloverland.

The interest, that Michigan farmers have been showing in this great exposition has been of untold benefit to the crop industry of the state. Not only have the best crops varieties been widely disseminated throughout Michigan because of prominence won at Chicago, but other states have found here a splendid source of quality seeds and the Michigan growers' market has thus been greatly widened.

This strikes home to the individual, too. Last year it will be remembered that C. D. Finkbeiner, of Clinton, won first honors on soft Red Winter wheat with a sample of Red Rock. This year

over forty out-of-state inquiries specified a desire for Mr. Finkbeiner's wheat. A sample of Wolverine oats exhibited by Ralph Arbogast, of Union City, last year attracted the attention of an Indiana county agent and Mr. Arbogast sold 900 bushels in this one Indiana town at forty cents over the market. P. A. Smith, of Mulliken, won high honors with Duncan corn and received orders for a lot more seed than he could supply.

The moral is, "get in on the game." Hundreds of Michigan farmers are setting their lights under, instead of in, that proverbial old bushel. Any one of them has the soil and the climate to produce a winner and achieve the benefits just as have those men previously mentioned. Exhibit at this year's International. If you don't win get some adapted seed from somebody that does, tune up the fanning mill to get the best results from cleaning, and try again. That's the way Michigan farmers, enjoying those splendid seed sales, made their start. That's the way you, Mr. Michigan Farmer, you who today are not getting the most for your efforts, can add new light and inspiration to your business and make it more profitable.

HICKS' DISPERSION SATISFACTORY.

THE J. M. Hicks establishment has been prominent in live stock circles for many years. Mr. Hicks and his family of six sons have produced and sold a great many pure-bred horses, cattle, sheep and hogs. Their farm has recently been sold and their herds and flocks dispersed at public auction.

The Percherons sold readily, and at prices that a few years ago would have been considered cheap. The better ones brought \$200 to \$225 which, under the present condition of the horse market, was considered fair.

Holsteins sold well, especially the cows in milk, \$200 taking the top. Some of the younger females at \$50 to \$75 looked like good investments. The sheep were in good demand at fair values and the hogs were also quickly absorbed by the crowd. Sows with pigs and young gilts were in special demand. The Hickses expressed themselves as being quite well satisfied with the outcome of the sale.—P.

SALE OF HOLSTEINS AT ANN ARBOR.

WHILE the sale of pure-bred Holsteins at the auction held by the Washtenaw County Holstein Association at Ann Arbor last week did not establish any records for such events, it was well attended and all the animals brought into the ring were sold. Five cows brought a total of \$1,260, or an average of around \$252. The total sale prices for forty-two head of cows was \$5,465, or an average of a little over \$130. The fourteen heifers sold brought \$1,150, or an \$82 average, seven calves at a \$34 average and five young bulls at a \$125 average. The highest price paid was \$300 for Lady Pontiac Huron Hill De Kol, a five-year-old consigned by the Bazley Stock Farm, of Ann Arbor, and sold to A. A. Templeton, of Dexter. The young bull Prince Winona Champion, consigned by Carl & Simon, of Ann Arbor, went at the highest figure for his class, being taken by Emel Neyuth, of the same place for \$210. A few farmers were fortunate in getting pure-bred foundation stock at very reasonable figures.

Sauer kraut made from cabbage grown in Saginaw county is now being marketed for winter consumption in Memphis and New Orleans.

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

TUBERCULOSIS QUARANTINE.

IN accordance with the regulations of the State Department of Agriculture, a quarantine against all cattle not passing the anti-tuberculosis test, has been established in Ontonagon county. Ontonagon having been freed from tuberculosis as a result of the campaign that has been carried on there, it is now sought to continue the situation through the quarantine.

BANKERS INTERESTED IN SODATOL.

MENOMINEE county bankers are reported to be actively assisting farmers to purchase the new salvaged war explosive, sodatol, and orders are said to be coming in to the bankers and county agent. The price of the explosive is given as \$6.25 per hundred pounds, which includes 100 No. 6 caps with each 100 pounds of the explosive. Sodatol is said to be as efficient as forty per cent dynamite, and does not cause a headache.

U. P. POTATO MEN HAVE MEETING.

A MEETING of delegates from the principal potato growers in the Upper Peninsula was held at Escanaba on September 19, for the consideration of a plan fostered by the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange for the establishment of a branch office of the Potato Growers' Exchange in the Upper Peninsula. Some forty delegates were present and are reported to have been favorable to the idea. The representative of the exchange put the total shipments of potatoes from the peninsula in a season at seven hundred cars, and stated that the exchange would want to handle sixty per cent of this business. A plan for handling potatoes on a national basis, such as is now used by the California fruit growers, was also considered. Under this scheme, growers would contract for seventy-five per cent of their crop on a five-year basis.

PEA CANNING IN HOUGHTON.

MR. L. M. GEISMAR, county agricultural agent of Houghton county, has sought to interest his farmers in the raising of peas, and a Lower Peninsula canning company in the erection of a factory in the county for canning these peas. This year the company provided the agent with suitable seed peas for distribution to the farmers of Houghton county. Ten farmers received this seed and each sowed one and a half acres to peas. The average yield on these farms is reported to have been 42.5 bushels per acre, although the season was dry. During the season the canning company sent up a representative on several occasions to watch the progress of the crop and is now said to be con-

county is practicable. Sufficient acreage to warrant the erection of a canning factory is now said to be assured.

PUBLIC TREATMENT FOR GOITER.

GOITER is well-known to be prevalent in the lake states, and seems to be particularly common in the northern sections of these states, rural as well as urban. The medical societies of Menominee county, Michigan, and Marinette and Florence counties, Wisconsin, recently held a joint meeting where the goiter situation was gone over and a resolution was unanimously adopted calling for increased prophylactic measures on the part of school and other officials. The required prophylaxis is a small and very cheap dose of iodine, properly prepared, given at intervals. It is pointed out that teachers and school nurses can readily give the necessary treatment and make the proper records of the cases found in school. Simple goiter is pronounced by the physicians as an easily curable ailment and it is estimated that the number of present cases could be reduced fifty per cent, provided the simple treatment here recommended is given. There is a considerable increase in the attention being given to goiter in the Upper Peninsula. Tests at the Northern State Normal School, Marquette, indicated that nearly ninety per cent of the women students had enlarged thyroids. It is not uncommon to find parents who now see to it that their children get the proper dose of iodine in their food.

MILK PRICES INCREASED.

THE price of milk in Iron Mountain has been raised to twelve cents per quart, states the News of that city. Milk producers have issued an explanation for the raise through the county agricultural agent, who ascribes the increase to increased cost of labor and feed. Labor costs \$4 to \$5 per day, which the farmer cannot afford to pay, while feed prices are said to be twice that of last year. Bran, last year, cost \$18 per ton. Under such circumstances the consumer must take a part of the load in the form of increased price for his milk. The agent suggests that, if he does not think this price is right, let the consumer go on to a farm and see if he can produce it for less. Keeping cows within the city limits is protested against. This is bad for the city and the outside farmer can do the job better. At Ironwood, milk dealers have formed an association for the purpose of effecting closer cooperation with the department of health of the city in complying with sanitary regulations relating to the sale of milk. For one thing, evidence that all cows furnishing milk for city use have been tuberculosis-tested, is called for.

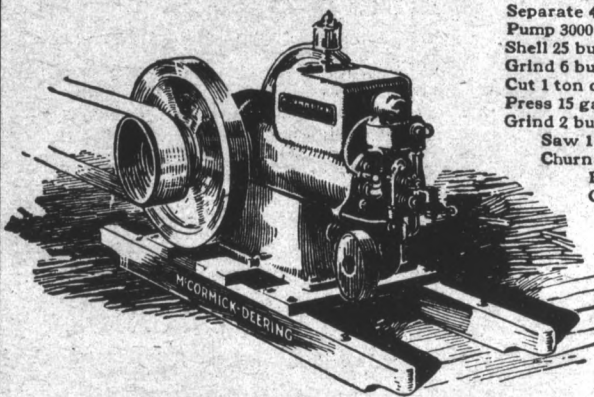


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Grind 6 bushels of feed.
Cut 1 ton of ensilage.
Press 15 gallons of cider.
Grind 2 bushels of corn meal.
Saw 1 cord of wood.
Churn 200 lbs. of butter.
Bale ½ ton of hay.
Clean 30 bushels of seed wheat.
Grind 25 gallons of cane juice.
Light up the farm for 2 hours.
Do a family's weekly washing.
Grind the mower knives for a season.

Such many-sided labors may be turned over to this tireless hired man the day it is set down on your place and for years to come. It is of lasting reliability and you will know why when you have inquired into the details of its construction.

The new McCormick-Deering runs at low speed (500 r.p.m.). It is equipped with Bosch high-tension magneto and spark plug, removable cylinder, enclosed crank case, throttle governor, simple fuel mixer, and large, well-made, replaceable bearings. It has a simple cooling system and an unfailing oiling system.

This 1½ h. p. size operates on gasoline. The other McCormick-Deering Engine sizes, 3, 6 and 10 h. p., use kerosene as fuel. All are made of equally high grade materials throughout and include many of the features named above.

Write for detailed information. Stop at the McCormick-Deering dealer's store and go over the engine of the size you require.

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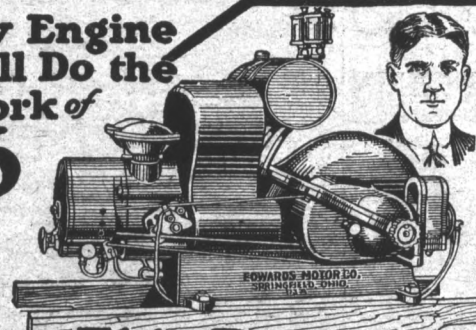
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Operates with kerosene or gasoline. Easy starting, no cranking. The greatest gas engine

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What Users Say

Ivan L. Blake, of Hannibal, New York, says: "Only engine economical for all jobs. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, a 24-inch rip saw, a washer, a pump, and a grinder, and it sure runs them fine. It has perfect running balance, and it sets quiet anywhere."

Clarence Rutledge, of Manitoulan Island, Ontario, says: "Have given my Edwards four years' steady work and like it fine. It uses very little fuel. I run a 28-inch cord wood saw, also a rip saw, 8-inch grinder, ensilage cutter, line shaft for shop, churn, washer, separator and pump. Have had ten other engines and the Edwards beats them all."

Frank Foell, of Cologne, New Jersey, says: "It's a great pleasure to own an Edwards engine. I run a wood saw, cement mixer,

threshing machine, etc. Do work for my neighbors. Easy to move around and easy to run. I would not have any other."

Free Trial Offer

Now—I want to prove my claims to you. I want to send you an Edwards Engine for absolutely free trial. Just write your name and address on coupon and mail. I will send at once complete details about my farm engine and about my free trial offer. No cost or obligation. Mail coupon now.

MAIL THIS COUPON

EDWARDS MOTOR CO.

519 Main Street, Springfield, Ohio

Without cost or obligation, send me complete description of your engine, also details of your free trial offer.

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Get Bumper Crops with SOLVAY

Fields that give little cost you just as much labor as fields that give you big. Sour soil is often the cause—correct it, make the soil sweet, the field fertile, the crop big, the profit large, by using

SOLVAY

PULVERIZED
LIMESTONE

Don't wonder why you have no big crops—Use lime and get them, and remember to use only SOLVAY—it is finely ground, gives results right away and for years after. Safe, will not burn—easy to apply. Learn all about Lime.

Write for the Solvay Lime Book—It's free!


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HEAVY-DUTY GRINDERS



FOREMOST AMONG BETTER GRINDERS
Crush and grind all the grains that grow; fine for hogs or coarser for cattle feeding. Corn in husk, Head Kefirs, and all small grains.
Strength, Durability and Service radiate from every line of these Masterful Grinders. Simple but effective in adjustment.

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CONE-SHAPED BURRS
10 sizes—2 to 25 H. P. or more. Also Sweep Mills. It pays well to investigate. Catalog FREE.
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Most economical and satisfactory way of handling your corn crop. No delay, no extra help. Do it in your own spare time. Two sizes for individual use, 6 to 15 h. p. Also make two larger sizes for custom work. Over 25 years in the field. Write for catalog and prices, also useful Souvenir FREE. State H. P. of your engine.

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Reduces Strained, Puffy Ankles, Lymphangitis, Poll Evil, Fistula, Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts, Bruises, Boot Chafes. It is a **SAFE ANTISEPTIC AND GERMICIDE**

Does not blister or remove the hair and horse can be worked. Pleasant to use. \$2.50 a bottle, delivered. Describe your case for special instructions and Book 5 R free. ABSORBINE, JR., antiseptic liniment for mankind, reduces Strains, Painful, Knotted, Swollen Veins. Concentrated—only a few drops required at an application. Price \$1.25 per bottle, at dealers or delivered.
W. F. YOUNG, JR., 488 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass.

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 Winesap (winter)
2 Transparent (early)	2 Kieffer Pear
2 Maiden Blush (Summer)	2 Burbank Plum
2 Delicious (winter)	2 Elberta Peach
2 Delicious (winter)	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.

750 lb. Separator For \$5.89 Down

Balance On New Cream Check Payment Plan

The biggest reason for not using a worn-out cream separator—wasting cream and good, hard-earned money—is this special offer made by William Galloway, of Waterloo, Iowa, to farmers in every part of the country.

Every farmer knows the reputation for highest quality of Galloway merchandise. Now, William Galloway, implement manufacturer, has worked out a plan to save farmers money these times. The special terms and low prices on genuine Galloway Sanitary Cream Separators is an example of how far Wm. Galloway will go to help farmers save and make money.

Any farmer who is now making an old, worn-out separator do cannot afford to pass up the special opportunity to have a new, up-to-date, close-skimming Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator on his place. Under the Galloway cream check payment plan the new separator pays for itself through the additional cream saved and the elimination of repair costs. It is like adding several good milk cows to your herd without buying more cows.

The reputation of the Galloway Sanitary Cream Separator speaks for itself—thousands of letters pour in telling of increased income from closer skimming, easier operation and unequalled durability.

To allow every farmer to convince himself of the superiority and value of the Galloway Separator Mr. Galloway has arranged to put one of his separators on your farm for a 90-day trial before you decide it is the best money can buy.

Wm. Galloway says: "Just try my New Sanitary Cream Separator. If you like it, keep it—let it pay for itself. If you don't like it, send it back. It will sell itself to you by the way it runs and skims or no sale."

Write today for low prices and terms on separators, engines, spreaders and other farm necessities. Address Wm. Galloway, President
Wm. Galloway Co. Dept. 187, Waterloo, Iowa.



Wm. Galloway, President
Wm. Galloway Co.

FRANCISCO FARM NOTES BY P. POPE

WE arrived at our destination, the Greenwood Stock Farm, just in time to see the last rows of tall corn falling in bundles behind the binder. It has been a great corn year in southern Michigan and northern Ohio. Three acres of late planted corn has been sufficient to fill the 10x36-foot silo on this farm, which provides succulence for the dairy herd of Jerseys all through the winter months.

The ten-acre field represents, in admirable manner, the bid of the father-in-law for membership in Ohio's One Hundred Bushel Corn Club. It is no slight achievement to produce one hundred bushels of shelled corn, as an average per acre for a ten-acre field, but such is the requirement if one would qualify for a place among Ohio's one hundred per cent corn growers.

A considerable number of farmers have made the grade in the few years since the club was established, and it is a good mark for the ambitious to shoot at. The father-in-law, although past the allotted span of three score and ten years, is still young enough to enjoy the thrill of doing things. This year he stands a very good chance to become, through actual accomplishment, the oldest member of this meritorious club.

Another field will be left to mature, and be husked from the standing stalks. As it stands today it is a veritable young forest, one of the heaviest crops of corn that I have ever seen. A two-year-old sod, heavily manured and fall-plowed, is the cause for it. The stand is thick, the growth enormous, and the ears hang big and heavy.

The Tomato Harvest.

Here in Wood county, Ohio, which county is noted for a number of things, the tomato crop is of considerable importance. About a decade ago a ketchup factory was started at Bowling Green, the county seat, and it has grown to be a rather influential factor in the prosperity of the community.

Greenwood Stock Farm grows a few acres of tomatoes each year for this factory. The crop is ordinarily quite a satisfactory one. I believe rather more in favor with most farmers here about than are sugar beets. I have just come in from handing up a hundred hampers, as the low wagon, with the wide flat rack, moved back and forth along the roadways. So far the little six-acre patch has produced seventy-five tons and the pickers are still at it.

The excessive rains, which caused some delay at the beginning of the picking season, have been responsible for a great many spoiled tomatoes, nevertheless the total income promises to net for the use of land and labor (exclusive of picking), approximately \$100 per acre.

It is a strenuous job, this tomato harvest, especially during seasons like the present, when the weather has caused the crop to ripen quickly, but as an additional source of income for the diversified farm the crop occupies a quite satisfactory place.

GETTING MONEY OUT OF POOR BEANS.

(Continued from page 351).

and to also store the beans where the temperature is fairly high for a couple of days before the cleaning is attempted. By taking these precautions, very satisfactory work can be done."

It was the opinion of Mr. Miller that money could be saved by running through the machine beans which picked seven per cent or more.

Leaving Mr. Miller we drove to Mr. Condon's, or "Reddy," as the neighbors call him, who, because of his good

sense and steady application to his job, has won the admiration and confidence of the farmers in his community. Mr. Condon, when told the purpose of our visit, took us to one of the finest hog houses in central Michigan, and there showed us about one hundred bushels of culled beans which had been taken out of nine hundred bushels in the condition in which they came from the thresher. You could scarcely find in these a good bean, yet the picker had reduced the pick to three pounds, he declared.

Naturally, he was very enthusiastic, for it had not been necessary to haul this hundred bushel of culls to the elevator to be left there. Also the cost was small. The culls, too, are worth, at least, a cent a pound for feeding purposes. These culls, he stated, were even better than what you would ordinarily purchase from the elevators, since they contain a grade of beans which the elevator men frequently remove and sell as canners. Mr. Condon confirmed what Mr. Miller had stated about housing the machine in a warm place when operating in cold weather.

Another good farmer who used one of these machines extensively last year, is John Shay, who frequently sells a good team of Percheron horses for a nice round sum. One such team was disposed of a few days ago for \$700. They weighed 4,140 pounds, were five and six years old, and went to the lumberwoods in northern Wisconsin.

Mr. Shay, like his neighbors, was also enthusiastic about the bean picker, notwithstanding his crop this year is of fine quality and was harvested under conditions which made it unnecessary to use the picker. As mentioned before, his beans this year were picking only three pounds.

Last year Mr. Shaw harvested a thousand bushels. These picked twelve per cent. They were run through the picker which reduced the culls to two per cent. Six thousand pounds of culls were removed. Neighbors also brought beans to be picked, some coming as far as eleven miles away. For this work Mr. Shay received \$225 additional. As a result of his work on the 1922 bean crop, he states that he realized a profit of \$435 after paying for the machine.

We were fortunate, also, in being able to talk with a large number of other farmers who had witnessed the operation of these pickers. Without exception, they seemed fully satisfied that this new device showed a way of materially cutting the cost of putting damaged beans upon the market. While some of the elevator managers are said to be objecting to the general introduction of the machines, others declare that the cleaner the farmers can deliver the crop the better they like it.—B. W.

"Professor Diggs, the famous archeologist, is said to have discovered half-a-dozen buried cities. Mrs. Diggs ought to be proud of him."

"Well, yes, but she would have more respect for his ability as an explorer if she didn't have to find his hat for him every time he leaves the house."

The following was overheard recently in a department store:

"Clerk—"Come, come, sir! You have been looking around long enough without making a purchase. Do you know what you want?"

Stately gentleman—"Yes, I believe I do. I want another floorwalker, for I happen to be the owner of this establishment."

October Poultry Notes

By R. G. Kirby

POULTRYMEN who depend on hard coal brooder stoves to care for the early hatched chicks will make no mistake in buying the hard coal this fall, even if the purchase requires the sacrifice of other things. In visits I have had with coal dealers they state that hard coal will be very scarce. Even if there is no strike it is difficult fuel to obtain in Michigan late in the winter. There is no satisfactory substitute for chestnut hard coal in operating coal burning brooders.

When a hen shows signs of colds or other sickness it is often penned up in a brood coop on the damp ground where the conditions are worse than those that made the bird sick. Then the sick bird is often neglected at feeding time and given insufficient water. Such cases usually die. A dry ventilated colony house or a dry shed is the only satisfactory chicken hospital. If sick birds cannot be given good care it is merciful to kill them at once.

At present prices wheat is a great bargain in poultry feed. Some poultrymen are using two parts wheat to one of corn in the scratch grain ration. This is in place of equal parts of wheat and corn, which is usually recommended for fall feeding. Poultrymen who can store up wheat for next year's feeding may save money. It does not seem that a product as valuable as wheat could possibly be any cheaper. Next spring the growing stock that receive plenty of wheat will be apt to thrive. I have raised very good looking chickens on nothing but wheat, sour milk and a clover range. That was when good corn was scarce, which has not recently been the case.

Plan Poultry Work.

A lot of time is lost by poultrymen who are always wondering what to do next and spending time thinking about it. "Do something right now," is a good rule to follow. Then you find that a lot of unpleasant jobs are soon cleaned up. Cleaning dropping boards, treating for lice, dressing broilers and scrubbing poultry dishes are not enjoyable unless you can visualize your work in healthy, fine looking birds and a little spare change that can be derived from them.

I do not think a poultry business can thrive long on enthusiasm alone.

That may last a couple of years but a poultry keeper must make a little money for his work, or the enthusiasm is apt to wane. That is why plungers with poultry have injured the business. They have an overdose of enthusiasm at the start and try to do big things. The returns do not meet expectations and then the business goes down.

From reading and observation I have noted that many of our poultry specialists who have been in the business from twenty to thirty years or more have very vigorous stock. Many of these breeders have always emphasized plump meaty bodies and have fed for vigor and hatchable eggs, rather than heavy egg production. I think some of these old breeders must know a lot about the poultry business. Some day vigorous breeding stock which produce plump, livable chicks will attract attention the same as record laying hens.

The poultry keepers who make the most money selling breeding stock are those that have good looking birds. If the cockerels from a high record hen look like scrub cockerels not many farmers like to have them in the barnyard. When the average farmer picks out a breeding cockerel I have noticed that he picks the bird for style and vigor and does not seem to worry about the pedigree.

When buying breeding stock it pays to isolate the birds in a colony house for about a week to see if any disease appears. It is very difficult to buy much stock without occasionally permitting a diseased bird to enter the farm. This is proven by the experiences of some laying contests. Picked birds are shipped to the contest by skilled breeders and yet certain diseases may appear in the pens that must have been present when the birds were shipped.

I have figured out how much canned salmon, sirloin steak or veal I can purchase at the market for the price of a plump two-pound broiler. Having an appetite for properly fried or baked broilers I feel that it is no extravagance to use as many of them as we wish to dress for the home table. I think if poultry keepers would try out more ways of using poultry meat at home that it would benefit the market (Continued on page 378).



The Ashland Plan

THE Ashland plan, says A. W. Sanborn, of Ashland, Wisconsin, links up business men and farmers for the promotion of better dairying. The business men provide much of the capital and the farmers the labor and knowledge. Mr. Sanborn stated that with the removal of the lumber industry from the Ashland district, business men saw their business largely disappear. There was so farming adjacent to Ashland, but the "lumber-jack" farmers, who did a little farming in the summer and worked in the woods during the winter, were unprogressive and produced very little saleable produce. In self-defence, business men of Ashland undertook to put these farmers on their feet as progressive dairy farmers.

The first thing was to get them stocked with high-grade dairy herds. The farmers could not afford to buy the stock, so a loan of \$15,000 was floated for this purpose, business men signing the farmers' notes, and in some cases—but not all—taking a

chattel mortgage as security, and then selling these notes to the banks of Ashland, which, thus endorsed, took them readily. With the proceeds of this loan in hand, business men and farmers appointed a committee to purchase the stock with expert assistance from high-grade herds in Wisconsin. When the cattle were delivered in Ashland, they were assembled, the actual cost price of each and the handling cost was placed on a tag attached to the horn of each animal, and the farmers made their selection then by lot, so as to equally distribute the cattle among the buyers. Farmer purchasers entered into a contractual arrangement with the business men who had underwritten the purchase in regard to proper care of the animals and the disposition of the returns from the transaction.

