

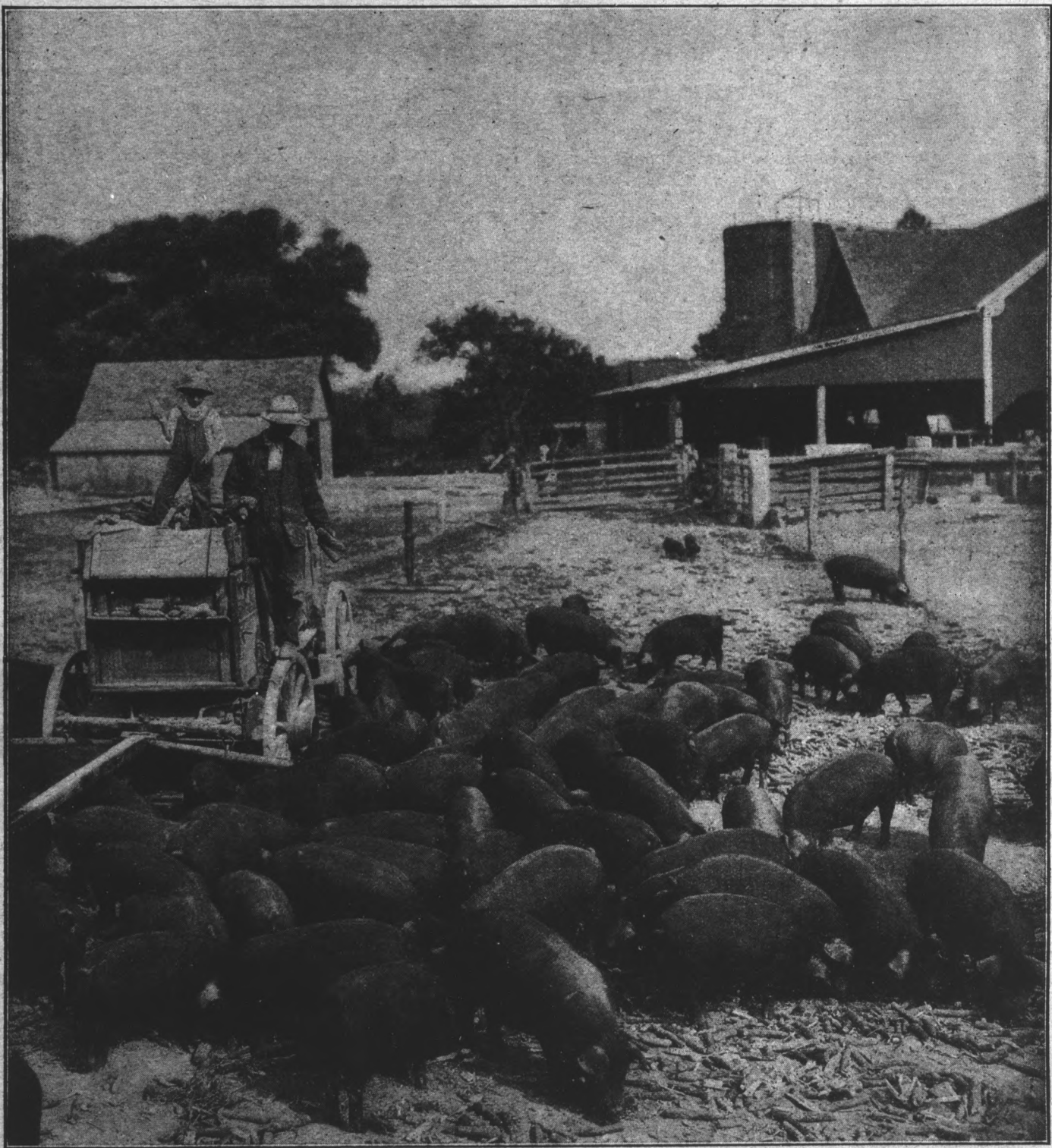
MICHIGAN FARMER

AND LIVE STOCK JOURNAL
PUBLISHED WEEKLY.
ESTABLISHED 1843.

VOL. CLXI. No. 16
Whole Number 4275

DETROIT, MICH., SATURDAY, OCTOBER 20, 1923.

ONE YEAR \$1.00
FIVE YEARS \$3.00



ROUGE REX

1,000-Mile Shoes
Cordovan Horsehide Double-Tanned

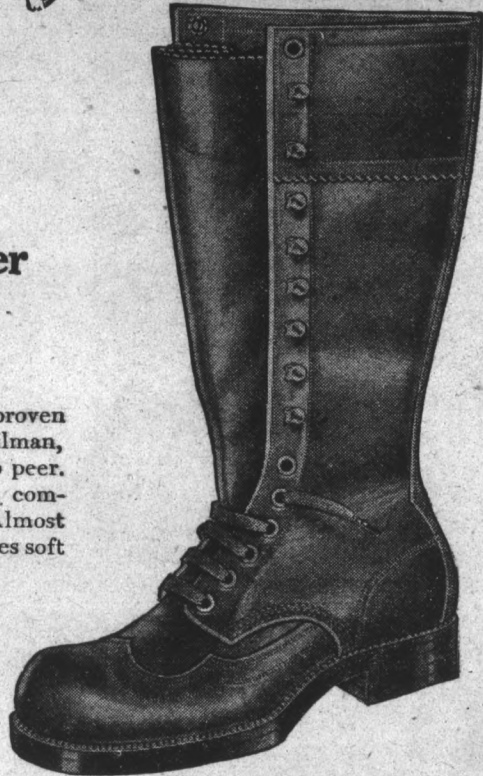


Ask for

The Forester

497- 6 in. Smoke
477-14 in. Smoke
414-16 in. Smoke
467-18 in. Smoke

A "he" man's shoe of proven merit for the woodsman, oilman, or hunter, this shoe has no peer. It fits ankle and instep as comfortably as a low shoe. Almost impossible to wear out. Dries soft after wetting.



Dries Out Soft After Wetting

Easy to Wear but Hard to Wear Out

All leather used in Rouge Rex 1,000-mile horsehide work shoes is double-tanned by our own private process in our own tanneries.

We make no other shoe. Our entire organization is devoted to producing the world's strongest work shoe. We do our own tanning because it assures us the best leather. Horsehide is naturally the toughest leather used by man. For centuries it has been known as the strongest leather for dress shoes. Big league baseballs have horsehide covers because it is the only leather strong enough to stand such hard knocks. So we use it exclusively in Rouge Rex work shoes.

By our exclusive method of double-tanning we make it soft and pliable as buckskin. And it always stays soft. Other leathers dry out hard after wetting. Rouge Rex horsehide shoes dry soft as velvet. Wear them in water, mud and slush as often as you please. They'll always dry soft and comfortable.

We buy select horsehides for our leather. And only the choice Cordo-

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You'll find real economy in the wear they give. Rouge Rex horsehide shoes usually wear at least 1,000 miles. We are told they actually wear 3,000 and 4,000 or more. If you are naturally hard on shoes, you'll find them the most economical shoes you ever wore. And you'll enjoy new foot comfort at the same time.

There's a Rouge Rex horsehide shoe for every

need. For farm or railroad, mines, oil field or woods, there's a special model that exactly suits conditions. And all are the same tough, pliable double-tanned horsehide.

If your dealer cannot supply you with Rouge Rex 1,000-mile shoes we'll see you are supplied by our nearest dealer. Write for catalog.

Rouge Rex Comfort Shoe



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

HIRTH-KRAUSE COMPANY

Shoe Manufacturers and Tanners

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Grand Rapids, Michigan

WASHINGTON NEWS

COOPERATION THE GOVERNMENT SOLUTION.

THE promotion of cooperative marketing associations and providing ample credit facilities is about the extent that the Washington administration will be able to help the one-crop wheat farmers of the northwest this marketing season. It is now definitely settled that there will be no special session of congress called, and while it is unlikely that any price fixing or other impossible schemes will be attempted. As grain is sold on the smallest margin of any farm products it is difficult to see how the cooperatives are going to largely increase the returns to the farmers, but it is evidently the hope of the administration that by the time this much-heralded relief proposition is tried out the situation will have reached normal conditions through natural channels.

LOANING WHEAT GROWERS MONEY.

THE Farm Loan Board announces that it is giving the wheat growers all the credit they want, and will continue to do so wherever calls come for money. More than \$2,000,000 has been advanced to cooperative wheat marketing associations since the agricultural credit banks began operations in June. Three western banks have made commitments to the wheat co-operatives of \$7,000,000, including the money already paid out. The cooperatives are assured by the board that ample funds are available for all needs.

THE GOVERNMENT'S NEXT MOVE.

MEMBERS of the executive committee of the American Farm Bureau Federation were guests of President Coolidge at luncheon, a few days ago, when they discussed at length the farm bureau's legislative program for the coming session of congress.

The President was told that it is the government's next move in the Muscle Shoals development, that the farmers have a greater interest in the matter than anybody else, and they are still for Henry Ford's offer, for the manufacture of cheap fertilizer and the amortization of hydro electric power.

He was given to understand that the farmers favor selective immigration as at present, but that the passports should be vised at ports of embarkation and that the quota should be based upon the number of foreign born in this country as recorded in 1890 instead of 1910 as at present, with the number limited to the present three per cent.

The farmers will insist upon an excess profits tax if more money has to be raised, and the farm bureau will continue its fight against a general sales tax, a consumption tax or a spender's tax. The President was told that the farmers were carrying an unjust proportion of the tax burdens and that they would insist that their share be reduced and they would resent any movement to shift further burdens to them.

The farm bureau officials stated that they did not believe in the government fixing prices on agricultural commodities and opposed an extra session.

MARKET FORECASTING.

FORECASTING crop prices by algebraic equations is the latest thing in market circles. Four factors that have influenced the price of New Jersey potatoes on the New York market during the past twenty years have been determined by an investigation made by Frederick V. Waugh, special-

ist in marketing research of the New Jersey State Bureau of Markets. These are the production of potatoes in the United States, trend of potato production, changes in the general price level, and changes in demand. Calculating the amount of influence of each of the factors, Mr. Waugh has worked out a formula for estimating the average yearly prices which New Jersey potatoes are likely to bring on the New York markets.

Using these four factors in the formula it was found possible to estimate the average yearly prices in New York with an average error of less than ten per cent. The estimates are worked out by algebraic equations. Further factors that enter into prices can be similarly reduced to the mathematical formula, affording an increasing degree of completeness to the possibilities of price fixing.

INSPECTION SERVICE FOR APPLES.

APPLE growers and shippers of Pennsylvania now have available an inspection service for apples at five shipping points. The service is conducted cooperatively by the State Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics.

The United States grades of apples which have been adopted as the state standard for Pennsylvania are used as the basis for the inspection certificates. Inspectors are stationed at Chambersburg, Gettysburg, Biglerville, Flora Dale and York Springs in the apple district.

It will not be long before all the fruits and vegetables for shipment to market will be inspected when loaded in the car. There are 12,000 shipping points for fruits and vegetables in the United States. Six hundred shipping point inspectors licensed this year provide inspection service for twenty-five per cent of car lot shipments. There are 700,000 cars of fruits and vegetables shipped annually. At the present rate about 200,000 cars will be inspected this year.

This is a remarkable showing for shipping point inspection. It is now predicted that we shall soon see the end of the commission business, as most of the sales will be made f. o. b. shipping point when shipping point inspection becomes general throughout the country.

OLEO PRODUCTION INCREASES.

ACCORDING to figures given out by the Bureau of Internal Revenue, the quantity of colored and uncolored oleo produced in this country shows a material increase for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1923, as compared with the preceding year. There were 202,852,316 pounds of uncolored oleo manufactured in the year ending last June as compared with 181,018,792 pounds for the preceding year. The production of colored oleo for the corresponding periods were 6,766,434 and 3,936,458 pounds.

The complaint of oleo manufacturers that the ten cents a pound tax they are compelled to pay on colored oleo is a real hardship, is somewhat misleading. From the figures above it will be observed that less than four per cent of the oleo is colored.

DAIRY NOTES.

Exactly 6,463 cows were sold from the herds of the members of cow-testing associations in Wisconsin last year for dairy purposes.

The number of cans of fluid milk delivered in greater New York City during August of this year was 2,479,000 as compared with 3,562,000 for July, and 2,302,000 for August of 1922.

DEVOTED
TO
MICHIGAN

VOLUME CLXI



A Practical Journal for the Rural Family

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS

QUALITY
RELIABILITY
SERVICE

NUMBER SIXTEEN

What Co-op Egg Marketers are Doing

Showing that the Marketing of Eggs is Fast Coming Out of the Shell Game Class

By Frank A. Wilken

THAT cooperative egg marketing has become one of the chief considerations of the foremost egg producers of this state is indicated by the fact that they recently organized the Michigan Poultry Breeders' Association. The prime and ultimate purpose of this association is to gain better recognition for Michigan poultry products on the markets of the world. Michigan is pretty well organized now in the handling of all her chief commodities except her hen fruit. This is handled in the same way as it has been marketed from time immemorial. The buyer bought by guess, and often after he bought would say, "By Gosh." Of course, there has been some advancement in keeping with the improvement in general marketing. But nothing definite has been done until the step was taken this summer to take the handling of Michigan eggs out of the realm of guessing games.

However, it is time that such a step was taken, for in many parts of the country there are cooperative associations which are making their eggs an unquestionable commodity on the markets of the country. In competition with these, the selling of hermetically sealed packages of mystery stand but little chance.

The cooperative selling of eggs has been going on in Canada since 1914. Local egg circles are affiliated with what is known as the Prince Edward Island Cooperative Egg and Poultry Association. This egg organization has handled its products in such a business-like way that the Canadian eggs are sought for at premium prices on the English markets. Consequently, poultry production has greatly increased in a section of the country which

would have otherwise been at a loss to know where to market its poultry products.

The west coast of our country is famous for its Leghorn hen, the great egg machine. That section produces eggs out of proportion to its local requirements. It does this because good clean western guaranteed eggs sell at a premium on many of the country's

The triple increase in business and membership bespeak the success of the association.

In Oregon, The Pacific Cooperative Poultry Association has a membership of 1,300. Last year it did an average business per member of \$604.57, at the average cost per member of \$4.38.

The Pacific Poultry Producers, of



Good Houses Are Necessary to Make Good Poultry Pay.

markets. And why is this possible? California, Washington and Oregon all have their cooperative egg associations. Is not this an answer to the question?

In California The Poultry Producers of Central California, Inc., at San Francisco, began operations in 1917. They started big, for that year they handled 213,532 cases of eggs; last year over 618,000 cases were marketed. The number of farmer stockholders increased from 1,000 to over 3,000.

San Francisco, is tentatively a selling agency for five poultry associations. It sold 215,597 cases for its members last year. New markets were developed by it in California, Arizona, Nevada and Hawaii. The object of this association is to develop markets in other places than the east. These newer sources of consumption took fifteen per cent of the crop in 1922 as compared with seven and one half per cent in 1921. New York and eastern consumption of this association's hen

fruit dropped from thirty-two per cent in 1921, to twenty-four per cent in 1922.

The Washington Egg and Poultry Producers' Association, of Seattle, has made a big growth in five years. In 1918 4,000 cases were handled; in 1922, the business totaled 226,284 cases. It sells through the Pacific Egg Producers, at San Francisco, which is referred to above. The operating expenses were less than two and one-half cents per dozen.

In Tulare, California, the Tulare Cooperative Poultry Association apparently specializes in the sale of baby chicks. Last year it sold over \$12,000 worth of chicks, \$6,000 worth of poultry, \$5,000 worth of eggs, and distributed \$6,000 in feed and supplies. It is a small association, having only 195 members.

Closer home is the Missouri Farmers' Association which claims to be the greatest handler of poultry products outside of the packers. More about this association will be given later. Wisconsin and Illinois are also marketing its eggs cooperatively.

In the east, the operations of the Atlantic Coast Poultry Producers' Association has done outstanding work. It has several hundred members, principally in New Jersey, who have 250,000 hens. The quality of its products were such that it received an average of six and two-thirds cents per dozen over other eggs. The cost to members for maintaining the association for the last six months in 1922 was three cents per dozen. When the output is doubled it is expected that the eggs will be handled at a cost of one cent a dozen. The association operates its own salesroom in the New York whole-

(Continued on page 407).

A Bean Festival that Worked

While Getting the Folks Started Again at Community Work, Opportunity Was Offered for a Little Advertising of the Food Value of Beans

EVERY earnest community worker knows too well how the seasons first buffet and then encourage his various enterprises. He has seen these enterprises develop to where they were giving a real service by the time the warm weather of early summer arrived, and then, in a few short weeks, the whole structure would be shot through with the shifting of the patrons to the tempting call of the out-of-doors.

This would not prove so discouraging if, in the fall, one could pick up the work as it was during the high time of late winter and spring, and go on with it. But it never works that way. Usually it is necessary to start again at or near the bottom and gradually through the following months develop interest and loyalty, bringing the work to a climax the following year just before the warm days again break into the annual cycle.

Many efforts have been made by churches and other organizations to overcome this annual handicap. These efforts have been designed largely to

get all the folks who have been interested in the community service back on the job early in the fall. Some of these plans seem to have merit, while others do little if any good.

At a progressive community church in the outskirts of Detroit, an experiment along this line was recently tried which worked quite satisfactory. Incidentally, the affair gave opportunity for bringing the attention of those present to the value of beans for food, and it is this phase of the program which has led us to bring the matter to the attention of Michigan farmers.

This wide-awake church put on a bean festival. The plan was simple. A committee was selected to work out the menu and a program, and to give such publicity to the affair that every person who was or had been in any way connected with the institution during the past year, would be many times invited.

As for the menu, the committee decided to serve pork and beans with catsup and sandwiches. A Salvation Army band was secured to give a short

concert and a slight-of-hand entertainer gladly offered his services to the committee. Games were also arranged for the young people.

Knowing something of the mixed quality of beans which recently had been placed upon the market, the committee approached the Isbell Bean Company on the matter of securing stock of uniform grade. This concern kindly donated for the cause a bushel of Michigan hand-picked stock. These were passed out to a number of the ladies of the church, who were unanimous in praising the uniform cooking quality of the legumes. These good women followed their own favorite recipes, adding the necessary pork to the pan, and cooked the beans so they could be brought to the church while still hot.

The original plans for the evening contemplated an out-door event. But the weather man would not have it so, and sent a downpouring rain at the very hour when people were getting ready for the evening, and allowed the rain to continue for fully two hours.

However, in spite of this uncalled-for intervention, the folks came out. The festival had been advertised from the platforms, through the bulletins, from posters outside, in the Sunday School classes, and by direct mail. This publicity had developed no little curiosity, and all were looking forward to a good time.

Scarcely had the hour for opening arrived when the younger people began to put in their appearance. As soon as enough were present the games were started. These were so strenuous that the adolescents were ready to sit quietly and listen to the short concert of the band, and to allow themselves to be inveigled into making guesses, which were one hundred per cent wrong, on how the sleight-of-hand worker did his stunts.

Following the enthusiastic applause to the excellent program, there immediately went up a cry from many a throat, "We want beans." A class of girls had been selected to serve the eats. The waiters were fortified be-

(Continued on page 397).

MICHIGAN SECTION THE CAPPER FARM PRESS



Published Weekly Established 1843 Copyright 1923

The Lawrence Publishing Co.

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Telephone Cherry 8384NEW YORK OFFICE 120 W. 42nd St.
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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

One Year, 52 issues \$1.00
Three Years, 156 issues \$2.00
Five Years, 260 issues \$3.00
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 \$1.05 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 SIXTEEN

DETROIT, OCTOBER 20, 1923

CURRENT COMMENT

The farmer's most extravagant animal is the scrub sire.

The smooth, stock salesman is around again. When he calls at your home, propose inviting in several of your good neighbors. Then all get in the flivver and go to your local banker to place the proposition before him.

A great army of boys' and girls' club members are now laying out their campaign for another year's work. How much more successful will this campaign be if these young folks have in reserve the fullest support of the "heavy artillery" back home.

It possibly would be well to keep in mind, while considering the question of setting the price of wheat or other farm products through our political machinery, that in politics votes count, and that the consumers of any farm product can out-vote the producers five to one.

Can the Eye Doctor Tell Us.

Louis, has, it is reported, been given a real crimp. A certain few Michigan jobbers are credited with having committed this act. These jobbers excuse themselves by stating that they would rather advertise Michigan beans only and prefer not to become parties to a general campaign.

At first thought, it would appear that these jobbers may have developed a case of near-sightedness. But, upon meditation, the mind is confused, since it has not been over twelve moons that some of these same men were scouring with keenest eyes the other side of the world where they found in central Europe a nondescript collection of cheap beans. These were brought to this country, mixed with good American beans and sold for good stock at fancy prices. This was done regardless of the great damage resulting to the old established bean market in America.

We shall not be surprised, therefore, when the doctor examines the eyes of these jobbers, to hear that he finds the optical defects known as myopia and hyperopia, or, in other words, both near-and-far-sightedness. We can see, however, that it is going to be glasses which will adjust their vision to a national advertising campaign.

Michigan bean producers are not likely to become excited over the feasibility of local jobbers advertising

Michigan beans instead of cooperating with the jobbers of other states in advertising American beans.

These growers are interested, however, in helping this crop to win a high place in the esteem of the cooks of America, and, to this end, feel that the men responsible for exploiting the bean markets of the country to their own gain, should, in all justice to the industry, see to it that something definite is done to restore a normal bean consumption.

This eleventh hour move of these jobbers is being looked upon as an attempt to dodge their responsibility altogether, and possibly to make the situation a little more consistent later on in case they again saw the opportunity to import foreign beans and sell them mixed with native stock, at long profits, but to the further detriment of the market for home-grown beans.

Time To Cooperate

THAT the egg farmers of the country are recognizing the need of better marketing methods for the products of the hen, is indicated in an article on cooperative egg marketing on another page of this issue.

All these cooperative movements with their increased efficiency in marketing are bringing egg merchandising to a higher level. These methods are reaping for their members success, as they have given the consumer what he wanted—eggs with a savory reputation behind them.

As these better methods become more prevalent, the man who markets his eggs in a by-guess-and-by-gosh way will be at a greater handicap than ever. Michigan poultry producers as a consequence should cooperate as a matter of self-protection. They can't afford to continue with shell-game methods when everybody else is "cooping."

For this reason, we are very glad that a number of our foremost poultry producers have banded together to make their mark in egg marketing. They formed The Michigan Poultry Producers' Association, which should have the support of every Michigan biddy booster.

How About This?

the Michigan Agricultural College at the World's Dairy Congress at Syracuse, New York.

It is only occasionally that there is opportunity to make comparison between the products of the various agricultural colleges of the country. At this judging contest twenty-nine of these institutions were represented with the pick of their student judges of dairy cattle.

In all the history of the dairy industry, there has never been such an outstanding opportunity for testing so fully the ability of the judges as at this Congress. There were present large representations of every dairy breed, and the entries were of such high grade as to make placings most difficult.

Yet with the competition among the students so keen and the judging so difficult, the man trained at the Michigan Agricultural College not only was accorded the highest honor by being declared the best all-around judge of dairy cattle, but he was likewise awarded the Jersey and Holstein scholarships which acknowledges him as the best student judge present of these two breeds.