In not a single instance, Mr. Sanborn said, was there default on the part of the purchasers and the system has worked to the benefit of all.—L. A. Chase.

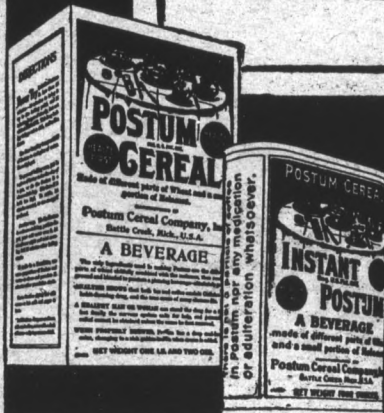
Why take the risk?

MANY have found by their own experience that coffee's effect is harmful. Health authorities warn against risking the growth and development of children with the drug element in coffee.

Why take chances with *your* health, and thus risk comfort, happiness—success?

There's both safety and satisfaction in Postum as your mealtime drink. You'll thoroughly enjoy its delightful flavor and aroma. Postum contains nothing that can harm you. As many cups as you like at any meal—with no penalties to pay in wakeful nights and daytime dullness.

Your grocer sells Postum in two forms: Instant Postum (in tins) prepared instantly in the cup by the addition of boiling water. Postum Cereal (in packages) for those who prefer the flavor brought out by boiling fully 20 minutes. The cost of either form is about one-half cent a cup.



Postum

FOR HEALTH

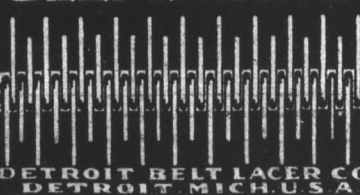
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WIRE HOOK BELT LACING OUTFIT \$5.00

Detroit wire hook staggered grip lacing is the nearest approach to an endless belt. Easy to apply. Saves time, belts and money. Tool for applying lacing \$3.50 or, together with assorted box of lacing as shown—complete outfit postpaid \$5.00. Laces belts for 10 an inch. Money back if not satisfied.



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1 1/2 HP \$43.45

Now, a more dependable, durable, powerful engine. Direct from Factory at Low Price. 2 1/2, 3 1/2, 5 and 7 horse-power sizes also at a Big Saving. **OTTAWA** EASIEST ENGINE TO START. 90 DAYS' TRIAL! 10-YEAR GUARANTEE! CASH or EASY TERMS. **FREE BOOK**—How to Know Better Engines. Also Special Offer. Write today! **OTTAWA MANUFACTURING CO.** 13611 King St., Ottawa, Kansas. Main Bldg., Pittsburgh, Pa.

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Carefully consider the following facts: The Auto-oiled Aermotor is the Genuine Self-oiling Windmill, with every moving part fully and constantly oiled.

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For full information write **AERMOTOR CO.** Chicago, Kansas City, Dallas, Minneapolis, Des Moines, St. Louis, St. Paul, and other cities.



DOES COW-TESTING PAY?

IN Dickinson county the following changes indicate some of the good which is resulting from cow-testing work.

Emil Johnson, of Vulcan, has culled five cows from his herd and sold them to the butcher.

John Isaacson, of Metropolitan, culled out two grades and replaced them with pure-breds. One of these pure-bred cows heads the list for highest production in the association this month.

Ben Spencer adds three more pure-breds to his herd. In all, he has purchased seventeen since joining the association.

Edmond Bergman, of Bark River, has butchered one of his boarders and others have been marked.

Andrew Ryan had a boarder cow that became indisposed. He did not give it a chance to die, he killed it.

Frank Bernard, of Norway, installed a milking machine, steel stanchions, drinking cups, a new milk room, and power to operate his separator.

Lewis Guiliani has installed a cream separator of large capacity, which he finds saves much hard work. He is also disposing of his grade bull to the butcher and has purchased a pure-bred. Out of twenty-two sires in the association, only two are now grades.

COW-TESTING ASSOCIATION FOR BARRY COUNTY.

A COW-TESTING association, known as Barry No. 1 Cow-testing Association, was completed Thursday evening, September 27. The above name implies that the work will not stop. Barry county should have at least three such organizations within its borders. There is not one thing that will do more for the dairy business, because testing associations are founded upon the right principles. First, it renews interest; second, it is cooperative; third, it is educational; fourth, it will help the dairymen to realize a profit; fifth, it is applying business principles to dairying. The board of directors elected were as follows: Robert Cook, F. A. Smith, Fred Otis, Elmer Hathaway and Neil Newton. The organization should be congratulated on having so able a governing body. Just as soon as a competent person can be secured as the tester, the association will be all set to go.—F. W. Bennett.

EGG-LAYING CONTEST.

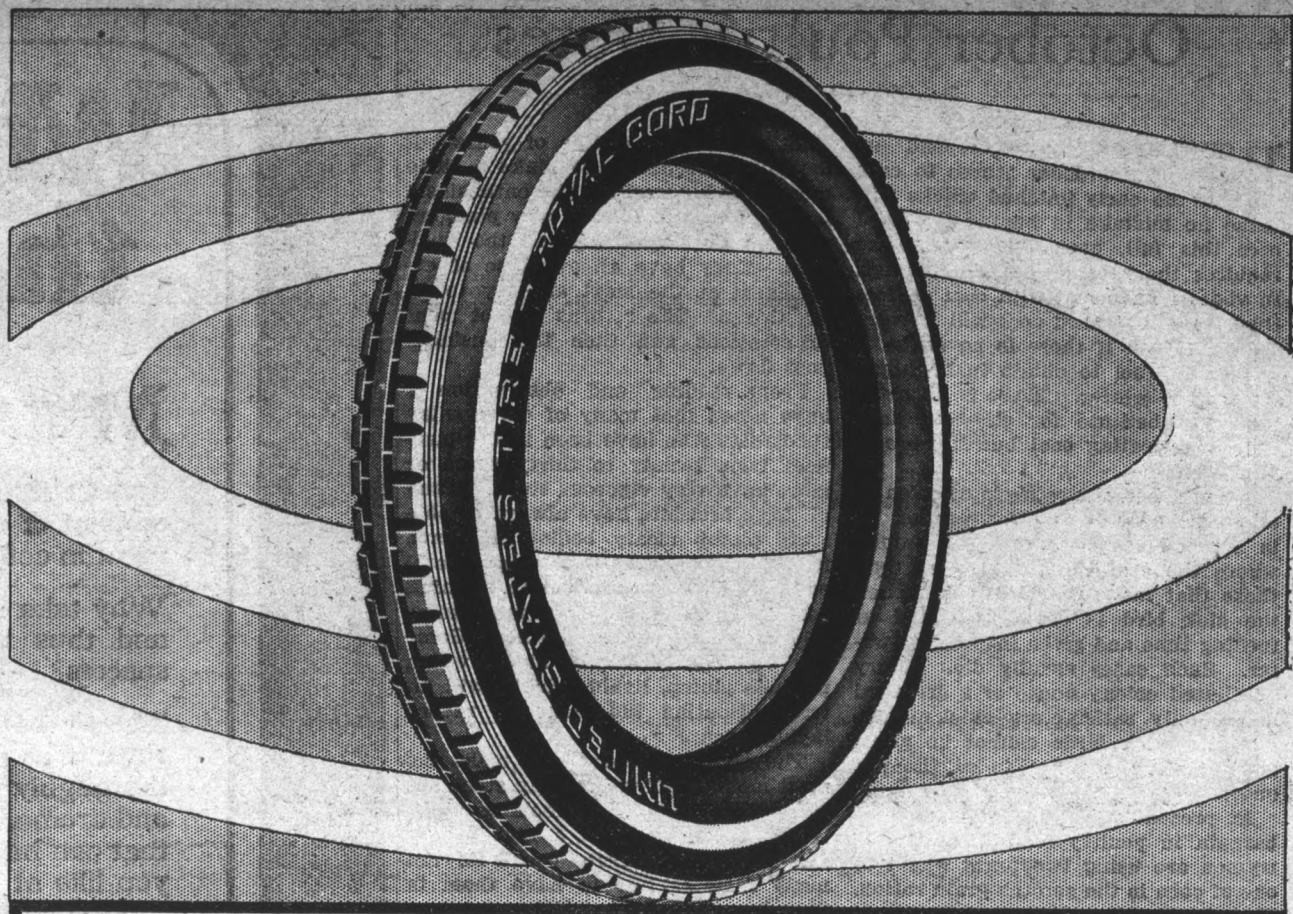
THE contest grows more interesting as it nears the end. Mr. Shaw's birds, who still have a seventy-egg lead, but are in a moult, may have strong competition from Thompson's pen within the last four weeks of the contest. For third place there are three pens which are three eggs apart. The outcome of the fight for this place will be watched with interest.

In general, the production has declined, as many hens are moulting. The high averages for the week are, therefore, low as compared with the previous week. Mrs. Chilson's Barred Rocks tied Murphy's White Leghorns with a production of forty-three eggs for each pen. Eckard's Leghorns came second with forty-two eggs.

The highest producing pens are as follows:

E. E. Shaw, South Haven, (Leg-horns)	2,090
O. S. Thompson, of Allen, (Leg-horns)	2,020
George Ferris, of Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)	1,963
Northland Farms, Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)	1,961
W. C. Eckard, of Paw Paw, (Leg-horns)	1,960
Mrs. W. H. Chilson, Grandville, (Rocks)	1,790
Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph, (Rocks)	1,753

Morton Duval tried corn silk cigarettes over in Hodgkins powder mill and hasn't been located since. Folks said that Morton attended quite a swell blowout.—Sunshine Hollow.



Let your Dealer prove to you that now is the time for Royal Cords all around

MOST men expect a certain amount of tire trouble in winter driving.

But go to your Royal Cord Dealer and let him show you how the three new U. S. Discoveries have changed all that.

Web Cord has no cross tie-threads. So a Royal Cord Tire flexes easily over the ruts and bumps of frozen roads.

The Flat Band Process of cord tire building ensures the equal resistance of each individual cord. A Royal Cord Tire is an organic unit—and combats winter hardships as a unit.

Sprayed Rubber is the first absolutely pure rubber. A Royal Cord maintains vitality against weather that ages ordinary rubber.

These are advantages that nobody can give you but the dealer in U. S. Royal Cords.

He can show you how it will be worth while to take off your old tires now, and put on Royal Cords all around.

United States Tires are Good Tires

NOTE TO LIGHT CAR OWNERS—The three U. S. Discoveries apply to Royal Cords in all sizes from 30 x 3½ inch up.

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United States  Rubber Company

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I would like to have every farmer who has used

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write and tell me his experience, how he used it and what results have come from its use.

My Free Bulletin Service is maintained for the purpose of giving out such reliable information on the proper use of Nitrate of Soda as will benefit all who are using it or are contemplating trying it. In order to do this to the best advantage, I want all the authentic information I can get from those who have had experience in the use of Nitrate of Soda.

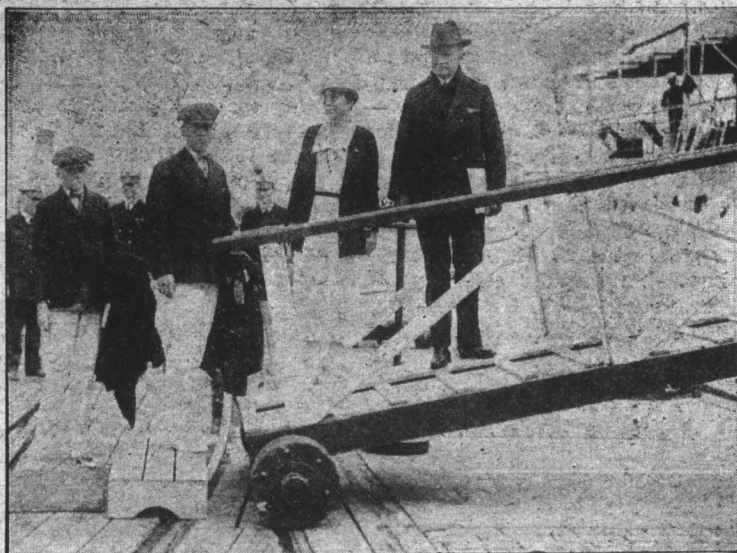
If your name is not on my mailing list for these Bulletins send me your address and to identify this advertisement add the number 1525

Dr. William S. Myers, Director
Chilean Nitrate Committee
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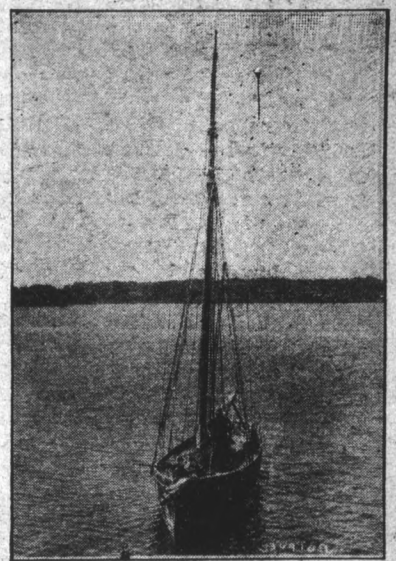
WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



Mabel Strickland, world champion cow-girl, goes for a ride on one of her gentle ponies.



Chill breezes failed to prevent President and Mrs. Coolidge and their two sons, John and Calvin, Jr., from enjoying a week-end yacht trip just before the boys returned to their school work.



Alain J. Gerbault, the tennis star, crossed ocean alone in this 30-ft. sailboat in 142 days.



Another Harvard record was broken at Cambridge this year when one hundred and thirty-two ambitious lads turned out for the opening practice of the football season.



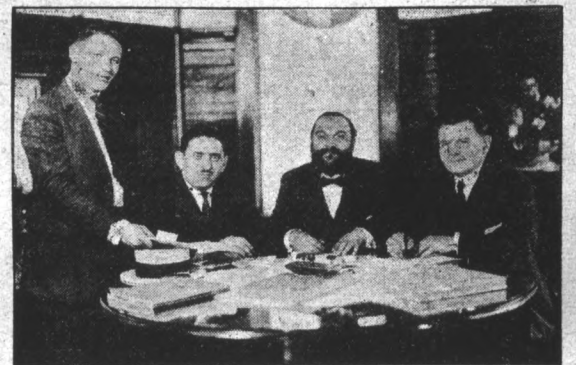
The District of Columbia Girls' Rifle Team claim the girls' rifle championship of the United States. Every one of them can hit a dime at fifty yards.



It became necessary to use dynamite to stem wave of flame which swept Berkeley, California, with estimated damage of \$10,000,000.



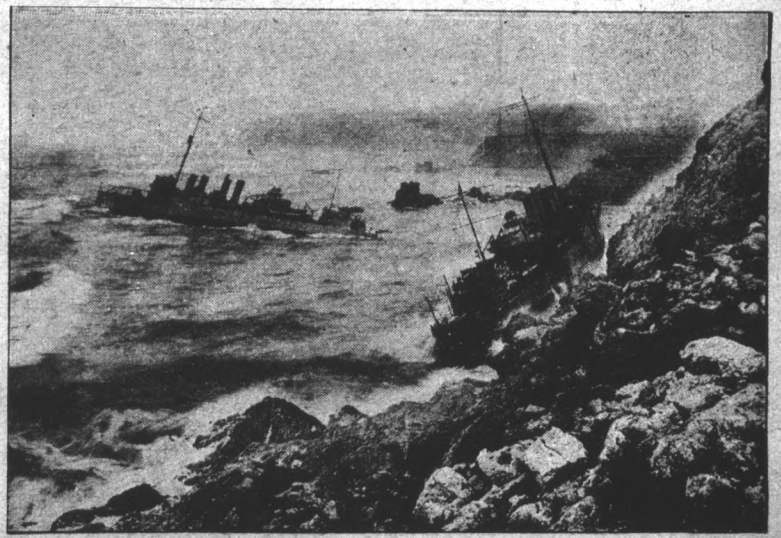
It is said that Grand Duke Cyril, of Russia, is ambitious to become Czar of his native country.



The Allied Musical Bureau, of New York, has combined three great cantors of the age, Hershman, Roitman, and Kwartin.



This photo, taken at 3:00 A. M. from an altitude of 2,400 feet far above the Arctic circle, shows Ymer Harbor and Essnark glacier bathed in the light of the "midnight sun."



Two of the seven U. S. Navy destroyers, which were wrecked at Point Honda, California, with a loss of more than a score of lives. The U. S. Navy Department is now investigating the tragedy.

It was too late to stop. And before it was done he knew this was not a new experience to her; and that she suffered it—and was almost glad of it—for penance.

"By the Lord," cried the old man, "if he efer strikes you ag'in I'll kill him!"

"No," said Sally softly.

"Yas!" he insisted with some of his old violence.

"No," she repeated sadly. "Because it is all my fault—all the shame—the shame—because I—deserve it! And—Thou shalt not kill! You know we have tempers! And we have both used them!"

He shuddered and thought of the plowed field, with Seffy lying there.

"Good night!" he said with averted face.

"I didn't mean that, pappy—I didn't mean that you killed him. He's not dead. Pappy, kiss me—good night! And forgive me."

But this also made her dearer to him. And so, little by little, they drew closer and closer, until a certain happiness was his and a certain content hers. Occasionally they laughed. But this was not often. They were well satisfied to sit before the winter fire, she with an elbow on his knee, with his rugged hands in her hair. And after a while she would ask him no more to kiss her good night—he did it as of right, and very beautifully, on her hair—so much like Seffy, that first dear kiss—that it made her sob—always.

"Just like Seffy!" she said the first time and cried, pushing him out of the door when he would have asked a question.

But he asked his question one day. It was whether she had loved Seffy.

"Not till Seffy comes!" she cried. "I won't answer."

"Sally," he said solemnly, "I killed my little boy. He is dead. I hurt him—I made him afraid of me—he dragged himself away to die, like wild animals that air hurt by men. So you will have to tell me."

"No—no!" she begged. "He is not dead. And some day he will come back to us—you—"

"Sally, you said 'us'."

"Yes. Forgive me. I meant—you."

"Did you mean me?"

"Yes, oh, yes!"

"Cross your breast!"

She made this adjuration with a smile.

But when he had gone, she groveled on the floor and cried:

"Us—us—us!"

CHAPTER IV.

For Seffy's Sake.

AND so three—nearly four—years passed and Sam was dead.

"Pappy," she said afterward, "you have been very good to me!"

"And you to me—it's efen—say nossing more."

"You have kept me from going crazy, I think."

"You haf kep' my ol' heart from breaking, I expect. Yas, I know, now, that there is such a thing as broke hearts," he averred.

"Pappy, I—"

"What?" asked he.

SEFFY *By John Luther Long*

Copyright 1905 The Bobbs-Merrill Company

A LITTLE COMEDY OF COUNTRY MANNERS

"I don't know what I'm going to do now. I got to work for my living, I expect. There is not enough left for—" "You'll nefer work for you' keep while I've got a dollar," said the old man. "I owe you that much for—"

She liked that. She was sitting on a low stool at his feet, her elbow on his knee—her favorite attitude. She

"Yes," she said very softly. "If you will let me, I will be all and everything that Seffy was to you. I took him from you. Let me do my best to replace him. It is for that—that, only, that I have cared. We shall rent this house and that will help, too—for I know you have been getting poor, too—and—and—if you will take it—I—I—want to give you—the pasture-field

Picking Up the Playthings

By A. W. Peach

Picking up the playthings at the end of day
Is a time for dreaming and a time to pray.

Quietly in slumber, lying snug and sweet,
Busy little hands and busy little feet.

Rooms are still from laughter, childish worries gone—
Little troubles they'll forget with the smile of dawn.

In the utter silence, glad our hearts must be
Silent rooms shall sound again with the morning's glee.

Life is not all playtime, soon the years will bring
Days of joy and sorrow, toil and laboring.

Now with love and laughter do the years go by,
Happiness and joyousness hover ever nigh.

May their little hearts so fill with the love of home,
Memories shall never fade though afar they roam!

Picking up the playthings at the end of day
Is a time for dreaming and a time to pray.

crowded a little closer.

"Pappy," she said presently, "let me come and keep your house."

"Do you mean that?" asked the old man joyously.

"Yes!" she said.

"But why? That's hard work for a gal that's not used to it."

"Oh, maybe I want to be where Seffy was. For—some day—some day—he'll come back and I—want to be there—to ask his pardon."

They were silent for a while and then the old man said huskily:

"You shall. You shall sleep in Seffy's bed. You shall look in his little cracked looking-glass. You shall set in his place at the table. You shall be my Seffy! And we'll wait for him together and we'll bosé ask his pardon—when he comes—when he comes."

"May I ride his mare—and plow with her?"

"You—you—you?" he questioned in his ecstasy. "Ken you?—say—do you sink you ken?"

—for—or, for Seffy's sake. Will you take it?" For he had demurred. "For Seffy's sake—just as you would take it from him—and as he would give it to you—if he were all here? I want to be both son and daughter to you. Let me be Seffy and myself too! It is much—but let me try."

But he had caught that little slip of the tongue, and was dumb.

They sat silent by the fire for a long time then. Presently the old man rose and lifting her he said, with a smile such as she had never seen on his face:

"Yas — for Seffy's sake — come! Now!"

It was night. But he led her from her own house to his. And that night she slept in Seffy's bed.

One of Sally's duties was the nightly reading of the Farm Journal. And just now this paper, edited by a gentleman who knew nothing about farming—and by him edited well—was full of the great meeting of the National

Farmers' League of the United States of America, which was in session at Omaha.

"By far the most intelligent and interesting paper of the session, thus far," Sally read one night, "was that on 'The Proper Succession of Crops in Maryland,' by the youthful president of the Kansas State League, Mr. —" Sally rose suddenly and vanished to the kitchen where there was a light.

"I—I choked," said Sally quite truthfully, "and went for a drink."

"Yas—don't read no more. We'll find out about the succession tomorrow night. But what was the smart feller's name?"

She pretended to look for it, and when she pretended to have found it: "Mr.—S. P. Brown," she read.

"A Kansas man—about Maryland! Huh!"

But that night, after Seffy's father was in bed, Sally wrote a pitiful letter—perhaps the first she had ever written:

"Dear Seffy (it ran)

Please come home. Come as soon as you get this. Your pappy wants you. He is old and sorry, so please come right away.

Sephinjah P. Baumgartner, Senior."

But the envelope was addressed to

"Mr. S. P. Baumgartner, Jr.,
President Kas. State League,
Kansas."

The post-mistress smiled indulgently as Sally handed in the letter the next day.

"A long way off," she said.

"Yes," said Sally, fidgeting with her bonnet. "How soon do you think it will get there?"

The post-mistress reflected.

"About a week," she said then.

"So long?"

"Well," said the post-mistress comfortably, "mebbe not quite so long. But better not count much on its getting there sooner. I'll give it a good start. I'll put it in the mail bag now."

"Thank you," said Sally.

She watched her put it into the bag and then went dreaming home, and for all of the two weeks of waiting she was very happy—dreaming always. Poor girl—she had made her life so unhappy that joy seemed divine. She was sure of Seffy. Sometimes she wondered with a blush and a start if he might not come himself in answer. She would not have been surprised to have him steal up behind her—that was his way, she remembered—and call out softly her name. So she went about almost on tiptoes so that she might hear him if he should. It was a little difficult to keep it from the inquisitive old man, who did not quite understand her sudden happiness. But she did.

And, finally, the two weeks were up. She was quite sure Seffy would not waste a moment with his answer. And he might use that mysterious instrument, the telegraph, which she understood would not take more than an hour from Kansas. She supposed his message, even if he used the telegraph, would come to the post-office.

But, as a matter of fact, she had thought it would take longer. Kansas

(Continued on page 369).

AL ACRES—A's Rain Hat May Not Be Stylish But It's A Real Utility Bonnet

By Frank R. Leet





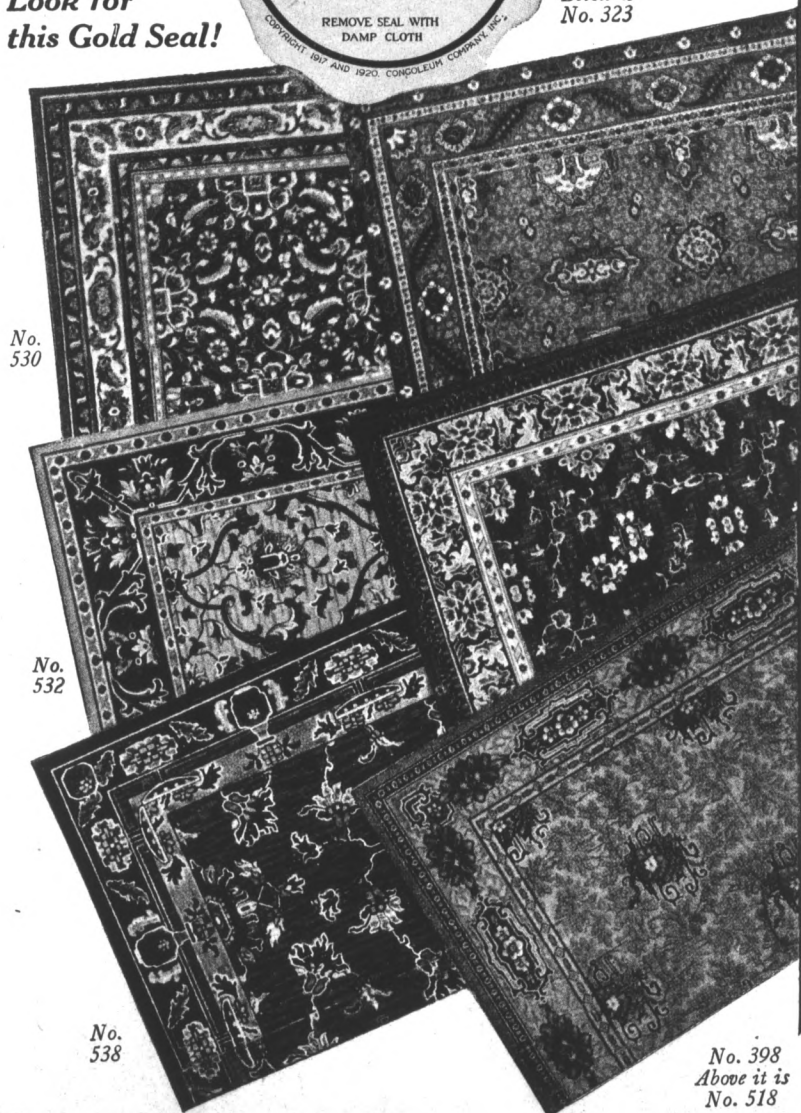
Look for
this Gold Seal!

**GOLD
SEAL
CONGOLEUM**
GUARANTEE

SATISFACTION GUARANTEED
OR YOUR MONEY BACK

REMOVE SEAL WITH
DAMP CLOTH

Below is
No. 323



Labor-Saving—Money-Saving

Women everywhere know that it is practically impossible to keep woven rugs and carpets really clean. So in all classes of homes they are replacing their dust-collecting woven floor-coverings with waterproof, germ-proof *Gold-Seal* Congoleum Rugs. And they're saving time, work, and money in the bargain. Why don't you try it?

The pattern on the floor is No. 386. In the 6 x 9 foot size the price is only \$9.00.

Beautiful Rugs that are Durable, Inexpensive and Easy-to-Clean—

How much charm and color these *Gold Seal* Congoleum Rugs bring to a room. And how wonderfully easy they are to clean—and to keep clean!

There's no need for dusty, tiresome sweeping and beating. Just run a damp mop over their smooth, waterproof surface and presto!—tracked-in mud, dirt, grease and spilled things disappear in a twinkling—your rug is as spotless and bright as the day it was new. And *Gold Seal* Congoleum Rugs always lie flat and smooth without any kind of fastening.

Among the host of attractive patterns you will find rugs of sizes to suit any room in the house—living and dining room, bedroom, kitchen and pantry; designs and colors to harmonize with any furnishings.

When you realize that such superb rugs are very moderate in price—when you consider their cleanliness and labor-saving features—their durability and *guaranteed* quality—then you will understand why *Gold Seal* Congoleum Rugs are the most popular floor-coverings in America.

Popular Sizes — Popular Prices

6 x 9	feet \$ 9.00	Pattern No. 386 (illustrated)	1½ x 3	feet \$.60
7½ x 9	feet 11.25	is made in all sizes. The other	3 x 3	feet 1.40
9 x 9	feet 13.50	rugs illustrated are made	3 x 4½	feet 1.95
9 x 10½	feet 15.75	in the five large sizes only.	3 x 6	feet 2.50
9 x 12	feet 18.00			

Owing to freight rates, prices in the South and west of the Mississippi are higher than those quoted.

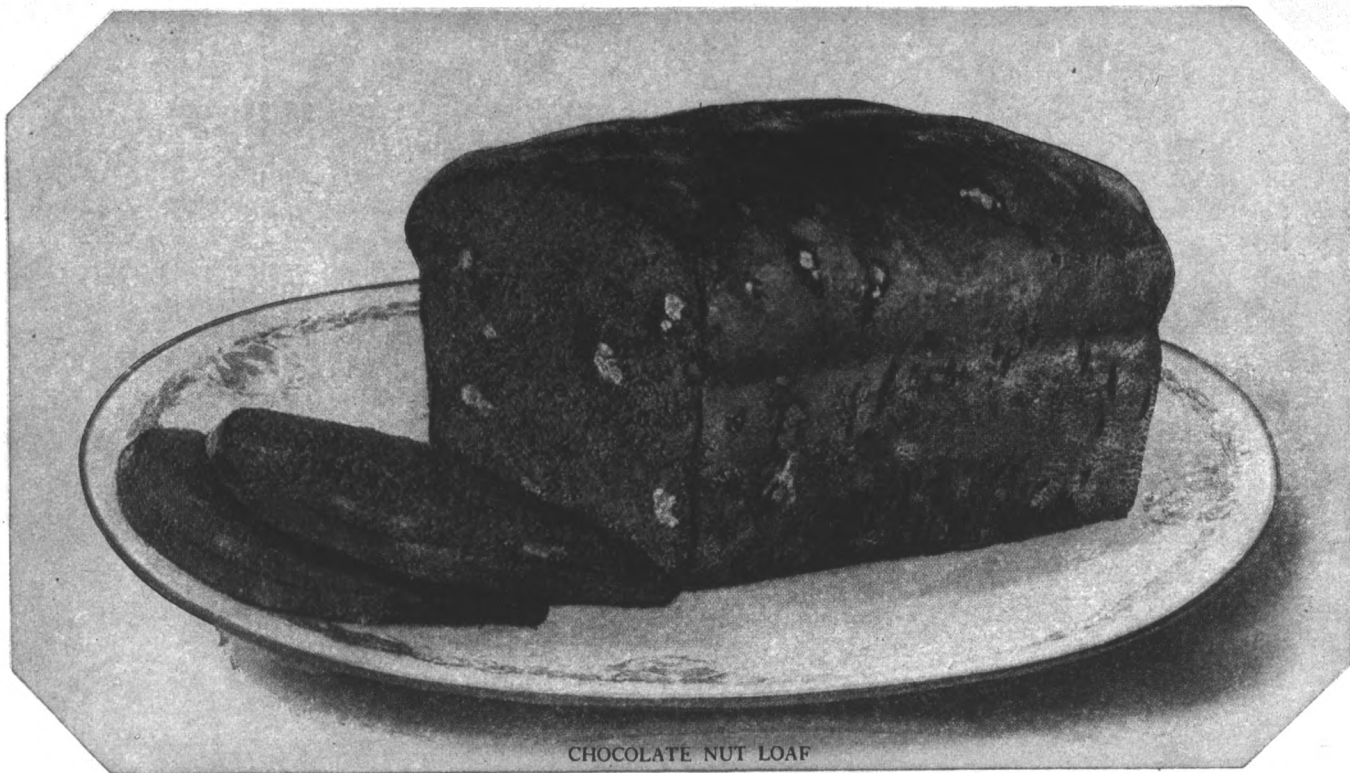
CONGOLEUM COMPANY

INCORPORATED

Philadelphia New York Boston Chicago San Francisco
Kansas City Minneapolis Atlanta Dallas Pittsburgh
Montreal London Paris Rio de Janeiro

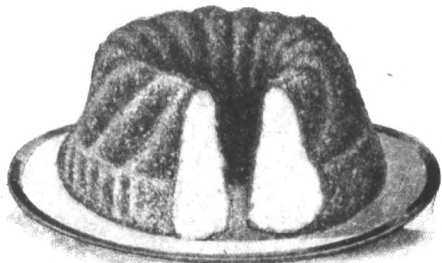
Gold Seal
CONGOLEUM
RUGS

EAT MORE WHEAT



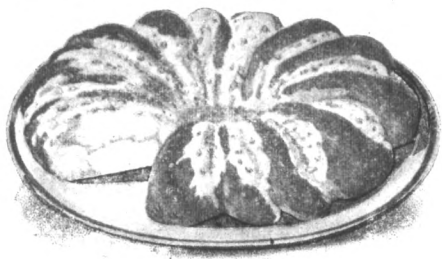
CHOCOLATE NUT LOAF

ALL IN ONE MORNING



COFFEE CAKE

After the first rising of the dough, knead in $\frac{1}{2}$ cup of raisins and let rise 30 minutes. If baked in a cake tin (illustration) butter pan generously, line with chopped nuts and put in the dough. Let rise until double in bulk. Bake one hour. Put in hot oven (425 degrees F.) and after fifteen minutes lower to moderate oven (380 degrees F.)



TEA RING

Shape the dough in a long roll, using the hands, let stand 10 minutes. Roll to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch in thickness using rolling pin. Spread with melted butter, sprinkle with sugar and chopped blanched almonds or cinnamon. Roll like a jelly roll; cut a piece from each end and join ends to form ring. Place on buttered baking sheet and cut with scissors at one-half inch intervals. Let rise and brush over top with yolk of one egg, slightly beaten and diluted with $\frac{1}{2}$ tablespoon cold water. Bake in moderate oven (380 degrees) for $\frac{1}{2}$ hour. When cool frost with powdered sugar icing and sprinkle freely with chopped blanched almonds.

Here is a way for you to lighten the work of baking and please your family with a variety of tempting and wholesome foods.

In one morning you can bake a delicious fruit nut loaf, a batch of light, tender doughnuts for luncheon, and a tempting coffee cake for tomorrow's breakfast, or any other combination of the five wheatful foods shown on this page. They are all made from the same ingredients, out of the same dough, simply by varying the method of handling.

The folks about your table will Eat More Wheat without urging when you serve such a variety of home baking. You will thus be increasing national prosperity while you are bringing joy and health to your own home circle.

You will enjoy using our recipe and methods and we guarantee you success if you use GOLD MEDAL FLOUR.

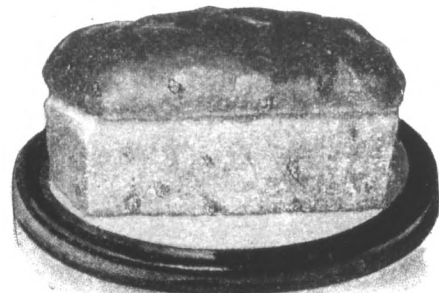
RECIPE FOR DOUGH

$7\frac{1}{2}$ cups (13 $\frac{1}{4}$ pounds) sifted	GOLD MEDAL FLOUR
2 cakes compressed yeast	4 tablespoons shortening
$\frac{1}{2}$ cup sugar	$1\frac{1}{2}$ level teaspoons salt
2 eggs	2 cups liquid (water or milk)

Method: Crumble the yeast cake into mixing bowl, gradually stir in the lukewarm liquid. Add the beaten eggs, sugar, salt and flour, mix and then add shortening. Mix very thoroughly. Turn dough on board; let stand several minutes. Grease mixing bowl. Knead dough quickly and lightly until it is smooth and elastic. Turn dough over in greased bowl until outside is covered with a thin coating of shortening. Place covered bowl where dough will be at a uniformly warm temperature (80-82 degrees). Allow dough to rise until double in bulk, about two hours. Knead down and let rise 45 minutes. Turn on lightly floured board. Now you are ready to make any of the five foods listed below:

CHOCOLATE NUT LOAF

Remove eight tablespoons flour from the above recipe; add eight tablespoons of cocoa. Follow above method, after first rising add 1 cup chopped nuts. Let rise 45 minutes, mould into loaves (makes two loaves) let rise until double in bulk and bake in hot oven for one hour. (400-425 degrees F.)



FRUIT LOAF

After the above dough has had first rising, add $\frac{1}{2}$ cup each of chopped nuts, seedless raisins and candied cherries. Let rise 45 minutes, mould into loaves, let rise until double in bulk and bake in moderately hot oven for one hour. (380-400 degrees F.)



RAISED DOUGHNUTS

Roll out dough to a sheet one-half inch in thickness; cut with a doughnut cutter. Place on bread-board and cover with a tea towel. Let rise to double original size; fry in hot fat (375 degrees F.), turning constantly to assure uniform color. Take them out of the fat, let the superfluous fat drain off on brown paper. Roll in granulated sugar, mixed with a little cinnamon

WASHBURN-CROSBY CO.

GENERAL OFFICES
MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

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GOLD MEDAL FLOUR

WHY NOT NOW?





CALUMET Griddle Cakes with Sausage

A real breakfast—a plate of golden brown griddle cakes baked just right. Eat to your appetite's content. They won't hurt you—



BEST BY TEST
PURE IN THE CAN
—IN THE BAKING
—
NEVER TOUCHED
BY HUMAN HANDS

CALUMET The Economy **BAKING POWDER**

helped make them light and digestible.

It's the same with all bakings in which Calumet is used. Everything comes to the table with an appetizing appeal you can't resist.

Made in the world's largest and most sanitary baking powder factories, Calumet comes to the millions who use it, as the purest and most dependable of all leaveners. It means positive results always. Contains more than ordinary leavening strength—goes farther—lasts longer. Buy it. Try it. Always use it.

EVERY INGREDIENT USED OFFICIALLY APPROVED BY U.S. FOOD AUTHORITIES



A pound can of Calumet contains full 16 oz. Some baking powders come in 12 oz. cans instead of 16 oz. cans. Be sure you get a pound when you want it

Sales 2½ times as much as that of any other brand

THE WORLD'S GREATEST BAKING POWDER



**3
RUGS
FREE**

This Is
Pattern No. 534 Above

This
Is
Pattern No. 408

One Big
9 x 12 ft.
Room-Size Rug and
3 Small Rugs to Match

Four CONGOLEUM Rugs GOLD SEAL Less than Price of One

The Gold Seal that comes pasted on each and every rug is the guarantee of the Congoleum Company of complete satisfaction or money back. The Gold Seal guarantee is unconditional and positive assurance of absolute satisfaction in the use and service of these congoileum rugs. That's what the Gold Seal on a congoileum rug stands for. Behind the Gold Seal guarantee of the manufacturer is our own Double Guarantee Bond.

CHOICE of TWO Famous PATTERNS 3 Rugs FREE—Special Bargain Price—Year to Pay

We show two of the most popular Congoleum patterns that have ever been produced. The rug measures 9x12 ft. The three small rugs are each 18x36 in. One dollar is all you need send to get your choice of either patterns sent on 30 days' trial. If you wish both patterns—send two dollars—AND GET ALL 8 RUGS.

Oriental Pattern No. 534

This is the beautiful Gold Seal Congoleum Art Rug as shown at the top of this page. On the floor, it looks unbelievably like an expensive woven rug. The richest blue color dominates the ground work. Mellow ecru, old ivories, and light tans, set off the blue field. Mingled with these lovely tints are peacock blue robin's egg blue and darker tones. Old rose, tiny specks of lighter pink and dark mulberry are artistically placed. Darker browns and blacks lend dignity and richness.

The border background contrasts with the blue all over center by reversing the color scheme. Ecru and tan shades form the border background.

An ideal all purpose rug, beautiful in any room. Perfect for living room, or parlor. Lovely in bedroom or dining room. Charming in the kitchen. A real boon to the women folks on the farms. Saves endless drudgery.

Send Only \$1.00 with Coupon—\$1.50 Monthly
No. E4C534 9x12 ft. Congoleum Gold Seal Rug with three \$17.95 small rugs to match, each 18x36 in.—all four only

Tile Pattern No. 408

Probably no floor covering of any quality or kind, ever piled up the popularity of this wonderful design. It is a superb tile pattern that looks like mosaic. Lovely robin's egg blue, with shadings of Dutch blue, and a background of soft stone gray, give a matchless effect. Particularly suited for kitchen or dining room. Don't fear muddy boots and shoes. A damp mop whisks it clean in a jiffy.

Only \$1.00 with Coupon—\$1.50 Monthly
No. E4C408 9x12 ft. Congoleum Gold Seal Rug with three \$17.95 small rugs to match, each 18x36 in.—all four only

Very Important Our easy credit terms, our wonderful free trial offer are designed and arranged to serve home lovers in the smaller towns and on the farms. If you live in a city of 100,000 population or over, we cannot fill your order for this Congoleum Rug Offer or send our Free Catalog.

To everyone else we bring all the advantages of our house, freely. It makes no difference who you are, how modest your home may be or how little you earn.

\$100

Brings All Four Rugs on a Month's FREE TRIAL!

Ours is the only house in America that can make you such an offer. No one else can bring you a genuine guaranteed Gold Seal Congoleum Rug, in the full 9 foot by 12 foot size, with three small rugs extra, and all for less than the regular price of the big rug alone. And on a year credit.

Clip the coupon below. Write your name and address plainly. Say which pattern you want. Pin a dollar to it—mail at once. We will ship immediately—on approval all four Congoleum Rugs—in one complete neat package. No muss, no bother, no trouble to lay. If satisfactory take a year to pay.

The Greatest of Bargains Pay Almost as You Please

Almost everybody knows the price of the famous Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs. They are advertised and sold at the same standard price everywhere. Look everywhere else first if you wish—stores, catalogs, magazines and newspapers. You'll find no offer like ours—lower price, 3 rugs free, 30 days trial, year to pay.

If you return the rugs, your dollar will be refunded and also all freight costs.

Three Rugs FREE For heavy wear spots in front of range, sink, kitchen. At thresholds, in hall, in front of dresser or bed. While this offer lasts, we give three of these small rugs free with each large rug; all four for less than the price of one.

The Rug of Guaranteed Wear

Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs are the fastest selling floor coverings known. They are rapidly becoming the national floor covering—highly prized in good homes for any and all rooms.

Waterproof. No burlap for water to rot. Surface is hard, smooth and wear-resisting. Does not stain. Not marred or hurt by spilling of hot liquids.

They Lay Flat from the first moment without fastening. They never curl up or kick up at edges or corners. No need to tack or fasten them down. Dirt cannot accumulate underneath.

Less Work. Rid yourself of back-breaking drudgery. Dirt, ashes, grit, dust or mud cannot "grind into" Congoleum Gold Seal Art Rugs. A damp rag or mop keeps it clean and colorings bright.

No laborious cleaning, no sending to cleaners. Absolutely sanitary. All this guaranteed by the famous Gold Seal that means complete satisfaction or your money back.

On the Farm saves endless toil—the trail of muddy boots or "tracked in" dirt disappears under a damp mop.

Ask for FREE Catalog



It Shows 10,000 other bargains. It brings credit without asking—everything from cellar to garret.

Beds, Bedding, Carpets, Rugs, Dishes, Cooking Utensils, Curtains, Furniture, Silverware, Lamps, all sorts of odds and ends for the home. Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry.

Your request on a postal card is enough.

PIN a DOLLAR to COUPON BELOW!

Spiegel, May, Stern Co., 1757 W. 35th St., Chicago

I enclose \$1 for the 4 Gold Seal Congoleum Art Rugs—exactly as described—in the pattern selected below, on 30 days free trial. If I return them, you are to refund my \$1, also all transportation costs. Otherwise I will pay \$1.50 monthly, until special bargain price of \$17.95, is paid.

I Select Pattern No.

If you wish both patterns, write down both numbers, send \$2—pay \$3 monthly AND GET ALL 8 RUGS.

Name

Street, R. F. D. or Box No.

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Also send me your latest Free Furniture Book

10,000 Other Furniture Bargains

Spiegel, May, Stern Co.

1757 West 35th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Ask for
**FREE
Catalog**

SEFFY.

(Continued from page 364).

was a vague place in those days, and a vast distance away.

The ceremonial of a letter, with simple people, is as much a matter of concern as a treaty between two nations. And now, as she dressed herself in her best clothes to go to the post-office, she felt, somehow, as if she were to be in Seffy's personal presence, and must be as immaculate as always. She wondered how he would address her—forgetting that his answer must come to the one whose name she had signed. She had heard of various most dear head-lines to letters. I am afraid she blushed at all this. For, as she looked in the glass, she saw a face so radiant that she looked again to identify it.

So, all the more, she dressed herself with the same care she would have taken were she going to him instead of to the post-office for his letter. She remembered what he had said about her hair, and she ventured to pull it about her face, much as it had been that night in the dark parlor. But at the thought of that the tears came slowly into her eyes. She had been very happy that night. It was all the happiness she had ever known, it seemed now. She dried her eyes and then she sat down at the table where Seffy had often sat, and looked again in his broken mirror. The radiance was quenched. Her face was pale and thin now. She thought of it quite as if he were soon to see it.

"I wonder if he'll think me handsome now?" She shook her head doubtfully at the face she saw in the glass. "No, I have no red cheeks no more—and my eyes are bigger—and my lips thinner—and my hair is paler—and my hands—"

She remembered how he had kissed them, and put her head down and sobbed. They did not seem fit to be kissed now—nor worth kissing.

But the post-mistress liked her better that way and so do I. For she had acquired a daintiness that was almost immaculate.

As soon as Sally came, the post-mistress smiled and shook her head. For she had understood what the letter contained quite as if she had seen it. And she watched anxiously for the answer.

"Not yet," she said compassionately. Sally's legs weakened and she clutched at the little shelf before her. It took a moment to swallow the thing in her throat. Then she murmured:

"It's two weeks."

"Yes. But he'd have to be pretty prompt to get it here by this time."

Sally had been sure of this promptness. It never occurred to her to doubt. She would not have wasted a minute. She turned hopelessly away. "Perhaps tomorrow!" said the kind postmistress.

Sally veered, smiling.

"You think so?"

"Perhaps. One can never tell. Don't worry, dear. You see the address was very vague and it may be some time before they find him."

"You don't think it is too late?"

"I hope not, dear."

She had not thought of that before. She had fancied him waiting for some such recall. But, of course, he had formed other ties—he would be glad to forget her. He might be married! Of course he was! Otherwise he could not be a president!

"I guess it's too late," she said again.

"I would not think that. The address was very vague. But, after you were gone, I took the precaution to put a return address on the envelope, and if he does not get it, it will come back; but that will take some little time."

There was nothing the next day nor the next, nor for many days afterward that she went to the post-office. She no longer dressed up for the trip, and she was glad now she had not told his father.

For a while she had to lock herself in her room when the desire came on her to go to the post-office. And then she remained away three days, then a week, and then the post-mistress admitted that the letter had had time to be returned. She must not give up though. Strange things happen, sometimes, with letters.

The letter had been returned, the post-mistress had it then. But she pityingly thought it best that Sally should wait for it still, while she tried to send it back to him.

Otherwise it was very much as Sally had planned and hoped, save that she was a bit sadder. She kept Seffy's father's house, as, perhaps, no house was ever kept before. She had not been famous for the keeping of her own house in the days of her coquette-ship. Her grandmother had attended to this—and then a maid who interpreted her faultlessly. But now her own hands did all—and did it with love. And she did replace Seffy—and more. For she plowed, and, after a brief apprenticeship, no one did it better. The bay mare was as kind to Sally as she had been to Seffy. Nothing in his life had ever been so sweet to the old man as those rests when they met. And no food was ever so piquant as that eaten under the trees at their nooning.