This, we hold, to be another piece of evidence showing that the Michigan Agricultural College is still to be classed among the leading agricultur-

al colleges of the country as a place for the training of young men and women. We make this statement in the face of the persistent criticisms of the institution by certain political factions.

The members of the boys' and girls' club judging team from Michigan, who captured third place in their class, also had much of their training at East Lansing.

What Is Pleasure

"playing" through life. Dempsey and Firpo got more money for two minutes of punching at each other than many farmers get in a lifetime. Football is drawing crowds at \$2.50 each, while wheat growers are worrying over the minus sides of their yearly accounts.

Thousands of people willingly pay these prices for pleasure, but become much excited if the price of bread and butter, or any of the other necessities of life goes up. All of which indicates that it seems to be a human failing to be careless with money when pleasure is concerned, but to tighten the purse strings when the necessities of life have to be purchased.

These high priced pleasures are mostly those of city folks, as the farmer rarely has the time, inclination or money to indulge in them. They belong to the artificiality of city life. As they give us thrills by proxy they have to be paid for.

The real pleasures of life are those in which we actively engage, and fortunately they are the most economical. The only thing is that most city people do not know this. Perhaps some day a missionary from the rural districts will invade the cities to teach the people what real pleasure is and, in doing so, make them more willing to pay better prices for the necessary and wholesome things of life.

The Hay Market Outlook

AS stated elsewhere in this issue, the movement of hay out of Michigan's chief commercial hay-producing sections, has been a little more free than it was up to this time a year ago.

Government figures indicate that on September 1 there was an estimated crop fully 15,800,000 tons below the hay harvest of 1922. Dealers and shippers report that the percentage of timothy to be marketed will be from seventy to seventy-five per cent of the heavy offerings of last year. Of clover the total for this year is figured at half that of 1922, while the alfalfa marketings will run approximately the same.

This restricted shortage, taken with the fact that dealers are now carrying much smaller stocks than normally, indicates that commercial hay growers ought to have a more promising season than the discouraging situation which confronted them in 1922.

Watch the Traffic Laws

traffic laws enacted by the last legislature. As usual, many of those coming in contact with the enforcing arm of our government have gotten into trouble through ignorance.

We have ascertained the principal violations of these laws and are giving them here that readers may avoid embarrassment from this direction.

Many drivers are being halted before courts because the license tags on their cars are hidden behind bumpers

or are so covered with mud that they cannot be read. Tags should be fastened, front and rear, in conspicuous places.

When halting or turning a machine, the law requires that the arm be extended as a proper signal to those who follow. The system of signaling has been elaborated in many cities, and generally approved by traffic officers, as follows: Arm pointing skyward denotes right turn; arm extending horizontally denotes left turn; arm pointing toward the road denotes a stop or slowing down.

Whenever a car is parked upon a state trunk line or county road, the traffic law provides that a white light must show from the front and a red light from the rear. Parking lights with white front and a red glass at rear are permitted by the authorities.

Another provision, the violation of which has been the occasion for a number of arrests, is parking in the beaten path of the public highway. This the law prohibits. When making adjustment, repairing a tire, or doing other necessary work on the car, the machine should be pulled to one side on the shoulder of the road in order not to interfere with the passing of vehicles.

A little thoughtfulness will avoid trouble to the individual and make the roads generally safer to travel.

School Daze

SCHOOL Daze is with us again. We kin tell it by the kids not bein' home all day. Me and Sophie has gotta eat our dinner quietly without any what you call orchestral accompaniment because Sari and Sammy carry their lunches to school and get them et before 10:30 every mornin'. I suppose they think they gotta feed their brains while they're workin' 'em.

The evenin's is different, too. For inst., I was thinkin' I knew lots about plants, but the other day Sari asked me what a cube root was and I didn't know nothin' about it. She says it's about figures, but I ain't saw no figures what's car-ryin' any cube roots around with them.

We hear lots about teacher, too. Sammie says she is the nicest young lady, so I guess I gotta go an' see her, 'cause I think it is the duty of every parent to take an interest in the school what is educatin' their children.

School daze is different now than they used to be. For inst., when I went to school you could let folks know when you're writin'. But now days them lead pencils don't make no noise like our slate pencils did. Besides, when you make a mistake now you gotta turn your pencil around and rub a hole in your paper to get it out, but we just spit on our slates and rubbed it out with our sleeves. You can't use your sleeves fer nothin' now days 'cept to keep your arms warm.

Slates was nice, too, fer drawin pictures of teacher, and writin' "I love you (not)" so the girl behind you kin read it. Then the girl gives you a kick and such-like. Them was school daze all right. I don't spose they're like that now, 'cause kids ain't like we was. All they do now is to make their parunts angry, while we used to have fun.

The kids now days is anxious to get good marks but we wasn't. I used to get some good ones though, but sometimes I used to fool teacher by puttin' some paddin' on what you call the point of applicashun.

Sophie is criticisin' this paper, 'cause she says I should say expectorate instead of spit. I expect maybe it's better and that's what they do now days, seeln' everythin' else is improved, but I'm absolutely sure we used to do it the other way on our slates.

HY SYCKLE.

Annual Meeting Michigan State Grange
at Muskegon, Oct. 23-26

How About the Cow's "Moo"?

By G. C. Oakes

IN this age of "flapper slang" when we hear so much of the "bee's knees" and "cat's meow," I trust that it will be excusable for us to talk for a moment on a much more important subject, namely, The Cow's "Moo."

I say this is an important subject. Twelve hundred men, leaders of a mammoth industry of forty different nations, very recently gathered at our national capital to discuss at the "World's Dairy Congress" the various phases of the dairy industry. The "mooing" of millions of cows in this country is the melody of a five-billion dollar business. You are interested in each "moo" the cow utters, for it is costing you money!

We will follow the example of the experts of the World's Dairy Congress by not asking congress to legislate against our four-footed friends' only form of verbal expression. We will discuss a simple method by which this expensive moo will be but the echo of bright new dollars rolling into our pockets.

Although the dairy cow deserves the same kind consideration we give the rest of our stock, we must figure her as a machine if she is going to make us money.

To make this more clear we will use the following comparison: You own a car. It costs you five cents an hour to "idle" the engine. That is, to disengage the clutch and let it sit idly in the back yard with the engine running. In this condition it is producing nothing—yet costing money. True, it costs you more to make your car carry a load fifteen miles up the pike during that hour; still more to carry that load twenty-five miles. However, you do not let it sit there in the back yard under the false assumption that in so doing you are saving money. You feed it more gas and thus enable it to do work for you, pay for its upkeep and make you a profit besides. True, you can "turn off the ignition and stop your 'flivver'," but there is no ignition switch on our friend cow. Her engine runs from the time she is born until the day the butcher hits her with an axe.

You hear the chug, chug, chug of your motor as it idles in the back yard—you hear the mooing of your cow as

she stands with her engine running. Perhaps it, too, is idling away your money. If so, the fault is yours for she has given you her melodious reminder that she is ready and willing to "throw in her clutch"—which will start the wheels of her milk machine to working, pay for her upkeep, and return you a liberal profit. But she, too, must have sufficient gas.

First of all, you must feed the cow enough to keep her alive. This portion of her food is called the "maintenance" ration and is used to perform her own functions, such as pumping her blood, heating her body, rebuilding wasted tissue, and moving her from place to place. In other words, it merely "idles her engine." All food in excess of the maintenance ration is termed the "productive" ration. That is the ration that interests you, for it is the one that runs her milk machine.

The department of agriculture of our government has conducted extensive experiments with many cows and arrived at the following facts: If the

maintenance ration costs ten cents and you feed the bare ten cent ration there is none available for milk production. On the other hand, if you feed a fifteen-cent ration there is five cents, or one-third available for milk production. Of the twenty-cent ration, there is one-half, and of the twenty-five cent ration there is three-fifths available for milk production. In other words, your profit advances rapidly from zero to a large percentage with the increase of the ration.

Dairy experts the world over tell us that the most common and costly mistake of dairymen is the under-feeding of good cows. Feeding for profit is liberal feeding or feeding to the full capacity of the cow.

Of course, there is a limit to the capacity of the cow. To know just when that capacity is reached one must have a thorough knowledge of the individual cow as well as cows in general, and of feeds.

For example, a highly specialized dairy cow, when fed all that she will

take converts everything over and above the maintenance ration into milk. Unfortunately, all cows are not good dairy cows. Some make all the productive ration into milk for a few months after coming fresh and then start putting on weight. Others do this within a few weeks after coming fresh. Generally speaking, one cannot afford to give a dairy cow all she will eat if she is gaining weight. There are times, however, when it is best to make exception to this rule. For instance, some cows in the early part of the lactation period lose in weight—that is, they produce milk at the expense of their flesh. Toward the end of the milking period they regain the weight they have lost. Such cows can be fed liberally for they will turn that extra feed into milk again the next time they are fresh.

Here are a few elementary rules to guide the less experienced:

1. Feed all the roughage a cow will eat up clean, adjusting the grain ration to the milk production. Only when a cow tends to become over-fat should the quantity of roughage be restricted.
2. Feed one pound of grain mixture for every three pounds (or pints) of milk produced a day by the cow. Or, another rule is—one pound of grain a day for every pound of butter-fat produced a week. If the cow is a big producer cut that proportion of grain down slightly.
3. Feed all the cow will respond to and if she starts putting on weight cut down on the grain.
4. Do not put too much salt in the food but have a box of rock salt always where the cow can lick it.
5. Give the cow plenty of good pure water; milk is over three-fourths water.

I have only touched on the vast subject of "feeding the cow;" but the above suggestions and your common sense will do a lot toward making your cow an efficient milk machine. Remember, you are only "idling her engine" when you feed a cow the bare maintenance ration. Hang a spring scale by the feed bin and feed her the full capacity and the cow will deliver you a handsome profit along with her Moo!



Potato Shows Are Great Fixers of Potato Ideals. They Wonderfully Help in Establishing Goals Toward which Growers Can Develop their Spuds. Michigan Has Two Big Potato Shows this Fall—One at Gaylord from November 7-9, and the Other at Grand Rapids, November 20-23.

How Cooperation Works In Denmark

Second Article on Danish Cooperation by Chris L. Christensen

IN the cooperative creamery in Denmark the whole milk is delivered direct to the creamery where the milk is separated, the cream is retained and manufactured into butter and the skim-milk is returned to the farm. Each creamery has a membership of approximately 150 farmers who deliver direct to the plant the milk from 800 to 1,000 cows.

Transportation of milk is a small item of expense. Nearly ninety per cent of the total milk production in the country goes to the cooperative creameries; a large part of the remaining ten per cent going to private creameries is used to supply the city milk trade.

Ninety-five per cent of the total quantity of sweet milk delivered to the cooperative creameries is manufactured into a standardized grade of butter of which more than eighty per cent is equivalent to ninety-two score or better. More than ninety per cent of the skim-milk is returned to the farms via the milk wagons that collect the whole milk on the different routes, the skim-milk providing the principal feed for the Danish bacon industry.

The necessary capital for building and operating a creamery is raised by a loan from the savings institution or local bank, jointly guaranteed by the

members of the association. The constitution and by-laws of the association provide for a contract delivery agreement whereby each farmer agrees to deliver his total milk production, except what is needed for home and household consumption, to the local association for a definite period varying from five, seven, ten to twenty years, the usual period of the delivery contract being ten years. The purpose of this is to make the business pay for the plant within ten years.

In the early days of the cooperative creamery, each plant sold its product to private butter merchants in Denmark, who in turn disposed of the butter to wholesalers and jobbers in Denmark and to British buyers in England. To bring about greater efficiency in marketing channels and to eliminate waste in marketing, a number of creameries formed a federation in 1889 to sell the butter direct to wholesalers. This federation failed in 1908 through inefficient management and an organization plan that was not cooperative. Meantime two cooperative export butter associations had been formed in 1895, each drawing its membership from a number of cooperative creameries in a definite territory surrounding its headquarters, rather than extending its activities over the whole

country. There are now in Denmark two cooperative export associations in which 546 cooperative creameries have membership.

These export associations handle approximately one-third the total butter export; about one-third of the butter exported being bought in Denmark direct from individual cooperative creameries by English wholesale houses which maintain purchasing representatives and operate purchasing depots in Denmark, the remaining third being bought by Danish butter merchants who supply the home trade and export butter to foreign countries. Each creamery in an export association agrees to deliver its total butter production to the association for one or two years, thus assuring the association a regular supply.

The capital required to equip and operate the export association is supplied by a loan guaranteed jointly by the local creameries, the liability of each creamery usually being limited to a definite figure. The export association is managed by an experienced butter merchant appointed by a board of directors composed of five members elected by the membership creameries.

All the cooperative creameries together with many private creameries, are also federated into a national fed-

eration of Danish creameries known as the National Federation of Danish Creameries, to promote matters of common interest, such as proper legislation affecting the creameries and the dairy industry, and to study production and marketing problems at home and abroad. The federation also operates what is known as the "Copenhagen Butter Quotation," which establishes the basis on which the creameries shall be paid for their butter each week. One-half the membership of the committee that fixes the butter quotation is made up of producers, and the other half of private merchants.

Bacon Plant Associations Do Big Business.

More than eighty-five per cent of the total number of pigs annually slaughtered in Denmark are slaughtered in the cooperative bacon plants and the bacon is given a light cure. The cured bacon is sent direct to England where the bulk goes direct to the wholesalers and is smoked, and then distributed to the retailers. These cooperative bacon factories, as well as the private plants, are about evenly distributed throughout the country, each factory drawing its supplies from about 3,600 farmers. Most of the pigs delivered to the cooperative plants are hauled

(Continued on page 412).

OUR SERVICE DEPARTMENT

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

DUTY OF WITNESS TO ATTEND.

If one is subpoenaed as a witness, what rights has he as to fee for time and expenses? Can he compel payment or not appear without "contempt of court?" The idea around here is that the witness can so demand or remain away. Is a man allowed to let his bull run in his own pasture? There is one in our neighborhood, and he gets out and runs to other herds. It is a great menace when one wants to improve his cattle.—C. E. J.

The subpoena is the order of the court, and is by common law authority apart from any statute. The duty to pay fees is purely statutory. Therefore, it would seem, and the courts have quite generally held, that the party subpoenaed must attend though not tendered the fees. The court would not compel him to testify till his fees were paid.

The owner of the bull allows him to run in the pasture at his peril. He is liable for all damages done by the bull escaping from the pasture, having knowledge of its propensity to do so.

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You will find enclosed a sample of some beans which I found on my farm. Could you tell me what kind they are? The seed was in some seed corn I bought and grew in my own field.—J. G.

The soy-bean pods which you enclosed are of the Ito San variety.

The practice of planting soy-beans

with corn for ensilage purposes is increasing in Michigan. From four to six quarts of soy-beans are usually planted per acre with the corn. The Manchou variety is one of the best for this purpose.—J. F. Cox.

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When one has free and undisputed possession of a piece of property for fifteen years, how can he claim it, so as to be able to sell it? In this case the court had already granted a right of possession sixteen years ago but the title seems to be cloudy. Would the fifteen years' ownership clear it up?—H. M.

Title by adverse possession is not of record, but title by court decree is. There appears no cloud on the title in the statement above. If the court decree above mentioned gave only possession, a decree showing title could be obtained by bill to quiet title.—R.

LINE FENCE.

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a law forcing me to build a fence under these circumstances? What time have I to build the fence in, and what are the requirements for a line fence?—J. R.

One complaining that a line fence is defective has no remedy to require repair, other than the one mentioned in the statute. He must show to the satisfaction of the fence-viewers, who have exclusive jurisdiction in the matter, that the fence has been previously divided, that the defect complained of is in the part to be maintained by the opposite party, and is such that there is not a sufficient legal fence. That being found by the fence-viewers, demand may be made of the opposite party that he build the fence and if he fails to do so the complaining party's remedy is to build it himself and have the cost assessed against the other party and collected by the town treasurer as a special tax.—Rood.

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In the state of Michigan, can a landowner through the posting of "no hunting, trapping or trespassing allowed" signs, keep a licensed hunter from hunting legal game on his enclosed lands? If so, what would be the fine for violating? If not, how can the landowner protect his property, pheasants, prairie chickens and wild game?—J. C. B.

If notices are posted in conspicuous places as indicated, any persons, whether licensed or otherwise, who

trespass on the enclosed lands, are liable criminally to fine and imprisonment, and civilly for any damages suffered and mere proof of the trespassing entitles the owner to nominal damage at least.—Rood.

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Husband and wife hold joint deed to farm. Can husband put up buildings, without wife's consent, and compel wife to pay half of cost of buildings?—Mrs. M. D.

The wife is not liable for any improvements made upon the entirety estate. She can make contracts only with reference to her property and entirety is not such property.—Rood.

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Never Before Have So Large an Exhibit of Equipment, So Strong a Representation of Dairy Breeds, and Such a Galaxy of Experts Gotten Together

DAIRY experts from all lands met for their greatest international conclave, the World's Dairy Congress, October 2-10, at Syracuse, New York. Trained investigators, experienced cattlemen, cooperative marketing experts, nutrition specialists, commercial milk dealers and manufacturers—all came from some two score and three countries, wherever the dairy cow has a home, to study the most recent science and care of producing, handling and marketing milk and its products.

Not only did these international experts meet to study science and most successful practices, but they also had a different objective, that of creating good will among nations and a realization of world economic conditions. As President H. E. Van Norman aptly expressed it: "This congress is a recognition of the world character of the dairy industry, of the inter-relationship of all countries engaged in dairying, and of the fact that seasonal, climatic, economical and political changes in any country rapidly affect the prosperity of other countries."

Such a gathering, representing all the greatest nations of the globe, very clearly sets forth that idea of international trade. England, Denmark, France, Switzerland, Holland, and the United States are no longer looked upon as the only great producing dairy countries. More than twenty billions pounds of milk go into these dairy products every year for international trade, four times what it was half a century ago. The outstanding feature of this trade brought out in this congress was the development of dairying in southern countries, and the decline of United States and Canada as exporting countries. Australia, Argentina and New Zealand are rapidly coming to the front in dairying.

The Session at Washington Meeting for the first two days at Washington, D. C., the delegates were

welcomed by Secretary of State Hughes and were tendered a reception by the President himself. Here cabinet officers addressed the body, the principal talk being given by Herbert Hoover, who stressed the necessity for growing now more feed crops and not so much food crops, saying that the present condition of agriculture is due largely to over-production of crops stimulated during the war.

At the banquet in the evening each

rest of the Congress was held at Syracuse, New York, in connection with the National Dairy Show.

Weather conditions were at their best and every day thousands crowded to the grounds at the New York State Fair Grounds, while down town hundreds attended the meetings of the Congress.

The food value of milk, and its position as a vital health-giving food for the human race were never more

Michigan Man Leads in Student Judging at World's Dairy Congress

THE judges of the World's Dairy Congress, in session at Syracuse, New York, have honored Charles Miller, of Eaton Rapids, Michigan, by ranking him as high man in the judging of all dairy cattle in the student judging contest. Mr. Miller was also awarded the Jersey and Holstein scholarships.

He, with George Dobbin, of Newaygo, and Carl Abel, of Sand Lake, composed the team representing the Michigan Agricultural College in the student judging contest at this, the greatest exhibition of dairy cattle ever brought together in one place. Twenty-nine other teams were competing for high honors in this judging event.

Mr. Miller is certainly to be congratulated upon this most remarkable showing, as is also the Michigan Agricultural College and the men of the dairy department who did the coaching.

delegate rose to introduce himself, and as he did so Uncle Sam in one corner waved the flag of that nation, and the band struck up the national air of his country; one of the most impressive functions of this gathering.

The third day was spent at Philadelphia, where the Interstate Dairy Council showed the work that is being done to teach health, and especially the use of more milk, through the schools. Plays and demonstrations were given by the school children, showing how they are taught to use greater care in selection of diet. The

strongly emphasized. Control of the more costly diseases of cattle, latest information about dairy rations, particularly with respect to mineral feeding, the use of modern mechanical equipment, transportation of dairy products and cooperative organizations were really the only great subjects that had an entirely new aspect.

The Food Value of Milk.

"The white race cannot survive without milk," was the expression of Herbert Hoover, and even as strongly was it stated by Dr. E. V. McCollum, Dr. H. C. Sherman and other speak-

ers. Long had we thought of milk solely for its content of protein, fats and carbohydrates, until more recently it was discovered that milk was especially rich in that little-known, health-giving and health-promoting vital principle classed as vitamins, and of these four have been described as abundant in milk.

These "drink more milk" campaigns are coming to be an old song, but here at the Dairy Congress, one speaker, Dr. L. B. Mendel, of Yale, gave it a little different viewpoint in saying that the possibilities of consuming more milk should be directed more to the use of foods made from milk and from milk products. Fluid milk, he stated, had frequently been given as the only way to increase consumption, and this has met with fancied limitations with many persons.

Just how much milk a growing child should consume daily was answered by a report from Dr. Sherman, based on wide experiments with children fed varying quantities of milk. These led to the conclusion that a quart of milk a day must be fed to insure optimum storage of calcium and phosphorus and the best development of bones and teeth.

One other important feature of the food value of milk products was brought out by R. A. Dutcher, of Penn State College, who stated that recent experiments show that pasteurization of milk destroys but few of the vitamins, and government tests show that drying processes do not destroy vitamins A and B. From England came a message from Col. I. R. Blackham, who spent years in dairy service in India, which corroborated these American experiments, and he stated that dried milk was rapidly increasing in use in the United Kingdom, 150 times as much as in 1908, and in that time infant mortality had dropped (Continued on page 411).

Big Savings-Guaranteed!

**Manchurian
Wolf Scarf**
\$3.69



Beautiful, soft, inexpensive Manchurian Wolf scarf lined with Messaline silk. Length about 44 inches. Width about 12 inches. Tail 13 inches, long and bushy. Order Black Scarf by No. 18H9000. Order Brown by No. 18H9001. Send no money. Pay only \$3.69 and postage on arrival.

**Bulgarian
Effect Gabar-
dine Frock
For Women
and Misses**
\$2.98



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

**Fur Trimmed
Polo Coat**
**\$4.48
UP**



Girl's stylish coat of polo that insures real service. Has warm Coney Fur Collar. Two novelty pockets. All around belt. Novelty buttons trim pockets and belt. A durable coat at an amazingly low price. Sizes 7 to 14 yrs. State size wanted. Order Navy by No. 80E7308. Brown, No. 80E7310. Send no money. Pay \$4.98 and postage on arrival. Same style for children aged 2 to 6 yrs. Navy, No. 80E7458. Brown, No. 80E7463. Send no money. Pay \$3.48 and postage on arrival. State size.

**Men's Work
Shoe**
\$1.98



Size
State

Brown or black work shoe of durable leather. Solid leather inner soles. Heavy double soles. Green chrome outsole. Leather heel. Sizes 6 to 12. Wide widths only. Order Brown by No. 18A758. Order Black by No. 18A760. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

Send No Money—Pay On Arrival

Think of it! You can order as many of the Wonderful bargains shown on this page as you wish without sending a penny. Each and every one will be shipped on approval. You are the judge. If, after receiving them, you are not perfectly satisfied that Sharood has sent you the best value, dollar for dollar, that you ever received, return the merchandise and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Snap up these bargains today. Order now for the whole family.

**Sporty Style
Silk Seal Plush
Coat for
Women and
Misses**
\$10.98



Where else can you buy a genuine silk seal plush coat of this jaunty style and splendid quality for such a low price? Beautifully modeled of soft, warm lustrous, deep pile silk plush with full lining of beautiful flowered sateen. Newest loose back flared style with belt. Wide 10-inch shawl collar, two pockets and roomy bell sleeves. Length, about 34 inches. Women's sizes 34 to 44; misses, 32 to 38 bust measure. State size. Order No. 18E7000. Send no money. Pay \$10.98 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.

**Fur Trimmed
Thibet Coat
for Women**
\$5.98



Another sensational value in a warm winter coat. This becoming model is of splendid Thibet cloth in choice of rich brown or navy blue. The ample collar is of genuine brown Coney fur. Coat is finished with all-around self material belt and two patch pockets trimmed with pretty buttons. Imitation cuff is also button trimmed. Coat measures about 48 inches long, and comes in sizes 34 to 44 bust. Order Brown by No. 18E7094. Navy by No. 18E7096. Black by No. 18E7095. Send no money. Pay \$5.98 and postage on arrival for either color. State size wanted.

State Size

**Men's Sturdy
Duck Coats**
\$2.98



Strongly made of serviceable dark brown duck with heavy blanket lining. Two large set-in pockets with flaps. Wide corduroy collar. Patent riveted-on buttons. Double stitched seams. Length 32 inches. Men's sizes, 36 to 46 chest. Order No. 18B2314. Price, \$2.98. Same style in boys' sizes, 6 to 9 years, No. 18B2358. Price, \$1.98. Youths' sizes 10 to 14 years, No. 18B2359. Price, \$2.49. Send no money. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival. State size.

Don't send one cent. Just letter or postcard brings anything. Merely give name and number of each article you want. Also state size and write your name and address plainly. Pay nothing till goods arrive—then only the amazing bargain price and postage. If not delighted with your bargains simply return the goods and your money will be cheerfully refunded.

**Log Cabin Brown
Suede Brogue
Oxford**
\$2.98



Women's combination sport oxford with Log Cabin brown suede vamp and quarter with contrasting brown calf trimming at tip, lace row and quarter. One-piece genuine oak sole, low walking heel with rubber top lift. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide width. Order by No. 80S119. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival. State size.

**Women's
Fleece Lined
Soft Black
Kid Finished
Comfort Shoe**
\$2.29



Positively America's greatest bargain in a woman's shoe of this kind. Soft kid finished pliable leather uppers have heavy fleece lining that keeps feet warm. Excellent grade natural oak leather soles and low rubber heels. A roomy last that is also dressy. Simply unbeatable value. Women's sizes 3 to 9, wide widths. Order No. 18A880. Send no money. Pay \$2.29 and postage on arrival. State size.

**Dressy Kid
Finish Walk-
ing Boot for
Women**
\$1.98



State size.

Women's black or brown kid finish leather hi-cut lace walking boot. Perforated stitched tip with medallion heel. Medium extension oak sole with rubber tipped walking heel. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Brown Kid finish No. 18S195. Black Kid finish. No. 18S194. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival for either color. State size.

**Child's Two-Tone
Middy Dress**
\$1.98



One of the most novel and attractive children's garments ever produced, and sure to be a big favorite for fall and winter. A charming two-piece middy dress, including snappy Balkan middy of all red flannel cotton warp with round collar and cuffs. The front, collar, cuffs and Balkan bottom are embroidered in exquisite contrasting colors. Rope girdle with tassels at waist. Skirt of navy blue serge in clustered plaited style hangs from a white muslin under-waist. Furnished in red blouse and blue skirt combination only. Sizes 7 to 14 years. Order No. 18G8326. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Be sure to state size.

**Heavy Fleece
Union**
**\$1.29
UP**



Men's heavy, flat knit union suit of good quality cotton yarn, with heavy fleece lining. A sure protection from cold. Closed crotch, flap seat, flat seams. Knit cuffs at wrist and ankle. Sizes 34 to 46. Order Tan Jager Color by No. 18C1279. Order Gray Random Color by No. 18C1280. Pay \$1.29 and postage on arrival. Order Boys' sizes, 22 to 34, Natural Jaeger, by No. 18C1358. Price 89c.

**Combination
Knit Princess
Slip for Women
and Misses**
59c



A combination waist and petticoat, knitted in one piece from splendid wool finished cotton yarn in oxford gray with border stripes. Drawstring at neck and armholes. Sizes: small, medium or large. Order No. 18C1488. Send no money. Pay 59 cents and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied. State size wanted.

**Men's
Four-
Buckle
All
Rubber
Arctics**
\$2.79



State Size.

Order Quick. Guaranteed best quality all rubber 4-buckle hi-cut arctic for men. Made with double rubber soles and reinforced seams. Snow excluding tongue. Furnished in men's sizes 6 to 15. Wide widths. Sensational value. Send quick. Order by No. 80A990. Send no money. Pay \$2.79 and postage on arrival.

FREE BARGAIN CATALOG

Your order from this ad brings you our beautifully illustrated 160-page catalog of more than 4,000 bargains in everything to wear. You get a new Bargain Catalog every six weeks. This is Sharood's way of keeping you supplied with fresh up-to-date merchandise at the lowest prices in America—a method vastly superior to the old way of sending out a big catalog only once or twice a year. Sharood's goods are always the newest—prices guaranteed the lowest.

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welcomed by Secretary of State Hughes and were tendered a reception by the President himself. Here cabinet officers addressed the body, the principal talk being given by Herbert Hoover, who stressed the necessity for growing now more feed crops and not so much food crops, saying that the present condition of agriculture is due largely to over-production of crops stimulated during the war.

At the banquet in the evening each

rest of the Congress was held at Syracuse, New York, in connection with the National Dairy Show.

Weather conditions were at their best and every day thousands crowded to the grounds at the New York State Fair Grounds, while down town hundreds attended the meetings of the Congress.

The food value of milk, and its position as a vital health-giving food for the human race were never more

ers. Long had we thought of milk solely for its content of protein, fats and carbohydrates, until more recently it was discovered that milk was especially rich in that little-known, health-giving and health-promoting vital principle classed as vitamins, and of these four have been described as abundant in milk.

These "drink more milk" campaigns are coming to be an old song, but here at the Dairy Congress, one speaker, Dr. L. B. Mendel, of Yale, gave it a little different viewpoint in saying that the possibilities of consuming more milk should be directed more to the use of foods made from milk and from milk products. Fluid milk, he stated, had frequently been given as the only way to increase consumption, and this has met with fancied limitations with many persons.

Just how much milk a growing child should consume daily was answered by a report from Dr. Sherman, based on wide experiments with children fed varying quantities of milk. These led to the conclusion that a quart of milk a day must be fed to insure optimum storage of calcium and phosphorus and the best development of bones and teeth.

One other important feature of the food value of milk products was brought out by R. A. Dutcher, of Penn State College, who stated that recent experiments show that pasteurization of milk destroys but few of the vitamins, and government tests show that drying processes do not destroy vitamins A and B. From England came a message from Col. I. R. Blackham, who spent years in dairy service in India, which corroborated these American experiments, and he stated that dried milk was rapidly increasing in use in the United Kingdom, 150 times as much as in 1908, and in that time infant mortality had dropped (Continued on page 411).

Michigan Man Leads in Student Judging at World's Dairy Congress

THE judges of the World's Dairy Congress, in session at Syracuse, New York, have honored Charles Miller, of Eaton Rapids, Michigan, by ranking him as high man in the judging of all dairy cattle in the student judging contest. Mr. Miller was also awarded the Jersey and Holstein scholarships.

He, with George Dobbin, of Newaygo, and Carl Abel, of Sand Lake, composed the team representing the Michigan Agricultural College in the student judging contest at this, the greatest exhibition of dairy cattle ever brought together in one place. Twenty-nine other teams were competing for high honors in this judging event.

Mr. Miller is certainly to be congratulated upon this most remarkable showing, as is also the Michigan Agricultural College and the men of the dairy department who did the coaching.

delegate rose to introduce himself, and as he did so Uncle Sam in one corner waved the flag of that nation, and the band struck up the national air of his country; one of the most impressive functions of this gathering.

The third day was spent at Philadelphia, where the Interstate Dairy Council showed the work that is being done to teach health, and especially the use of more milk, through the schools. Plays and demonstrations were given by the school children, showing how they are taught to use greater care in selection of diet. The

strongly emphasized. Control of the more costly diseases of cattle, latest information about dairy rations, particularly with respect to mineral feeding, the use of modern mechanical equipment, transportation of dairy products and cooperative organizations were really the only great subjects that had an entirely new aspect.

The Food Value of Milk.

"The white race cannot survive without milk," was the expression of Herbert Hoover, and even as strongly was it stated by Dr. E. V. McCollum, Dr. H. C. Sherman and other speak-

Big Savings—Guaranteed!

Manchurian
Wolf Scarf
\$3.69



Beautiful, soft, inexpensive Manchurian Wolf scarf lined with Messaline silk. Length about 44 inches. Width about 12 inches. Tail 13 inches, long and bushy. Order Black Scarf by No. 18H9000. Order Brown by No. 18H9001. Send no money. Pay only \$3.69 and postage on arrival.

Send No Money—Pay On Arrival

Think of it! You can order as many of the Wonderful bargains shown on this page as you wish without sending a penny. Each and every one will be shipped on approval. You are the judge. If, after receiving them, you are not perfectly satisfied that Sharood has sent you the best value, dollar for dollar, that you ever received, return the merchandise and your money will be cheerfully refunded. Snap up these bargains today. Order now for the whole family.

Sporty Style
Silk Seal Plush
Coat for
Women and
Misses
\$10.98



Where else can you buy a genuine silk seal plush coat of this jaunty style and splendid quality for such a low price? Beautifully modeled of soft, warm lustrous, deep pile silk plush with full lining of beautiful flowered satin. Newest loose back flared style with belt. Wide 10-inch shawl collar, two pockets and roomy bell sleeves. Length, about 34 inches. Women's sizes 34 to 44; misses, 32 to 38 bust measure. State size. Order No. 18E7000. Send no money. Pay \$10.98 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.

Log Cabin Brown
Suede Brogue
Oxford
\$2.98



Women's combination sport oxford with Log Cabin brown suede vamp and quarter with contrasting brown calf trimming at tip, lace row and quarter. One-piece genuine oak sole, low walking heel with rubber top lift. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide width. Order by No. 80S 119. Send no money. Pay \$2.98 and postage on arrival. State size.

Women's
Fleece Lined
Soft Black
Kid Finished
Comfort Shoe
\$2.29



Positively America's greatest bargain in a woman's shoe of this kind. Soft kid finished pliable leather uppers have heavy fleece lining that keeps feet warm. Excellent grade natural oak leather soles and low rubber heels. A roomy last that is also dressy. Simply unbeatable value. Women's sizes 3 to 9, wide widths. Order No. 18A880. Send no money. Pay \$2.29 and postage on arrival. State size.

Dressy Kid
Finish Walk-
ing Boot for
Women
\$1.98



Women's black or brown kid finish leather hi-cut lace walking boot. Perforated stitched tip with medallion on toe; neat perforations at vamp and lace row. Medium extension oak sole with rubber tipped walking heel. Sizes 2 1/2 to 8. Wide widths. Brown Kid finish No. 18S195. Black Kid finish. No. 18S194. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival for either color. State size.



Child's Two-Tone
Middy Dress
\$1.98

One of the most novel and attractive children's garments ever produced, and sure to be a big favorite for fall and winter. A charming two-piece middie dress, including snappy Balkan middie of all red flannel cotton warp with round collar and cuffs. The front, collar, cuffs and Balkan bottom are embroidered in exquisite contrasting colors. Rope girdle with tassels at waist. Skirt of navy blue serge in clustered plaited style hangs from a white muslin under-waist. Furnished in red blouse and blue skirt combination only. Sizes 7 to 14 years. Order No. 18G8326. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival. Be sure to state size.

Heavy Fleece
Union **\$1.29**
Suit



Men's heavy, flat knit union suit of good quality cotton yarn, with heavy fleece lining. A sure protection from cold. Closed crotch, flap seat, flat seams. Knit cuffs at wrist and ankle. Sizes 34 to 46. Order Tan Jager Color by No. 18C1279. Order Gray Random Color by No. 18C1280. Pay \$1.29 and postage on arrival. Order Boys' sizes, 22 to 34, Natural Jager, by No. 18C1358. Price 89c.

Combination
Knit Princess
Slip for Women
and Misses
59c



A combination waist and petticoat, knitted in one piece from splendid wool finished cotton yarn in oxford gray with border stripes. Drawstring at neck and armholes. Sizes: small, medium or large. Order No. 18C1488. Send no money. Pay 59 cents and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied. State size wanted.

Men's
Four-
Buckle
All
Rubber
Arctics
\$2.79



Order Quick. Guaranteed best quality all rubber 4-buckle hi-cut artic for men. Made with double buck soles and reinforced seams. Snow excluding tongue. Furnished in men's sizes 6 to 15. Wide widths. Sensational value. Send quick. Order by No. 80A990. Send no money. Pay \$2.79 and postage on arrival.

Bulgarian
Effect Gabar-
dine Frock
For Women
and Misses
\$2.98



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

Fur Trimmed
Polo Coat
\$4.48
UP



Girl's stylish coat of polo that insures real service. Has warm Coney Fur Collar. Two novelty pockets. All around belt. Novelty buttons trim pockets and belt. A durable coat at an amazingly low price. Sizes 7 to 14 yrs. State size wanted. Order Navy by No. 80E7308. Brown, No. 80E7310. Send no money. Pay \$4.98 and postage on arrival. Same style for children aged 2 to 6 yrs. Navy, No. 80E7458. Brown, No. 80E7463. Send no money. Pay \$3.48 and postage on arrival. State size.

Men's Sturdy
Duck Coats
\$2.98



Strongly made of serviceable dark brown duck with heavy blanket lining. Two large set-in pockets with flaps. Wide corduroy collar. Patent riveted-on buttons. Double stitched seams. Length 32 inches. Men's sizes, 36 to 46 chest. Order No. 18B2314. Price, \$2.98. Same style in boys' sizes, 6 to 9 years, No. 18B2359. Price, \$1.98. Youths' sizes 10 to 14 years, No. 18B2359. Price, \$2.49. Send no money. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival. State size.

Men's Work
Shoe
\$1.98



Size State. Brown or black work shoe of durable leather. Solid leather inner soles. Heavy double soles. Green chrome outsole. Leather heel. Sizes 6 to 12. Wide widths only. Order Brown by No. 18A758. Order Black by No. 18A760. Send no money. Pay \$1.98 and postage on arrival.

FREE BARGAIN CATALOG

Your order from this ad brings you our beautifully illustrated 160-page catalog of more than 4,000 bargains in everything to wear. You get a new Bargain Catalog every six weeks. This is Sharood's way of keeping you supplied with fresh up-to-date merchandise at the lowest prices in America—a method vastly superior to the old way of sending out a big catalog only once or twice a year. Sharood's goods are always the newest—prices guaranteed the lowest.

Be Sure to Mention All Sizes, Colors, etc., and Send All Orders From This Page Direct to

SHAROOD CO.

Dept. 18 MINNEAPOLIS MINNESOTA

Grape-Nuts and Milk~

One of the few
**COMPLETE
FOODS**



WHEN you watch robust men and women at work or at play, does it ever occur to you that their strength and health are largely due to the kind of food they eat?

Grape-Nuts and milk supplies complete and balanced nourishment of the highest order. This delicious dish provides the valuable wheat and milk proteins; the "food minerals," phosphorus, iron and calcium; also the vitamins.

Because of its nutritive properties, its crisp texture, and its easy digestibility, Grape-Nuts is the best-balanced cereal food for young and old.

When used as an ingredient in other foods, it adds remarkable zest and valuable nutritive elements. Recipes will gladly be furnished on request.



Grape-Nuts — THE BODY BUILDER

"There's a Reason"

Sold by Grocers Everywhere!

Made by Postum Cereal Company, Inc.
Battle Creek, Mich.

MEN WANTED

To sell our goods in the country and city. Why work for others when you can have a business of your own with steady income? We sell on time and wait for our money. Team or auto needed for country; no outfit needed in city. Experience unnecessary. We train in salesmanship.
McCONNON & CO. Winona, Minn.
(Mention this paper.)

Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing Advertisers

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.

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

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

American Fence

The protector of American Farm Property for over 25 years. The standard of quality wherever the best is none too good. Five million farms are now fenced with American Fence. The annual value of the stock and crops it safeguards represents many billions of dollars.

Farmers have found that full gauge steel—full length rolls and long life galvanizing mean true economy in fencing.

Ask your dealer for American Fence.

The only original and genuine.

AMERICAN STEEL & WIRE COMPANY
Chicago New York Boston Dallas Denver

THE HANDY MAN'S CORNER

Why We Like the Radio

NOT so many replies to our question for this week were received, but, nevertheless, there were a goodly number of very interesting letters. The five selected as best are printed below. Not one person of the many who wrote had any criticism of the radio, all feeling that it is the one piece of equipment in the home which is going to take the farm out of the isolated class. That, I am certain, is going to mean much to farming in the future, not only in a social, but also in a business way.

IT SOLVES THE ENTERTAINMENT PROBLEM.

I CERTAINLY would urge my neighbor to install a receiving set in his home. It would be a delight to each member of the family from Buddy, whose chief interest is in the base ball scores, to grandma, who enjoys the sermons delivered by the cities' most efficient ministers.

Selling Through Co-ops

WHILE cooperative marketing organizations have made great strides the past few years, not one farmer in three is yet identified with such business organizations.

Can you tell us in a letter just why you are marketing farm products of live stock through a cooperative organization? What advantages has this method over the old plan of selling to dealers?

Mail your letter to the Handy Man, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, on or before October 24. To each of the writers of the five best answers a high-grade flashlight with batteries will be sent post-paid.

The beauty of the radio lies in reaching all kinds of isolated places and in bringing the sermons, lectures, and music of the world's best artists to your own fireside.

The radio solves the problem of entertainment for the busy housewife. The hostess with a receiving set in her home can, by using her telephone, summon her friends to an evening's entertainment with scarcely any effort on her part, thus doing away with the old worry of how to keep them entertained.

If the head of the house is a farmer he is a busy man. His chief worry is about the prices of wheat, corn or hogs. The radio furnishes him daily with information on market prices. He is not compelled to accept a buyer's price or to drive into town for information.—M. Parren.

REACHES EIGHT HUNDRED MILES.

WITH the little radio set which I have in my home, I can get most of the program within a radius of eight hundred miles. The set cost me \$25, completely installed. I would urge a neighbor to put in such an instrument because of the little expense and the great amount of satisfaction which he is sure to get from it. There is no end to the great variety of entertainments which we are able to enjoy by reason of our radio. Further, it keeps us in close touch with the business world by supplying up-to-the-minute market reports on farm products and

other commodities. The weather forecasts and news bulletins are also very valuable to the isolated farmer.—C. Williams.

KEEPS THE BOYS AT HOME.

I WOULD urge the installation of a radio set on every farm. Over it one can receive the latest market reports; tune in on lectures, concerts and sermons. The market reports are especially valuable when there are crops or live stock to dispose of. While we farmers enjoy a good sermon, we also like a little time to rest. The radio enables us to do both. We can take our easy chair at home and at the same time enjoy the best of church services. Evenings at home become less monotonous. The radio keeps the older boys from the pool rooms or from other hang-outs.—C. K. Hill.

IT SHORTENS THE TOIL.

A RADIO really doesn't cost much, especially if you make your own, which is easily accomplished by a handy man. I would not have any of my neighbors miss the many fine things which my radio affords. I get the daily markets and weather reports, which are valuable to the farmer. There is excellent music, good lectures, and other entertainments which are worth many times over the cost of the instrument. It shortens the long winter evenings and we gather a fund of information which otherwise would not be ours. It helps keep the boys at home, and the young people generally out of company which you do not wish them to be in. Ours has proven to be a real educational institution. It keeps us in touch with international and daily world happenings. The women folks find much pleasure in the radio, as do we men. It shortens up the long hours of toil.—W. A. Roberts.

IT WOULD BE LONESOME WITHOUT A RADIO.

WHAT would I do without a radio? It is the life of our home. It is located in our library, with a big easy chair on one side, and a davenport on the other side. When I am very tired and wish to rest, I lie on the couch while the wonderful music coming in over the wireless soothes my tired nerves. If I have mending to do, I sit in the big easy chair. I especially enjoy the Tuesday ironing day special. When father wishes to know whether he should go to market or not, I just listen in and get a report on the weather and on market prices. These help him to know what best to do. Life would be quite lonesome without our radio.—Mrs. E. C. Seeley.

FEED THE DRY COWS.

COWS to freshen this fall or winter should be put into good physical condition at this time. There is little chance for the cow that is thin at calving time to do her best at the milk pail. Experienced dairymen have oft repeated the statement that grain fed to a cow in thin flesh before calving gives far larger returns than an equal amount of grain fed after she begins milking. Care should be taken to see that foods supplying the needed amount of mineral elements is provided for the animals.

The Province of Alberta, Canada, made more than 18,000,000 pounds of creamery butter during 1923.

STORAGE OF SOY-BEANS FOR SEED.

A GOOD many soy-beans will be threshed and put into storage in the next few weeks, and many farmers will not want to repeat their experience of last year and previous years, in which so many spoiled beans were found when they were taken out in the spring. We have stored as high as three hundred bushels of them in a single bin and had them come out bright and dry in the spring, and with a high per cent of germination.

The only precaution needed is to store the beans dry and keep them in a dry bin or storage place. The soy-bean is not easy to dry when wet or swollen unless they are spread in a thin layer where the air may circulate over them or the sun reach them. They cannot be put away slightly damp like oats, but I have heard of them being put in a bin slightly damp when mixed with dry oats, and while it was said they dried out, I do not know how the germination of the seed was affected. Damp beans mold rather easily and the mold reduces the germinating power.

We have kept a few sacks of soy-beans for a period of three years, having them in grain bags set in a dry room. The viability of this seed was affected some by age, but the most noticeable feature about them, as shown on the rag doll test, was that the sprouts did not come as readily, nor were they as vigorous as new seed.

I knew of several instances last year where beans threshed late in the fall after it was difficult to get good drying weather, gave a germination of around fifty per cent in the spring, and some who did not test their seed got little more than half a stand of soy-beans. When the weather is such as to dry the beans well before being threshed they can be stored immediately in the grain bins. Soy-beans bid fair to be high in price next spring because of a shortage and the high price of clover seeds.—J. L. Justice.

MATING EWE LAMBS.

SOME flock owners consider it a feasible practice to breed ewe lambs the first year. While perhaps conditions alter cases, I do not believe it advisable to breed ewe lambs until they are two years old and have reached full maturity. It is true that some breeds of sheep come to maturity much earlier than other breeds, and again some individuals in all breeds mature much more rapidly than others, but I have always found it poor economy to mate sheep of any breed, too young.

The first years of the life of growing animals is a most important period and I believe more depends upon this period of growth and development than any other time. When animals are young they should be given every possible chance to grow large bone, strong muscle and high vitality. Mating too young reduces strength and life-giving qualities and ultimately weakens the power of profitable mutton and wool production.