Sally still went to the post-office, and the post-mistress still had her letter where she could have put her hand upon it, though she mercifully concealed this.

But there was no hope. Not a word of confidence had passed between Sally and the kind post-mistress, but each knew that the other understood quite as if their confidence was complete. So that it was as if they spoke of an old matter when Sally said, one day:

"Yes—I guess it's too late. He's married."

"I wouldn't think so, if I were you, till I heard from him," said the compassionate woman behind the counter. "I thought so once. He went to war. I heard that he was killed. I married another man—just—oh, just because! Then he came back. I have always been sorry."

Something filled the speaker's eyes—and Sally, with the dumb intuition of the primitive nature, stood there a long time and said only, "Thank you." But after that hope rose and lived again.

That night the post-mistress received, from Washington, the address of the Kansas State League of Farmers' Clubs, and put it on the face of the returned letter and sent it forth again.

CHAPTER XV.

Shall Seffy Enter at This Cue?

WINTER had come again—the fifth one. They sat together in the great hearth of the kitchen, in their characteristic attitude when before a fire. The hickory logs sputtered sayagely, but sent out to them, nevertheless, a grateful warmth. Their faces and bodies glowed in the fervor of it. And there is nothing like this to put one at peace with all the world.

"Sally," said the old man, "this is nice."

"Very nice," agreed Sally.

But also there is nothing like this to send one's memory backward. And this it was doing for both of them.

"Eferybody don't haf no such fire tonight." And the everybody he thought of as he sighed was—Seffy.

"No, not everybody," sighed Sally, propping her head upon his knee.

"Sally—who do you mean by eferybody?"

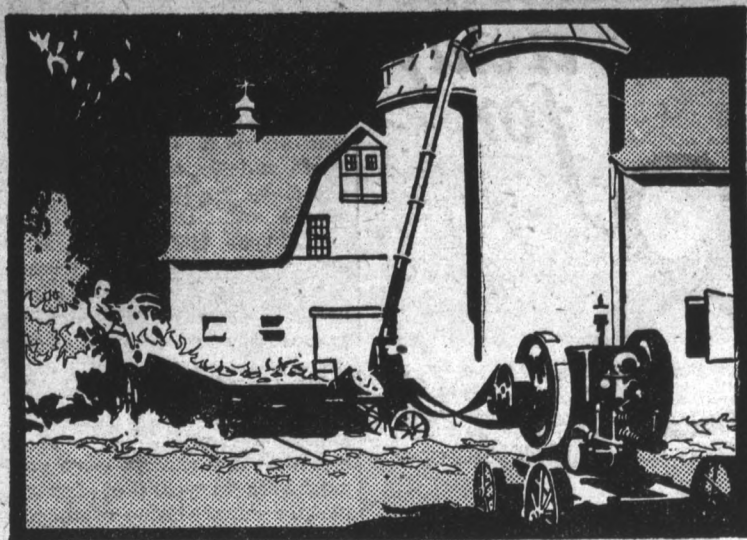
"Just one person," admitted Sally, "the same one you mean."

"Yas," said Seffy's father very softly, and then they were silent.

"Mebby some's got no homes—and out freezing tonight," the old man said presently.

"I hope not," said Sally. "We could take them in here if we knew where they are—couldn't we, pappy?"

(Continued next week.)



Sure-Fire, All-weather Ignition

Silo filling time. Better snap up the ignition of your gas engine with a New Columbia Hot Shot. That's the right ignition. The largest laboratory, devoted to perfecting dry cell batteries, makes it right. Hence, Columbias give more power and last longer. Simple, no complicated parts to get out of order. Super-durable, moisture-proof, rain-proof, in their steel case, they insure dependable ignition in all weather. Ask for Columbias; insist on getting them.

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Startling Watch Offer!
This beautiful high grade ladies' small size, octagon watch, with choice of gold finished link or ribbon bracelet guaranteed gold finish (\$15 value). Special advertising price \$4.89. Stem wind and set, beautiful case, attractive gold dial, splendid movement, good timekeeper. Sent in Morocco finish, silk lined gift case.

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Just send name, age and local address. Pay postman on delivery our Special advertising Price \$4.89. If not pleased return unused. Money back. Write Today.
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Albion steel and wood mills are quiet and powerful. One-third the working parts of any other mill. Only main frames bearing subject to wear. This is oilless, and easily replaceable. Covers by dependable weight without springs. Fits any 4-post steel tower. Why not shoot your chare hours now with a good Windmill? This is your chance—F. O. B. Albion. Erect a windmill. Ask your dealer, or write direct to:

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Type 600 Ignition System for FORDS

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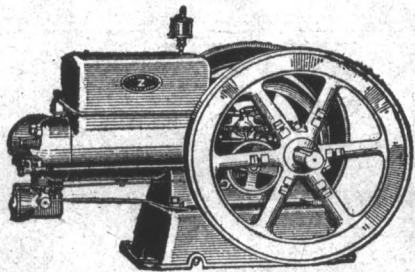
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A Missionary Nation

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

THE other day I read the story of a missionary. This man never left the United States, hence he was not a foreign missionary, but a home missionary. He was not a preacher, nor did he work for any mission board. He did not sell Bibles, nor did he circulate tracts or testaments. He was a corn grower. The corn-growing states are richer by millions because of the corn which he carefully bred to a state of perfection, corn which would yield an hundred bushels to the acre and mature in one hundred days. Yet he never made money out of it. Some one said of him that "he always gave seed to his neighbors in years of drought or immature corn. Some of these farmers were idlers, but this didn't make any difference." If this corn grower was not a missionary, I do not know who is.



And the lesson of today states that an entire nation was a missionary. It refers of course, to the Hebrew people, the people of the Old Testament. Never before was anything like that said of any nation. They were to bless the world. "In thee shall nations of the earth be blessed," had been said to Abraham. "And ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and an holy nation," were the words spoken to Moses, while Isaiah declared that his nation was a nation of witnesses. And was this really true? Are we today any better because in the long ago this little country, about the size of New Hampshire, was told it was to play the part of missionary? One mustn't discount anything because of

physical size. Abraham Lincoln declared that the most powerful speech he heard in congress, was made by Alexander Stephens, a tiny man, who weighed less than one hundred pounds, who afterward was the vice-president of the Confederacy. The happiest nations are often the smallest, just as the humblest people are often the most contented.

YES, we are better because of this little nation, a million-fold better. Suppose you wipe out the Old Testament. Suppose you take out of the memories and experiences of men the names of Isaiah the statesman, Jeremiah, one of the greatest souls that ever lived; Amos, whose mighty challenge confronts us even yet; and such heroic souls as some of the judges, or David and Jonathan. Imagine what a million death bed experiences would have been without "The Lord is my shepherd, I shall not want." Conceive how righteous souls have been comforted and stayed by "God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble." The sky would be black, if the psalms were swept away. It is no wonder that the writer of Hebrews breaks out, "And what more shall I say? for the time will fail me if I tell of Gideon, Barak, Samson, Jephthah; of David and Samuel and the prophets: who through faith subdued Kingdoms, wrought righteousness, obtained promises, stopped the mouths of lions; quenched the power of fire, escaped the edge of the sword, from weakness were made strong, waxed mighty in war, turned to flight armies of aliens. Women received their dead by a resurrection: and others were tortured, not accepting their deliverance, that they might obtain a better resurrection." When you cut out the

life and deeds of such a people, you make the world a poor place indeed.

MISSIONARIES are wonderful folk, many of them. The other day I read a sketch of John Williams, the first white man to take the good news of God's forgiveness to the South Sea Islands. He was a mechanic and a ship builder. He built the ship on which he sailed thousands of miles, from one island to another, as he planted mission stations, and left a trail of good will, hope and forgiveness behind him. Five of these little sailing craft were built by his hands. Their very names breathe hope—"The Messenger of Peace;" "The Morning Star;" (the money for this was raised by the children of America); "The Day Spring;" "The Daylight;" and "The Surprise." William's first ship, "The Messenger of Peace," must have been a queer one, but she carried her builder for hundreds of miles—"sixty feet long, eighteen feet wide, the sails of native matting, the cordage of hibiscus bark, the oakum of coconut husks, the rudder of a piece of a pickaxe, a cooper's adze, and a long hoe. "And John Williams crowned his amazing piece of work by dying a martyr's death at the hands of cannibals whom he had gone to help. Thank God that such men are still to be found in the world. The sporting page and the colored supplement may take up a vast amount of room in modern life, but they are not all. Faith, love, devotion are not dead. There are still heroes of the cross. They save the world from moral putrefaction.

Missionaries not needed in these enlightened times? Do not be too certain of that. We are not enlightened enough to hurt, as the World War showed. Civilization in itself without God is only clothes and whitewash. It needs religion to put the heart into civilization. Where the white man goes among the ignorant and backward peoples purely for reasons of trade, he often leaves a trail of disease, vice and death behind him. The facts prove it. Drunkenness and worse has often been brought to islands that were comparatively peaceful before. The white outdid the black in debauchery. The white man's diseases have sometimes swept away half the population in some remote quarter of the globe. In 1860 some traders captured four natives and put them in the hold of the ship, where men were ill with measles. As soon as the four captives had been there a few days and had become ill, they were put ashore, so as to spread the disease and kill off hundreds of others. The experiment was successful. Slave ships for years visited the islands of the south seas and carried off thousands of wretched and terrified humanity, of whom hundreds died en route and were cast overboard.

BUT such are not the only types of white men. Others have gone to these far-off places of the earth and have brought peace, good will, health, industry with them. Years ago a Scotchman named Lovedale went to Africa and established a work among the natives that has become world famous. He was the first man to introduce the teaching of agriculture and the mechanical trades, along with instruction in the Bible. Trained nurses were turned out to go and help their stricken fellow countrymen, wagon makers, blacksmiths, and real dirt farmers. And no one went away who had not been exposed to the teachings of Christ. To read such accounts makes one proud of his race and his religion. "Have you had a kindness shown? Pass it on."

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 14.

SUBJECT:—Israel, a Missionary Nation. Exodus 19:1-6. Isa. 43:9-11
GOLDEN TEXT:—Ye shall be unto me a kingdom of priests and a holy nation, Ex. 19:6.

CITY VERSUS COUNTRY

By Cora Parker Watkins

Jeff Brown owned a grand old homestead, bequeathed to him by his dad. It was one of the finest places that a farmer ever had. Well stocked with hogs and cattle, well wooded, and seeded, and plowed. There wasn't a man in the county who to own it would not have been proud.

But Jeff and his good wife Susan were getting along in years. The children were married and settled, each engaged in his own affairs. And good help was getting scarcer than it ever had been before. So Jeff moved down to the village just at the close of the year.

He rented the farm to a tenant, disposed of his tools and stock. And purchased a neat little town house, as trim as a Paris frock; Then moved all his goods and chattels and prepared to settle down To a life of ease and comfort in the midst of the thriving town.

At first the novelty pleased them, they could sleep in the morn till eight With never a thought of chores, because it was growing late. On Sundays they walked to service, and at night to a picture show, These were treats for Susan, for she'd never had time to go.

But after a while they tired of the sameness of the days, And their thoughts roved back to the farm with its homely, wholesome ways. The tenant was disappointing, the stock didn't seem to thrive, The fields looked sort of neglected, the poultry more dead than alive.

And sometimes Jeff would ponder and question in his mind If 'twas any harder plowing than it was to try to find Some bran new occupation; or if riding on a rake Wouldn't be just as easy as a job you tried to make.

And when spring came a creeping, and the air felt mild and clear Jeff, kind of hesitating, whispered in Susan's ear: "This lazy life in the village fills me with discontent. We'll move back to the country if you'll give your consent."

Then Susan's better judgment came quickly to her aid. "Wiser conclusion," she affirmed, "was surely never made. Our place is where our home is, and Home for us, I guess, Means back on the farm where we're useful and living brings success."

So a buyer Jeff found for the cottage, (and not much gain did he make), The neighbors were all quite puzzled; they thought there was some mistake. But when they questioned Susan, she nodded her wise old head, While Jeff with a quiet chuckle answered, and happily said:

"I'll tell you the reason why I have left my house in the village and come here to stay till I die. There is many a pretty story of farmers needing rest, And the pleasure you get in doing what you think you like the best.

"But I find that chasing pleasure doesn't hardly ever pay. It is better to die in harness than to waste your time in play. Here I don't have to go to the movies to make the time pass by, And when one job is finished, I've another waiting nigh.

"There is somehow a satisfied feeling when I'm doing my honest work. That it's better to be reasonably busy than trying to learn to shirk. If you want to live long and happy, just stick to your task each day, And wherever the Lord has placed you, be contented, and thankfully stay."



Hide-and-Go-Seek Writing

LITTLE folks love jokes just as much as do grown-ups, and they are always anxious to turn the tables on their playmates, and even big folks.

Here is a little surprise trick that you can fool your little friends with, and perhaps papa and mamma.

Let us call it hide-and-go-seek writing. First, squeeze the juice of a lemon in a thoroughly clean ink bottle,

with a hot iron and you will be surprised to see the writing plainly.

It would be fun to write several lines on a sheet of paper and when daddy comes home from work tonight, to ask him what is on the sheet. When he tells you he can see nothing, pass the hot iron over the paper and surprise him by letting him read it.

Try this, too, when your little friends come to visit you in the afternoon to play games. With the lemon ink write the names of half of those present on a slip of paper and pass them to those whose names you did not write. When they press these slips with a hot iron, they will learn who their opposite player will be in the next game.

Dear Little Nieces and Nephews:

I TOLD you last week I would tell you the answer to our puzzle we had and then you could see if you solved it correctly. When you had worked out the signs and letters, you should have had this: "Why is the letter 'K' and a pig's tail alike? Both of them are at the end of 'Pork!'" How many of you had this answer?

I hope you were successful in making the finger prints of leaves. It really is quite fun, this making of pictures without a camera, isn't it?

Remember, our story begins next week. It will be just for you little folks, and about things that happen in Animal-land.

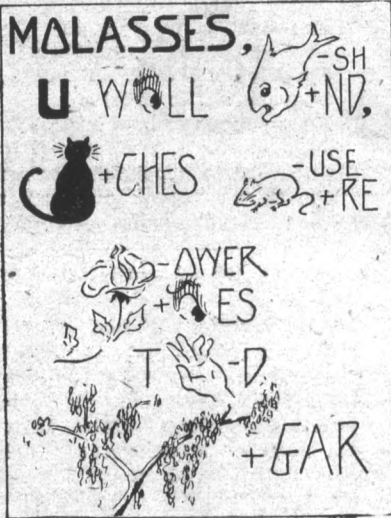
Write me all about how you like the puzzles we are having. Are they too hard or too easy?

Sincerely,

AUNT MARTHA.

being sure that every trace of ink has been removed. With a new steel pen point, write with this fluid on ordinary writing paper.

The writing will be invisible and you will have to be careful to have plenty of the fluid on your pen. After this is thoroughly dry, press it firmly



Here is another puzzle this week. You solve it something as you did the one last week. Some of the pictures stand for words, and some for letters. When solved, it tells you something quite true and you may be able to help moth by trying it.

Gossip from Cherry Hill

By O. W. B.

Cherry Hill,
September 30, 1923.

DEAR UNCLE DAVID:

This is a quiet Autumn Sunday afternoon. If I were endowed with the poetic ability of James Whitcomb Riley I'd write a poem about it and put in some lines about "The haze of the far horizon, and the charm of the golden-rod."

I've had a little time to rest and think today and I hope I'll be able to write a little more intelligently than I did last week. First I want to tell you about our Harvest Home. It was the greatest thing Cherry Hill has ever pulled off. Maybe our grandchildren will hear of it; anyrate everybody is still talking about that wonderful two-day celebration.

First thing was the exhibits. Beat anything they had at Carey Fair and it was all local stuff too. The poultry show made a hit with Vera, and I thought the hogs were about A-number-one. Had a fine lot of fruit and vegetables and some of our stuff won prizes.

The Judges were all college faculty men and they seemed to enjoy the occasion as well as the rest of the folks. Weather was ideal in every respect and I wish you could have been here.

"Elder" Bennett was responsible for the Pageant and with the able help of a few of the older youngsters it was the finest spectacle ever put on. It was in two parts. First part was given in the afternoon in the church grove, and was over about 5 o'clock so that folks could go home and do chores.

The last part was given in the grove too but was given after dark. The lights was provided by great bonfires and the big screen was made of boughs fastened to a long log suspended between two trees. For the opening scene the boughs pointed up and when the scene was over the curtain swung down by its own weight with a mighty swish that added to the fantastic spirit of the evening.

The plot of the pageant was all local history and future prophesy. It was built up by the young folks and "Elder" Bennett who has a genius for getting the proper effect. The costumes was made of sheets of cloth dyed in bright colors and the scenes had the autumn spirit and bright fantastic shades.

Lots of folks come there from Carey and other points and they was loud in their praise and wondered how it could be done by such a small community as ours.

Personally I first had my doubts but when we once got into it it was the biggest fun we ever had and the effort in getting ready was as happy an occasion as the real thing. Convinces me that when a community sets itself to doing a thing and wants to do it bad enough that it can get away with it without half trying.

Well uncle we're moving forward anyhow. Glad to know you are planning to visit us. Here's hoping nothing happens to prevent you and Aunt Mary from making the trip. Love from Vera and Me.

HENRY O'HOPE.



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all day long—

what is the secret of their
shoe wear and comfort?

Pound, pound, pound—millions of steps a year. How do feet and shoes ever stand the strain?

The answer is E-J shoes. Men who are constantly on their feet have found that for Wear, Comfort and Price, no other shoes can equal them. They know that the name Endicott-Johnson on a shoe means the most skillful workmanship of expert, happy workers. They know that Endicott-Johnson, (the world's greatest tanners), make their own leather. And they have discovered that by eliminating all extra costs, Endicott-Johnson sell shoes at lower prices.

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A WISE OLD TRAPPER

In the state of Ohio there lived a bunch of boys who had this trapping business down to a science. They each sent for separate price lists every year and then sent all their furs to the house giving the best quotations. After five years they decided they weren't so dreadfully wise, because they didn't have enough profits to make their efforts worth while.

One day they met Tom McMillan driving a new car to town. Tom said he made the price of his swel outfit shipping pelts. He told how he got wise to those funny prices and found it was better to deal with Chas. Porter, because he always knew in advance just what he was sure of getting. He said that Porter never offered \$5 for a \$3 pelt, but he always paid the \$3 which he promised, and sometimes just a little better. Chas. Porter now has five wise trappers in that section instead of one.

Don't Take a FURS
Chance with Your

Your furs mean real dollars to you. Why sell them to some fellow who offers you \$1.25 when you know blame well you are lucky to get fifty cents. Ask the wise trapper who knows. Once a Chas. Porter shipper and you will always be one. You know in advance that we give a square deal and every shipment brings sure money.

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No. SD-115—NEW Slate Coated Roofing in rolls of 108 square feet complete with nails and cement. **\$2.00** Weight 85 pounds. Red or gray. Per roll.

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Woman's Interests



Serve Fruit Every Day for Health

To Satisfy the Family, Vary the Recipe Each Day

FRUITS are an important factor in our daily diet. The person responsible for the family's food should see to it that fruit is served in some manner every day.

It is a food rich in iron and furnishes substances which stimulate the activity of the intestines. As a body-cleansing and regulating agent, it is very essential.

Often the family becomes tired of just canned sass, and it is up to mother to tempt the appetite by various dishes. Breakfast always calls for fruit, when possible, and when the home supply becomes diminished grape fruit, oranges, prunes, and figs may be called upon to help out. Prunes should be served at least twice each week.

It should be remembered in cooking dried fruit that a long soaking is necessary, followed by a short cooking period in the same water in which the fruit was soaked. This improves the taste, as will also a slice of lemon added while cooking.

Most housewives have undoubtedly canned their full quota of thirty quarts of fruit per person for the eight months when fresh fruit is not obtainable; but this amount should not be served just as canned fruit. When mixed with desserts, salads and puddings, it loses its commonness and yet holds its digestive value.

One cup each of canned cherries, strawberries and pineapple, drained, and mixed gently with a cup of apple jelly, into which has been beaten one-half cup of whipped cream makes a tasty hurry-up dessert when company comes unexpectedly.

Fruits with cooked rice are good and when combined with the breakfast cereal make a delightful change. Oftentimes children can be induced to eat their full portion of cereal by the addition of a few raisins or dates to their dish.

Cherries combine well with tapioca. A tasty sauce for this pudding may be made by putting two cups of cherries through a sieve and adding only enough juice with one-half cup of rich syrup to make the consistency of gravy. Pineapple cut in small cubes wholly changes the ordinary corn-starch pudding. Stewed prunes served with French toast with cream are very good.

Remember that a different shape as to mold, perhaps an individual mold, a bit of garnish of fruit or cream, and

a variety will keep any family happy most of the time.

MILK AS A FOOD.

MILK is the most complete of all foods. For better health, better diet, and greater physical strength we would do well to increase our daily consumption of it. This following table may perhaps surprise you. One quart of milk is equal in food value to:

Three-quarters of a pound of lean round-steak.

Six pounds of spinach.

Eight eggs.

Seven pounds of lettuce.

Four pounds of cabbage.

Two pounds of salt codfish.

Three pounds of fresh codfish.

Two pounds of chicken.

Four pounds of beets.

Five pounds of turnips.

One-third of a pound of butter.

One-third of a pound of wheat flour.

One-third of a pound of cheese.

CARE OF ALUMINUM WARE.

ALUMINUM kitchen utensils are economical and sanitary. They cost a little more in the beginning than some other materials, but are practically indestructible. Do not use sal soda or strong soap in cleaning

aluminum ware, as these substances attack the metal.

Use steel wool or a very fine grade of pumice moistened with equal parts of vinegar and linseed oil. The mass should be in the form of a thick paste. Clean with the steel wool. Rinse and dry. Do not allow the aluminum ware to become discolored.

A LILY-OF-THE-VALLEY BED.

YOU read about the dainty lily-of-the-valley but have you ever grown it? You can have it in your garden as well as not. It is hardy and the pips are for sale by all flower seed and bulb houses in November. One pip will soon spread into a nice clump, but you must remember they are small plants and small flowers, and not expect anything showy. It never grows over five or six inches high and makes a good covering for ground in the edge of shrubbery or a hardy lily bed. Set the pips six inches each way and do not bury them, leaving just the point out of the ground when firmed well. They like a cool moist place with partial shade, but I have had them bloom nicely in the sun. Do not plant under trees which will sap the moisture from the soil.—A. H.

A friendly hand is ever welcome.

Make Fan and Loop Lace

THIS lace sets slightly full along the lower edge, so it is well suited for trimming underclothing and children's garments. It looks very well made with mercerized crochet cotton No. 30, and a fine hook to correspond. The second of the three rows of holes which forms the heading is intended for running a ribbon in and out of the bars of tr.

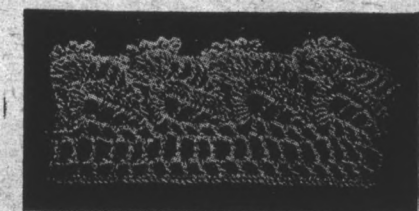
To Make the Loops.

The loops along the lower edge of this lace are worked first in one long line as follows:

First Row.—* ch 17, miss 7 of these ch, 1 tr in the eighth ch; 2 ch, miss 2 ch, 1 tr, 2 ch; miss 2 ch, 1 tr on next, 2 ch, 1 sl st in the last of the foundation ch. Now 1 ch, 3 tr in the first hole, putting the stitches over the foundation ch; 3 tr in the next hole, 3 tr in the next hole, 15 tr in the last hole, thus forming the rounded end of the loop. Repeat from * until a sufficient number of loops is completed.

Work the following rows along the lower edge:

Second Row.—Miss the first 4 tr in one of the loops, * 1 dtr (cotton twice round the hook) in the fifth tr; 1 ch,



miss 1 tr of the loop, 1 long tr; (1 ch, miss 1 tr, 1 long tr) five times, then (1 ch, 1 long tr) four times, all in the same stitch. Now miss the first 4 tr of the next loop, and repeat from * all along.