Mating too young impairs constitutional development and makes sheep more susceptible to minor ailments and diseases. Sheep of low vitality do not possess the essential physical strength to overcome attacks of disease and while they may not succumb they are apt to prove unprofitable. By good care and feeding while the ewe lambs are young, more can be accomplished in building up strong, robust, disease-resisting constitutions than at any other time in the life of the lambs crop.

I have never practiced mating ewe lambs, but on several occasions I have observed instances where ewe lambs were mated the first year and I am convinced that lambs from ewe lambs

are generally weak and puny and low in vitality. Then, too, the ewe lambs never recover from the strain of reproduction when bred too young, as food and strength intended by nature to make bone and flesh has been required in growing and nursing the offspring.

The flock owner who is desirous of building up a fine, attractive, and profitable flock of sheep will look a year or two ahead and so manage his ewe lambs that when they have come to full maturity they will be strong, robust, and have the power of delivering strong lambs. Give the ewe lambs the best of care.—Leo C. Reynolds.

George Washington was an enthusiastic vetch grower over 130 years ago.

Saws as much as 10 Men!

Now, you can saw 15 or more cords of wood each day with the OTTAWA Log Saw. With wood selling at \$3.00 a cord, owner makes \$45.00 a day. Send for SPECIAL OFFER, now.

NEW MODEL: Write for Special Introductory Offer and advanced information about the wonderful new model OTTAWA—just out. Send your name on post card today.

30-Day Trial
Cash or Easy Terms

OTTAWA 4 in 1 LOG SAW

Get BIG Factory-to-User Offer!

1—FALLS TREES 2—BUZZES UP BRANCHES
3—SAWS LOGS 4—DOES BELT WORK

Send for Big FREE 32-Page Book, Special Offer and Low Prices. Write today.

OTTAWA MFG. CO.
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New Improved OTTAWA



Barns and Dungeons!

A dark barn is as cheerless as a dungeon. Its gloom makes easy work harder, robs you of time for other things.

Darkness is an enemy, ever ready to lead you into accident—or worse.

Thirty-one years ago science made a wonderful discovery—the way to

banish darkness on the farm. That discovery was Union Carbide. A little mixed with common water makes Union Carbide Gas, which gives the most beautiful and restful light known, and the hottest flame for cooking, ironing, or water heating. 398,000 strong has been the farmers' response!

The Colt "Gas Well" makes this Union Carbide Gas automatically

The Colt "Gas Well" is planted at a convenient place in the yard. It makes Carbide Gas just as needed. Small iron pipe carries the gas to all parts of the house, barn, and other out-buildings. No matches required for lighting. For many years, on thousands of farms in every State in the Union, Colt "Gas Wells" have been taking the gloom out of the morning and evening chores.

With the Colt "Gas Well" on your

Get your Colt "Gas Well" now—take a year to pay

Get the story of what the Colt "Gas Well" is doing on other farms. Learn all that Union Carbide Gas will do for

you—learn how to light up the hen-houses and harvest more eggs. The first step is to send in the coupon NOW.

J. B. COLT COMPANY

DEPT. F-32

30 EAST 42d Street, NEW YORK

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325 New York Life Building, Kansas City, Mo.

Oldest and Largest Manufacturers of Carbide Lighting-and-Cooking Plants in the World

COLT
TRADE MARK

Union Carbide in generator sizes is sold direct to consumer at factory prices through 150 Union Carbide Warehouses. There is one near you

The Colt "Gas Well" is placed at a convenient point in the yard



Bright Lights, More Eggs



Keeping the Iron Hot



Lighting the Bedroom



Lighting the Living Room

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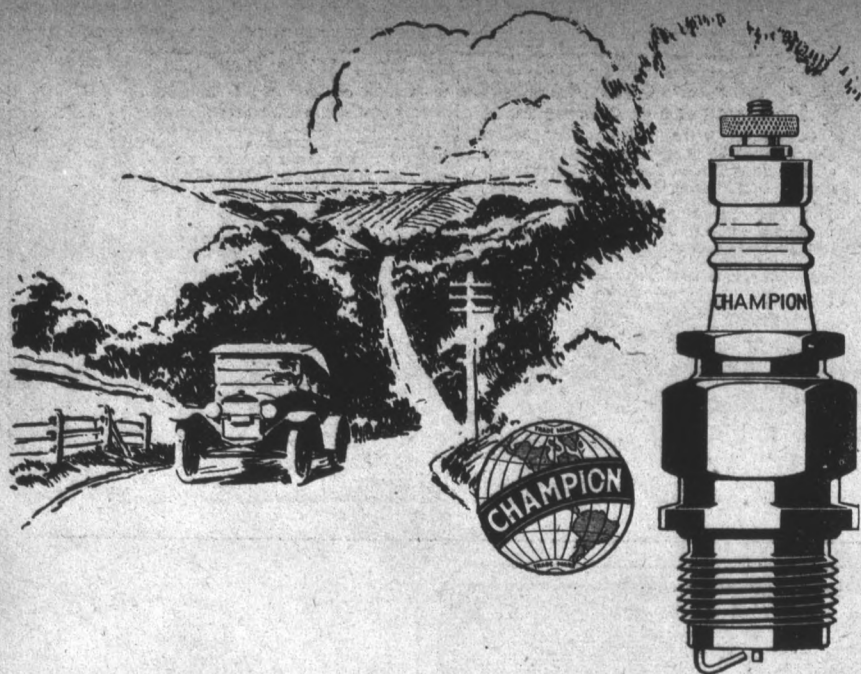
J. B. COLT COMPANY
Dept. F-32
30 East 42d Street
New York

Please supply me without obligation, full facts on the Colt Lighting-and-Cooking System.

STATE.....

TOWN.....

NAME.....



Champion X is the standard spark plug for Ford Cars and Trucks and Fordson Tractors. Recognized by dealers and owners for 10 years as the most economical and efficient spark plug. Sold by dealers everywhere.

Because more than 65 per cent of all spark plugs produced are Champions the price of the Blue Box Line is but 75 cents and Champion X 60 cents.

The savings made possible by Champion's tremendous production are passed on directly to the car owner through these lower prices.

No matter what make of car, truck or tractor you drive, Champions in every cylinder will make certain better service. There is a type and size for every engine.

At dealers everywhere. You will know the genuine by the Double-Ribbed core.

Champion Spark Plug Co., Toledo, Ohio
Champion Spark Plug Co. of Canada, Ltd., Windsor, Ont.

CHAMPION

Dependable for Every Engine

Starting Ninth Year

Non-Assessable Policy by Experience

Total Assets, December 31, 1921	\$137,392.51
" " December 31, 1922	226,499.45
" " September 30, 1923	408,717.33

The policy holders have paid but one renewal each year. The company has never borrowed a dollar and has increased its assets each year. In this mutual company the policy holders obtain a very reasonable rate in comparison with old line companies as the assets each year have increased at such a rapid rate as to make the policy non-assessable by experience. The year 1923 has brought forth the largest volume of business in the experience of the company. With about 45,000 policy holders, we have a state-wide organization of adjusters, agents and attorneys in every county seat and city in the state of Michigan to give service.

See local agent or write

THE CITIZENS' MUTUAL AUTOMOBILE INSURANCE COMPANY
Howell, Michigan

NEWS FROM CLOVERLAND

GROWING MORE BLUEBERRIES.

THIS year several groups of farmers and others in various sections of the Upper Peninsula have profited by the information recently gathered by special representatives from Cloverland. One practice is to burn over the brush-land systematically with applications of straw, as a result of which the brush thickens and the berry yield becomes much larger. The berries are then removed with specially constructed combs and cleaned with a fanning-mill. It has been ascertained that the market for blueberries is always behind the demand for the fruit. Examination of the blueberry fields that have been handled properly, this season, shows that very promising results have been obtained so far.

COOPERATORS.

M. R. GEORGE E. FARRELL, of the Extension Bureau of the United States Department of Agriculture has been in the Upper Peninsula going over the situation, and he is reported to have stated that nowhere in the United States has he discovered such a fine spirit of progress and cooperation as that which he has encountered here among farmers, business men, and the extension forces of the Agricultural College.

CREAMERY HELPS FARMERS.

CHIPPEWA county, in which Rudyard is located, has been chiefly a hay-producing region. But last year the hay situation at Rudyard was not favorable. Taxes were high and there was much hay without a market. The establishment of the creamery there is said to have greatly improved business conditions for both the farmers and the town. There was new cash in hand for both, and the land is being improved instead of impoverished by the new policy.

DAIRY CONSTRUCTION WORK.

THE promotion of better dairying is one of the chief efforts of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. In this work the bureau cooperates with the extension forces of the Michigan Agricultural College and the State Department of Agriculture. The bureau seeks to use money and its moral influence where these can effect results.

For instance, it paid one-third of the cost of maintaining a bee specialist in the peninsula to promote bee culture, and it financed to the extent of about \$1,000 the recent journey of thirty-six Upper Peninsula boys through the dairy section of Wisconsin in order that they might come in contact with the best dairy practices.

It has offered prizes aggregating another \$1,000 to encourage farmers, next season, to eliminate scrub bulls from their herds. It has been associated with the introduction of purebred and high-grade calves into the peninsula, this summer, to be distributed among the boys' and girls' clubs of the district. Numbers of these calves were personally selected by the manager of the bureau, and in all 260 such calves have been brought in, this summer.

NOW READY FOR DISTRIBUTION.

THE minutes and papers of the third tri-state congress for the states of Michigan, Minnesota and Wisconsin, held at Menominee, Michigan, January 18-19, 1923, have been published and are being distributed by the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. The volume also contains

papers read at the second tri-state congress held at Milwaukee in 1922. Farmers and business men will be glad to learn that the records and papers of these meetings have at last become available. The papers here published relate to the Ashland Dairy plan, how the federal land bank can help the settler, farm and forest development in the cut-overs, conservation assets of Michigan, the relation of the woods' settler to forests and forest fires, war salvaged explosives, the Michigan idea of colonization, state supervision of land sales, county organization in farm development work, the land-clearing policy of Michigan, wholesale clearing and reclamation of cut-over lands, power in land development, the Wisconsin land-mortgage association law, the dairy cow, the settler's friend, supervised colonization, a national reclamation policy, better farm credit, the predatory animal menace, fish and game as a state asset, national and state cooperation in reforestation. These and other topics are discussed by men who are recognized experts in the department presented. The fourth tri-state congress will be held at Duluth, Minnesota, on January 24, 1934.

SELECTING SITE FOR FORESTRY WORK.

BEFORE leaving for Washington, Dr. Raphael Zon, of the United States Forest Service, went over the plans for the forest experiment substation with the officers of the Upper Peninsula Development Bureau. Mr. E. A. Hamar, of Chassell, president of the bureau, has appointed a committee of the bureau to assist in selecting a site for the station. A point near Munising seems to be a favored location, but this has not yet been finally determined, it appears.

HAS GOOD CROP OF POTATOES.

SWAN PETERSON, Dickinson county farmer, made an excellent record raising potatoes this season. From a half acre planted in Petoskeys the yield was 225 bushels, and from three and one-half acres planted in Russet Burbanks he got 350 bushels to the acre. The total yield from the four acres was 1,400 bushels.

Mr. Peterson has a beautiful farm home. It is set in among the virgin hardwood which, at some points, forms a veritable archway. The towering trees hide all the other farm structures. An excellent driveway leading from the home to the county road is beautified with rows of honeysuckles on either side. The lawn is spacious, and surrounded by beautiful hardwood trees.

Mr. and Mrs. Peterson and family pass enjoyable evenings by "listening in" with the costly radio which was installed some time ago.

Years ago Mr. Peterson was a prominent logger, a vocation he still follows to some degree, and it was while engaged in that pursuit that he looked into the future and planned to erect a home among the beauties of nature. He picked out a site and gave orders that no woodman's axe should touch this tract of virgin hardwood.

For miles around there is a great open space, once densely dotted with white pine, hardwood and other timber, but Mr. Peterson's picturesque grove of trees standing like sentinels about his beautiful home is a lasting memorial to what the surrounding country once was.—E. W.

The cow and the garden are the bulwark of health upon the farms of the nation. See that both are properly looked after.

GRADES FOR BARRELED FRUIT.

THE U. S. Department of Agriculture is working on tentative grades for barreled apples. The grades suggested are: U. S. Fancy; U. S. No. 1; U. S. No. 2, and U. S. No. 3. In general, these grades will closely follow those already prevalent for boxed apples.

MICHIGAN APPLE SHIPPING POINTS.

STATISTICS compiled by R. H. Shumaker, of the United States Bureau of Agricultural Economics, shows that Fennville is the largest producer shipping point of apples in Michigan. Last year this town shipped out 391 cars. Next to Fennville came Shelby, in Oceana county, with 284 cars, then Grand Rapids with 214 cars, some of which undoubtedly were brought in from distant points and re-shipped by buyers. Bangor slightly led South Haven for next place, the former town having shipped 206 cars, while South Haven sent out 203 by rail and boat.

The largest records of shipment were held by Muskegon, Grand Haven and Ludington. Out of Muskegon 622 cars were shipped, mostly by boat. Grand Haven sent 607 cars by boat, and Ludington 241 by freight and 194 by boat. These towns, however, are not producers' shipping points as there are not many orchards surrounding them. Undoubtedly interurbans and trucks bring large quantities of fruit to these points for shipment over the lake.

FERTILIZERS BENEFIT GRAPES.

VINEYARDS which are properly drained and cultivated and in which insect pests and diseases are held in check by careful spraying, may be benefited by the addition of commercial fertilizers, particularly nitrogenous materials, according to the horticulturists at the New York Agricultural Experiment Station at Geneva. Fertilizers alone will not overcome the ill effects of neglect in the care of the vineyard, however.

In long-continued experiments in the station vineyards, applications of nitrogen as sodium nitrate or cottonseed meal and of acid phosphate and potash increased the wood growth and the yield and improved the quality of the fruit, with the nitrogen giving the best results, it is stated. More and larger grapes and larger clusters of grapes were produced when nitrogen was used, and the foliage was of better color and size with nitrogen than without.

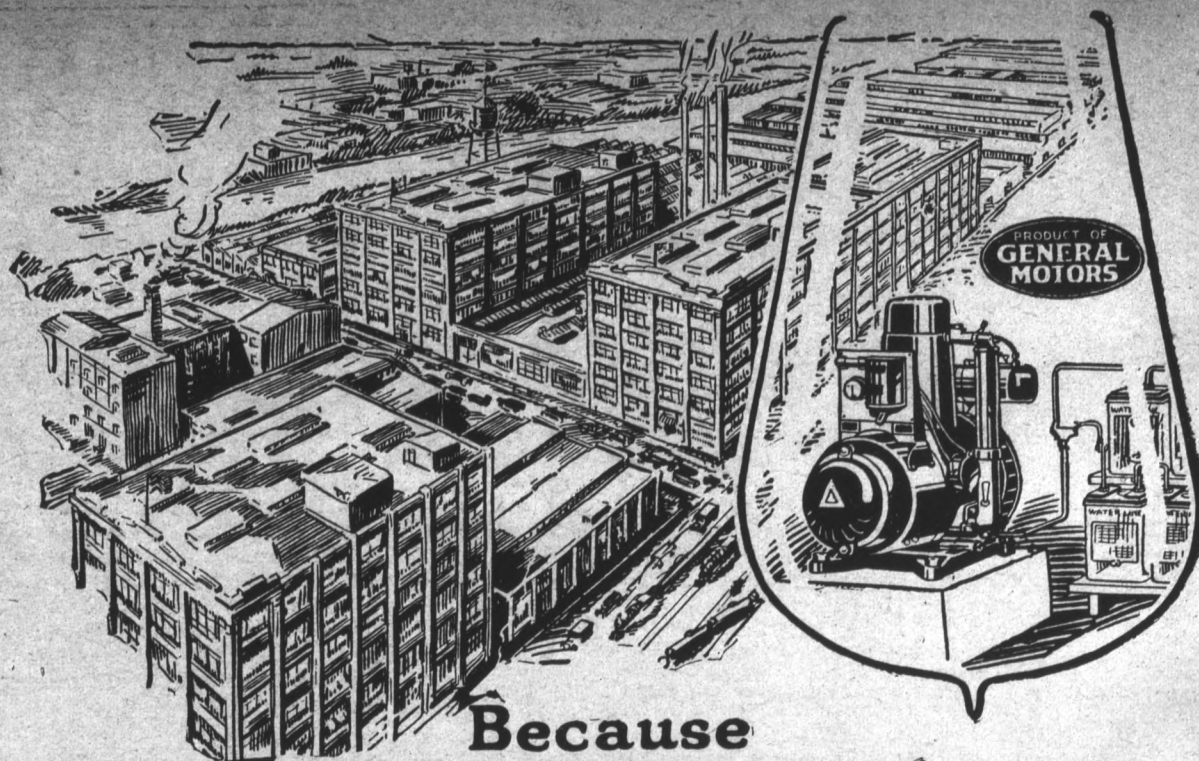
Applying the Fertilizer.

Whether or not a cover crop is grown in the vineyard, it is recommended that from 250 to 300 pounds of nitrate of soda be applied in two lots, the first lot shortly after the leaves unfold and the second lot two or three weeks later. The nitrate should be broadcasted and harrowed in lightly.

SPRAY TO HASTEN RIPENING.

THE potato crop around Elmira, Michigan, was rather backward and frost was somewhat late in coming, so the potato growers in that vicinity sprayed the vines with blue vitriol to kill the tops so as to hasten the ripening of the potatoes.

Mr. Carl Miller and Stanley Brownell, extension specialists in dairying, have resigned their positions to take up other work. Mr. Miller is now dairy field man for the Artic Ice Cream Company at Grand Ledge, and Mr. Brownell has accepted a position with the Pennsylvania State College as dairy specialist, to have charge of the bull association work in that state. These men have done good work for the state and we wish them success in their new work.



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DELCO-LIGHT COMPANY is the
World's Largest Producer
 of Farm Electric Lighting Plants
 They offer you All the Advantages of—

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Whole carloads of Delco-Light plants leave the Factory daily carrying Delco-Light to farm homes in every section of the country. An immense plant, modern production facilities and the complete resources of the General Motors Corporation combine to insure lowest possible cost to the purchaser.

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Over four thousand skilled Delco-Light installation men are daily wiring homes and installing plants in all parts of the country.

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Such quantity production and such unparalleled installation facilities enables the Delco-Light Company to offer the lowest installed price ever announced for a farm lighting plant.

Never before has there been such a splendid opportunity to equip your farm with electric light and power. You can make your home a better, brighter place in which to live and work. You can save labor and increase profits.

See a Delco-Light Dealer today. He will explain full details of this remarkable new, completely installed price and tell how easy the terms have been made, so that NOW you can get your Delco-Light.

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 More than 200,000 Satisfied Users—

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To the man with pick and shovel the digging of holes for telephone poles is a slow and arduous task. Under favorable soil conditions three to five holes are for him an average day's work. Under adverse conditions perhaps he can account for only one. When the hole is dug, eight or ten men are required to raise the pole with pikes.

But the hole-borer with derrick attached, operated by only three men, can erect as many as eighty poles in a day—releasing for other telephone work upwards of forty men.

Hundreds of devices to quicken telephone construction, to increase its safety to the employee, and to effect economies are being utilized in the Bell System. Experiments are constantly being made to find the better and the shorter way to do a given job. Each tool invented for the industry must be developed to perfection.

In the aggregate these devices to multiply man-power mean an enormous yearly saving of time, labor and money throughout the whole Bell System. Without them telephone service would be rendered neither as promptly, as efficiently nor as economically as it is to-day.



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Wear the Brooks Appliance, the modern scientific invention which gives rupture sufferers immediate relief. It has no obnoxious springs or pads. Automatic Air Cushions bind and draw together the broken parts. No salves or plasters. Durable, Cheap. Sent on trial to prove its worth. Beware of imitations. Look for trade-mark bearing portrait and signature of C. E. Brooks which appears on every Appliance. None other genuine. Full information and booklet sent free in plain, sealed envelope.

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Stiff stay wires and well crimped line wires locked together with the famous little Square Deal Knot so tight they are guaranteed never to slip, make Square Deal a firm, long-lasting, economical fence. 50c copy of Ropp's New Calculator sent free to landowners who write for catalog that tells all about the new high test, Triple-Life "Galvannealed" wire.

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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. 183, Waterloo Iowa



Wm. Galloway, President
Wm. Galloway Co.

AGRICULTURAL NEWS

NATIONAL CROP REPORT.

FIGURES just published by the crop reporting board of the department of agriculture, indicate some material changes in the forecasts and estimates of several important crops.

A reduction is noted in the total wheat forecast for 1923. It is now placed at 781,737,000 bushels, which is 7,490,000 bushels less than the estimate for September 1, but substantially below the 862,091,000 bushels harvested in 1922.

In corn, there is an estimated decline of 54,332,000 bushels from last month to a forecast of 3,021,454,000 bushels, as compared with 2,890,712,000 bushels for 1922.

Oats also fell off with the present estimate at 1,302,453,000 bushels, as against 1,201,436,000 bushels for last year.

Barley changed little, the present forecast being 199,251,000 bushels, as compared to 186,118,000 bushels for the preceding season.

On rye, the estimated yield this year is 64,774,000 bushels, which is much below the 95,497,000 bushels of last year.

The potato crop has improved to the extent of 11,754,000 bushels for the country. The forecast now is for a crop of 401,424,000 bushels, which is still 50,000,000 bushels less than last year's harvest of 451,185,000 bushels.

The peach crop this year is placed at 45,555,000 bushels, as compared with last year's 56,705,000 bushels.

The commercial apple crop of 33,104,000 barrels is larger than the 30,955,000 barrel crop of 1922.

NOW WE HAVE SODATOL.

SODATOL, an explosive made for war purposes, is a pleasing mixture of safety and energy with a sprinkling of economy. It was made available by the department of agriculture at Washington, D. C., and is to be distributed in Michigan by the Michigan Agricultural College. The salvage explosive is a combination of tri-nitro-tolul (vulgarly labelled TNT),

and sodium nitrate. The combination, when put up in double dipped paraffined cartridges, makes an excellent commercial explosive. The cartridges are to be one and one-fourth inches in diameter by eight inches long. They weigh seven ounces apiece and are to be packed in fifty-pound boxes, 120 cartridges to the box. Inasmuch as 100 number six caps are to be given free with every hundred pounds of explosive, and caps are valued at \$1.50 a box, state farmers will be receiving Sodatol at a cost of \$8.00, minus \$1.50, or in reality \$6.50 per hundred pounds. And it doesn't take a mathematician to prove that Sodatol is economical, that it is bound to exercise a real influence in cheapening the cost of dismissing the tramp stump—the agricultural profit-bleeder.

The Sodatol is to be shipped from Barksdale, Wisconsin, where the cart-ridding plant of a company dealing in explosives is located. This company has taken the contract from the government to cartridge the Sodatol and pack it.—Buell A. Doelle.

THE EGG CONTEST.

WITH three weeks more to go, the margin between the leading pen and the follower-up is getting narrower. E. E. Shaw's pen now has 2,101 eggs to its credit, while that of O. S. Thompson has 2,041. Ferris' pen of Leghorns still holds third place, while Eckard's has moved into fourth place.

The Rocks lead in the week's production with 36.1 per cent. This was followed by miscellaneous breeds with 33.9; Anconas 33.14; Rhode Island Reds, 31.4, and Leghorns 28.3. It is apparent that a great many of the Leghorns are now moulting. The leading pens of the contest are as follows:

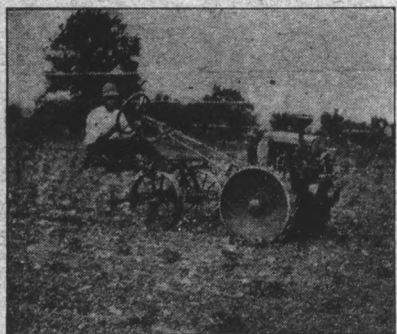
E. E. Shaw, South Haven, (Leghorns)	2,101
O. S. Thompson, of Allen, (Leghorns)	2,041
George B. Ferris of Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)	1,997
W. C. Eckard, of Paw Paw, (Leghorns)	1,994
Northland Farms, of Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)	1,981
Mrs. W. H. Chilson, of Grandville, (Rocks)	1,817

If The World Unrest Should Really Hit The Farm



ST. JOSEPH COUNTY IS SURVEYED.

FEDERAL and state soil men have completed a survey of St. Joseph county. This county consists partly of a nearly level plain having an elevation of from 780 to 840 feet above sea level. On this plain and the gently rolling areas are the best farming lands. The rolling areas are less fertile, while the hilly territory is too broken for general crop production. The survey shows a close correlation between soil type and success in farming.



A Garden Tractor is the Only Horse on Strawberry Acres, Mr. Watson's Well-known Twenty-acre Farm Near Grand Rapids.

A BEAN FESTIVAL AT WORK.
(Continued from page 387).

hind a square of tables where they could serve in safety the cosmopolitan crowd of folks who good-naturedly waited their turn from across the cloth. It was a serve-self affair. Paper plates and spoons were provided to do away with the necessity of dish-washing.

Immediately upon getting their quota of eats the folks took their paper plates and gathered about the room in little groups. Instantly almost, a hundred objects were introduced for conversation. Fish stories, summer experiences, personal and community affairs were all scanned with deep interest and much laughter. It was but the short space of a half hour when the old community spirits had once more been aroused, and it seemed that everyone was just in the right frame of mind to fit themselves into the work where they had left it three months before.

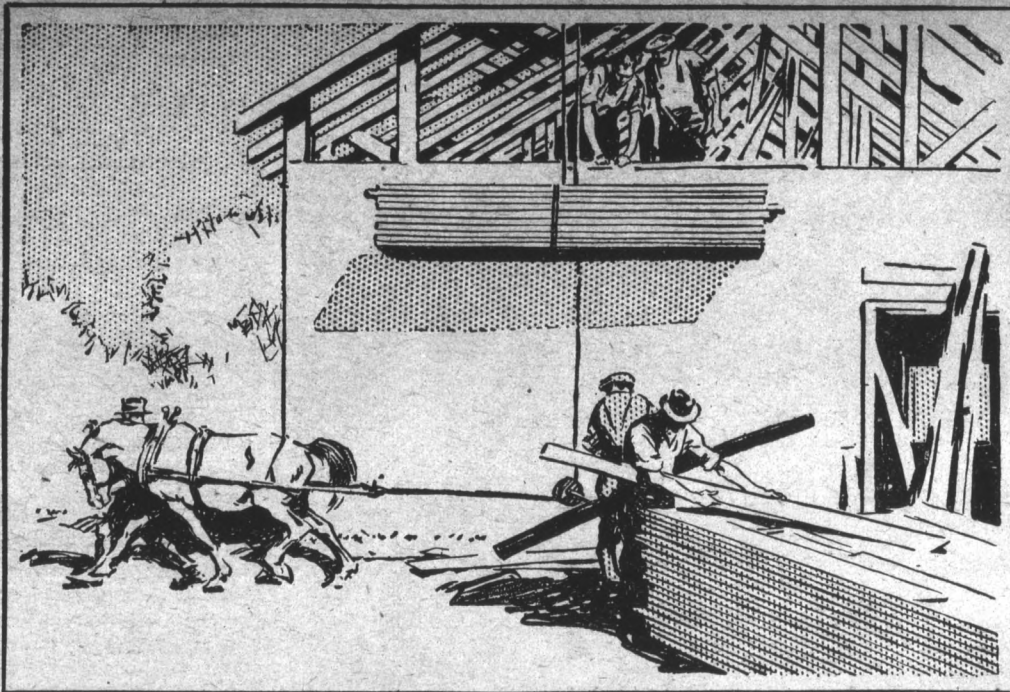
Three Sundays have passed since this affair took place. Each of these Sundays have witnessed an attendance upon the various activities of the church organization equal to what it was during the high time of last spring. It is felt that the bean festival had some part in bringing this most favorable condition about.

Incidentally, there was opportunity to give some publicity regarding beans. The ladies who cooked the food had a good lesson as to the value of a high-class Michigan stock. In many of the platform announcements and some of the bulletins, special reference was made to the sustaining power of this Michigan product. It was the plan of the committee to secure and circulate pamphlets on the part that beans play in the military world as well as in the work-a-day life of the common people, but it was not possible to get these pamphlets out in time.

May it not be that many of our granges, farmers' clubs, gleaner arbors and other organizations of farmers, including the rural and small town churches, could swing their organizations into active work more quickly by holding a festival of this kind, and, while doing so, to aid a little in stimulating demand for good Michigan beans.

The mind grows better when the weeds are kept down.

Taking a day off to carry the pump into the house is a far more efficient way than for the housewife to carry more than the weight of the pump each day continuously year after year.



More jobs from the same rope

YOU can safely judge a rope by the amount of hard work it can do on your farm and still be ready for more.

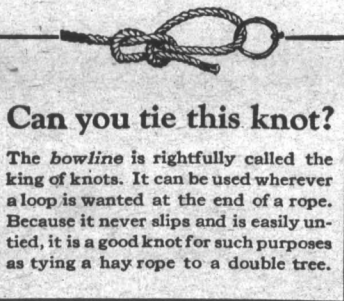
Some rope wears out after an ordinary amount of work; it may even quit on the job, causing delay, perhaps loss of life.

But if you buy H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila you get more jobs from the same rope. Internal grinding over hot pulleys, the sudden tugs of hoisting, exposure to rotting rains—your rope can endure all these when the untwisted strands reveal the "Blue Heart" trade mark.

What the "Blue Heart" signifies

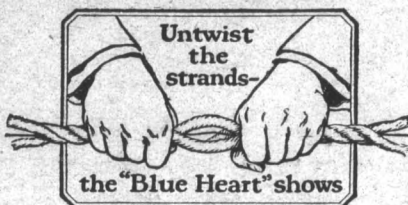
The "Blue Heart" Marker means:

- (1) That the rope is genuine H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope—spun from high grade, pure selected manila fibre.
- (2) That it is spun by rope makers of the highest skill, possessed of the accumulated experience of more than half a century.
- (3) That, in any size, on any job, it will wear longer, and deliver without fail the strength you have a right to expect.



Can you tie this knot?

The bowline is rightfully called the king of knots. It can be used wherever a loop is wanted at the end of a rope. Because it never slips and is easily untied, it is a good knot for such purposes as tying a hay rope to a double tree.



Why it wears longer

Expert selection of just the right grades of pure, long manila fibre; the exact "drawing", "spinning", and "laying" which insure the smooth working of each fibre, yarn, and strand; the proper degree of lubrication without overloading—these things give to H. & A. "Blue Heart" Manila Rope its great strength and long resistance to wear and weather.

Buy rope scientifically. Know what you are getting. Untwist the strands and look for the "Blue Heart"—our registered trade mark that assures you of dependable rope value.

For Sisal Rope

For other jobs where a high grade sisal rope is wanted, use the best—H. & A. "Red Heart" Sisal Rope—spun from selected sisal fibre by the same skilled rope makers.

Whatever may be your use for rope you will find an H. & A. brand of cordage to meet your requirements.

H. & A. "Star Brand" Binder Twine
Evenly spun from the best fibres, is



H&A "Blue Heart" Manila Rope

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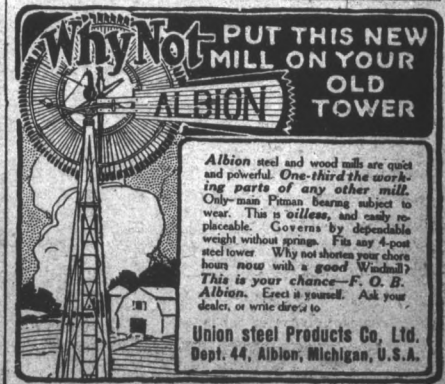
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This tread guarantees mileage

IT IS easy to buy mileage in your rubbers, arctics or rubber boots. Just look for the Top Notch Cross on the soles and insist upon getting it.

Top Notch Rubber Footwear is *made by hand* from start to finish as carefully as fine leather custom-built shoes. Every point of wear is strongly reinforced. The heels last as long as the soles. All materials—rubber, canvas or linings—have special tested qualities for toughness, elasticity or appearance.

There are styles to meet every need of men, women and children—light and heavy rubbers, arctics, rubber boots and rubber-soled canvas footwear. Every pair is uniform Top Notch quality—which means that they are the best of their kind that can be produced. They will withstand the hardest knocks.

Top Notch Rubber Footwear is always identified by the Top Notch Cross.

There is a Top Notch dealer in your vicinity.

BEACON FALLS RUBBER SHOE COMPANY

Makers of Top Notch Rubber Footwear

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TOP NOTCH

A GUARANTEE  OF MILEAGE

Wheat Growers to Cooperate

Take First Step at Recent Meeting at Chicago

A MERICAN wheat growers are looking to cooperative marketing as the solution of their economic difficulties.

Definite form was given to this demand at a conference of farm leaders in Chicago on October 8, when plans were adopted for the organization of a series of state-wide wheat-marketing associations. Frank O. Lowden, former governor of Illinois, and an enthusiastic advocate of cooperative marketing, was named chairman of a national committee which will assist in the organization campaigns in the various wheat states.

Called by Judge Bingham.

The conference was called by Judge Robert W. Bingham, of Louisville, Ky., leader of the movement which created the Burley Tobacco Growers' Cooper-

This plan was approved after each member of the conference had expressed his approval of it and declared in favor of immediate organization work.

"The wheat growers need cooperative marketing. I'm in favor of this plan, and if I can help, let me know," said Bernard M. Baruch, New York financier and advocate of cooperative marketing.

"The American Farm Bureau Federation is committed to cooperative marketing, and this movement has our hearty support and endorsement," said Walton Peteet of that organization.

George C. Jewett, head of the American Wheat Growers' Association, which operates along the proposed plan in nine northwestern states, pledged the support of that organization.

"I am a member of the Arkansas Cotton Growers' Association, and I can testify from personal experience that cooperative marketing pays," said Governor Lowden.

A Notable Gathering.

Among the visitors at the conference were: Eugene Meyer, Jr., managing director of the War Finance Corporation; Frank W. Mondell, of the War Finance Corporation, and Mr. H. S. Yohe, of the United States Department of Agriculture. Mr. Meyer stated that as the result of his experience with the cotton and tobacco cooperatives and a careful study at first hand of conditions in Europe, he was convinced that cooperative marketing could be successfully applied to wheat and that only through such organization could the distress of wheat growers be relieved. He pledged the support of the War Finance Corporation to the organization movement and assured the conference that the national administration was in entire sympathy with the movement and that without desiring to direct or control it he pledged the support of himself and his department.

The conference unanimously appointed Governor Lowden as chairman of a national committee charged with the responsibility of setting up organizations in the various wheat states.

Judge Bingham was named vice-chairman, Aaron Sapiro, general counsel, and Herman Steen, of Chicago, secretary of the committee. The national committee includes the following:

The Officers.

Frank O. Lowden, of Illinois, chairman; Robert W. Bingham, of Kentucky, vice-chairman; Wm. H. Settle, President Indiana Farm Bureau Federation; Dan A. Wallace, of Minnesota; George C. Jewett, of Minnesota, of the American Wheat Growers' Association; Arthur Capper, of Kansas, United States Senator; Carl Williams, of Oklahoma, President American Cotton Growers' Exchange; Aaron Sapiro, of Illinois, attorney for cooperatives; C. V. Gregory, of Illinois; Walton Peteet, director of cooperative marketing, American Farm Bureau Federation; Walter Chappelle, of Kansas, representing the Farmers' Union; George Duis, of North Dakota, of the American Wheat Growers' Association; Bernard M. Baruch, New York, financier.

The first seven named will constitute the executive committee and were empowered to appoint several additional members of the general committee to represent farmers and other business men friendly to the cooperative movement.

In investigations conducted by the Experiment Station at East Lansing, it was found that lime alone showed an increase of 8.2 bushels of wheat per acre. When complete fertilizer was also applied, the yield increased to 23.2 bushels, or an increase of fifteen bushels per acre.

Michigan Boys Win

MICHIGAN club boys took on new laurels at the National Dairy show which was held at Syracuse, New York, recently. They won third place in the boys' and girls' club judging contests in competition with teams from all parts of the country. A team from Illinois won first place and the Connecticut team second.

The Michigan team was made up of James Gallup, of Gaastra, Iron county; Star Northrup, of Northville, Wayne county; Roland Sein, of Ann Arbor, Washtenaw county, and Glenn Livermore, of Romeo, Macomb county. Congratulations, boys.

ative Association and the Dark Tobacco Growers' Cooperative Association in 1921 and 1922. Judge Bingham felt that the tremendous successes scored in cooperative tobacco marketing pointed the way to a solution for the low price of wheat, and after finding that this feeling was duplicated by other farm and business leaders in the wheat states, he invited a number of these leaders to confer on the situation.

The fifteen men present at the conference quickly agreed that cooperative marketing offered the most feasible solution of the wheat situation. Aaron Sapiro, national authority on cooperative marketing, and author of the standard marketing contract used by more than fifty large cooperatives, struck the keynote when he declared that "This is an economic situation, it requires an economic remedy, and the economic remedy is cooperative selling along the lines already proved successful with fruit, cotton, tobacco and other farm commodities."

Advices Non-Profit Organization.

Mr. Sapiro suggested a plan of organization "which will allow wheat growers to market their crop in an orderly way—to merchandise it as manufacturers merchandise their wares, and as cotton and tobacco and fruit growers have already learned to do." The essential features of the plan include the creation of a state-wide association of wheat growers in each state to serve as the sales manager for each grower who signs a standard marketing contract, all wheat to be pooled within each state by grade and milling quality, experienced grain men to be employed to do the selling, the associations to have no capital stock and to operate without profit, growers to control through boards elected by districts, and warehousing facilities to be provided through subsidiary corporations controlled by the marketing associations.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



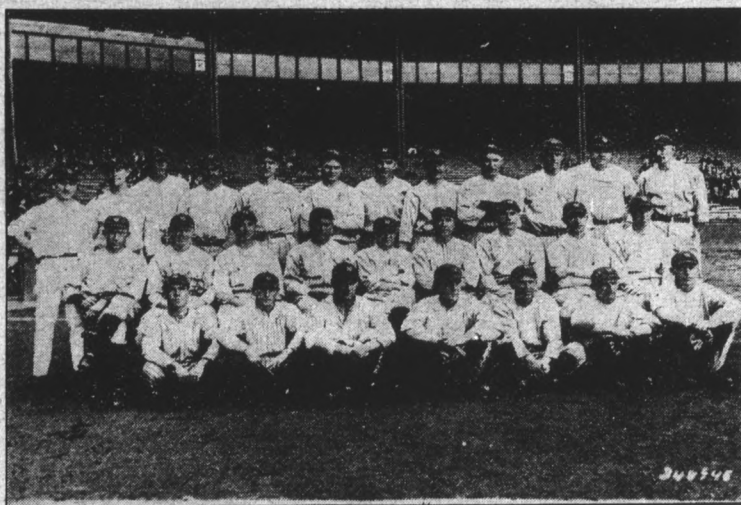
The milk and beef parade was an interesting feature of the Morris County Fair, New Jersey, which is attended alike by the elite of society and practical farmers.



Nathan Soederblom, Archbishop of Upsala and Primate of Church of Sweden, with Mrs. Soederblom and son, have recently come to New York where the Primate will lecture on world peace.



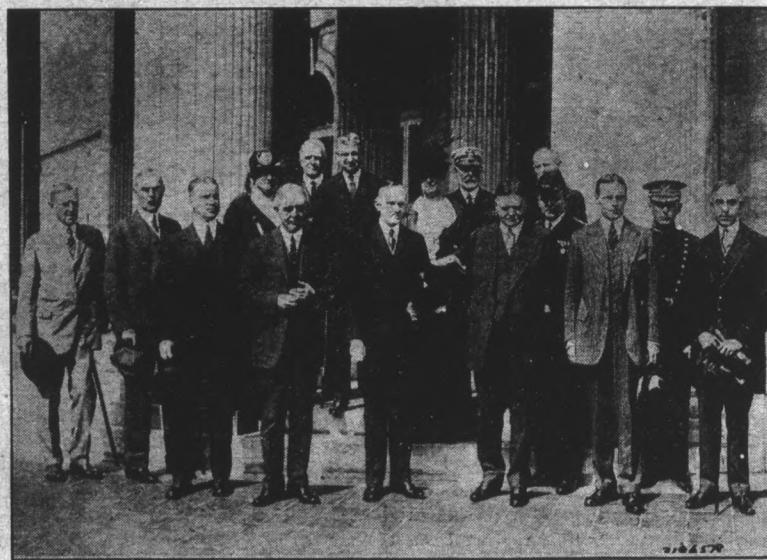
King Alfonso surrounded by generals constituting present Spanish military government.



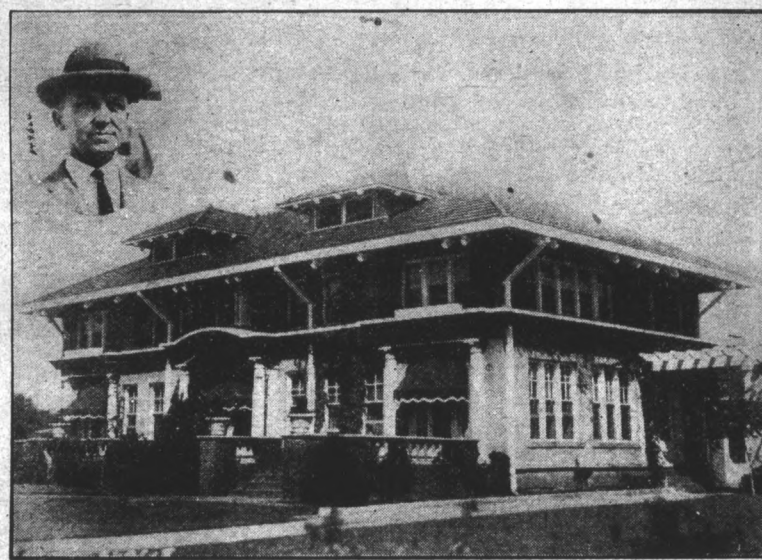
The latest group photograph of the New York Yankees, who have won the League baseball championship pennant for 1923, for the third consecutive season.



W. Corwin, of Philadelphia, has started on the trip of walking backwards to San Francisco.



President Coolidge meeting with the Central Committee of the American Red Cross, stated that a deep faith in spiritual things tempered by common sense, is the practical ideal of America.



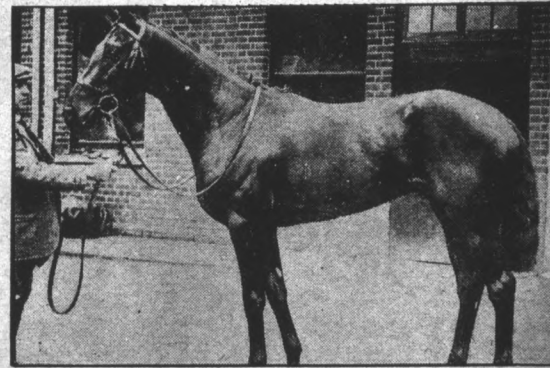
This beautiful residence of Gov. Walton, of Oklahoma, is heavily guarded since the battle has been waging so strongly between the governor's troops and the adherents of the legislature.



The unmasked Yankee backstop bunch; left to right: Bengough, Schang and Hoffman, who helped to bring home the pennant.



Moses Finkelstein, age 11, Freshman at Syracuse University, expects to graduate at 13.



Papyrus, winner of this summer's Derby, is on his way to race with America's fastest horse at Belmont Park.

BUT that last note was the one which dams up the tears.

"Yas—if we knowed where they air—my God—if we chust knowed where they air! Sally, don't you nefer turn no one away from the door on a cold winter's night. You don't know who it might be!"

"I'll never turn any one away from the door!" said Sally with emotion.

"That's right, Sally. Some's dead. I'd rather be dead than half no home."

"And I," agreed Sally.

"Nor no friends."

Sally nodded.

"Sally, how long is it sence you was married?"

"More than four years—nearly five, pappy."

"My! but sings is changed!" said the old man. "Efen the sun don't seem so bright no more."

"Yes, things are changed," said the girl.

"Yit it must be chust an idee. Why, the Bible says that summer and winter shall not change tell eferysing come to pass—eferysing—eferysing—" Then his voice broke. "Yit—yit—yit it's one sing ain't come to pass and it seems like it's nefer going to. It's better sence you come. But yit the house is damp—and shifery,"—he shivered himself—"and empty—like it was a funeral about all the time. Yit it's no on dead—no one's dead—he's not dead—chust gone. You said so—you said it first! And some day he'll come back and we'll git on our knees and beg his pardon. But it's so long—oh, my God—so long! Oh, Seffy—Seffy—little Seffy—I got a pain in my breast about you! You was all I had. Come back to me—come back! I'm a ol' man. And I'm sorry—sorry—and broke down. But if you'll come back—Sally, do you think he'll haf a scar on his face?"

Something stifled his utterance. The girl put out a soft hand to comfort him.

"Some day we shall know—see! Be brave!"

"Yas—yas—that's easy to say. But you nefer struck no one right in the face—when they was looking up at you—in that pleading kind of a way!"

She said piteously, "No."

"Then you don't know nossing about it! Oh, my God, if you'd had it before you for more than four years—like a picture—morning and efening—day and night—eferywheres! The blood on him—and the bed and me!"

"Pappy, I have done more—I have hurt him worse than you did—I broke—his heart!" whispered the girl. "Oh, I should have thought—there was no one like him—but I let him go. If he were here now—"

They sat silent then until the old man said:

"Ah, well! Come, Sally, it's bed-time."

"Yes."

This meant that it was time for their prayer, which they always said in each other's arms, there, before the great fire. So Sally slipped to the floor, and they folded their hands each in the other. And, after "Our Father" was done, came this—rude, simple, but not less a prayer; for in the five years

SEFFY By John Luther Long

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A LITTLE COMEDY OF COUNTRY MANNERS

of Seffy's absence it had passed into a formula.

"God, and Seffy, wherever he may be, for Thou seest all the world, and put it into his heart to come back to those who have repented these many years; and make him merciful to the old and the evil-tempered, and yet, if this be not in Thy infinite purposes, O God, we bend our heads in submission, for it is Thy punishment for our sin; but send some word or sign, that

of her voice. And then he saw her face, lighted with a great radiance.