Third Row.—Dc 2 in the first six small holes of the preceding row, 1 picot (that is, 5 ch, and 1 dc in the previously made dc), * 1 dc in next hole, 1 picot, repeat from * three times then 1 dc in next hole, (5 picots in all). Repeat all along from the beginning of the row.

Heading of the Lace.

First Row.—Tr 1 in first hole of one of the loops, and just after the 15 tr, 2 ch, 1 tr in next hole; 2 ch, 1 tr in next hole; 2 ch, 1 tr in last hole of loop; 2 ch, 1 tr between this loop and the next. Repeat from the beginning of the row, working into each loop in turn.

Second Row.—One long tr (cotton twice round the hook) in the first hole; * 2 ch, 1 long tr in next hole. Repeat from * all along.

Third Row.—Tr 1 in the first hole; * 2 ch, 1 tr in next hole.

Fourth Row.—Dc 3 in every hole of the preceding row.

This pattern was taken from Needlecraft Practical Journal No. 15, which contains other useful patterns, and can be had by sending fifteen cents to The Michigan Farmer.



These two little grandchildren of Gust Lood, of Tustin, are enjoying the sunshine among the flowers on grand pa's farm. The screened front porch is also a cool and restful spot for the family, free from flies and mosquitos. The expense of screening such a porch is very small, Mr. Lood says.

HOW TO STRETCH THE DOLLAR.

Third Prize.

Mrs. S. L. B., Dunningville, Michigan.

I have a family of seven little tots from two years to seventeen years, so find I must use yards and yards of muslin. From the bakery I buy one hundred-pound flour sacks at seventy-two cents per dozen. When opened and washed they measure about 38x40 inches, of very heavy unbleached muslin. Two of them will make every-day under-slips for the fifteen and seventeen-year-old girls and myself.

One sack makes a pair of bloomers for the little five-year-old girl, and two sacks make a pair for the older girls. Underwaists for the boys and girls, and nighties, too, are soon fashioned from a couple of sacks. Some were dyed dark green, brown, orange and black, and made into aprons, bloomers and house-dresses. Ten sacks make a covering for a quilt.

One sack is used to hold the cuttings, and the long strips are dyed and used for carpet rags, and as I do weaving, I soon have rags enough to make a rug.

Dish-towels, dresser scarfs, straw ticks, laundry bags, crib pads and diapers are other uses for sacks.

Fourth Prize.

Mrs. R. S., Mt. Pleasant, Michigan.

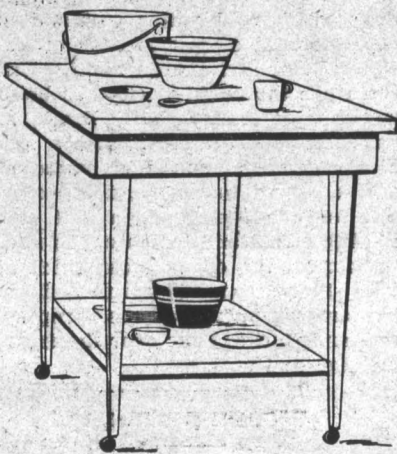
I saved a dollar, and much time and labor, by having a small dish-pan, past

coniences if she is to find time to enjoy her family and friends and take part in community life.

This simple little table will be found to save many steps in her kitchen. Where the kitchen is large and broken wall space prohibits just the arrangement you desire, it would be an added convenience and labor saver.

The top measures five by four feet, with a height of about thirty inches. The height should correspond to your own height, the top of the table coming to your wrists. The legs are two-by-two, tapering at the bottom, and the lower shelf acting as a brace for them.

The legs should be fitted with good easy-moving casters which enables it



to be moved readily from one part of the room to another. It can be used as a regular work-table and will answer the purpose of a wheel tray. All of the clean dishes can be stacked upon it at the sink and wheeled immediately to the cupboard. When making doughnuts, it can be wheeled up alongside the stove and will save many steps.

Get the handy-man of the house to make you one if your kitchen arrangement is a little unhandy, and you will be surprised at its convenience.

It is a good idea for every kitchen to keep a roll of grocer's paper handy. It will serve many purposes besides wrapping, such as draining fritters, doughnuts, etc., and lining cake pans.

Vegetables that are blanched and then cooked with butter and other seasonings and very little moisture are more savory and nutritious than when all the cooking is done in a good deal of clear water.

Letting the Children Help

NO parent wants to over-tax their children's strength by allowing them to do too heavy or too much work. Neither do they want them to play all the time, for idle hands and minds turn to mischief.

Just how do you manage with your children? What kind and how much work do they do? What is your method of interesting them in doing the work of their own accord?

Write me a letter telling about it. The first prize will be an aluminum roaster; the second prize will be an aluminum serving tray, while the third, fourth and fifth prizes will be aluminum sauce pans.

Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan, before October 19.

repair, made into a dish-drainer by punching the bottom full of holes, using a wire spike. Then I turned the pan over an iron and flattened the ragged points made by the nail.

This pan I place over another pan and proceed to wash my dishes by dipping in very hot water after first washing in hot soapsuds. They need no drying.

Fifth Prize.

Mrs. O. W., Elba, Michigan.

To save the dollars, I make my own hard soap. I save every bit of grease and with concentrated lye make splendid hard soap. I follow directions on the can of lye except that I add two tablespoons of turpentine. I have bought scarcely any laundry soap in three years.

I also have a bag of nice clean wheat taken to mill and ground into the meal the same as corn meal, fine enough to use in graham bread, cookies, etc. It makes the most delicious mush for breakfast.

KITCHEN CONVENIENCE.

TO reduce housekeeping to the least possible amount of work is not a sign of indolence or shiftlessness. A woman must have certain kitchen con-



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CITRON PRESERVES.

Can you tell me how to make citron preserves? As I have a great many, am anxious to try some.—Mrs. W. C. P.

When making citron remove the outer green rind of the melon and cut in slices, or in any pleasing shapes. Cover with cold water and add one tablespoonful of salt to each quart of water. Let stand over night. Drain and rinse thoroughly. Cook in boiling water until transparent. Drain, and for each pound of rind make a syrup of three-fourths pound of sugar, and half a cup of water. Add the citron, and to each pound add a half ounce of ginger root and lemon cut in slices. Cook until the citron looks thick and full. Skim from the syrup and pack in sterilized jars. Boil the syrup until rich and thick. Pour over the fruit in the jars and seal.

CORN RELISH.

Will you please give me the recipe for corn relish or corn chowder. In that which I have eaten there were red peppers and mustard, and it was surely good.—Mrs. J. H.

This recipe for corn relish comes to me thoroughly recommended by one of our subscribers.

1 1/2 dozen ears corn	6 onions
3 large red peppers	3 tb. salt
3 cups white sugar	1/2 tb. mustard
4 stalks celery	1 tsp. tumeric
	3 pints vinegar

Chop celery, onions and peppers. Put vinegar on to boil and when boiling add sugar, salt, corn, celery, onions and peppers. Let simmer until you think it is cooked. Then take the mustard and tumeric and mix with two tablespoons of flour; dissolve in a little vinegar, and add to the contents of the kettle and let simmer until quite thick. Put in sterilized jars.

REFINISHING WOODWORK.

We have been remodeling our home. The interior woodwork was white-wood. We have removed all paint from doors, but added new casings, baseboards and new oak floors. Should the woodwork be enameled or finished

with varnish stain? Should the floors be same color as the woodwork, and should the floors be varnished or waxed?—Mrs. F. K.

The enameled woodwork looks very well and can be tinted according to one's taste, but the finished wood, according to the finishing of many up-to-date houses, is much preferred. Would advise you to see an expert painter regarding the material you put on, as some of the wood is new, while that in the doors where you have removed the paint are old. To have the casings and doors finished alike would need an expert's care and attention, or one may be a few shades darker than the other.

The floors should be slightly darker in color than the casings and doors. The general appearance of any room should be from the ceiling to the floor a gradual darkening of tones.

Either the varnish or the waxed finish would be very suitable for your floors, the wax is more lasting.

DRY-CURING PORK.

Would you please tell me the ingredients to use in dry-curing pork?—Mrs. G. T.

For each one hundred pounds of meat use:

8 lbs. salt	2 ounces saltpeter
2 1/2 lbs. molasses or syrup, warmed slightly	3 ounces black pepper
	2 ounces red pepper

Mix the ingredients well. Rub the mixture over the meat thoroughly and pack it away in a barrel, box, or on a table. About the third day break the bulk and repack to insure thorough contact with the cure mixture, then allow the meat to remain until the cure is completed. This will take two days in cure for each pound that the individual pieces of meat weigh; for example, a ten-pound ham will take twenty days. After the meat has cured, hang it in the smokehouse without washing. When the meat is packed in tight barrels the liquid formed will aid in curing the heavier pieces of meat, which should be at bottom.

Some persons attempt to use the foregoing formula without the saltpeter, but the result will not be satisfactory. The saltpeter should by no means be omitted.



A Message from a Mother

WITH so many different little dispositions and so many shades of seriousness in the acts of mischief perpetuated by the owners of these dispositions, it is not always wise to apply the same set of rules to every child.

Generally the mischievous trait is brought forth from two causes; either the child is over-tired or else is of a very energetic nature. In case of the first, a warm bath and a nap will usually bring him back to his own sweet self. But if the very active child is your problem, supply him with something to do. Get him interested in his work. Make play of it and have him play with you. Spring a new game occasionally, even old ones with new names are played with more enthusiasm.

Sometimes I give the cause of some wrong-doing the wrong diagnosis. For instance, my little girl had been sent to bed for some naughtiness. After

some minutes of extreme quiet, I went in to see if she was asleep, only to find her busily snagging holes in the quilt with her teeth. I then brought her out in the room with me and gave her some scissors and pretty pictures to cut out, and before twenty minutes had passed she was asleep on the floor.

Sometimes, if the case warrants, to deprive a child of a well-liked pleasure is punishment enough.

Do not make many rules and then stick to those made.

Above all, set the children the example of a calm, unruffled temper yourself—for children are such imitators. I have been surprised by hearing my five-year-old daughter reprimanding her younger sister with the very words I had previously spoken to her, even to the same tone of voice, and, I suppose, the same gestures, although I do not remember having made them in quite so forceful a manner.—Mrs. H. M.

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

IS BEAUTY ONLY SKIN DEEP?

THE fact of the matter is, that beauty that really is skin deep has a mighty good foundation. Our grandfathers and grandmothers did not know so much about the skin as we do. They did not know that it is as important as the urinary system; that, although working in a different way, it does as much work and is equally necessary.

Of late years girls and women have gone in for giving the skin a lot more attention. The result is that you find women in their forties and fifties, right at the ages where they used to talk of being "old," looking as fresh as their own daughters. They take a sponge or tub bath every day—many of these women. It is not such a terrible ordeal. They have a room of comfortable temperature and the water they use does not have to be cold, nor do they need to use very much of it. But they get action on the skin with a big rough towel and make it glow pink all over as the blood rushes into it. They find it a better tonic than any medicine they can take. It puts elastic into the skin and helps to take out the sagging wrinkles, to say nothing of the lift it gives to the complexion.

These women spend some time every day rubbing lotions and creams into the skin, too. They have a number of different creams and they use them on the exposed parts of the skin in such a way that it is quite out of the question for grime to become ground into hard lines, as was the case with their grandmothers. Some of them may add a little coloring matter, but my private opinion is that they are better off without it.

Does it make for real beauty? I think it does. It really makes them younger. The skin is a worker and it does better work for being well treated. Its improved action lightens the load of the kidneys and liver, and the heart and arteries feel better because of that. My opinion is that these women look better because they are better. The beauty that shows in their faces is the beauty of improved health. Let us have more of the beauty that is skin deep.

ON FEEDING THE BABY.

Can you refer me to some book on the care and feeding of young children or send me some pamphlets about this subject?—B. B.

We have issued an instructive pamphlet on the Care and Feeding of Infants, which we will send to any subscriber who furnishes a two cent stamp for postage.

A RIGHT TO DAMAGES.

Would a person have a right to expect to collect insurance for accident in case of losing an eye from inflammation that started by something in it and then was followed by infection?—One Eye.

Yes. The foreign body lodged in the eye by accident and was the real cause of the loss of the organ. Courts have upheld similar claims.

KEROSENE FOR SCALP TREATMENT.

A subscriber who read the advice given in this column to use kerosene on the heads of children who are unfortunate enough to have head lice, writes requesting that we give warning to use the kerosene but sparingly on hair and scalp. The warning is timely. Most scalps can stand kerosene very well; but proceed cautiously

because some are uncommonly sensitive. Use just enough kerosene to clean up the scalp and do not repeat the dose if there is any sign of inflammation.

WHAT CAUSES BIRTHMARKS?

I read in one of your papers some time ago about birthmarks not being caused by the things that have long been supposed to cause them. What does cause them? I have a large red mark on one side of my face. I do not care to know so much on my own account as that of the parents of a little girl in the neighborhood who think she was marked on the foot by the mother coming into the room and seeing me unexpectedly for the first time. I hope that it is a mistaken idea. My birthmark is supposed to be caused by mother's fright at a prairie fire in the early days in Kansas.—Unfortunate.

Birthmarks are not in any degree due to maternal impressions, and if anyone is endeavoring to fasten upon you the stigma of causing birthmarks in newly born children, they are not only unfair but cruel. The real cause of such marks is some fault in fetal development. If anyone else is to blame it is the child's parents. My personal observation has allowed me to confirm the observation that parents who have one child marked often have the same misfortune with later children.

PROTECTING BALD HEADS.

Is there any damage to health in a person who is quite bald, wearing a toupee?

Not at all. As a matter of fact, some baldheaded persons actually wear wigs to guard against taking cold. I think one would have to be careful to wear the toupee regularly.

TREATMENT FOR DIABETES.

Please tell me about the Insulin treatment for diabetes. I wish to know if it is a medicine that one can get at a drug store and take by mouth, or if it is something that has to be given by a doctor. Does it make a quick cure? Does it ever do any harm?—L. B.

The Insulin treatment must be supervised by a physician. The remedy is injected by use of a hypodermic syringe, and the amount and method must be quite precise. It is possible for an overdose to do serious damage but fortunately this can be easily antidoted so long as the physician is watchful. Insulin does not cure diabetes, but it clears up the poisons that have accumulated in the system and allows the patient to be strengthened by nourishing food.

SORE THROAT.

I am a woman thirty-two years old. I am always troubled with a sore throat. The one side of my throat always looks red, and has been inflamed for several years. This summer it has gotten worse. I can stand no draft on my throat; that makes it worse right away. I can not breathe through my nose. The bones of my nose are enlarged. I have used all kinds of catarrh medicines and been to a doctor and taking treatments for the last six months, but nothing has helped me so far. Is there a cure for it? And would an operation of the nose do me any good? Please tell me what to do.—C. D. R.

Catarrh medicines seldom do any good in such cases. Usually there is some diseased tissue that keeps up a constant infection. The trouble with the nose is enlargement and infection of the turbinates. A good nose and throat specialist can give you very material relief, but after he has done his work it may take months for membranes that have been diseased for so long to become normal.



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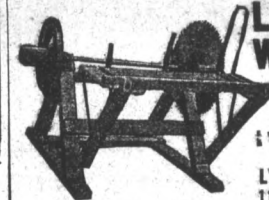
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OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

What the W. B. Didn't Get A Few Letters from Merry Circle

Dear Uncle Frank:
Uncle Frank, don't you think the boys and girls ought to put their age as well as their name. Naturally, any one seventeen or eighteen, could write better than a child of eight or nine.—Lola Cushman, M. C., Kalamazoo, Mich., R. 2.
That's a good suggestion made, as I think it would be a good thing if Merry Circle put their ages on their papers.

Dear Uncle Frank:
I don't know whether to call you an uncle yet, or not. I have not written very often, but don't forget I've been



Third Prize, Gertrude Verdon, of Samaria, is Pretty Well "Petified."

reading the boys' and girls' page just the same. I like these correspondence scrambles and wish we would have one every once in a while. I am only eleven years old but I am going to take part anyway, for it said eight to eighteen years, and I am not under eight years.

Well, I must close, as my head is nodding already.—Your niece, Hazel Wetzel, Berrien Springs, Michigan.

There is no doubt about your being in the age limit. I am glad you are interested in our Circle doings and are going to be active in them. We'll have some more Scrambles.

Dear Uncle Frank:
I received my membership card and Merry Circle button, and I sure was glad to get them. But I have been quite busy and haven't written before. Two weeks of school have passed and I got one hundred in arithmetic every day, and I have got quite good

in my other subjects. I like arithmetic, history and agriculture the best of all my subjects.

Oh, say, Uncle Frank, I can knit, embroider, crochet, and I am learning to tat. I go to school and I have been in the canning club one year, and the sewing club two years. I can cook, and I can milk cows, and I ride horseback, too.

Well, I think I have written about enough for this time. Your niece, Mildred Holmes, M. C., Quincy, Mich.

You certainly must be a busy girl. You undoubtedly enjoy it, as happiness is often found in accomplishment and seldom in doing nothing but waiting for happiness to come.

Dear Uncle Frank:
Am trying for the first time in your contest. Do you think I'll succeed in winning that membership card I am longing for so much?

Oh! if I could only put M. C. after my name! Wouldn't I be proud!

I love to read the letters in the Michigan Farmer.

I am a farmerette for three years. I like the farm very much.

Aren't you glad the "Bobbed hair and knicker discussion" is all through?

I am. I guess I will close, remaining your want-to-be-niece, Mildred Turchany, R. 2, Box 11, Covert, Mich.

I bet you are a real farmerette and I am sure you will be a real Merry Circle when you can put M. C. after your name.

Dear Uncle Frank:
I have only lived on a farm for ten months. I came from Jackson last November, and I would not go back to the city for anything in the world.

Three are about 350 acres on this farm. We have over a thousand little chickens, and I am telling all the Merry Circle that it's no easy job taking care of them, though I like chickens. —Yours truly, Bessie Gallagher, Chelsea, Mich.

We will be glad to have you in the Circle. It's fine that you like the country better than the city. Most everybody who has tried both, prefer the country.

Dear Uncle Frank:
I am sorry I worded my last letter as I did, as I see by my cousins' letters I offended some. I had in mind

Merry Circle Notes

THE leading thing of interest is whether we should elect officers or not. A great many boys and girls have written that they are satisfied with the way things are going now. In fact, most all who have expressed themselves at all seem to think that way.

For instance, Bessie Eberly, Okemos, R. 1, agrees with Anna Swanson that officers are not necessary. Zona Amos, of Owosso, said she did not think it fair to elect officers, but if we should she would choose me for all of them. The trouble is that there is not enough of me to go around. Mildred A. Dakens, of Rockford, says about the same thing.

Herman King, of Grand Ledge, is satisfied with the way things run now. Frieda Kohlhoff, of Covert, and Bessie Smith, of Ravenna, agree with Aletha Eggert, that we should not elect officers, but leave me as I am. Just what that reference to me means, I do not know. Many others have given similar thoughts regarding this election matter.

The other day I got a letter from Miss Claire Stimson, of 1501 Stone

Street, Flint, in which she expresses herself regarding officers as follows: "I will offer my opinion of organization. Is the aim of organization to see who can get an office? I don't think so, and I do not think that those who have offices would be more favored than those without. With officers, the responsibilities are taken off one person and divided. In this way more can be accomplished. That is my idea of organization. United we stand, divided we fall. Organizations are powerful if not divided against themselves."

Here the other side of the question is given in a very capable way. You should give it your due consideration and then write me what you think of the subject.

If electing officers is going to cause jealousy and favoritism, we do not want it. If it is going to help in building up and making better the Merry Circle, we should have an election.

The other day someone sent in a nickle. It dropped out of the envelope so we could not tell from whom it came. However, it will be kept as a starter for the Merry Circle fund which I mentioned a few weeks ago.

the boys in my class, when I wrote the letter, and it was my aim to keep ahead. I am sure the cousins rank well in marks. So I hope you will all forgive and forget my mistake.—Your niece, Alta Swinehart, Edwardsburg.

It's a little late to print your letter but I am using it just the same, because I like your attitude. When we think we have offended we do the right thing when we feel and express our regrets. That is one of the hardest things for a person to do. I say, good for you, Alta.

Dear Uncle Frank:
May I join your Merry Circle? The home door is open. I hear voices, laughter—yes, I see Uncle Frank and the Merry Circle enjoying the evening visit. Yes, I shall come in, too, and join if I can, and am welcome.

I am sending in the answer to those ten questions and hope to win a prize, but "If at first you don't succeed, try, try again. Don't you think it would be nice to have a story contest, each story containing not less than three hundred words?"

I well remember the first money I earned. I was a real small girl. One of our neighbors came and asked mamma if I could help her a certain Saturday afternoon. I went, however, and helped, such as carrying water, washing dishes and sweeping the floor. When I started for home this lady gave me a nickle. I was so tickled to think I earned the money myself that I ran all the way home.

I am baking bread so I will have to stop and look at it. It must be baked. Would you like a piece of warm bread?—Your would-like-to-be-niece, Mary A. Fleury, Avoca, Mich.

Wouldn't it be nice to have the M. C.'s together for some nice chats by the crackling fire? Your contest idea is a good one. I will use it. I don't suppose a dollar gives you the enjoyment now that that first nickle did.

Dear Uncle Frank:
I received your letter some time ago and was very glad to hear from you. I was going to write sooner but I have been busy and did not get time.

This summer I helped my father and brother put up over thirty acres of



Fourth Prize, Laura Hoffman, of Hudson, Practicing on the Cat.

hay. I am going to help pick apples this fall. I just love to work out of doors. I have four sisters and only one brother, so I kind of have to help out of doors sometimes.

I surely don't know what us boys and girls would do without this club you have for us. I think it is fun to write to different boys and girls. Don't you wish you were a little boy again? I also think it is fun to figure out all the contests you have for us.

With love to all the cousins and Uncle Frank, Your niece, Helen Cummins, South Haven, Mich., R. 5, Box 66.

It is nice that you like to work out doors. I think it is fun to work in apples. I suppose you are busy at it now. Yes, I do wish I was a little boy again, but then, aren't we all wishing to be something we are not?

What I Fear Most

Some Prize-Winning Papers

By Gertrude McKibbin, Cloverdale, Michigan.

I fear wind more than anything else because, on the afternoon of March 28, 1923, the wind came up and seemed to come from all directions at once. The rain fell in blinding sheets. My brother, Lyle, and Mr. Cook, were at Mr. Schantz's. Late in the afternoon a cyclone struck our new barn frame and passing on tore down Mr. Schantz's house. Lyle came home covered with blood and ashes and soaking wet. He said that a cyclone had torn the house down and hurt Scott and John quite seriously. They wanted dad to help get them to bed. Mr. Cook died that night. Lyle has a crooked hand where a spike tore through, and one finger is out of joint.

I've feared wind since, but I tell myself that it isn't likely to hurt us here, so I've nearly got over it.

By Alberta Reetz, Rose City, Michigan.

I am mostly afraid of snakes. They have such an awful look and their tongue is so handy.

The reason I am afraid of them is because you might get bit when you can not see them.

When I was in the creek wading the other day, a snake that was in the creek wound around my leg.

By Francis Ruesink, M. C., Adrian, Michigan.

The thing I am most afraid of is fire. The reason is that one day at school the little children were out of doors playing. One of them came in and said the neighbor's barn was afire. We all ran out to see it. The teacher told another girl and myself to go and get the children and take them to the other girl's home. The sparks were flying everywhere. There was some hay in a field nearby and some of it caught fire. The teacher and the boys went over and put it out so it wouldn't spread. The sparks caught in some cornstalks and a strawstack belonging to other neighbors. The cornstalks had been standing against a barn but the man had moved them away when he heard about the fire. The strawstack was about two feet from another barn. The men were afraid that barn would burn, too, but they managed to save it. There were thirty-four sheep and lambs, four calves and three barns destroyed by the fire.

By Burton Thorn, M. C., Prescott, Michigan.

The thing I am most afraid of is the dark. I am not afraid around the house, but I don't like to go to the barn alone at night.