There was a moment of silence. In the firelight she was as beautiful as a figure of Greuze. That vagrant thing, joy, had come back. But whence? How?

"Sally, what's the matter? I nefer saw you look so. My God! what's the matter?"

"Shut your eyes!"

The light of the fire flooded her face

FALL—By H. V. Rittle

When the katydids are singing
And the corn is in the shock;
When the clouds are kind of hazy
And the birds begin to flock;
When the Golden Rod's in blossom
And the trees are at their best
In their reds and greens and yellows
As they don their Autumn dress;

Then we kind of stop and ponder
And we wonder at it all
As we watch the Master Artist
Set his scenery for the Fall.

When the squirrels are all a-scramper
Laying in their winter store;
When the granary's filled to bursting
From the back bin to the door;
When the caterpillars hurry
In a frenzied sort of way

As if to find a shelter before
The close of day;

Then again we stop and ponder
And we wonder, you and I,
At the Unseen Power which prompts us
To provide for by and by.

When the geese get fat and lazy
And the turkeys strut around;
When the rabbits get right frisky
And dig holes within the ground;
When the hound looks kind of wistful
And keeps sniffing "up the air"
As if she'd like to take the field
And start that wiley hare;

Then we've bridged another season
And we, too—heed the call;
Of the Master Power which guides us
Through the splendor of the Fall.

our hearts may be comforted, and Thy will be done—Amen!"

And while this was being prayed a face came to the window in answer—a hand brushed away the snow that the eyes might see better. And then a head, crowned with pale hair, was uncovered—reverently.

Sally looked up. Something as irresistible as a magnet drew her eyes to that face in the window.

As they got up the old man saw Sally's white face and staring eyes.

"Sally," he said, "you look like you'd seen a ghost!"

There was a knock on the outer door.

"Bring him in, whoever he is, Sally, and keep him tell he's not hungry no more—nor cold—nor sorry—"

Sally did not speak, but went, still with that strange look in her eyes, as if she had indeed seen a ghost.

He heard her pass through the hall and open the door—then a little cry—some begging—silence—a sob. After what seemed a long time, Sally returned alone. She did not come to his knees again, but stood panting before him. He could not see her face. She did not mean that he should—the fire was all about her—illuminating her—but there.

"Where is he?" asked Seffy's father.

"Out there."

He turned at the strange throbbing

now and made it too wonderful to close his eyes upon.

"Sally—for the Lord's sake—" pleaded the old man.

"Shut your eyes," she glanced over her shoulder, "and be happy."

"Don't, Sally."

She slipped to the floor and knelt at his feet.

"Pappy, tonight I am a magician. Tonight I can give you anything you want. But you must ask for what you want most."

She smiled lovingly upon him.

"Shut your eyes and ask."

Poor Old Baumgartner did as she commanded. And, for a long moment, there was silence. Then a tear dropped on his face. For in the firelight poor, sad, sorry Old Baumgartner was making a picture, too: a while, old, hopeless, piteous, pleading face, framed in masses of hair, shaggily gray when Seffy went away, senilely white now. The sunken eyes spoke of hastening peace after sorrow, and the whole piteous figure begged for those tears which fell upon its face.

"Oh, pappy, excuse me," said the voice which had gathered to itself all the music of the life he thought broken, "but you have so often called me beautiful, that I want to tell you now that you have the most beautiful face I have ever seen! Pappy—pappy, dear pappy, God bless you!"

And her lips descended upon his, her dear fingers closed his eyes once more, her handkerchief wiped away the tear she had dropped upon his face and others which had followed it, and she said:

"Are your eyes shut? Yes! Now, ask for anything you want on earth or in heaven—and you shall have it. Do not be afraid! The very dearest thing you can think."

"Seffy"—he whispered brokenly—"Seffy and you—and me—together!"

"Presto! Open your eyes!" cried Sally.

He did so—and there, kneeling before him, was Seffy—and one arm was about Sally, the other reaching out to him—not quite certain how it would be received, but with the old smile of Seffy. He seemed bigger, and he had a young beard on cheek and lip, and he appeared quite worthy to be the president of the Kansas State League of Farmers' Clubs.

Old Baumgartner looked without a word, at first to be sure, then to fill all his being. And then he rose to his feet and shook off all the years that had accumulated during Seffy's absence, and, when his arms were about them both, and theirs about him, their joint shadow rose and filled all the room and ceiling—blotting out all else. And, lo, it was not three shadows, but one!

"Seffy," asked his father, while his arm went about his shoulders with the unconsciousness of what seemed yesterday, "how did you efer git president of that sing?—what is it?"

"I fought for it, pappy."

"You? Gosh—a-mighty!"

They both laughed happily.

"Yes—you and Sally were right—I needed to learn to fight. I went out into the world where you sent me—thank you both—and found life. And I found it a fight from start to finish. Only with some there is no quarter."

"But not with you," said Sally.

"But not with me," agreed Seffy. "That is not necessary to success."

"Gosh! Seffy," said his father, "you are as wise as Ol' Kellerman, the preacher. Say, you remember him?"

"I remember everything—the smallest—and it is all precious, pappy—more precious than you can know. If one were never to leave this Happy Valley, one might live and die as I began. And, if one should never learn better it is good—good! But it is not the life of the world out there. And, for me, it is gone for ever! In one way I am sorry. For the world has nothing to exchange for these little things. Out there my heart has always yearned for them and always will. You and Sally must keep them as they are—nay, as they were. And I shall live in them and with them and we shall be happier for them."

During all this Seffy's arms and hands had been busy in the old fashion of the days of their simplicity. It was good to see and better to be!

"I don't believe it!" cried his happy old father, returning his caresses. "You ain't forgot a sing! You chust the same—except the dictionary words—chust the same—our Seffy! Ain't so, Sally? Why don't you talk, anyway?"

AL ACRES—This Method of Grading Isn't Popular on the Acres Farm

By Frank R. Leet



"Just—the—same," said Sally. But the tears were in her dear eyes and she knew that her words were for the father and not the son—for him she understood that it would never be the same—quite, and it was she who had sent him forth to lose the simplicity of the Happy Valley.

"Not a bit—you ain't changed!" repeated the father, as if saying it might make it so.

"Yes, I am," laughed Seffy.

"You ain't!" said his father.

"Oh, yes! Sam couldn't get away with me now!"

"Nor Sally, hah?"

"Nor Sally."

"Don't," pleaded Sally, "you hurt me!"

"You see," Seffy went on, "you notice the changes in me, but not in yourselves. Shall I tell you about them? For none of us will ever again be quite as we were. Shall I tell you about the changes in you?"

"No," begged Sally quickly, with drooping head.

"They are beautiful! All beautiful!"

"No!" she repeated.

His father had dropped into his chair, still happy but very tired. For, you know, great happiness tires one, too.

"Seffy," he sighed, "why did you wait so long—till I got old?"

"There is still one thing you haven't noticed about me, or spoken of, if you did, in which I am not changed a bit."

"What?"

It was Sally's voice—Sally, who thought she had already inventoried every difference between this Seffy and the old one—Sally, who hungered for the least thing in which he might be unchanged!

"I'm stubborn as ever—thank you, pappy!"

"Goshens! That's so! You was a stubborn little idiot!"

"We were," laughed Seffy.

"If it hadn't been for that—"

"I wonder what would have happened? Do you know?" Seffy said to Sally.

"No," sighed Sally.

"I think," said Seffy, with a grace and tenderness he never had in the old days, "that we get and lose what we deserve—to get and lose. I didn't deserve you then, dear. Perhaps I do now?"

Sally said nothing—she could not. Her face was deep in his overcoat. And she was making it so very wet—that, presently, she lifted her face, and, with her handkerchief, dried it.

"That is the sweetest thing you have ever said to me—and it breaks my heart—for I don't deserve it—that one little, simple word—dear!"

"Well, well," broke in happy Old Baumgartner, drying his own eyes, "is this a time for weeping and wailing and gnashing of the teeth? The prodigal has returned. We got to find a nice fat calf."

"Well," said Seffy, not relinquishing Sally, "what is the first thing? I'm ready for work. I'm used to it!"

"Tomorrow, Seffy," said his father briskly, "you better let Sally marry you. Remember she bought you."

He gave Sally time to blush, and Seffy time to find both her hands and her lips, and then he finished:

"And make it early—mebby the first sing in the morning. In the afternoon we'll take down the fence. All three of us. It's waiting for us. Sally keep it waiting. Ain't so, Sally?"

Sally affirmed this.

THE END.

OUR NEXT STORY.

Our next serial story will be "The White Desert," by Courtney Riley Cooper, the author of "The Cross Cut," which held our readers' interest so well a short time ago. Be sure to read this story from the very beginning, as there is "something doing" in every chapter. The first installment will appear in our November 3rd issue.

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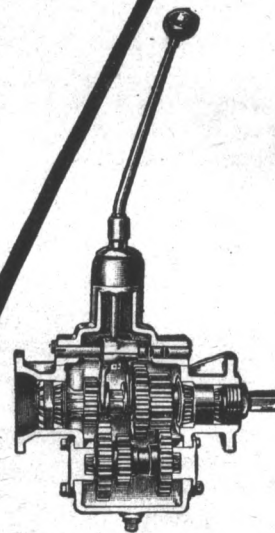
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A Big Little Country

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

IT is commonly taught that Palestine was an obscure country, in Bible times. But this idea is shown to be decidedly wrong, by the Palestine Exploration Fund. Says one of the reports, "Palestine was not an obscure country. He who wondered among the hills and valleys of Galilee was never far from some great and populous city." And Sir George Adam Smith, the most eminent authority of the Holy Land now living says, "The Great South Road, the road for Egypt, was equally used for traffic and for war from the days of the patriarchs down to our own. One afternoon in 1891, while we were resting in the dale at the foot of Tabor, there passed three great droves of unladen camels. We asked the drivers, 'Where from?' Damascus." And where are you going? Jaffa and Gaza, but if we do not sell the camels there we will drive them to Egypt." How ancient a succession these men were following!



From Abraham's time, every year that war was not afoot, camels have passed by this road to Egypt.

The holy land was not large, but it was, and is, strategically situated. Life that flowed from Europe to India was pretty certain to pass along one of the main roads of Judea to Galilee. Great nations formed a circle about the "promised land." There were Assyria, Babylonia, Syria, Phoenicia and Egypt. Now it is a very interesting fact that the Hebrews did not have trouble with their neighbors as long as they did not form leagues or alliances with them. But once the practice began of depending on the aid of this or that empire, intrigue and politics brought in much of misery and disaster. The chosen people had been taught to put all their dependence on Jehovah. When that principle of faith was broken, other trials came fast.

THINK of the idealism of this little people! "Let us go up to the mountain of Jehovah;" "And they shall beat their swords into plowshares, and their spears into pruning hooks; nation shall not lift up sword against nation, neither shall they learn war any more." You cannot beat that, for high-souled optimism. No other ancient people dared think so hopefully.

In the year of grace, 1923, we have not attained this ideal. Thus this tiny land was also an immense land; a land of ethical idealism, religious faith, of men with the far vision. A country, like a man, can be forgiven for being small, if it has spirit and power. Now it is impressive that the reforms that Israel expected were all based on religion. When religion was pure, the land prospered, and peace prevailed. "All nations shall flow unto it."

A country where the people are good, where wars are infrequent, where class hate does not eat up the people, is a very attractive land. Nations will certainly flow unto it, there is no stopping them. And the nations have been flowing toward the teachings, the principles, the faith and hope of the Old Testament for three thousand years. The mountain peaks of that ancient land are still to be explored. For instance, the stopping of war has not come as yet. Today's paper tells of bloodshed in Bulgaria, last week's of shooting in Greece. Universal peace is still afar off. But that must not make us pessimistic. If the prophet of the Old Testament had the vision to see a warless world, we are much nearer to it than he was. What he held we at least ought to be able to hold. Slavery has gone, legalized

liquor making and selling has vanished in America, never to return; child labor is being slowly exposed and reduced; this last of the great iniquities of men, war, will also have to go the way of the others.

WHAT makes a nation influential? For centuries the Netherlands were more influential than Russia. England, a moderate-sized island, has been called the mistress of the seas. Its flag floats in every part of the globe. A country never is greater than its men and women. How great is the United States? Are we blest with citizens who will make us respected? Is America set "in the midst of the nations?" Little Palestine is hardly larger than some of our western counties. It could be tucked away in a corner of Montana or Wyoming and be lost. But that is only speaking of its geography. The moment you speak of its human side, it could not be lost anywhere on earth, for from those hills and villages came the men who have been the religious teachers of the race for three thousand years, and from one of its villages came the Light of the World.

What is expected of the United States? Probably too much, by some people, but surely too little by others. Are we to live to ourselves, separated by two convenient oceans from the scenes of disaster and need, of other nations? "America for Americans?" Palestine didn't say that. God said, "I have chosen Palestine that it may bless the world." The "chosen people" were chosen so that they might bless all nations. The other day I read that the United States consumes seventy per cent of the world's supply of rubber. We have more automobiles than all the rest of the world, they won't run well without tires, and tires are made of rubber. That is only one thing. We talk about being sufficient unto ourselves. "Build a fence around Michigan and she could supply her people with every necessity," and all that. But every morning we have food on our tables that was produced a long way from Michigan, and we ride to business on tires that came from the other side of the world. And just as we are dependent on the rest of the world for much that makes up modern life, in turn the rest of the world is looking to America.

Theoretically, we deny that, but in practice we admit it. We will not help stranded and stricken Europe in her tangled affairs. But we will assist smitten Japan with food and medicine and men and sympathy. Perhaps we ought not to enter the League of Nations. This is not a plea for that, although something of that nature will have to come, eventually. Little Palestine owed the world its treasures of teaching, of sacrifice and suffering. We never can get away from the Suffering Servant of Isaiah. Americans have much to glory in. To thing only of our millions, our prosperous business, the number of autos we sell out every twenty-four hours, is to see but one side. Think of the great ment of America, the thinkers, the educators, the heroisms, the religious faith of millions, if you would see the real United States.

SUNDAY SCHOOL LESSON FOR OCTOBER 21.

SUBJECT:—Israel in the Midst of the Nations.—Josh. 1:1-4; Deut. 4:5,6; 8:7-10; Isa. 19:23-25; Eze. 5:5.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Look unto me and be ye saved, all the ends of the earth. Isa. 45:22.

Michael Palmer sold some broilers for thirty cents per pound to the Cozy Home Cafe. Then he took dinner with them and paid sixty cents for a leg and a gizzard.—Sunshine Hollow.



Doings In Woodland

Bruin Searches for a New Home

THE day was beginning bright and sunny. Little rays of early morning sunshine danced around the door of a big bear's home out in the Big Woods. Let us call this big bear Bruin, for that was the name by which he was known to his woodland friends.

Bruin's home was a leafy shelter on a hillside of this Big Woods and our story begins just as he was getting up on this fine morning.

As Bruin thrust his head through the door, he blinked, rubbed his eyes, and stepped outside.

"Oh, what a fine morning," he said, stretching himself and yawning as he did so. "I had a splendid sleep last night."

Then he shook himself vigorously and his hair was combed for the day. (Boys, don't you wish you were bothered no more with combing your hair than was Bruin?)

This hillside had been Bruin's home

home. Climbing the tree he found the door to it near the first branch. It was winter time when his mother had shown him how to gather the honey from a bee tree, but this he forgot. Carefully he put his paw as far down into the hole in the tree as he could reach, just as he remembered her having done.

Down, down he pushed his paw, but could reach nothing. Then all of a sudden he felt a piercing pain in it. "Gr-r-gruf-gruf-gruf-wh-h-who!" he exclaimed, pulling his paw out so quickly that he scratched it against the tree.

To his surprise and pain, instead of seeing it covered with honey, it was covered with bees. It felt to him as if each bee was sending long needles down deep into his flesh. He howled with pain as he hurriedly hobbled down the tree on but three feet.

"Owhew! What shall I do?" he growled as he brushed furiously at the



The Bees Seemed to Come at Bruin From Every Side.

since he could remember. But on this particular morning he seemed to feel differently about it. His home did not hold him as it had before. He wanted to leave, to get away and see what the outside world was like.

To himself and the brightly smiling sun he said, "I wonder what is over yonder mountains? I never have been half so far from home."

After thinking a few minutes, he continued, "Then, too, my cupboard is empty. I must go in search of food, and I may as well search for a new home."

With a last look at the hillside that had been his home so long, he ambled off through the Big Woods. He did not stop to pack his suitcase or lock his door. But started right in the direction of the Big Mountain.

The shadows had not shortened very much when he became hungry. "What am I to have for breakfast?" he thought. "Some bread and honey would suit me best of all, but where will I find the honey?"

He had gone but a few steps when a drowsy "Buzz, buzz, buzz" told him a story he remembered right well. Only last winter his mother had taught him how to gather the honey which the bee stores in trees for winter use. The taste for that sweet still lingered.

"I'll get some," he thought, and with that he began searching for the bee's

bees. But the more he brushed the more saucy they became.

"Help, help. Oh, please help me," he begged as the bees grew in numbers and seemed to come at him from every side.

A LETTER FROM AUNT MARTHA.

Dear little Nieces and Nephews:

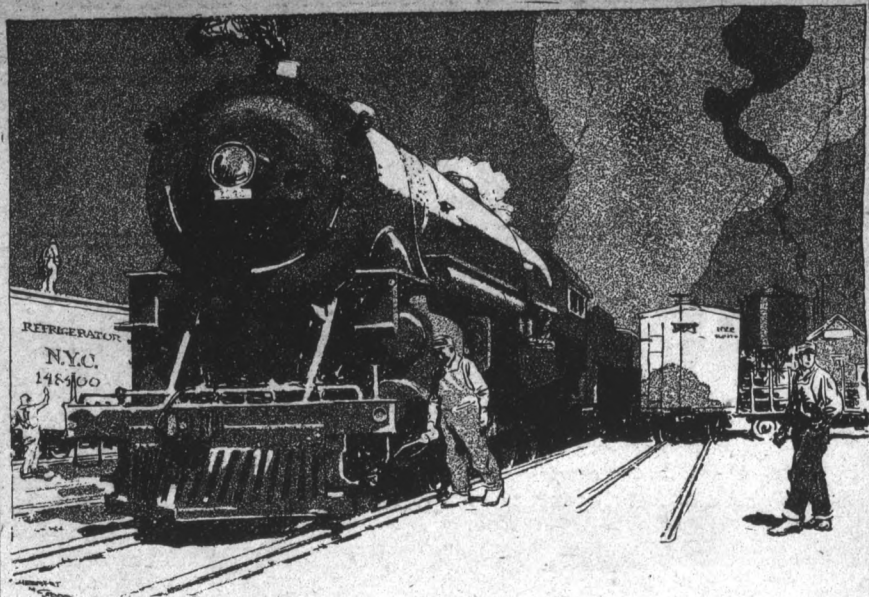
Here is our story as I promised you last week. The Michigan Farmer has been having stories for grown-ups, but now we are going to have some stories just for our little folks. Next week you will hear more about Bruin and how he got his breakfast.

I wonder if you would like to learn a new game to play out-of-doors these nice bright days. Have you ever played Tiptoe Tag? It is just heaps of fun and this is the way it is played. To make a player safe, he must walk on tiptoe. When he is not walking on tiptoe he can be caught by the one who is "it," who must also be on tiptoe when he tags anyone. The one tagged must then be "it."

The answer to last week's puzzle was "Melasses you will find, catches more flies than vinegar." How many solved this one correctly?

Anna Hamilton wrote me this week and told me all about herself. I would like to get acquainted with some of our other readers. Sincerely,

AUNT MARTHA.



\$85,265 a day for taxes

Railroads, of course, should pay a proper amount of taxes, but it must be remembered that whatever they pay must be passed on to the public through rates.—
Congressional Joint Commission on Agriculture.

New York Central Lines paid taxes last year averaging \$85,265 a day, an increase of 221% as compared with 1910. For the year the tax bill was \$31,121,832, an amount considerably greater than the total dividends paid to the stockholders.

For the railroads of the entire country the increase in taxes as compared with dividends since 1913 has been as follows:

	1913	1922
Taxes	\$127,725,809	\$301,003,227
Dividends	\$322,300,406	\$271,576,000

Taxes are a part of the cost of railroad operation, which must be provided for in freight and passenger rates, just as are expenditures for wages, coal and materials. New York Central Lines pay more than one-tenth of the railroad taxes of the country.

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AND THE NEW YORK CENTRAL AND SUBSIDIARY LINES

General Offices—466 Lexington Ave., New York

You Can Have This Darling Doll She Walks, Talks, and Sleeps

Will You Give Her a Home?



If you could only see her you would feel sorry for her. She sleeps all night, then when you pick her up in the morning she opens her eyes and cries out—"Mama, Mama," and is only quiet and happy when you take her by the hand and walk around with her. Yes, this Dolly (Baby Mae is her name), really Walks, Talks and Sleeps. A big chubby doll, she is almost a foot and a half tall. She comes to you fully dressed, her face washed and her hair combed, her removable patent leather shoes shining. You will love her with all your heart because she will be the best little companion you ever had.

BABY MAE WILL BE YOURS

For only a very little effort on your part. Write your name and address plainly on the coupon below and mail it to the Dollies' Orphanage, 3201 Lothrop, Detroit, Michigan, and you will receive full instructions how to order her. Think how happy she will be in your home.

(Cut out coupon and mail today.)

The Dollies' Orphanage
3201 Lothrop
Detroit, Michigan

Please send me full particulars how to order Baby Mae. My name and address is written below.

Name

P. O.

R. F. D. State



Woman's Interests



Get-Togethers Arouse Interest

How One Community Helped to "Keep 'Em Down on the Farm"

OURS is a progressive community and always on the alert for some way in which to better the social life. Yet it took a real wide-awake lecture from our county agent on "Why do your children leave the farm?" to make us realize that social life for our young folks was being sadly neglected. We at once set about to remedy this. There was absolutely no place for the young folks to meet and have a good time. And we knew that other farm clubs had provided a way to overcome this.

First we organized a women's auxiliary club, in connection with the farmers' club. This club met whenever the men's club met; and after business was over, refreshments were served and a pleasant social time was enjoyed. The young folks all attended and derived much wholesome pleasure.

Sometimes the refreshments consisted of sandwiches and coffee, but more frequently, it was an oyster supper, a weiner roast or, in the summer time, we have ice cream and cake.

We often have well-known speakers here, and the lectures are enjoyed by all. Sometimes, after the business meeting, we have a debate or a short literary program. At other times we entertain some other farm club, or perhaps this entertainment is due to some good-natured bit of rivalry; the losing side furnishing the refreshments. The drive for new members was carried on in this way, the club being divided into two sides and the side bringing in the least new members, paying for the expenses of a fine barbecue.

The county agent and home demonstration agent are usually present at these meetings and often make interesting talks on various farm or farm home problems.

The boys' and girls' calf club, the boys' pig club and the girls' canning and poultry clubs are all under the auspices of the farm club and the women's auxiliary. And the young folks took several prizes at the State Fair this last year.—Jean Ingles.

DR. STANLEY DISCUSSES NEW BUREAU OF HOME ECONOMICS.

PRELIMINARY plans for the future work of the new Bureau of Home Economics in the United States Department of Agriculture have been approved by Secretary Wallace. Dr. Louise Stanley, chief of the bureau, has announced.

"The opinion was expressed and agreed upon that the new bureau should, if possible, undertake research work in the following subjects: Food and nutrition, clothing and textiles, economics, (including household management), equipment, eugenics, (heredity and environment, including child care), art in the home, (including the physical and psychological laws of color, line, and form).

"Among these recommended subjects, we hope to stress particularly economic studies, experiments in the field of textiles and clothing, and equipment studies. Under economic studies, standard of living studies appear to be greatly needed to furnish information of fundamental importance to all the lines of work.

"Another economic study will be

concerned with the wage equivalent of woman's work in the home. While much of a woman's contribution to the home is intangible and can not be given a monetary value, it is desirable to know on a wage basis the contribution that she makes to the family income in performing various home duties.



The School Home Offers an Opportune Place for the Development of Community Doings.

"The housewife is urged from all sides, through advertising and merchants, to increase food consumption along various lines. She needs standards which will guide her in selecting the family food wisely in spite of conflicting statements.

"Looking at problems involved in the selection of household equipment from the point of view of the enor-

mous investment each year in such equipment, it seems very urgent that something should be done to furnish the housewife with reliable guidance in her purchases. Particular phases of these problems which need immediate study are the efficient heating of the house, the installment of hot water

heaters, the comparative economy of various types of stoves and refrigerators, and the best arrangement of equipment in the kitchen."

RECIPES FOR FALL VEGETABLES.

Pumpkin Souffle.—Take two cupfuls of hot pumpkin, which has been pressed through a sieve, add one table-

spoonful of butter, the yolks of three eggs, well beaten, one tablespoonful of sugar, one and one-half cupfuls of cream, salt, pepper and paprika to taste, then fold in the stiffly beaten whites of the eggs, pour into a buttered baking dish, or souffle dish and bake until firm. Serve at once.

Squash Custard.—Line a deep buttered baking dish with some pastry dough. Have ready some baked pumpkin to make two cupfuls, then press through a sieve, add two tablespoonfuls of butter, one cupful of milk, one-half teaspoonful of powdered allspice, pinch of salt, one-half cupful of sugar and three well-beaten eggs. Pour into the prepared dish, and bake in a moderate oven for one hour. For the paste or pastry, rub eight tablespoonfuls of butter into two cupfuls of flour, with the tips of the fingers, add one-half teaspoonful of salt, and one teaspoonful of baking powder. Make into a stiff dough with cold water, then roll out thin and use.

Cauliflower au Gratin.—Cook the cauliflower in boiling salted water until tender and break into small branches. Butter a baking dish, put in the cauliflower with stems down, cover with white sauce, sprinkle with two tablespoonfuls of grated cheese, cover with buttered crumbs and bake.

STORING THE SCREENS FOR WINTER.

WHEN you first remove the screen doors and window screens from winter storage, put them in a convenient place out-of-doors. If possible, they can be washed thoroughly with a hose. If not, a pail of clear, warm water to which a couple of tablespoonfuls of kerosene has been added, will be desirable. Do not use a cloth as this will leave lint. Scrub with a brush, or a whisk broom. Dry by standing each screen separately.

If they are rusted or spotty-looking, take under cover to some place where there will be little dust, and procure a can of screen paint, and a rather broad, short-bristled, stiff brush. Stir the screen paint thoroughly with a stick after opening. Put very little paint on the brush, so as not to fill the meshes. Paint thoroughly on each side. Stand aside to dry. Go over frames as well.

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE SICK-ROOM.

DURING a recent extended illness in our family, I discovered two things that have saved me steps, and also saved my pocket book. It was necessary for me to keep the hot water bottle filled continually. I found it a good practice to fill the bottle only half full, lay it flat, holding the mouth up until the water came to the neck of the bottle. Then I screwed the stopper in. This excludes the air, the bottle is soft and the water will keep hot longer than when the bottle is filled.

I also found a way to fix the batteries when they are burned out in the flashlight I use at night. I took out the individual cells, placed them on a hot stove until they were thoroughly heated all the way through, and put them back in the flashlight while hot. They then gave a good light.—Mrs. O.

Women Keep Time Records

KNOWLEDGE of how time has been spent is a good starting point for economy of time in doing housework. A chart, illustrated below, designed like the face of two clocks, one for the forenoon and one for the afternoon, with the hour spaces divided into fifteen minute periods, has been made by the Bureau of Home Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The advantage of the dial form is the similarity to the face of the clock, because the mind readily follows the movement of the hands of the clock in recalling the activities of the day. The time does not need to be written for each task accomplished, and only an abbreviation of the name of the

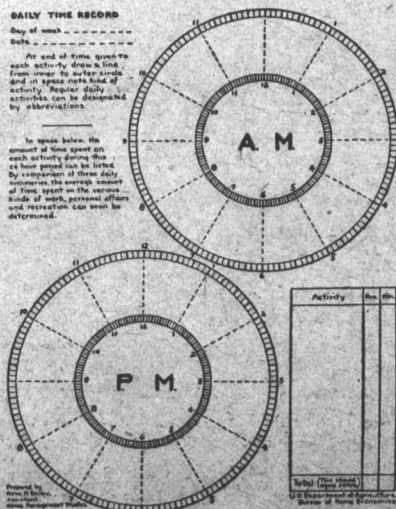
task need be used. For instance, dw.—for dish-washing done between eight and eight-thirty—could be jotted down in the space the hand of the clock would pass over during this time; or the space covered by a crayon of a color used to designate dish-washing. Yellows, for instance, might be used to designate time spent on care of the children, dark blue for preparing and clearing up after meals, green for time spent in eating, and so on.

Some of the things that a chart like this will show are time spent in sleep, in actual housework, in such enterprises as gardening, poultry raising, picking of fruit for market and home use; in community affairs, in recreation and companionship with the children, and in other activities. This will give the home-maker a basis for judging the importance of sundry tasks and the amount of her time that she spends in doing each.

Data already secured from farm homes shows that from six to sixteen hours per week, with an average of ten hours was spent in doing laundry work. The difference in time used for this task in homes having similar conditions indicates that better management in some homes might shorten time and energy consumed.

Better equipment, and better methods would undoubtedly bring satisfactory results in the same time. A daily time record will prove many other facts when used and analyzed.

Prints of the chart may be obtained upon application to the Bureau of Home Economics of the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.



CHOCOLATE CAKE WITH BITTER-SWEET ICING.

THIS is a cake recipe which always finds a warm welcome among my friends. It is one that I have worked over and changed from one that I learned when in college.

2 cups brown sugar 1/2 tsp. soda
3/4 cup butter 2 tsp. baking powder
3/4 cup cocoa 1 tsp. vanilla
2 eggs 3/4 tsp. cinnamon
1 cup sour milk 1/2 cup boiling water
2 1/2 cups flour

Cream the sugar and cocoa with butter. Add eggs; sour milk; flour sifted with soda, baking powder and cinnamon; vanilla, and beat until smooth. Add the boiling water and bake in loaf or layers.

Icing (Bitter Sweet).

1 1/2 cups granulated sugar 1-8 tsp. cream tartar
1/4 cup water

Boil these together without stirring until it forms a soft ball. Pour at once into a clean dish, keeping back any crystals which have formed during boiling. When the dish is cool to the

What Did You Do Today?

ON the opposite page you may read of a convenient method of keeping a daily record of the time you spend doing your several household duties. According to importance, some require more time than others, but always a home-maker's time is occupied.

Whether you use the method explained here, or merely a sheet of paper and pencil for keeping account of the time spent in doing your numerous tasks, I would be pleased to have an account of the several things you do each day and the time it takes in the doing. Every small duty should be listed. You may choose any day of the week you wish, but make the day's activities complete.

For the letter giving the most detailed account of a home-maker's day's work, we will send an aluminum roaster. The second letter will be awarded by an aluminum serving tray; while the third, fourth and fifth letters will be awarded by aluminum saucepans.

Address your letters to Martha Cole, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich., before October 26.

hand, beat syrup until creamy and white, and spread on cake. Cover with two squares of bitter chocolate which have been shaved fine and melted in a cup over hot water.

To be best, this cake should stand twenty-four hours to allow the fondant to soften.—Mrs. R. S.

SAVING THE OIL STOVE WICKS.

IF you wish to save the price of oil stove wicks take an old one and remove the tin from around it. Cut off half and sew on one from the stove, which is nearly burned out. They work fine this way and you will save the price of new ones several times.—Mrs. C. A. J.

FIXING UP FOR WINTER.

I HAVE just began to get my plants arranged for winter. I usually make several cuttings and re-pot many of the smaller plants, for they are much more convenient to arrange in the window than the large plants having all the summer growth.

My greatest difficulty has been the lack of sufficient pots and jardinières for them. Previously I have used tin cans wrapped in tissue paper or covered by devious methods. These had to be changed often, however, when spotted with water. This year I solved the problem by cutting strips from wall paper and pasting a piece the exact width around the cans. With the few pots I had, I cut medallions

from the paper and pasted them on at intervals around the body of the pot and a border around the top and the saucer. When thoroughly dry from pasting I varnished over all and let stand over night, then gave a second coat of varnish. This gives me several attractive pots for my flowers and eliminates the work of ever changing the papers.—Mrs. M. J.

Fine wood ashes mixed with turpentine will clean brass or steel.

When anything boils over on the stove, cover it at once with salt; the odor will be killed and the spilled food can be cleaned up easily.

Rather than trusting to your memory to know what you have put in each jar or can, make labels for all your stores. Then put all of one kind of vegetable or fruit on one shelf and you will always know just where to find what you want.

Mrs. E. M. G., of Grand Ledge, by testing finds that she spends three-quarters of the day during each week pumping water, carrying it in, and carrying out the waste. Considering time, labor, and family comfort, should she have running water in the house before Friend Husband gets a new manure spreader, or a potato digger.

Why Farmers Wear

Brown's Beach Jacket



Reg. U.S. Pat. Off.

It gives the wear and the warmth that the outdoor worker wants. Made with wool fleece lining and strong windproof exterior. Has snap fasteners; washes and wears like iron. Ask for the OLD RELIABLE, Brown's Beach Jacket. Three styles—coat with or without collar, and vest.

ASK YOUR DEALER.

BROWN'S BEACH JACKET COMPANY
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LAMB LINED COATS,
all leather coats,
Custom Fur Tanning,
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over. Free Style sheet
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"Reo" Cluster Metal Shingles, V-Crimp, Corrugated, Standing Seam, Painted or Galvanized Roofings, Siding, Wallboard, Paints, etc., direct to you at Rock-Bottom Factory Prices. Save money—get better quality and lasting satisfaction.

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

for every risk the Farmer takes—there is a Hartford Policy



Use this booklet—It may save you a severe loss

IF fire were to destroy your property tonight, how would you answer your neighbor's question, "Were you properly insured?"

Perhaps you do not know just how to plan your insurance so you will be really protected. As a part of its free service to farmers the Hartford will help you make a study of the present value of *all* your property—house, furnishings, barns, produce, stock, tools, wagons, carriages, automobiles—in fact everything on your farm, so that you can know exactly how much and what kind of property you own.

TO GET THIS HELP—

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Gentlemen: I own (manage) a _____ acre farm.
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Name _____ Address _____

M-6

Out goes that pain!

YOU'LL get quick relief from pain with the first application of Gombault's Balsam. It penetrates without blistering, drives out the pain, leaves you feeling fit as a fiddle.

Sprains, bruises, burns, open cuts, deep seated strains, muscular and inflammatory rheumatism, lumbago, sciatica, sore throat and chest colds yield to its healing power with but one or two applications. It's so effective that one bottle lasts a long time.

For forty years Gombault's Balsam has been the one indispensable remedy in thousands of households here and abroad. You'll adopt it, too, once you've had a chance to prove its remarkable healing qualities.

Don't wait till you feel the sting of pain. Get a bottle of Gombault's Balsam today.

Sold by druggists everywhere for \$1.50 per bottle or sent by parcel post upon receipt of price.

GOOD FOR ANIMALS TOO

Gombault's Balsam is a reliable and effective remedy for most horse troubles. Keeps your horses sound and working. The Lawrence-Williams Company, Cleveland, Ohio, Sole Distributors for the United States and Canada.

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The Imported Liniment
HEALING and ANTISEPTIC

cook and bake perfectly

RED CROSS Ranges make cooking a pleasure. Results are surprising. Charming enamel; nickel trim. Neat; clean; washable; sanitary.

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Why Burn Coal

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

Special Offer to Agents

Today's fuel prices make the Uni-Hete a big money maker for agents. We have made oil heating devices for 38 years. Acorn Brass Mfg. Co., 1032 Acorn Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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.



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

BRITTLE FINGER NAILS.

I have much trouble with my finger nails becoming brittle and breaking. They get rough and bother me in doing my housework. Can you tell me what to do?—Mrs. F. S.

An excellent remedy for brittle finger nails is to rub olive oil into the finger tips every night, massaging well. Keep the nails clipped short and wear gloves at night after massaging the finger tips with oil.

TO MAKE HOMINY.

Can you tell me how to make hominy? My husband has been wanting me to make some, but I do not know how.—Mrs. M. B.

Sweet corn makes the best hominy. To obtain the best results, dissolve two ounces of concentrated lye in one gallon of boiling water. Drop corn into this solution and boil rapidly for twenty-five to thirty minutes. Drain and drop into cold water. If possible, allow cold water to run over it for three or four hours to remove all traces of the lye. After this, place in a barrel churn and turn the churn for five to ten minutes to remove the hulls and black eyes. After removing hulls, place the corn in an enameled kettle,

cover with clear boiling water and cook until tender. Wash again and remove any more hulls or eyes. Pack hominy in glass jars, filling to within one-half inch of top. Cover with brine (two and one-half ounces of salt to one gallon of water). Process one and one-half hours in water bath.

PAPERING GREASY WALLS.

In moving into an old house, I find the walls very greasy. Will I have to wash these before papering them to make the paper stick?—Mrs. J. T.

If you will dissolve one large tablespoonful of sal soda in one-half cup of water, pour it into your paste and stir thoroughly, I believe you will have no trouble with your paper cleaving off.

WHEN TUMBLERS STICK.

I have just purchased some new glasses that are very thin. Occasionally they get stuck together. Can you tell me how to remove them without breaking?—Mrs. M. B.

When two glass tumblers stick together so that there is danger of breakage in separating them, fill the inner one with cold water and place the outer one in warm water. This will cause the inner one to contract and the outer one to expand, and so they may be readily separated.



HAPPY BIRTHDAY.

HAPPY birthday" is a much more significant wish than "Merry Christmas" or "Happy New Year," because, instead of being something flung back and forth among the crowd, it is for you in particular, and you alone. How many birthdays would you like to have? Do you realize that it is largely a matter for your own settlement? Will you have many or few?

If life is sufficiently to your taste to make you wish not only for happy returns of the day, but also many of them, you will give some heed to the way you live. You will seek to learn the rules of the "health game." When you are ill you will put yourself in the hands of a skilled physician, but, more important than that, you will have this skilled physician go over you periodically to repair any defects before they cause illness, knowing that it is far better and cheaper to avoid illness than to get well of it. And since you should have such an examination at some definite period that is not easily shoved aside, why not tie it up to your birthday?

When I was in the army I sometimes held "sick call," a term familiar enough to ex-service men. Some of the men who came to sick call were given C. C. pills and marked on the sick book for "duty." (The boys used to think ninety-nine per cent got this treatment). Some were marked for "light duty." Some were excused from duty and marked "sick in quarters," and there were others so seriously ill that they were sent to the base hospital and in so doing temporarily dismissed from the company; "sick in hospital." It is estimated that some three million citizens of the United States are sick enough to be excused from duty at practically any time you choose to inquire. But at the same

time forty-five million of the remainder are sick enough to be below par they aren't what they ought to be. We are apt to think that if we are not sick abed we are well, as Dr. Rankin, State Health Officer of North Carolina says: "To many people the difference between being sick and well is the difference between a horizontal and upright position." The fact is that any illness that goes unchecked will eventually bring us to the horizontal position, and the man who is wise finds the ailment and gets it in check before it has any such chance.

Have a health examination on your birthday! The examining doctor must be a thorough man. He will test the weight, pulse, temperature, blood pressure; he will examine condition of heart, lungs, kidneys and every important organ. He will test your secretions to see if you are in vigorous function, and your excretions to see that you are eliminating all poisons. If you are beginning to have too high blood pressure, too rapid a pulse, abnormalities in weight, murmurs of the heart, he will go deep in the matter, find out why, and tell you what to do. If he finds nothing whatever wrong you will be glad to pay his fee for this glorious certificate and then you will go out to the open, jump five feet into the atmosphere, crack your heels together, and shake your fists into the face of the whole wide world.

A SCIRRHUS CANCER.

Please tell me something about a stone cancer. If there is a cure for it and if you can tell me how to treat it without a doctor's knife, as the doctor is most sure I have a stone cancer.—Mrs. M. V. W.

I presume that your doctor means a hard cancer, generally called a scirrhous cancer. I could tell you more about it if you gave the location and (Continued on page 407).

ROOFING

Special Snaps For Quick Keen Buyers

Order From This List

We are offering a limited quantity of roll roofing in various grades for immediate acceptance and shipment as follows:

Smooth Surfaced Roofing

This material is built on three different weights of felt, well saturated, and surfaced smooth. It is easy to lay on any roof, and can be adapted to any conditions as follows:

No. SC-1 Light weight, per roll of 108 sq. ft. \$1.00
No. SC-2 Med. weight, per roll of 108 sq. ft. 1.20
No. SC-3 Heavy weight, per roll, 108 sq. ft. 1.40

Red and Grey-Green Slate Coated Roofing

No. SC-4 This material is brand new 85 to 90 pound stock, built on a heavy felt, and surfaced with red or grey-green crushed slate. \$1.50
Price per roll of 108 square feet.

No. SC-5 This stock is more or less defective as to slate coating; two to three lengths \$1.15 to the roll. Sold as per roll of 108 sq. ft.

Roofing for Repair Jobs

No. SC-6 Lot TM-4. This material is put up in full rolls, running from three to four lengths to the roll. Suitable for small roofs, repair jobs, patching, and lining. It is known as repair job, or spliced roofing. Price per roll of 108 85¢ square feet.

NOTE: Nails and cement will be furnished at 10c per roll extra, for any of the above material.

Dept. SC-42

All Prices are f.o.b. Chicago

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NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR Beats Electro or Gas

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

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

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Accept "Bayer Tablets of Aspirin" only. Each unbroken package contains proper directions. Handy boxes of twelve tablets cost few cents. Drug-gists also sell bottles of 24 and 100. Aspirin is the trade mark of Bayer Manufacture of Monoaceticacidester of Salicylicacid.

told me how long it has been observed. Although you are much in dread of the surgeon's knife that is the simplest way of getting rid of the average cancer. Other, but more complicated ways; are by use of the X-Ray and by radium. There is no safe and efficient home treatment.

TROUBLED WITH DIZZINESS.

I have extreme dizziness. Had it first about six months ago. Everything goes round and round. What shall I do?

Have a careful examination, which should include special tests as to blood pressure, the excretion of the kidneys, the eyes and the ears. A trouble of this nature that is so persistent must not be neglected as it may indicate serious disturbances.

WHAT COOP. EGG MARKETERS ARE DOING.

(Continued from page 387). sale poultry section. It saves overhead expense by leaving the grading to its members, but it gives the products a thorough inspection before selling them.

In Maryland, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad is cooperating with the Maryland State Poultry Association, Inc., by allowing the use of a car to hold meetings, and hauling the car over its lines in Maryland. The association is forming marketing units in different parts of the state. One unit is now operating with a gain of nine cents per dozen to the producer. It will eventually arrange with the Atlantic Coast Association to market some of its eggs in New York under a special brand name. Other markets which will be invaded are Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

Connecticut is forming what is known as the Eastern Connecticut Poultry Producers, Inc., and are marketing their eggs under their own "New England Maid" brand, through 137 chain stores in and around Providence, Rhode Island.

A state-wide association has been formed in Virginia under the name of Virginia Poultry Producers' Association, Inc. The association expects to market the output of 50,000 hens this winter. As in many other cooperative efforts, the producer makes the association his exclusive agent for the purpose of handling and marketing eggs. To provide capital, the association can deduct three per cent after the cost of marketing has been paid. Certificates will be issued to members covering these deductions. These certificates can be made redeemable in three to ten years.

Here has been given just a brief mention of some of the cooperative egg marketing associations of the country. It is sufficient, perhaps, to show that the cooperative egg marketing idea prevails throughout the country.

Other associations will be referred to in future issues. The methods employed by these various associations will also be mentioned in greater detail in coming articles.

THE COST PER DOZEN.

POUULTY feeding experiments carried on by the United States Department of Agriculture show that it takes about 6.7 pounds of beef to produce a dozen of eggs with general purpose fowls, while the egg-laying breeds, such as Leghorns, require only 4.8 pounds. It is also found that old hens require more feed to produce eggs than young ones.

Prohibition is being extended to other fields than that of the "liquid fire." The federal horticultural board has placed a restraining hand on all fruits and vegetables offered for import except those from Canada. This is a step, not to keep out snakes, but the naughty little melon and fruit flies.

One of the outstanding features of bread baked from **LILY WHITE FLOUR**, "The Flour the Best Cooks Use," is its perfectly delicious flavor --- besides it stays moist longer.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY - GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

Michigan Farmer Pattern Service

You Will Find the Pattern for "Sunday Best" for Yourself or the Children
Either Here or in Our Pattern Catalogue

Send twelve cents in silver or stamps to the Pattern Department, Michigan Farmer, Detroit Michigan, for each pattern, and be sure to state size wanted.



No. 4496—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 3½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4492—Ladies' Coat Dress. Cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 54-inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 1½ yards. Price 12c.



No. 4506—Boys' Suit. Cut in three sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4505—Juniors' and Misses' Dress. Cut in five sizes, 12, 14, 16, 18 and 20 years. A 16-year size requires 3¾ yards of 40-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4494—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires four yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4501—Boys' Overcoat. Cut in five sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2¾ yards of 54-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4494—Misses' Dress. Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 6¼ yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot is 1¾ yards. Price 12c.

No. 4506—Boys' Suit. Cut in three sizes, 2, 4 and 6 years. A four-year size requires 2½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4502—Child's Dress. Cut in four sizes, 4, 6, 8 and 10 years. An eight-year size requires 2¾ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4500—Girls' Dress. Cut in four sizes, 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10-year size requires four yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.

No. 4501—Boys' Overcoat. Cut in five sizes, 6, 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 12-year size requires 2¾ yards of 54-inch material. Price 12c.



No. 4217—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¾ yards of 54-inch material. The width at the foot is 3½ yards (with plaits extended). Price 12c.

No. 4510-4512—Ladies' Costume. The blouse, 4510, cut in six sizes, 34, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. Skirt, 4512, cut in seven sizes, 25, 27, 29, 31, 33, 35 and 37 inches waist measure. To make the costume for a me-

dium size will require 5¼ yards of 40-inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is two yards. Two separate patterns, 12c for each pattern.

No. 4522—Ladies' Dress. Cut in seven sizes, 36, 38, 40, 42, 44, 46 and 48 inches, bust measure. A 38-inch size requires 3¼ yards of 54-inch material. The width at the foot is 1¾ yards. Price 12c.