To get over this I go right out into it, and try not to mind it.

I suppose that it is foolish to be afraid, but I guess that it is just born in me.

By Johnny DeWitt, Hudsonville, Michigan.

The thing I am most afraid of is darkness. One time when I came home from my cousins, two boys were hiding in the shoemaker's. You know, they are large bushes. I whistled the whole way. All at once they made a noise like a grizzly bear. They came tearing down the road and grabbed me by the pants. I just about began to

cry. Some people said it was not very nice that they did this. But afterwards I never became afraid again. I just said to myself that there are no bears and other animals to make you afraid in the dark.

THE WINNERS.

THERE were quite a few replies to the Jumbled Question Contest. Many untangled the question all right but forgot to look for the answer to

Ad. Reading Contest

IT'S a long time since we have had an Ad. Reading contest, so will have one this time. You will probably remember that this kind of a contest is the same as the Read-and-Win, except that you read the "ads" to find the answers to the questions.

Pencil boxes will be given for the two neatest and most correct papers; nickled pocket pencils for the next three, and maps of the world and Europe for the next five. M. C. cards and buttons will be given to all who give correct answers and are not Merry Circleers.

Please remember to make your answers short; to give the page on which you find your answers, and to put M. C. after your name if you are a Merry Circleer. This contest closes on October 18. Address your letters to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich.

1. What should you write Hill for?
2. What is the Ford parts plant equipped with?
3. What is made of long fiber Egyptian cotton?
4. Who sends a Record of Invention blank?
5. Are sugar of lead and lead acetate the same?
6. What drink costs about a half cent a cup?
7. What will improve the color and egg production of your flock?
8. Whose repair bill was less than \$10?
9. Whose boss is nature?
10. What is a year's supply of oil sent with?

the question. Others made errors in getting the question correct or did not give the answer concise enough.

The following are the winners:

Pencil Box.

Camilla Robinson, Michelson, Mich.
Charles Kehr, 10126 Traverse Ave., Detroit, Mich.

Pencil.

Julia E. Hibbard, Sturgis, Mich., R. 3.
Charles O'Brien, Swartz Creek, Mich.
Ariel Denton, Saranac, Mich.

Map.

Edith E. Chew, Bay Shore, Mich.
Margaret Densmore, Osseo, Mich., R. 4.
Lucile Pearce, Owosso, Mich.
Geraldine Ten Hoopen, Dor, Mich., R. 1.
Ruth Ballantyne, Evart, Mich., R. 1.

THE JUMBLED QUESTION.

The question was:
"What do the Danes do now with their skim-milk?"
The answer was:
"Feed it to the bacon-type hog."—Page 3-299.

THE LABOR PROBLEM



The Help Caught Sparking.

Fourth Prize, Cartoon by Harold Nelson, Le Roy, Michigan.

Warm, Dry and Comfortable!

The "Warmfut" wool knit gaiter, when worn with the high cut, snug fitting "Caboose" work rubber, furnishes the perfect outfit for anyone engaged in outdoor work. "Warmfut" is made from wool yarn knitted and shrunk into a heavy solid fabric with pressed felt sole. Reinforced by leather counter and back stay. "Caboose" is the longest wearing work rubber ever made. Easy to put on. Fits perfectly. Hugs the ankle tight and high. Often imitated but never equalled for comfort and service. ("Warmfut" can also be worn with "Nebraska" or "Watershed" shown below.)

Refuse Imitations. Insist upon the genuine which has the White Top Band and the Big "C" on the tough White Tire Sole.



Sold by Dealers Everywhere

BIG "C" LINE



All Big "C" rubber foot wear is built to insure the same satisfaction and comfort as the famous Converse "Caboose".

"Nebraska" all rubber wool lined overshoe is warm in roughest weather. Trim and water-proof. Keeps your feet cozy and your shoes clean and dry in snow or mud. Solid comfort! Specially designed to reduce chafing of buckles. "Stubgard" extension toe and heel prevent scuffing or snagging. Pressure cured like the "Caboose". Delivers the same wonderful wear.

"Rough Shod". Built like a battleship—easy as an old shoe, because built on Converse "foot shape" last. Fits perfectly without "break" at instep which eventually cracks the best rubber. Extra heavy extension sole prevents scuffing and snagging and does not collect mud. Shows up best where the going is toughest. Ideal the year around.

"Watershed" is water-proof clear to the top because it is made with an extra sheet of pure rubber between the wool fleece inner lining and the wool fabric outer layer. (As shown in the circle.) This exclusive Converse feature keeps the water out and the warmth in. Look for the big "C" on the tough White "Stubgard" Tire Sole.

Good stores everywhere sell the famous Big "C" Line. No other foot wear carries the White Top Band or the big "C" on the White Tire Sole, exclusive marks of Converse quality. Big "C" rubber footwear is made in red or black, but we recommend black rubber for service. Try on a pair today. Or write for circular.

If your dealer hasn't the Big "C" Line write for circular.

Converse Rubber Shoe Co.
Chicago Boston New York

The Real Estate Market Place

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60 Acres; Stock, Tools Household Furniture; Only \$5000

Near live Michigan R. R. town and lake; improved roads, prosperous neighbors; excellent advantages; 40 acres level fields, pasture, woodland; over 200 apples, pears, cherries; berries; comfortable 2-story house, 80-ft. barn, hog and poultry houses. Owner unable operate, \$5,000 gets it, horses, cows, pigs, 100 hens, furniture, implements, tools included if taken now. Part cash. Details page 152 New Ill. Catalog. Bargains many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KH, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

Widowed Owner Must Sell! Equipped 80 Acres.

Easy drive to Detroit markets, near 2 live towns, 64 acres splendid clay loam tillage, 16 acres lake watered pasture and woodland, well fenced; 2-story 10-room house, painted, cellar, furnace heat, beautiful shade, well and cistern, variety fruit, 64-ft. barn, ties 10 head, 3 stalls, other bldgs., widowed owner includes 2 horses, 8 cattle, brood sow, 5 pigs, 50 hens, long list farming machinery and tools, crops such as hay, beans, oats, corn, potatoes, etc., bargain price \$7,400, only \$1,800 cash down, balance easy. Write or see Raymond Addis, Holly, Mich., or Michigan Farm Agency, 628 Ford Bldg., Detroit.

WHEN WINTER COMES

wouldn't a warm and sunny lot at Cocoa Beach, Cocoa, Florida, be a sweet retreat from the chilly blasts and ice and snow, where fuel and flu are not winter problems, and fishing, surf-bathing, boating and other out-door sports may be enjoyed every month in the year. Lots \$200 and upward. Easy terms of payment. Address, Cocoa Beach Development Company, Cocoa, Florida.

Forty Acres, Good farm and Summer home, 3 miles from good town, on Trunk-line M-20, all cleared except five acres timber, good fences, 10 rods from fine summer resort lake, clay loam soil, slightly rolling, good orchard, well fenced, five-room house, barn \$3040. Price \$1,200 cash, if taken within thirty days. Write or wire W. F. Umphrey, Evart, Mich.

STOCKMAN! Own this solid Section of well grassed cut-over land in Gladwin Co., Mich., only 4 miles from the Mackinaw Division of The Michigan Central R. R. Ideal for cattle and sheep, and will make excellent farms. The price is very low, with small down payment, long time on balance at 5 per cent interest. U. G. REYNOLDS, Gladwin, Mich.

Florida Farm For Sale

182 acres on paved highway, 1 mile from shipping point, western side 9-room house, granary, sheds, garage, good soil, some oranges, 40 acres improved, good for stock, truck, or chicken raising. Owner too old to work it. Will sell on reasonable terms or exchange for good town or farm property in Michigan. S. D. Williams, 6135 15th St., Detroit, Mich.

For Sale 120 Acres Clay and clay-loam and seeded. Good timber, 6-room house, barn, other bldgs., \$2,000, to settle an estate. O. F. Koehler, Admr., Bitley, Mich.

Sell your property quickly

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

Cash Buyers want farms—various localities. Describe fully and give best price. U. S. Agency, Box 43, North Topeka, Kans.

Michigan Farm of 80 acres for sale, improved, \$63 per acre, \$2,000 down. Balance easy. Arthur Davis, Livingston, Ill.

Would you Buy a Home? With our liberal terms. White people only, good land, healthy progressive country. Write for list. Mills Land Co., Booneville, Ark.

200 Acres rich, level land, 100 acres under cultivation, 10 acres timber. Splendid buildings, finely located one mile west of Crosswell on state reward road, \$60 per acre. James Ragen, Mroswell, Mich.

More and Better Bargains Than ever before. Any size farm for sale or trade. Soil location, and terms to suit. J. H. Strang, Lake View, Mich.

80 Acre farm with stock and tools. Good land and buildings. In Saginaw County, close to pavement. Price \$6,500, with \$2,500 down, balance easy. S. L. Bigford, Genesee Bank, Flint, Mich.

For Lease Large improved Cattle Ranch. Eastern Nebraska, long term. Great bargain. HUGO MONNIG, 1140 Pratt Blvd., Chicago.

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

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

A Very Desirable Farm 61 acres, adjoining Kent City, on M. 54, for less than the Buildings are worth. Sarah Playter.

Wanted By Nov. 1, 1923. Furnish farm to rent by year, near Charlotte, Mich. Can give best of reference. L. F. Wise, Woodland, Mich., R. 3.

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.

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

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

LIVE STOCK AND DAIRYING

ATTEND THE PURE-BRED SALES.

ONE cannot urge too strongly the attendance of farmers at the pure-bred live stock sales which are now being held in nearly every section of the state.

Such attendance should be urged because it is a community event. The folks in the vicinity of the sale have opportunity to get together, and, what is of more import, they have the privilege of rubbing shoulder with a number of good breeders from other sections of the state or other states. It is impossible for the average man to attend one of these events without getting a few new ideas lodged in his mind. And any additions to our think-basket mean progress, greater happiness and satisfaction.

But we can go farther than this. It is not a travesty to state that the public auction sale is a school. It is this, and a school of the highest type. Here the student of live stock has opportunity of comparing merit with actual prices. Type, vigor, individual qualities and breeding are here judged by experienced breeders and their judgment on these features of each animal as brought into the ring are measured in the number of dollars which they, as breeders, are willing to put into the animals.

This schooling is well worth the cost of attending these sales. But another important reason for the good farmer to be present is that he may be induced to start in pure-bred lines. It has been a long time since we met a man who was thoroughly convinced that it paid better to breed scrubs or grades than it did stock, the ancestors of which for many generations had been carefully chosen by skillful breeders because of meritorious qualities. Yes, the rank and file of farmers and stockmen believe beyond question that in the future there will be a growing percentage of pure-breds in the herds of the country.

The public auction has been responsible for starting many on the road to better stock and, through this good stock, to a more satisfactory agricultural business. I am convinced, therefore, that it is not amiss to urge, with all the persuasion I can, that our farmers take pains to attend as many of the live stock sales as he can.—R. Shaney.

CATTLE CONGRESS AND HORSE SHOW WELL ATTENDED.

WITH an attendance of more than 110,000 for the week, the Fourteenth Annual Dairy Congress and Fifth Annual International Belgian Horse Show enjoyed the most successful run in its history, despite rainy weather the latter part of the week. The great exposition was held at Waterloo, Iowa, September 24-30. All previous daily attendance records were smashed Thursday, September 27, when 29,430 persons visited the show grounds.

In the five breeds of dairy cattle the Holsteins made the strongest showing from the standpoint of number of entries, with the Jerseys running a close second. The Brown Swiss division was bigger than heretofore, and a real triumph was scored for the breed, everything indicating a steady growth in popularity. The Guernsey division was smaller than usual but quality ran very high. Ayrshires were plentiful and the classes were good enough to afford stiff competition in the show ring. Belgian breeders of Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota and Indiana made appearance with the choicest of their stables and it was

the consensus of opinion among breeders that quality of entries was more prominent than during the four preceding events.—M. V. Briggs.

NOTES ON COW-TESTING WORK.

THE high herd listed for the summaries is owned by Mr. R. Sherman, of the North Van Buren Cow-testing Association. His three pure-bred Holsteins averaged 1,795 pounds of milk and 75.7 pounds of fat for the month of August.

The highest Jersey herd listed is owned by Mr. E. Loehne, of the North Antrim Association, with an average of 830 pounds of milk and 42.51 pounds of fat for six cows for August.

The highest Guernsey herd listed belongs to Mr. H. Olsen, of the Gogebic Cow-testing Association. His two cows averaged 911 pounds of milk and 41.6 pounds of fat for August.

The highest cow listed for the fifty-nine associations belonged to Mr. R. Sherman, of the North Van Buren Association. This eight-year-old pure-bred Holstein made 2,126 pounds of milk and 104.1 pounds of butter-fat for the month of August.

The State Game Farm of the Ing-ham-Mason Association, with a pure-bred Guernsey eight-year-old making 1,460 pounds of milk and 75.9 pounds of butter-fat, is the highest Guernsey cow listed for August.

The highest Jersey cow of the record for the month belongs to Mr. C. A. Gross, of the South Van Buren Association. This Jersey, four years old, made 1,442 pounds of milk and 73.5 pounds of fat for August.

All members in the following associations own or use pure-bred sires: Genesee No. 3; Genesee No. 1; Shiawassee, Lapeer, Van Buren-North, Kent-Alto, Kent-West, Kalamazoo, Oceana, Gogebic, Eaton-North, Eaton-South, Midland, Kalkaska-Mackinaw Trail, Jackson-Grass Lake, Ogemaw, Monroe, Allegan-West.

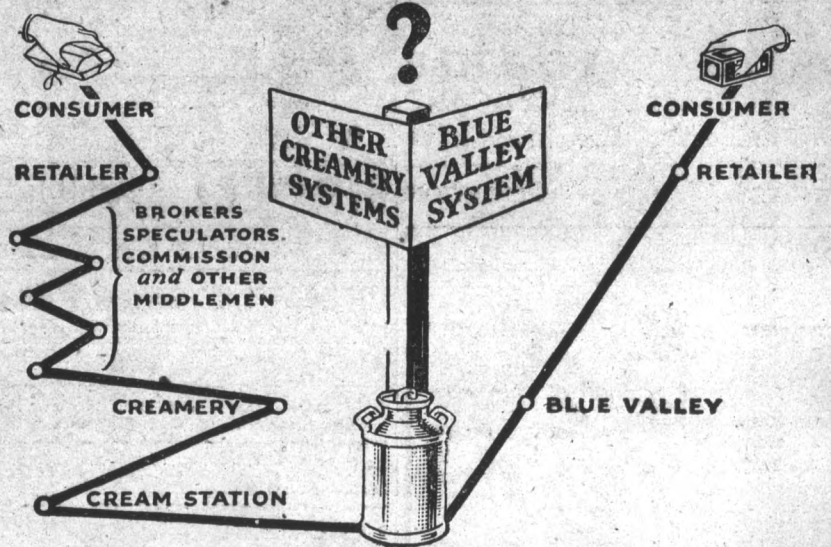
All members in the following associations have T. B. tested herds: Shiawassee, Kent-Alto, Kent-West, Kalamazoo, Gogebic, Jackson-Grass Lake.

Community Inka Queen DeKol No. 356898, a six-year-old pure-bred Holstein cow owned by Dr. T. C. Tiede-bohl, of Coloma, Michigan, has just completed the highest cow-testing association record made to date in Michigan. In her cow-testing association year, from September, 1922, to July 1, 1923, this cow made 23,141 pounds of milk and 864.8 pounds of fat. The completed year, from September, 1922, to September, 1923, credits her with 26,330 pounds of milk and 986.6 pounds of butter-fat. Mr. M. S. Thomas is the cow-tester.

There are four new associations that have been started out this month. These are Washtenaw-Saline, Delta, North Lapeer, and Traverse-Antrim. The following associations are organized and awaiting testers. Eagle, Eaton-West, Genesee No. 7, Hillsdale-Litchfield, Menominee, Barry and Ionia.—A. C. Baltzer, Ext. Spec. in Dairying.

Approximately one-third of the live stock being handled at the stockyards at Detroit now moves on a co-operative basis through the Michigan Live Stock Exchange.

Which Road for You?



The difference between a straight highway and a wandering path is the difference between Blue Valley and the two other creamery systems. Thousands of thinking business farmers realized long ago that in marketing cream the direct route is the most profitable for them.

Why Blue Valley Cream Checks Are Bigger

You ship your cream direct to Blue Valley. No cream stations in between to get part of your cream money. No small local factories with big overhead expense to get part of your cream money. Blue Valley makes your cream into butter in large creameries and mails your cream check direct to you.

No Profit Takers in Between

Blue Valley butter is sold direct in the Blue Valley trade-marked package to the retailer. No expensive, profit taking middlemen in between getting more of your cream money, as in the two other creamery systems. Cutting out all these unnecessary expenses and profits means bigger cream checks from Blue Valley direct to you.

Another Big Difference

But in addition Blue Valley earns still more money for you. This is why: Blue Valley butter is the best known brand of butter in America. It has been made for 23 years. Millions of consumers ask for it and pay a higher price to get it, because they know they can depend on its uniform, high quality that keeps till the last bit is used. This big, daily consumer demand, always greater than the supply, automatically fixes the high Blue Valley cream price every day in the year.

Ship Direct to Blue Valley for More Money

It's easy. Take any blank card or tag. Put your name, post office and shipping station on it. Then address it to nearest Blue Valley Creamery shown below, and tie it to your next can of cream. Give it to your railroad agent and tell him to ship. Our guarantee protects you from that moment. Our cream check including correct weight and test is mailed you direct same day cream is received and the bigger Blue Valley check makes up several times the special low transportation charge. Your empty can is returned free—all cleaned, sterilized, dried and tagged ready for your next shipment. Get on the straight road of marketing. Ship your next can of cream direct to Blue Valley.

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Detroit, Mich. Grand Rapids, Mich. Indianapolis, Ind. Cleveland, O.
Columbus, O. Kansas City, Mo. Milwaukee, Wis. St. Joseph, Mo.
Sioux City, Ia. St. Louis, Mo. Springfield, Ill.
Cedar Rapids, Ia. Duluth, Minn. Sauk Centre, Minn. Bemidji, Minn.
Chicago, Ill.

Which one is nearest to you?

Make \$40 a Day

Sawing and Felling trees. You can make big money with the WITTE One-Man Log and Tree Saw.

Saws 15 To 40 Cords a Day

Saw wood—make ties. Engine also runs other farm machinery. W. W. Broofman says: "I saw 40 cords a day." Big money-maker. A one-man outfit—easy to run and trouble proof. Write today for Free Information—no obligation.

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7194 Empire Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Imported Melotte

with the self-balancing bowl. Positively cannot get out of balance therefore cannot vibrate. Can't remix cream with milk. Runs so easily, bowl spins 25 minutes after you stop cranking unless you apply brake.

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After 30 Days
FREE TRIAL

Catalog tells all—WRITE
Caution: U. S. Patent 204 of the bowl causes cream to seal 90 days' free trial—then, if satisfied, only \$7.50 and a few easy payments—and—the wonderful Belgium Melotte Separator is yours.

Catalog FREE

Send today for free separator book containing full description. Don't buy any separator until you have found out all about the Melotte and details of our 16 year guarantee.



ROYAL THERMIC FOUNTAIN

KEEPS WATER WARM IN WINTER—COOL IN SUMMER

A favorite with leading poultrymen the country over. Non-freezing. No lamps. No valves. No trouble. No upkeep. Absolutely sanitary. Guaranteed. Made of very best quality galvanized iron. Has double walls carefully packed with efficient insulating material all around inside tank. Special reinforced bottom 3/4 inch off the ground. Insert pocket and cone top keep water in drinking pocket. ALWAYS CLEAN AND SANITARY. Pays for itself first month. You can't afford to be without them. Prices, 2-gal. size, \$3.50; 3-gal. size, \$4.50; 5-gal. size, \$6.00. Money back if not satisfied. Order today.

ROYAL MFG. CO. DEPT. J-103 TOLEDO, OHIO

Color Your Butter

"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade and Costs Really Nothing. Read!

Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of winter cream and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade to bring you top prices. "Dandelion Butter Color" costs nothing because each ounce used adds ounce of weight to butter. Large bottles cost only 35 cents at drug or grocery stores. Purely vegetable, harmless, meets all State and National food laws. Used for 50 years by all large creameries. Doesn't color buttermilk. Absolutely tasteless.

Wells & Richardson Co., Burlington, Vt.

BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

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



Edgar
of
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George
Henry

**QUALITY
SOUNDNESS
TYPE
BEAUTY
BREEDING ABILITY**

These are the essential qualities
of first class breeding stock.
Our animals embody them all.

Your correspondence and inspection are invited

WILDWOOD FARMS
ORION, MICHIGAN
W. E. SCRIPPS, Prop. SIDNEY SMITH, Supt.

Forest Hills Guernseys

Two-year-old sire, grandson of Murne Cowan, and
two of his bull calves from A. R. dams, for sale.
Will take note in payment. M. HOMPE, Forest Hills
Farm, R. R. 5, Grand Rapids, Mich.

For Sale Reg. Guernsey Bull Calf, 8 mos. old
A show bull May Rose breeding Sire
and Dam. Dam on A. R. test. Accredited herd. Price
right. Gilmore Bros., Camden, Mich.

4 YEARLING Registered Guernsey Heifers.
May Rose breeding. E. A.
Black, Howard City, Mich.

\$250 Buys

a 24-lb. yearling Holstein bull, sired by a \$3,000 son
of King Segis Pontiac Alcarra, the \$50,000 bull.
E. E. Vantine, Pontiac, Michigan, Twin Lake Farm.

FOR SALE Forty head of highly-bred Reg-
istered Holstein cows and heifers
Will sell any number wanted, at prices to suit the
times. Get full information from J. E. GAMBLE
& SONS, Hart, Michigan.

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

\$75 a yr. gets daughter of Maplecrest Korndyke Hen-
gerveld with A. R. S. O. 303 days record 55.43 lb.
butter, 4 yr. old. Fresh Federal tested.
M. McLaughlin, Redford, Mich.

20 Registered Holsteins Young cows and bred
heifers. Bargain on Car-
load. Dr. Haines, Three Rivers, Mich.

Registered Jersey Cow (New milk), and heifer bred
to a son of Sophie 10th's
Tormentor, from the Hood Farm herd. \$85 each. Also
two fine bull calves, \$25 each; tuberculin-free, herd
under State and Federal supervision. Priced right.
The most economical way to get a start in the best
blood of Jerseys. Pedigree cheerfully furnished. Come
and see them.
Ira W. Jayne, Jayne Hill Farm, One Mile
South of Fenton, Michigan

One Full Blooded Jersey Bull
Registered in American Jersey Cattle Club as Fish-
erton Torono Barney, sired by Fisherton Torono Tom,
out of Wildwoods Torono May—dropped February 25,
1922, registered June 7, 1923. Solid color, black
tongue and switch. Can be seen at Lake Brook
Farm, 2 1/2 miles south of Fenton. F. J. HAYNES,
Owner, Address, Fenton, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

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

Jersey Bull 15 months, solid color. Heifer
calf two weeks. Choice reg-
istered stock, herd tuberculin-tested. Cheap. Ten
Have Farm, Holland, Mich., R. 2.

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

15 Cows, 4 bulls from R. of M. Cows. Chance
to select from herd of 70. Some fresh, others bred
for fall freshening. Colon C. Lillie, Coopersville, Mich.

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

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

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

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



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

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

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS
Revolution Jr. 573938
heads, accredited herd
28917. Now offering 2 January roan bull calves of
exceptional merit, reasonably priced.
BIDWELL STOCK FARM, Box D, Tecumseh, Mich.

Branch County Farm

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

Shorthorn Sale Oct. 30th
Wm. Gelsenhafer & Son, Dimondale, Mich.

POLLED SHORTHORN BULLS, 1 to 13 mos. old.
Heifers 1 to 5 mos. old. O. I. C. and C. W.
Boars for fall. Frank Bartlett, Dryden, Mich.

FOR SALE Four Registered Shorthorns,
1 Cow, 1 Heifer, 2 Bulls.
Write August Gaussey, Lennon, Mich.

WANT to buy 3 or 4 Brown Swiss cows. Must be
near fresh, and of good quality. Address G. J.
Goosin, R. R. 1, Washington, Mich.

HOGS

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

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

DUROC fall and spring boars of the best breeding
and quality, at prices to sell. Fall pigs at bar-
gain prices. W. C. Taylor, Milan, Mich.

A Few Choice Duroc Shoats, the Big, Long Kind.
Either Sex. Price \$10 and up. Registered. F.
A. Lamb & Son, Cassopolis, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS

We are offering this fall 60 very fine Gilts of a
breeding that is valuable to the farmer growing pigs
for the pork market.

This stock is especially long in body and well de-
veloped in form; a valuable, practical type.

Send for photographs and full description and
price of this exceptional practical stock.

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

Prize-Winning Chesters

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

O. I. C's and Chester Whites

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

ANDY ADAMS, Litchfield, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES. 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. Chol-
era, immuned. Also fall pigs. F. W. Alexander,
Vassar, 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's March boars, and Sept. pigs. Sired by Giant
3-Boy, Senior Champion at West Mich. State
Fair, 1923. Milo H. Peterson, Ionia, R. 2, Mich.

O. I. C's. 25 choice young boars for fall
service. Clover Leaf Stock Farm,
Monroe, Mich.

O. I. C. and Chester Whites. Spring pigs and bred
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.

Registered O. I. C. Service Boars and Bred
Gilts. Also a few tried Sows. Due
soon, four Beagle hounds.—Joseph R. Vanetten, Clif-
ford, Mich.

REG. O. I. C. Yearling Boars. Extra Yearling and
R. 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.

LARGE Type Poland Chinas. Spring pigs, both
sex, for sale. If interested, write your wants to
W. Caldwell & Son, Springport, Mich.

LARGE Type Poland China Spring Boars. Sired by
Hovers Liberator 4th, prize age boar, at Detroit,
and out of Gertsdale Lady 5th. Fifth prize age sow
at Detroit and champion sow at Saginaw. Fall pigs
not akin. Write for prices. Dorus Hoyer, Akron, 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. Owen,
Mgr., Ovid, 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.

COWS WITH RECORDS SELL

THE average price paid for eleven
pure-breds and seven grade dairy
cows with records of 300 pounds of
butter-fat or better, was \$157.47. This
sale, held during the West Michigan
State Fair, and sponsored by it, was
one of the drawing cards for fair
week.

The cows and their records were on
exhibition all the week and drew the
attention of hundreds of visitors. The
sale was staged to demonstrate wheth-
er or not a cow with a cow-testing
association record was worth any more
than a cow without such a record. The
prices paid indicate that a good cow-
testing association record will pay.

The highest price paid for a pure-
bred was \$300, and for a grade \$146.
The average for the eleven pure-breds
was \$184.32 and for the grades \$115.25.
Both these prices were good, although
some of the pure-breds should have
brought more money. The average
price is about \$20 to \$30 more on the
grades than they have been selling
for locally.

At least 500 people attended the sale
and in spite of lowering skies and mud
under foot they staid until the last
cow was sold. Those who consigned
were quite well satisfied. A number
of them offered to send cattle to a
similar sale should one be held next
year. The cattle were in charge of R.
G. Powell, tester in the West Kent
Cow-testing Association. N. C. Thom-
as, of Caledonia, was the auctioneer.

BUYERS APPRECIATE GOOD BREEDING.

THE dispersal sale of B. S. Gier, of
Lansing, Michigan, on September
21, marks another step in the rising
price of good Holstein cattle.

The herd sire, Avon Pontiac Sky-
lark, a well-built two-year-old out of a
son of May Echo Sylvia and a show
ring winning daughter of Matador
Segis Walker, sold to G. D. Fairgrieve,
of Detroit, for \$490. This bull, whose
dam has a record of 930.36 pounds of
butter from 21,632.2 pounds of milk,
goes to head a fine herd which Mr.
Fairgrieve is establishing near South
Lyons.

Three bull calves out of this sire and
good record dams, sold for an average
price of \$93.

The females, not counting two dry
and not guaranteed safe in calf, which
sold for beef price, averaged a little
over \$222 a head.

The heaviest buyer at the sale was
John D. Martin, county agent of San-
ilac county, who bought five head at
an average price of \$254 apiece. In
this bunch which Martin bought to
found a herd on his farm at Kingston,
was the highest record cow in the
sale, Sycamore Segis Korndyke Maid,
a 28.18-pound daughter of a 27.67-
pound cow; Utility Victoria Segis with
a 20.11-pound two-year-old record and
out of a 25.78-pound dam; Grace Segis
Hengerveld DeKol, a cow who took
third prize at Detroit at the State Fair
and first at Jackson and Grand Rapids
fairs last year; Pleasant Grove Ula
Prilly, a 23.95-pound cow and her two-
year-old daughter.

Crowding Martin in the buying was
G. E. Fisher, of Plymouth. He took
four head for \$1,235, including in his
purchases the two highest selling in-
dividuals of the sale; one at \$450, the
other bringing \$430. These were the
daughters of Utility Segis Hengerveld
Lad, a son of the four times thirty-
pound cow, Clover Farm Mercena
Segis; a bull that sired the grand cham-
pion cow at West Michigan State Fair
this year, and at the State Fair last
year; and out of cows with records
of 25.13 pounds and 27.15 pounds re-
spectively.

John Butth, of Grand Rapids, who
owns the Utility bull referred to above,
gathered up four of his daughters and
one grand-daughter for \$1,060.

Dr. C. L. Barber, of Lansing, paid
\$1,150 for six good ones.

SECRETARY WALLACE ANSWERS CRITICS.

(Continued from page 351).

ized us to report to the directors any-
thing we found to be wrong in the con-
duct of his business.

The task of auditing the books of
thirty-four commission agencies in the
St. Paul yard was a big one. Before
it was long in progress we began to
discover irregularities on the part of
different firms. We could have waited
until the audit was completed and
then cited these firms for hearing, and
if found guilty could have issued an
order to cease and desist. We could
not have put them off the market. We
could not have fined them for what
had been done. Such a course would
have required delayed action for many
months until the audit could be com-
pleted.

It was evident that members of the
exchange had been guilty of violation
of the rules of the exchange and had
thus rendered themselves subject to
punishment by the exchange. It was
also evident that these guilty firms
had violated the rules of the stock-
yards company which they had agreed
to follow, and therefore had rendered
themselves subject to punishment by
the stockyards company. To get
prompt action, therefore, these guilty
parties were reported to the exchange
and to the stockyards company. Action
by both was prompt and drastic. Nine
firms were fined. Two of these firms
subsequently withdrew from business.
Seven other firms were indefinitely
barred from the yards. The guilty
ones were punished promptly and ef-
fectively and every practical step is
being taken to secure restitution for
shippers if they have lost anything
through these irregularities.

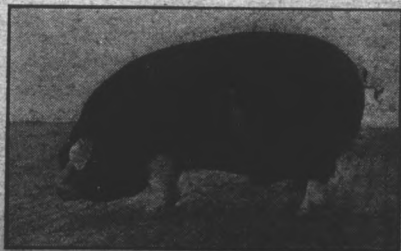
It should clearly be understood that
the punishment inflicted by the ex-
change and by the stockyards com-
pany does not relieve any of the guilty
firms from the penalties of the law as
enforced by the department of agricul-
ture. In every case of improper prac-
tice, formal proceedings have been or
will be prosecuted by us against both
members of the exchange and non-
members. If they are found guilty,
orders to cease and desist will be is-
sued and thereafter if the offense is
repeated they will be subject to the
fines imposed. Nothing has been done
to relieve the guilty from the full pen-
alties of the law and nothing of this
sort will be done. The penal punish-
ment imposed by the exchange and
stockyards company is not a substi-
tute for action by the department of
agriculture, but an additional punish-
ment.

The point to the whole matter is
this, that the course I have followed
has resulted in putting the most guilty
ones entirely out of the market. If I
had not called upon the live stock ex-
change to punish its guilty members
and the stockyards to enforce its own
rules and regulations, punishment
would not have been prompt as it has
been, and so far as my authority is
concerned these guilty agencies would
still be doing business there.

Those who want delayed or ineffect-
ive punishment are quite right in crit-
icizing the policy I have followed, but
those who want the guilty ones
brought to book in the quickest and
most vigorous way will endorse it.

When the investigation has been
completed a detailed report of the en-
tire matter will be made public.

Two of the essentials of good apple
butter are long, slow cooking and con-
stant stirring.



CATTLE

October 16, 1923 Complete Dispersal Sale

Earl M. Frederick, Owner
PERRY, MICHIGAN

Will sell 25 Head registered Jerseys. Financial King and Majesty Breeding through Majesty's Gamboe Lad, Grandson of Royal Majesty who Sold at Auction for \$2,000.
Herd Sire, Brookwater King Interest, with breeding that will butter the world.

For Catalogue Write

M. E. Bloss, Swartz Creek, Mich.
Sales Manager

HOGS

A. D. Gregory and Ernest Barnard Public Sale of Poland Chinas Saturday, October 20, 1923

At the Sales Pavilion at the Ionia Free Fair Grounds we will sell about 20 tops from each herd. This is an offering of high quality and breeding and any man in search of a good boar or gilt will do well to plan to be with us sale day.
Write for catalogue.

A. D. GREGORY ERNEST BARNARD
Ionia, Mich. Portland, Mich.
Wm. Waffles and John Hoffman, Auctioneers

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

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, 1 1/2 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.

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

Large Yorkshires

Spring Boars and Gilts. Pairs and Trios, not akin. Prize winners at Detroit, Saginaw and Grand Rapids fairs. Chas. Wetzel & Sons, R. 5, Ithaca, Mich.

SHEEP

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

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.

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

The Michigan Agricultural College
Offers for sale a number of Oxford, Shropshire and Rambouillet bred ewes; also a few rams. Address Animal Husbandry Department, East Lansing, Mich.

RAMBOUILLET RAMS Have twenty-five good strong 1-year-old Rambouillet rams for sale, the kind that increases the weight of the fleece. Fine wool sells for the best price. Pounds are what pays. A. & F. FARMENTER, Durand, Michigan.

Rambouillet Rams Registered, strong, well woolled, good breeding. Few left at farmer's prices. H. W. Hart, R. 2, Greenville, Mich.

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.

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

Sheep For Sale Cotswolds, Lincolns and Tunis Rams, Lambs, Ewes, L. R. Kuney, Adrian, Mich.

ONE of the finest Delaine stock rams in Ohio. Large size, heavy shearer. Also yearlings. Write S. H. Sanders, R. D. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

E W E S For sale in car lots, 2 yrs. old, faced, in good condition. A. B. CHAPMAN & SON, So. Rockwood, Mich. Phone Newport.

Delaine Ewes, 50 pure-bred ewes for sale. Good size and heavy fleeces. S. J. Cowan, Rockford, Mich.

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

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

Registered Hampshire Rams, Lambs, Yearlings, and Two-year-old. Express Paid. Prices Right. Cleon Thomas, Sears, Mich.

Shropshires A few rams and ewes of Butter and Senator Bibby blood lines. C. J. Thompson, Rockford, Mich.

HAYNE'S HOGS SELL.

THE day following the Shorthorn sale at the Hillsdale Fair Grounds, came the first hog sale of the season. Mr. F. E. Haynes, with one of his neighbors, F. H. Caskey, had brought to the sale barn an attractive lot of spring boars and gilts. They were as uniformly good a bunch as one often sees, and although the sale failed to net quite up to expectations, everything considered, it could have been much worse. The pigs from Mr. Hayne's herd averaged an even \$30 per head. Those consigned by Mr. Caskey brought down the general average somewhat, although they were bred much the same and were in good condition.

The tops of the sale were a pair of classy daughters of "Fashion Post," by "Peace and Plenty," and went to the bids of the Tobey Brothers, of Union City, at \$50 each. Other buyers were as follows:

E. H. Hoenos, Osseo; Amos Hepker, of Pittsford; Roy Wineburg, of Hillsdale; Fred Smith, of Somerset; Hiram C. VerBeek, of Holland; Fred Skuse, of Pittsford; N. A. Walker, of Pioneer, Ohio; R. A. Gonly and Hugh Tanner, of Hillsdale; W. T. Francis, of Pittsford; Jink Houlton, Ray, Ind.; Ralph Lukens, of Disco, Ind., and P. P. Pope, Mt. Pleasant.

SHORTHORNS SELL AT HILLSDALE.

THE Southern Michigan Shorthorn Breeders' Association held their seventh annual sale at Hillsdale, on October 2. The bidding on the better sorts was reasonably active, although bidders were loath to go very high. Col. Andy Adams, who did the selling, with the assistance of Col. Hoffman and Post, found difficulty in securing bids that did not mean absolute safety for the buyer. Any inclination to speculate was conspicuous by its absence. The average of the sale was depressed somewhat by the presence of some rather common sorts, and animals in poor condition and unbroken at the halter. The public sale ring is decidedly the wrong place for animals untrained or out of condition. Bidding on this class will most surely be on a butcher basis, as was the case in this sale.

The two top lots of the sale went on the \$180 bids of George P. Card, of Reading.

A. J. Tobey & Sons took away an outstanding good herd bull consigned by J. A. Barnum, of Union City, at \$160. A pair of good ones went to the Francisco Farm at Mt. Pleasant. R. J. Hayward landed a few good ones for his farm at Morenci, and Isaac Eldridge, of Hillsdale, and Harley Roberts, of North Adams, each spent \$100 for attractive young cows. Other buyers were H. S. Kinzel, of Pioneer, Ohio; Webster Wert, of Pioneer, Ohio; Jacob Gartmann, of Ann Arbor; Lewis Pope, of Hillsdale; J. W. Jayne, of Detroit, for his farm at Fenton; J. L. Wilson, of Hillsdale; E. C. Wellington, of Springport; E. S. Brandeberry, of Waldron; O. L. Wright, of Jonesville; R. L. Schmidt, of Hillsdale, and H. J. Moore, of Waldron.

A total of thirty-three head were sold for a little over \$3,000, an average scarcely reaching \$100 per head.—Pope.

FARM PRICES BETTER.

IT is reported from Escanaba that Delta county farmers have received this year one dollar more per ton for hay than last year. This year's price is reported to have been \$12 per ton at loading points, or \$14 at Escanaba. Potatoes are not bringing a good price, it is stated. It is predicted that beans will be in greater favor as a farm crop in Delta next season. The local demand for green peas is said to have been larger than could be supplied locally.

DISPERSION SALE

50 Holstein-Friesian Cattle 50
OCT. 23, 1923, 10 o'clock
At Fairview Farm, Dimondale, Mich.

This sale consists of Two of the most famous herds of Central Michigan.

There will be 18 daughters of Model Glista King Segis, whose Dam made over 35 lbs. but. in 7 da., and Sired by a good son of King Segis. Some of these are from dams with records up to over 31 lbs. but. in 7 days.

There are 3 daughters of King Lansing from a 32-lb. Dam, and Sired by Sir Korndyke Veeman Hengerveld.

There are 3 daughters of a son of a 32-lb., 1,000-lb. cow.

There will be a 31-lb. cow, a 27-lb. 3-yr.-old, a 24-lb. 2-yr.-old and her son, sired Carnation King Countess Segis, and many others just as good.

There are 3 grand-daughters of Sir Prilly Hengerveld, and a grand-daughter of Pontiac Korndyke. In this sale you will find Fairview Farm Herd Sire—Carnation King Countess Segis, from a 32-lb. 3-yr.-old, with nearly 1,200 lbs. but., 25,820 lbs. milk in 365 da. at 3 yr. old, and a daughter of Segis Walker Matador, who is a brother to Segis Pertertje Prospect, who holds all world's long-time record for milk and butter combined.

Carnation King Countess Segis is Sired by Carnation King Sylvia, the \$106,000 Carnation Sire, and famous son May Echo Sylvia, with 41 lbs. but. and 1,005 lbs. milk in 7 da.

There are sons and daughters from this sire in this sale, and about half of the females are bred to this herd sire.

These cattle are all good size and high-class individuals, some of show ring type.

Some are fresh and others to freshen soon. These two herds are under State and Federal Supervision for T. B.

This sale will be held under cover, rain or shine. Remember the date.

Fairview Farm is located on Trunk Line M-29, 6 mi. southwest of Lansing, Mich., or 12 mi. northeast of Charlotte, Mich., with hourly bus service right past the farm from Lansing to Charlotte.

Auctioneers
Col. Mack & Hutton

Pedigrees
S. T. Wood

Owners: G. F. Balduf & Son, Dimondale, Mich.
Edward Stoll, Lansing, Mich.

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

FIFTH ANNUAL SALE BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS Wednesday, October 17, 1923 Wesley Hile Sells

LIBERATOR—An Outstanding litter by the "King of Sires" closely related to Revelation and Liberator's Best 2nd. Another "Revelation" here.

EMANCIPATOR 2nd—The choicest individuals ever sired by our great breeding boar. Among them is a line bred Giant Buster litter.

PETER THE GREAT 2nd—An outstanding litter by "The Greatest Giantess" with a Liberator dam. Another "Genesis" here.

"We Like the Good Ones and Believe You Do"

The litters noted are but a portion of the good things offered. Plenty of outcross blood, as usual, will be available for former customers. Every individual is outstanding and of the best breeding obtainable. Nothing offered over two years old; nothing younger than March 24, 1923, farrow. We have them bigger and better than ever before. A catalog is yours for the asking.

We will sell this great offering in the best Sales Pavilion in the state—the \$10,000 National Bank Sales Pavilion on the Fair Grounds, Ionia. Come over and enjoy the day with us.

Waffles & Hoffman, Auctioneers
P. P. Pope, Fieldman

Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.

Shropshires Yearling rams with quality, and ewes of various ages. Write your wants. W. B. McQuillan, Howell, Mich.

For Sale Registered Hampshire Rams
M. G. Mosher & Sons, Osseo, Michigan.

HORSES

FOR SALE One splendid matched pair of strawberry roan geldings, weight 3,800, age 5 and 6. Sound and well broke. Ezra Cochran, R. 6, Ionia, Mich.

We Offer For Sale Some fine mares in foal by our Grand Champion Stallion, "Garibaldi." No better Belgian Draft Horses can be found in the world than we are offering. If you know what we have done in the show ring you can make up your mind that we can start you out right and sell you the best of foundation stock at a reasonable price. Ask for catalog and come and see us any day in the week except Sunday. Owosso Sugar Company, Prairie Farm, Alicia, Saginaw Co., Michigan.

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertiser



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, October 10.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.15; No. 2 red \$1.14; No. 3 red \$1.11; No. 2 white \$1.15; No. 2 mixed \$1.14.
Chicago.—December \$1.09½; May at \$1.13½@1.14; July \$1.10½@1.10¾.
Toledo.—Cash \$1.14@1.15.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow at \$1.10; No. 3, \$1.09.
Chicago.—December at 76½¢@77¢; May 75½¢@75¾¢; July 76¢.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 50¢; No. 3, 47½¢.
Chicago.—December at 43½¢; May at 45½¢; July 45½¢.
Barley, malting 71¢; feeding 67¢.
Buckwheat.—New milling \$1.70 cwt.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.65 per cwt.
Chicago.—Choice \$6.30; red kidneys at \$7.30.
New York.—Choice pea at \$7.25@7.50; red kidneys \$8@8.50.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 78¢;
Chicago.—December at 72½¢; May 76½¢; July 70¾¢.
Toledo.—Cash 77¢.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$14.25; March at \$14.50; alsike \$10.25; timothy \$3.70.

Hay.

New Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$21.50@22; standard and light mixed at \$20.50@21; No. 2 timothy at \$19@20; No. 1 clover mixed \$18@19; No. 1 clover \$18@19; wheat and oat straw at \$11.50@12; rye straw \$12.50@13.

Feeds.

Bran \$35; standard middlings \$35; fine do \$36; cracked corn \$44; coarse cornmeal \$42; chop \$37 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruit.

Chicago.—Apples, barrels, "A" grade Greenings \$4.50; Snows \$4; Jonathans \$4@5; Grimes \$4.50; Spies \$4.50@5.50. Peaches.—Elbertas \$2.25 per bushel. Pears.—Bushel \$2.25@2.50.
Grapes.—Baskets, 5 lbs. Concord at 27@28¢; Climax baskets 16 lbs. 65¢.

WHEAT

Further advances in prices will depend on whether active governmental assistance is rendered or not and upon continued demand for our wheat for export as well as the maintenance of a fairly high rate of operation by the flour mills. The outlook is rather strong on a domestic basis but the visible supply is too large to permit a runaway market and it will be many months before any scarcity of wheat in commercial channels will develop. Seeding conditions in the main winter wheat belt are favorable and most of the crop is planted. Most reports still point to some decrease in acreage as compared with last year. The southwestern crop will probably go into the winter in much better condition than last year when a prolonged draught caused heavy winter abandonment. The new crops in the southern hemisphere are making satisfactory progress but they are still two or three months from harvest.

CORN

Cash corn remains extremely scarce and demand from industries and distributors is keen. Prices advanced last week to above the dollar mark at Chicago and St. Louis for the first time since October, 1920. Shippers with sales made for October shipment were the best buyers and it is possible that the most urgent demand has been filled. A little new corn is moving from the southern part of the belt. Damage by frost was greater than at first expected, although not so great as in 1917, and estimates upon the crop are being reduced to slightly below three billion bushels. Its actual feeding value probably shows still greater loss. Weather conditions have been unfavorable for curing and mold and rot will probably take additional toll. All signs point to a tremendous feeding demand during the fall and winter, although higher prices will tend to less wasteful use.

OATS

Demand for oats has broadened as this grain has not been on a par with other feed grains. The total movement since the beginning of the new crop year has been about 15 per cent

heavier than in the corresponding period last year, but the visible supply is far from burdensome in view of the prospective feeding demand.

SEEDS

Clover seed prices advanced to a new high for the season at the close of last week. Foreign markets have advanced in line with the upturn in this country, reducing the likelihood of large imports. Receipts at the leading markets reflect the smaller crop this year. At Chicago 921,000 pounds of clover seed arrived from July 1 to September 29, compared with 2,132,000 pounds in the same period last year. September receipts at Toledo totaled 451 bags of two and one-half bushels each compared with 5,550 bags last year, and 6,831 bags two years ago.

FEEDS

Storage stocks of wheat feeds are still accumulating at lake ports as demand remains dull. Distributors are offering feeds in transit at discounts. Argentine bran is being offered in the east below domestic prices. Offerings of cottonseed meal and linseed oil meal are plentiful. Evidently the late summer advance in feed prices was too rapid for the health of the market and consumers are curtailing purchases as far as possible.

HAY

Hay markets remain firm as a result of light receipts. Demand for good timothy is excellent and stock yards interests and the southern trade are good buyers of alfalfa. The department of agriculture estimates that the marketable supply of timothy is only about 75 per cent as great as last year, while the prairie hay supply is slightly larger than in 1922, alfalfa about the same, and the clover hay supply about 50 per cent smaller.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices have held relatively steady during the last week. Receipts at the leading markets remain heavy for this season of the year and have been ample for the consumptive demand. They are certain to decline progressively during the next six or eight weeks, however, and the next movement of prices is likely to be upward. Stocks of storage eggs are not being distributed as rapidly as would be desirable in view of the enormous holdings. The October 1 reserve, according to the preliminary report, was 8,681,000 cases, showing a reduction of only 1,250,000 cases in September, compared with 1,684,000 cases last year.

Chicago.—Eggs, extras 38@41¢; miscellaneous 29@32¢; dirties 22@24¢; checks 19@21¢; fresh firsts 30@34½¢; ordinary firsts 25@26¢. Live poultry, hens 15@22¢; springers 19¢; roosters 14¢; ducks 20¢; geese 20¢; turkeys 20¢ per pound.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 34@36¢; storage 28@31¢. Live

poultry, heavy springers 23@24¢; light springers 18@20¢; heavy hens 24@26¢; light hens 16@17¢; roosters 15¢; geese 15@16¢; ducks 21@24¢.

BUTTER

Butter prices advanced last week and have recovered most of the loss during the latter part of September, only to decline again after the government's storage report. Receipts of butter at leading markets continue to run ahead of last year and creamery reports still indicate a gain in production over the fall of 1922, but consumptive demand for fresh butter is excellent and the supply reaching the large cities has been inadequate. Storage butter is not being distributed quite so rapidly as last year and the statistical position is gradually losing its strength as total holdings on October 1, according to the preliminary report, were only 1,000,000 pounds less than last year, compared with a shortage of 9,000,000 pounds a month ago. Stocks were six per cent below the five-year average, however.

Prices of fresh butter were as follows: 92-score fresh butter, Chicago 45¢; New York 46¢. In Detroit tubbed fresh creamery sells for 43½¢@44½¢.

POTATOES

Carlot shipments of potatoes from producing sections declined last week and consuming markets strengthened. The movement last week was the smallest in a month and below the average of the corresponding week in the last four years. For the season up to September 29c, leading late crop sections have shipped 30,157 cars as compared with 28,514 cars to the same date last year. The minor late crop states, however, have shipped only 11,884 cars against 21,045 cars last year, most of the reduction being in New Jersey. Northern round whites are quoted at \$1@1.30 per 100 pounds in the Chicago market, and Red River Ohio at 95¢@1.15 in midwestern markets.

BEANS

The wet fall in the principal sections has delayed ripening and curing of the bean crop while wholesalers have deferred purchases in the expectation that new beans would be available in large volume by this time. The result is a firm market with more orders on hand than can be filled from the beans that have reached elevators thus far. It is believed that in another week deliveries from the farm will be much heavier and the situation should become easier. Choice hand-picked whites are quoted at \$6 per 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points. Great Northern beans are quoted at \$6.50 by the Yellowstone Valley growers.

WOOL

Wool prices are firm although sea-

board markets report a smaller volume of buying last week. Mills have fairly large stocks on hand and new orders for goods are not coming in rapidly enough to stimulate heavy purchases of raw material. Consumption of wool during August showed a slight gain over July but was considerably below the corresponding month last year. Reports are conflicting as to changes in the rate of operations in the last few weeks but the American Woolen Company reports that unfilled orders for goods are above normal for this season of the year. Foreign wool markets remain firm.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Shipments of potatoes are still heavy, but the demand is slightly improved. Michigan 150-lb. sacks bring \$2, while Wisconsin and Minnesota sacks job for 10 cents less. Local farmers are getting 90¢@1 per bushel. The apple supply is heavy, but the demand is light. Wealthy, Wolf River, and other fall varieties job for \$1@1.25 per bushel; McIntosh, Jonathan and Snow for \$1.50@1.65. Farmers are selling No. 1 stock for \$1.50@1.75, with some of the better varieties going from \$1.75@2 per bushel. A few Kiefer pears are being sold by farmers at \$1.50@2.50. The market is well supplied with grapes, with Concord jobbing at \$2@2.15 per bushel, while farmers are getting \$2.50@3 for the same thing. Michigan 100-lb. sacks of onions are jobbing for \$3.25@3.35, and farmers are getting \$1.75@2 per bushel. Market is weak on cabbage, with local stuff selling at 75¢@1 per bushel. Celery is also plentiful, with Michigan crates jobbing at 65¢@90¢, while the farmer's prices range from 35¢@75¢ per dozen stalks. The demand is good for eggs, with farmers wholesaling them at 45¢ and retailing at 50¢@60¢ per dozen. Springers wholesale at 25¢@28¢ and retail at 28¢@35¢. A few old hens bring 25¢@30¢. Some ducks are being retailed at 28¢@30¢; veal brings 19¢@20¢.

GRAND RAPIDS

Prices on a number of farm products advanced sharply on the Grand Rapids markets this week as a result of two hard freezes last week. Produce to advance included tomatoes, egg plant, peppers, grapes, cucumbers, sweet corn, melons and peaches. Prices were: Tomatoes \$2@4 bu; egg plant \$2@2.50 bu; peppers, green \$1@1.50 bu; red peppers \$3@5 bu; cucumbers \$2@3 bu; sweet corn 25¢@30¢ dozen; grapes \$1.75@2 bu; peaches at \$1.75@2.25 bu; cantaloupes 75¢@1.50 bu; watermelons \$1@3 dozen; potatoes 65¢@80¢ bu; cauliflower \$1@1.50 flat; onions \$1.25@1.75 bu; celery 40¢@60¢ a dozen; apples, Snows, Spys, Wealthies, Sweets \$1 bu; McIntosh \$1@1.50 bu; Pawaukees, Kings, Hubbardston 75¢ bu; Baldwins 65¢@80¢ bu; Wolf Rivers \$1@1.25 bu; poultry, fowls 15¢@22¢ lb; eggs 35¢@37¢; wheat 95¢ bu; beans \$4.75 per cwt.

It would appear that the big bean advertising program started by the jobbers and elevators of the bean-producing districts of the country has, in part, at least, gone awry, due to the insistence of a trio of Michigan jobbers who wanted all the benefit coming therefrom for their very own.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Durocs.

October 25.—F. Heims & Son, Davison, Mich.

Poland Chinas.

October 17.—Wesley Hile, Ionia, Mich.
October 18.—Himm Bros., Chesaning, Mich.

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

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

Holsteins.

October 18.—Howell Sales Co., Fair Grounds, Howell, Mich. W. I. Griffin, Secretary.

October 23.—Fairview Farms, Dimondale, Mich.

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

Shorthorns.

October 17.—Endsley & Kunz, Hastings, Mich.

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

Jerseys.

October 16.—E. M. Frederick, Perry, Mich.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, October 10.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 607. Market is slow on all grades.
Good to choice yearlings \$10.00@11.50
Best heavy steers 8.50@9.50
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@6.00
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@5.25
Stock bulls 3.50@4.00
Feeders 4.50@6.50
Stockers 4.00@6.00
Milkers 45¢@1.00

Veal Calves.

Receipts 466. Market steady.
Best \$14.00@14.50
Others 3.50@13.50

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 2,189. Market 25¢ higher.
Best lambs \$13.50@13.75
Fair lambs 11.50@13.00
Light to common 9.00@11.00
Fair to good sheep 6.00@7.00
Culls 2.00@3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 2,292. Pigs steady, others 10¢ lower.
Mixed hogs \$8.25
Pigs 7.50
Heavies 7.50@8.25
Roughs 6.60

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 24,000. Market is mostly steady. Bulk good and choice 180 to 320-lb. average \$7.80@8; tops at \$10; good 150 to 170-lb. average at \$7.50@7.75; packing sows largely at \$6.70@6.90; better grades weighty slaughter pigs \$6.50@7.25.

Cattle.

Receipts 16,000. Market very slow; generally weak to 25¢ lower on most classes; heavy-fed steers showing the most decline. Choice kind early at \$12; fat she stock showing decline; veal calves 25¢ higher; packers paying \$11.50@12; other classes steady.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 26,000. Market on killing classes are generally steady to strong. Feeding lambs steady; most fat western lambs \$12.25@12.75; natives \$13.25@13.50; tops \$13.75; culls \$9.50@10; most feeding lambs \$12.75.

COUNTY CROP REPORTS.

Clare Co., Oct. 6.—Beans are colored some and will pick heavy. Corn is fairly good. Late potatoes are yielding fairly. Digging is under way. Not much wheat sown. Help is scarce. A good number of animals are going on feed. Eggs 23c; butter 40c; hens 14c; hogs 11c; cattle 11@12c; veal 14c; wheat 90c; rye 59c; oats 35c; beans \$5 per cwt.—J. M. W.

Charlevoix Co., Oct. 5.—Beans, corn and potatoes are good. The dry weather caused the apples to drop off badly. Wheat acreage is very small. Not much winter feeding here. Eggs 34c; butter 35c; fowls 18c; springers 20@24c; potatoes 40@45c per bushel. The farmers are generally cheerful. Plenty of hay and grain for winter use.—F. S.

Grand Traverse Co., Oct. 1.—Beans are a good crop, but have been somewhat damaged by rain. Corn and potatoes are also good. We likewise have a bumper crop of winter apples. Less wheat was sown than usual. Labor is scarce and prices high. But little feeding done here. Wheat 80c; rye 50c; corn 90c; potatoes 40c; eggs 30c; butter 40c; hogs 7c; cattle 5c; poultry 18c; hay \$17.—F. M. H.

Cass Co., Oct. 1.—Potatoes are good. Best crop of corn grown here in the recollection of the oldest growers. Much being hogged off instead of husked on account of labor. Fair apple crop. Small wheat acreage sown. Some are seeding rye. The usual amount of cattle will be fed this year. Wheat 90c; old corn 75c; oats 35c; rye 60c; butter 45c; eggs 36c. No frost to date.—J. B. H.

Genesee Co., Oct. 1.—Eggs bring 32c per dozen; butter 48c at local stores. Butter-fat 50c; wheat 90c; corn 90c; beans \$5 per cwt.; oats 40c; rye 60c; barley \$1.25 per cwt. Last week was good weather and most of the farmers finished drawing beans. Still some unharvested. Corn is badly lodged. Silo filling is nearly completed. About one-half the usual acreage sown to wheat. No extra help securable.—L. R. P.

Gratiot Co., Sept. 27.—The weather is ideal for harvesting and threshing beans. One-fourth of crop to harvest yet. Corn is good, but potatoes below average. Wheat acreage is less than last year. Farmers just starting to sow. Wheat 93c; rye 60c; beans at \$5.25; new oats 37c; shelled corn 80c; eggs 32c; butter-fat 48c; potatoes \$1.—C. J. C.

Hillsdale Co., Sept. 25.—Potatoes are doing fine. More wheat than usual being sown, and less rye. Usual number of hogs are on feed. Less cattle and sheep, however, being kept. Very little grains being sold. Wheat 90c; eggs 33c; butter 50c; poultry 18@30c. Apples are plentiful, but other fruit scarce.—W. M.

Livingston Co., Sept. 25.—No frost yet to mention. A small acreage of wheat is being sown. Labor is difficult to secure. Dairying and poultry are the best propositions for the farmers of this locality. Butter 54c; eggs 34c. Other farm produce is proportionately lower.—A. H. C.

VETERINARY.

Piles.—For some time I have been watching veterinary column to get a remedy for piles in pigs. The bowel seems to protrude and bunch bleeds. Have a spring pig that is troubled with piles and we would like to know how to effect a cure. G. S., Silverwood, Mich.—The most common cause of piles is constipation, therefore by keeping the bowels open and rather active the pig soon recovers. Apply externally fluid extract of hamamelis, and inject some into the rectum. In some cases a clamp should be applied, then burn off bunch.

Try the Yeast Treatment.—I have a three-year-old Jersey cow that has been served by two different bulls several times, but fails to get with calf. They come in heat every three weeks. W. S., Wolverine, Mich.—It will not cost you much to try the yeast treatment. Prepared by dropping a cake of compressed yeast in one quart of tepid water, let it stand in a warm room for two or three hours, then flush vagina. The cows should be treated daily for one week before they come in heat.

Bloody Milk.—About two days ago our cow commenced to give bloody milk; at first milk is clear, but later is tinged with blood. All the blood comes from one teat. Mrs. E. L., Whittemore, Mich.—Rough milking is very often the cause of cows giving bloody milk. Dissolve one ounce of acetate of lead in one quart of cold water, and apply to affected quarter after milking. Perhaps the udder has been bruised.

AWARDS FOR DAIRY PRODUCTS.

THE following prizes were issued for dairy products by the Michigan State Fair:

Creamery butter, first prize, \$25, Caledonia Creamery, score 94.5, Caledonia, Mich.

Creamery butter, second prize, \$15, Farmers' Cooperative Creamery, score 94.25, Nashville, Mich.

Creamery butter, third prize, \$10, Pioneer Creamery Company, score 94, Omer, Mich.

The remainder of \$300 offered in prize money will be divided among fifty-three other creameries which entered butter scoring ninety points, or about a total of eighty-three entries of creamery butter were made. The largest number of entries that have ever been made at the Michigan Fair.

American cheese, first prize, \$25, John Schellhas, of the Frankenmuth Cheese Company, Frankenmuth Mich., score 96.5.

American cheese, second prize, \$15, Herman Schmidt, Wallace, Mich., score 96.

American cheese, third prize, \$10, Guy Strang, Wallace, Mich., score 95.75.

There were a total of forty-three entries of American cheese; \$150 will be divided pro-rata among the exhibitors scoring over ninety points.

Limburger cheese, first prize, Ruben Sobl, Marine City, Mich.

Limburger cheese, second prize, Nick Endres, Marine City, Mich.

For the most complete exhibit of different kinds of cheese first prize was awarded to the Phoenix Cheese Company, of Zeeland, Mich. Second prize to Ruben Sobl, and third prize to Nick Endres, Marine City, Mich. Only one prize was awarded for Swiss cheese, and that to Abraham Blozer, Lowell, Mich.

The butter was judged by Professor P. S. Lucas, of the Michigan Agricultural College, and the cheese by Professor P. S. Lucas and Walter Lotz, of R. Hirt & Sons, cheese dealers of Detroit.

Big Profits Selling Hardy Michigan Grown Trees

also grape vines, berry bushes, roses and shrubs, spring delivery. Our stock is fast selling, healthy and true to name. Write now for our handsome color catalog and liberal Agency proposition. Prudential Nursery Co., Box 306 Kalamazoo, Mich.

Holmes, Stuve Co., 2429 Riopelle St.

Commission Merchants. Dressed Beef, Hogs, calves, Poultry, Live & Dressed, Provisions, etc. Correspondence Solicited. Ref. Wayne County & Home Savings Bank. Bradstreet. Detroit, Mich. Cherry 7654

How To Make Hens Lay

Dear Sir: I read many complaints about hens not laying. With the present low prices of feed and splendid prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep hens that are not working. For a time my hens were not doing well; feathers were rough; combs pale and only a few laying. I tried different remedies and finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 502, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 50c packages of Walko Tonix. I could see a change right away. Their feathers became smooth and glossy; combs red, and they began laying fine. I had been getting only a few eggs a day. I now get five dozen. My pullets hatched in April are laying fine.

Math. Heimer, Adams, Minn.

More Eggs

Would you like to make more money from your poultry? Would you like to know how to keep your birds in the pink of condition—free from disease and working overtime on the egg-basket? Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko Tonix will make your hens lay. Send 50c for a package on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 502, Waterloo, Ia.

PUBLIC SALE

26 HEAD OF SHORTHORN CATTLE

Good Pedigrees and Good Stock. Foundation stock selected from some of the Best Herds in Country.

22 Females and 4 Bulls

Selected from the Herds of Endsley & Kunz

Two of the Oldest Breeders in the Country. State Accredited and T. B. Tested Herds. Sale to be held at Endsley Estate, 5 miles east of Hastings, on good roads, on

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 17, 1923, at 1:00 p. m.

Sale Held Under Cover

Hot Lunch at Noon

B. A. PERRY, Clerk

ANDY ADAMS, Auctioneer

ROBERT MACKIE, of M. A. C. Ring Manager

CATALOGUE WILL BE FURNISHED ON REQUEST

PUBLIC SALE

Thur., Oct. 18, at 1 P.M. at Chesaning

42 HEAD OF POLAND CHINAS

One litter by Liberator, dam by Revelation.

8 fall gilts, one fall gilt by Ambition.

1 yearling boar by the Outcross.

3 spring gilts and boar by Giant Chess the rest by Designers Prospect, a grandson of Designer.

Auctioneers: Waffle and Hoffman

Himm Bros. and Bonjour

The Greatest Line Up to be Sold in Central Michigan

Consisting of 40 Head of

BIG TYPE POLAND CHINAS

Tried sows, yearlings, spring gilts and boars. That great show sow by Sheldon Wonder, sells as an attraction. She is a real 900-lb. show sow.

This herd represents the blood of Ambition, The Diamond, (World's Jr. Champion boar), Emancipator 2d., Inspiration, Chess, Smooth Checkers, Fascination, Highland Ranger, The Democrat, (Grand Champion boar at Neb.), Liberator Buster, Jr., Gerstale Timm, Revelation, Liberator, and other popular boars.

Where can you find a larger variety of breeding in one herd?

Every animal Cholera Immunized with Pitman Moore Serum and Virus.

Don't forget the Date, Oct. 19, 1923, at The Farm, 6 miles N. W. of St. Louis, Mich. Rain or shine.

Write for catalogue.

E. A. CLARK,

St. Louis, Mich.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates. Rates 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 ten days in advance of publication date.

MISCELLANEOUS

MEN WANTING—Railway Station—Office positions with transportation furnished, experience unnecessary. Write quick. Baker, Supt., Dept. 88, Wainwright, St. Louis.

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.

TOBACCO—Extra Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs., \$2.75. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75; Quality guaranteed. O'Connor Smokehouse, S133, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; Smoking, Five pounds, \$1.25; Ten, \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Cooperative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

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.

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

FARM LIGHTING PLANT FOR SALE—High grade, large capacity, 32-volts belted plant. E. Thomas, Hemlock, Mich.

FOR SALE, ELEVATOR—Flour Feed Business Machinery. Bargain Quick Sale. B 57, Phillipsburg, Mo.

BUSINESS OPPORTUNITIES

FOR SALE—Country Store Property, good location. Eight-room Cobblestone House, Hot Water Heat, Barn and Chicken Cook and Store Building. Clean Stock General Mdst. Good Business. Reason for Selling. Poor Health. Would consider trade. J. H. Fockler, R. F. D., Middleton, Mich.

PET STOCK

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 35, Macon, Mo.

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

FOR SALE—Shetland pony and buggy, safe for small children. Earl Hall, Millington, Mich.

FOR SALE GOATS—Four registered Angora does. M. E. Hess, 111 N. Johnson Ave., Pontiac, Mich.

POULTRY

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.

BARRED ROCK Pullets, (5½ months old), cockerels 4 months old, same blood lines as my winning pen at State Fair Laying Contest. All Pullets in production. C. D. Finkbeiner, Clinton, Mich.

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

FOR SALE—Dr. Heasley Original flock Buff Leghorns, Breeding Hens and prize-winning Cock Birds. Bargains. Hillside Hatchery Farm, Holland, Mich.

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

HELP WANTED

WANTED—Energetic man with car in your county. \$40-\$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.

MARRIED HERDSMAN—Experienced, seven day and yearly work; pure-bred Holstein in herd thirty cows; excellent foundation Ormsby breeding. Modern house. Proper couple \$100 per month. Stillwater Farms, Prescott, Mich.

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. Hegenritz Sons Co., The Monroe Nursery, Monroe, Mich. Estab. 1847.

WANTED—Young, ambitious men over 21 years old to drive milk wagon in Detroit or suburbs. Good wages and interesting work. Must be able to furnish good references. Write in your own handwriting to Box 106, Michigan Farmer.

FARM GIRL WANTED—For general housework. No washing. Plain cooking. Mrs. C. A. Carlisle, Jr., South Bend, Ind.

WANTED—AN ASSISTANT HERDSMAN—Married man, small family. Address John Swigart, No. 41 Scottwood Apt., Toledo, Ohio.



Why make it a gamble?

How a motorist with "no head for mechanics" can choose the right oil for his car—

MECHANICALLY-MINDED motorists have been quick to appreciate the superiority of Gargoyle Mobiloil. But perhaps *you* are *not* mechanically minded. If so, the following hints from impartial sources may help you to choose the scientifically correct oil for your car.

(1) The individual recommendations in the Vacuum Oil Company Chart of Recommendations have been okayed by 465 individual automotive manufacturers—including the leading automobile engine builders, automobile, motor truck, farm tractor, motorcycle manufacturers and manufacturers of farm lighting units.

(2) In automotive engineering circles the Vacuum Oil Company is recognized as the world's leading specialist in lubrication.

(3) From coast to coast, reliable garages and auto supply houses

feature Gargoyle Mobiloil and hang the Complete Chart on their walls. No other oil is sold by such a large percentage of the better garages.

(4) Gargoyle Mobiloil is used the world over—has proved its quality and economy under extreme heat and cold, and over wretched road conditions in foreign lands that are rarely duplicated in this country.

(5) The majority of calls for oil by name are calls for Gargoyle Mobiloil. No other three oils combined are asked for so often.

WHEN you remember that most oils cost less by the gallon than Gargoyle Mobiloil—you know that Gargoyle Mobiloil must be cheaper by the year to have won such outstanding leadership. And such is the case.

Don't say, "Give me a quart of oil." Ask for Gargoyle Mobiloil. Make the Chart your guide. If your car is not listed in the partial Chart shown here, see the complete Chart at your dealers or address our nearest branch for our booklet, "Correct Automobile Lubrication."



Mobiloil

Make the chart your guide

Fair Retail Price
30c a Quart

When the dealer sells a quart of Gargoyle Mobiloil for less than 30c, he does not make his

fair, reasonable profit. Lower prices often accompany substitution of low-quality oil for genuine Gargoyle Mobiloil. Prices are slightly higher in Canada, the Southwest, and the Far West.

Chart of Recommendations

(Abbreviated Edition)

THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobiloil for engine lubrication of both passenger and commercial cars are specified in the Chart below.

A means Gargoyle Mobiloil "A"
B means Gargoyle Mobiloil "B"
BB means Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB"
E means Gargoyle Mobiloil "E"
Arc means Gargoyle Mobiloil "Arc"

Where different grades are recommended for summer and winter use, the winter recommendation should be followed during the entire period when temperatures may be experienced.

This Chart of Recommendations is the property of the Vacuum Oil Company's Board of Engineers, and represents our professional opinion on correct automobile lubrication.

NAMES OF AUTOMOBILES AND MOTOR TRUCKS	1923		1922		1921		1920		1919	
	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter	Summer	Winter
Buick	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Cadillac	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chalmers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chandler Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Chevrolet (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Copper Cooled)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 190 G&L Del.)	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cleveland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Cole	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Day Elder (2 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Denby	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Dodge Brothers	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Dorr	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Duesenberg	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Durand Four	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Earl	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Elcar (4 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Evans	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Federal (Mod. X-2)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Ford	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
" (Cont.)	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E	E
Four Wheel Drive	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Franklin	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB	BB
Gardner	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Garford (11-1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (11-1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12-1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
G. M. C. (K10, K11, K12, K13)	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Grant (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Gray	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hahn (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 12)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 12 & 6 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Hal-Fur	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Haynes (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
H. C. S.	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Hudson Super Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Humphrey	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Indiana (1 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 1/2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (5 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jewett	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Jordan	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Kassel Kat	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Langston (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Lincoln	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Locomobile	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Marmon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Maxwell	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Cont.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Mercer	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Moon	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Nash (Cont. Quad.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (1 & 2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
National (Mod. 6-11)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 6-11)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (12 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Oakland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Oleomobile (8 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Overland	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Packard	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Paige (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Peerless	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Pierce Arrow (2 ton)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Premier (6 cyl.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Reo (Mod. T & U)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rolls Royce	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Stephens-Salient Six	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Studebaker	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
Ville (Cont. Eng.)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Westcott (Mod. D-45)	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Willys Knight	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B	B
Winson	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

Makes of Engines

(recommendations shown separately for convenience)	Arc	A	B	BB	E
Buda (Mod. OU, QU, TU)	Arc	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. RU, WU)	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Continental (Mod. B5)	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. B2)	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. T)	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 17 XD)	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Fall	A	A	A	A	A
Hegules	A	A	A	A	A
Hegules (Mod. 90)	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 7000 & 11,000)	A	A	A	A	A
Hinkley	A	A	A	A	A
Lytton (C Series)	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Midwest (Mod. 401)	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 402)	A	A	A	A	A
" (Mod. 410 & 412)	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Rochester	A	A	A	A	A
Waukesha CUDUEFU	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Wetley (Model R)	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc
Winconsin (Mod. Q & QU)	A	A	A	A	A
" All Other Models	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc	Arc

Transmission and Differential

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobiloil "C," "CC" or Mobilubricant as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers.

Tractor Lubrication

The correct engine lubricant for the FORDSON TRACTOR is Gargoyle Mobiloil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobiloil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at your dealer's.

Address our nearest branch:

New York
(Main Office)
Indianapolis
Milwaukee
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VACUUM OIL COMPANY