No. 4519—Misses' Dress. Cut in three sizes, 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18-year size requires 4¼ yards of 40-inch material. The width at the foot is 2¼ yards. Price 12c.

No. 3778—Harlequin Suit. Cut in five sizes, 6-8, and 10-12 years for children, 14-16 years for misses', and 38-40; 42-44 inches bust measure for adults. A 10-12-year size requires 5½ yards of 27-inch material for the suit, and ¾ yard for the cap. A 38-40-inch size requires 8¾ yards of 27-inch material for the suit and ¾ yard for the cap. Price 12c.



No. 4515—Ladies' Apron. Cut in four sizes: Small 34-36; medium 38-40; large 42-44; extra large 46-48 inches bust measure. A medium size requires 4½ yards of 36-inch material. Price 12c.



OUR BOYS AND GIRLS



OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

A big boy gave me a boat and I put some wheels on the side. It just goes dandy. I sit in the boat and turn a crank and it goes. We tried it out last Sunday. I am going to call it Miss Put-Put.

A nephew if accepted—John Stutzman, Utica, Mich., R. 3, Box 74.

I suppose you are put-putting along these nice days. All you have to do is turn the crank and the boat does the rest.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am thirteen years old and am in the seventh and eighth grades. The boy in my grade isn't to school only about half the time, so I have to do all the reciting.—Alice Mae Adams, M. C., Alma, Mich.

Two grades at once, with all the reciting to do, must keep you busy. However, you ought to learn a lot as you can't slide through school, as some do in larger classes.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I was very much surprised when I got my pin and membership card.

I have been helping my father on the farm this summer. I have five little Poland China pigs of my own.

Say, Mister Wastepaper Basket, will you let this letter go past you this time?

I thank you very much for the pin and membership card, Uncle Frank.

Well, I must close my letter for this time.—Your nephew, Willis Walborn, Breckenridge, Mich.

You will have a good start in the pig business if you succeed in making those little ones big ones. Wasn't Mr. W. P. obliging this time, though?

Dear Uncle Frank:

I received the membership card and button quite a while ago. I am certainly proud to wear the pin. Several of my girl friends have seen the pin at school. They say, "Oh, did you get one of those pins? I tried but didn't get one." I just told the girls to "Try, try again."

I think this club is getting more interesting every week.

All the pets we (my brother and I) have, is a cat and her two kittens, and a very pretty polly parrot. Polly affords all the amusement we want. She whistles, talks, sings, screeches, and



Helen Hubble, Metamora, is Carrying a Milk Can. I wonder if She Can Milk. Sixth Prize Picture.

most of all, she loves to bite anything and everybody but my brother George.

With merry wishes I will say good-bye.—Your niece Ruth Beamer, M. C., Box 94, Linden, Mich.

You gave the girls good advice. It pleases me to know you are proud of your pin.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I must tell you of my experience as a young farmer. I am eleven years old and in the sixth grade. I made up my mind to earn some money, so this spring I planted some potatoes. The other day I dug my potatoes and I only had two and one-half bushels.

Mother let me take the horse to the nearest village to sell them. I stopped at twelve different houses and not a one would buy a potato. So I have still my potatoes at home.

People would rather buy potatoes from the store than to buy them from a little boy like me, who tried to earn a little extra money.

I had the same experience with apples. I had to bring those home, too, after losing a whole day trying to sell them. So the only way I could get rid of my apples was to give them away. I'll feed my potatoes to the cows. This much I know, I'll never plant anything more.—Your nephew, Glyn Berube, Hardwood, Mich.

I am glad you wrote your experience. But please don't get discouraged. Maybe you didn't use the right

kind of salesmanship, or perhaps, your price wasn't right. I would suggest that you endeavor to find out why you couldn't sell these potatoes, and then try again. Keep our M. C. motto in mind and you will win.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am in the seventh grade at school and am eleven years old. In my examinations for the sixth year my average was ninety-eight and one seventh. Another girl was six-sevenths of a point head of me. She had the highest average in the room. I will have to take the eighth grade examinations this year.

Both of my sisters and I have Merry Circle pins and membership cards.—Your niece, Edna Mulder, M. C., R. 2, Caledonia, Mich.

It Works It's Mouth and Eyes

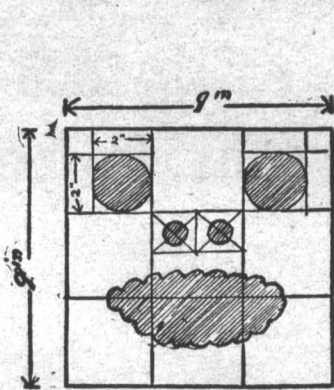


Fig. 1

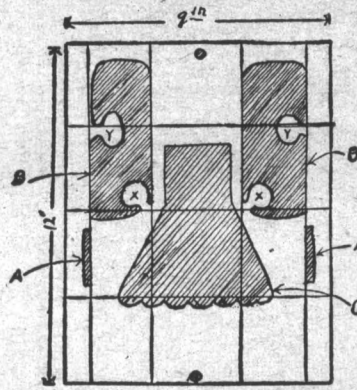


Fig. 2

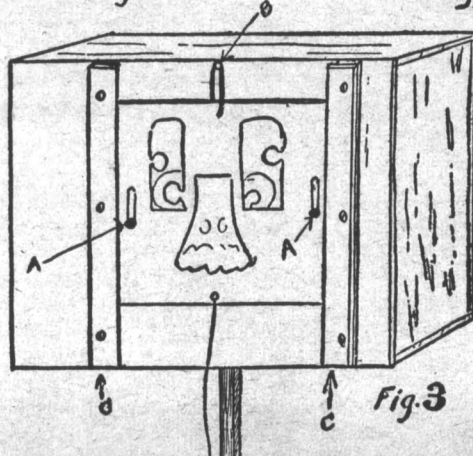


Fig. 3

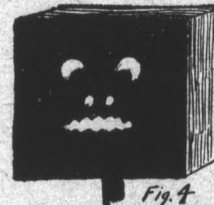


Fig. 4

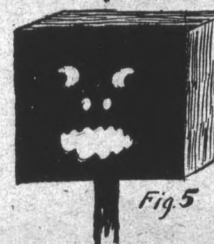


Fig. 5

THIS animated Jack-o-lantern is not difficult to make if one uses care in laying out the patterns according to the directions. First find a box, square or nearly so, with sides about 14x12 inches. Select the side with the best boards and with pencil and ruler, lay out a square 9x9 inches, as shown in Fig. 1. Divide this large square into three-inch squares and draw in and cut out the two eyes, two nostrils and the mouth. The eyes should be two inches in diameter and placed exactly as shown in the pattern. The mouth should be five inches wide and three inches deep and the nostrils can be bored with a one-inch bit.

Next cut a piece of tin or strong cardboard 12x9 inches and lay it off into three-inch squares; then draw in the shaded figures as shown in Fig. 2. Take great care to locate the eyeballs (Y-Y) and (X-X) exactly as on this pattern, these should be one inch in diameter. Slots (A-A) are one and one-half inches long and wide enough to permit a shingle nail to slide up and down easily. Next cut out the shaded figures and make a hole in the top and another in the bottom center of the mask.

Tack a strip of cardboard on each side of the face pattern on the box and

over them nail or screw two strips of lath with the inner edges extending about a half inch so that the mask, Fig. 2, will slide up and down in the grooves easily.

Now locate the mask by placing it so that the eye pupils (X) will come at the lower edges of the eye holes in the box as in Fig. 4. Now, holding the mask in this position drive in the two shingle nails in the extreme lower end of the slots (A-A) and fasten a strong rubber band through the hole at the top of the mask and loop it over the nail (B). Fasten a long string into the hole at the bottom of the mask, nail the box onto a pole, say five or six feet in length, fit the box lantern with a candle or flashlight, and you are ready to operate the Jack-o-lantern.

Lighted up, the face will look like the one in Fig. 4. Pull the string and the eyes roll outward and the mouth drops open, as in Fig. 5.

Paint the box black, cover the inside over the eye holes with a white tissue paper, the nostrils with red and the mouth with yellow tissue. Nail a cross-stick to the pole for the arms about a foot below the box, drape this with a sheet which will also cover the operator, and you have a wonderful and terrible Halloween spook.

L. W. SNELL.

Yours was a good average. It's too bad, though, you couldn't beat out the other girl. I am glad to know there are so many M. C.'s in your family.

Dear Uncle Frank:

This is the third time I have written to you, and never have seen my letters in print.

I can hitch up one sheep and drive him all over on my wagon.

Well, good-bye, Uncle Frank.—From Lynn Cooper, Grass Lake, Mich.

Your wagon must be in pretty bad shape if you can drive your sheep all



Esther Wichert, Clare, Undoubtedly Took Her Annual and Had a Picture Taken of the Unusual Event. Seventh Prize.

over on it. Let's hear from you again, Lynn.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Say, Uncle Frank, do you spend all your time reading letters from your nieces and nephews? Seems to me as though it would keep you busy.

Say, Uncle Frank, I bet R. A. Turner is some relation to you. Is he?—Bernice E. Patterson, Levering, Mich.

I do not spend quite all my time reading letters, but the time I do spend that way is very enjoyable. No, Mr. Turner and I are not related but we are very good friends. Perhaps that's why we look alike.

CLOTHING CLUB WINNERS.

THE following is a list of the places awarded this summer in clothing club work:

First Year.

1. Frances Spaulding, Lapeer Co.
2. Caroline Miner, Lenawee Co., and Mary Leedy, Mason Co.
3. Florence McKinder, Barry Co.

Second Year.

1. Eva Robinson, Branch Co.
2. Geraldine Case, Wayne Co., and Ruth Mary Lane, Mason Co.
3. Dora Meitzner, Macomb Co., and Edna Ossenheimer, Calhoun Co.

Third Year.

1. Gladys McBratnie, Saginaw Co.
2. Verna Powell, Iron Co., and Ida Freeman, Washtenaw Co.
3. Grace Aldrich, Lenawee Co., and Gertrude Straight, Cheboygan Co.

Household Management.

1. Lamoine Wilkins, Branch Co.
2. Ada Goff, Mason Co., and Evelyn Hanson, Menominee Co.
3. Ruth Petty, Delta Co.

WHAT I WANT TO BE, AND WHY.

By John Booth, (M. C.), Lewiston, Michigan.

I am going to be a farmer because a farmer is sure of a living without the help of another person. If a farmer wants a day off he does not have to ask a boss if he can get it.

If a farmer is on a good farm he can make good money, but if he is on a poor one he can build it up, so that it is a good one. If there were no farmers there would be no food raised for the other people.

Maybe a farmer does have to work a little harder than the other people, but he is using his own time and has his own hours to work.

If one lives on the farm they get fresh air and are much more free of diseases.

TRAPPERS! FUR SHIPPERS!

Make Money



Abraham
Fur Co.

Will Tell
You How

Write today to this big, live fur house and get our New Book on how to Trap. Skin and value furs so that you will be sure to get every penny they are worth.

The fur season will soon be here and if you want the most valuable "fur information" at all times you must get in touch with Abraham, St. Louis.

Trapper's Supply Bargains

Best Quality at Right Prices—write us about Traps, Guns, Rifles, Smoke Pump, Baits, Hunting Lamps, Cold Weather Clothing, Rubber Boots, etc. We can furnish trappers' outfits from "top to toe" and every article Guaranteed.

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FREE NEW TRAPPERS TREASURE BOOK

No. 1 **KOMPAKT 97¢**

Write to-day for free books showing hundreds of useful trapper's and Hunter's articles at bottom prices. We sell all supplies at cost, send money order, it is the safest. All Free New Trapping Secrets, how to grade, game laws, market reports, and shipping tags. Get 7 lbs. Your Name on Our List Now!

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HERSKOVITS
FUR CO. INC.
Dept. 54 109-111 West 24th St., New York

LET US TAN YOUR HIDE.

Horse or Cow hide, Calf or otherskins with hair or fur on, and make them into coats (for men and women), robes, rugs or gloves when so ordered; or we can make your hides into Oak Tanned Harness or Slaughterer Sole or Belt Leather; your calfskins into Shoe Leather. Colors, Gun Metal, Mahogany, Russet or lighter shade. Calfskins tanned in the lighter shades of shoe leather, also make elegant stand and table covers; great for birthday, wedding and holiday gifts.

LET US FIX YOUR WORN FURS

freshen, repair and reshape them if needed. Furs are very light weight, therefore it would cost but little to send them in to us by Parcel Post and get our estimate of cost; then we will hold them aside awaiting your decision. If you say "go ahead," very well; we will do so and hold them free of storage until you want them. If you say "no," we will return them post-paid.

Our illustrated catalog and style book combined gives a lot of useful information. It tells how to take off and care for hides. About our safe dyeing process on cow and horse hides, calf and fur skins. About dressing fine fur skins and making them into neckpieces, muffs and garments. About taxidermy and Head Mounting.

The Crosby Frisian Fur Company,
671 Lyell Ave., Rochester, N. Y.

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Trapper's Guide
How to Grade Furs; game laws; trapping secrets; supply catalog. Also Market Reports all season. ALL FREE.

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FUNSTEN
Bargains
in Supplies

We can save you money on smokers, baits, traps—everything you need! Get ready NOW for a BIG year. Get your name on our list to keep posted. Write TODAY for prices and valuable helps—FREE!

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Thrilling Experiences

By Prize Winners

By Gertrude Verdon, Samaria, Mich.

My most thrilling experience was above three years ago, with a mother cow. My Daddy and I hitched up our old Dan horse to the buggy and went back to our woods to bring a newborn calf to the barn. We stopped a little ways from the cow and Daddy went over and got the calf and put it in the buggy. Just then the mother cow saw me in the buggy, and over she came at me, belling and pawing.

She climbed right in the buggy with her front feet, making her head go at me, and finally bunted me out on the other side. Maybe you think I wasn't scared. We had to do some quick

Correspondence Scramble

SOME more correspondence scrambles have been asked for, so we shall have one this week. For those who do not remember just how this scrambling is done, the following directions are given:

Your part is to write as interesting a letter as possible. Also, stamp and address an envelope to yourself. Enclose both your letter and the envelope in another envelope addressed to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Mich. In the lower left hand corner of this envelope also write Correspondence Scramble.

Our part is to open these envelopes, put somebody's letter in your envelope and your letter in somebody's envelope. We are careful not to put your letter in the envelope which belongs to the writer of the letter you get. In that way you have two chances to get new correspondents.

We will keep the letters until October 26th and then start scrambling them. It's lots of fun, so let us all join in.

thinking about that time, and Daddy had to make some mighty fast moves. If some of you don't believe it, just let a cross cow get after you. Daddy grabbed a club and beat her back from me, as she had run around the buggy after me.

I finally got behind a tree, and there I stayed for some time, with the cow backing up and coming towards me every minute or two, Daddy beating her back every time. She finally went back a little farther, so into the buggy we jumped, and, believe me, we went some, with the cow after us. After going a little ways Daddy lifted the calf out. When the cow reached her calf she stopped. I never want to experience anything quite as thrilling as that was, if I live to be a hundred and ten years.

By Jennie Mae Becker, Okemos, Mich.

One day in midsummer when I was but eight years old, my grandmother came up for supper. When it was getting time for supper, my mother said, "You must go and call the hired man, now, Jennie." My grandmother said she would go with me.

As my grandmother and I strolled along, I said, "I am going to ask the hired man if I may ride the horse up to the barn, not thinking my father had never let me ride that horse." I asked the hired man, and of course, he said yes.

He helped me on the horse, and I said to my grandmother, "I will beat you to the house, grandma." I had no more than got the words out of my mouth, than the horse began to run, and run she did. I went from one side to the other, and yelling all the time.

(Continued on page 415).

Westclox



Against the dark

AT night, when you wake—there beside you is a circle of hour numerals glowing a pale green against the darkness. Two luminous pointers indicate the time.

The clock itself you don't see—it, with the rest of the furnishings, is swallowed up by the blackness. It is tick-

ing off the minutes to ring you up when the time comes.

To use it is the way to appreciate a luminous dial timepiece. Black Bird offers Westclox quality at a low price. The trade mark Westclox is on the six-sided, orange-bordered tag, and on the dial.

WESTERN CLOCK CO., LA SALLE, ILLINOIS, U. S. A.
Factory: Peru, Illinois. In Canada: Western Clock Co., Limited, Peterborough, Ont.

Big Ben	Baby Ben	America	Sleep-Meter	Jack o' Lantern	Pocket Ben	Glo-Ben
\$3.50	\$3.50	\$1.50	\$2.00	\$3.00	\$1.50	\$2.50

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Clipped Cows

give more milk and butter fat. They are cleaner, healthier—feel better, feed better. Filth and lice cannot accumulate—bigger returns are positively assured.

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The Manvel Direct Stroke Windmill still leads after more than sixty years' dependable service. Thousands of them have run thirty years without upkeep expense.

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Don't spend a cent for traps this season. If you ship all your furs to Silberman you get the best standard makes of traps free, if you are actually a trapper. Ask us to tell you about this great, free, liberal offer while it holds good—Write today.

Best Grading—Highest Prices

Ship to the old reliable house that has been buying furs for 57 years. Silberman pays highest prices in America.

Shippers More Than Satisfied

Here's what Joseph Fascnach, of Fowler, Indiana, says:

"Returns received today. Have dealt with Silberman for many years. Always found you square. Only wish I could get more furs to send you."

That's the way our shippers talk. Hundreds of letters just like that in our files.

FREE Supply List and Market Forecast You ought to get this if you want to buy supplies at lowest prices and know what the right prices are. Yours for the asking. Just send letter or post card.

SEND today for information about our great Free Trap Offer. Don't miss this. Write only if you are a trapper. Get acquainted with Silberman, and find out how to make more money out of your furs.

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SOLVAY PULVERIZED LIMESTONE

SOLVAY is so easy to handle, so safe, so economical that it makes less work but bigger crops wherever used.

Make this year a bigger year—in crops, in profits. You can do it with SOLVAY.

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Write for the new lime booklet—sent free! Tells you interesting profitable facts you should know about lime.



Paint \$1.19 a Gallon

This is a good barn paint, choice 5 colors—Red, Light Brown, Dark Brown, Maroon, Gray. Get Factory Prices on All Paints. House paint, choice 20 shades, \$2.08 gal. Better grade, choice 30 shades, gallon cans \$2.28, 5 gallon cans per gal. \$2.25. We pay the freight. Save money. Write today.

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\$24.95 Upward American CREAM SEPARATOR

On trial. Easy running, easily cleaned. Skims warm or cold milk. Different from picture which shows larger capacity machines. Get our plan of easy MONTHLY PAYMENTS

and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today. AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO. Bainbridge, N. Y. Box 7061



I'll bet he's smoking a Champion

For twenty-eight years critical smokers have enjoyed the satisfying flavor of Hemmeter's Champions—

Strictly hand-made, of good old-fashioned tobacco—no blends or artificial flavoring—

The same today as twenty-eight years ago.

AT YOUR DEALERS

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for
15¢

HEMMETER'S CHAMPION CIGARS

THE HEMMETER CIGAR CO., DETROIT.



FINDING THE GOOD COWS.

It is a safe presumption that the average dairy herd has in it some good and some poor cows. To increase the profit from dairying it is necessary to eliminate the poor cows by replacing them with superior ones. Dairying cannot be made profitable with cows of inferior quality.

The cow-testing association affords the average dairyman an efficient way

will do at the pail is the accurate guide in estimating her real worth in the dairy business.

There are a great many dairymen who do not feel they can afford to join a cow-testing association. The facts of the case are, they cannot afford not to. But if there is no local organization then it is within the ability of every dairyman to test his cows and find out for himself which are the good and poor ones. Testing and

Do Pure-bred Cows Pay?

THE notion is altogether too common among farmers that it does not pay to keep pure-bred stock. To many it is nothing more than a little stylish breeding and is fit only for those who are inclined to follow hobbies. Some men, they often hold, should

not be bothered with the raising of stock with unfathomable pedigrees.

There is, however, a very wholesome lesson in the recent report of the cow-testing work carried on in Michigan during the month of August. This report gives us some very definite figures which go to demonstrate that pure-bred stock actually returns to the owner a greater income than do grade or scrub animals.



This Registered Holstein, Owned by Dr. Tiedebohl, of Coloma, Gave 23,141 lbs. of Milk, and 864.8 lbs. of Butter-fat in Ten Months.

Before us is a list of the cows producing the highest amount of butter-fat in each of fifty-eight cow-testing as-

sociations in the state during the month of August. In the first place, it should be noted that there is not a scrub cow in this entire list. Every animal is either a grade or a pure-bred. In other words, out of a total of 14,196 cows, not a single scrub cow was placed in this honor column.

Let us now examine the records of the pure-breds and grades in this list of leaders among the fifty-eight associations. The average butter-fat produced by the pure-breds is 66.06 pounds for the month. The average produced by the grades is 60.43. This gives an advantage in favor of the pure-breds of 5.63 pounds for the month. This average carried through the year at present prices would mean that each of the pure-breds is returning to its owner, aside from the greater value of the calf, \$30 more than is each of the grade cows. In other words, allowing five per cent on the investment and a ten per cent depreciation of the excess price put into the better animal, the owner could afford to pay \$200 more for the average pure-bred in this list than for the average grade.



Then, too, the Pure-bred Calf is More Valuable than the Scrub or Grade Calf.

Arranging these cows in the order of their production of butter-fat, and dividing the list in half, we find that there are twenty-two pure-breds among the first twenty-nine, and only seven grades; whereas, in the tail end half there are twenty-two grades and seven pure-breds. This tells again the story of the superiority of pure-breds at the milk pail.

If, therefore, we are out to improve the dairy industry in our state, is it not of the highest importance that we give the matter of introducing pure-bred stock into our herds, the most serious consideration? The man who keeps cows and says he cannot afford to grade up his stock is mistaken. He rather cannot afford to continue with his scrub animals. Keeping scrub stock is not only the height of extravagance, but in this day of enlightenment it is an exceedingly unbusiness-like practice.—Burt Wermuth.

to find out which are the good and poor cows in his herd. I believe as time goes on, the larger majority of dairymen will cooperate in this work or test his own cows.

It is our experience at Forest Grove Farm that weighing and testing the milk from individual cows is the only accurate means of determining the good and poor cows in the herd. Physical conformation is invaluable in grading up the herd, but what a cow

weighing the milk from each cow incurs some extra labor, but it is a paying investment.—Leo C. Reynolds.

The members of 125 cow-testing associations purchased 663 registered bulls during the past year.

Ireland plans definitely to develop her dairy business and hopes by reason of cheap water transportation to compete with middle western states for American seaboard trade.

Greatest Dairy Gathering Staged

(Continued from page 390).

about one-half. Such milk they had found was adequate for child nourishment and was highly beneficial in the hospital service. He pointed out that this waterless milk offered the greatest solution to milk problems of the tropics.

Practical Feeding and Breeding

Dr. E. B. Forbes and E. B. Meigs were the principal speakers on the program for feeding problems connected with dairy cows, both experts in nutrition who have spent many years in research regarding minerals. Doctor Forbes pointed out that mineral deficiency is responsible for disease and malnutrition of dairy cows, failure to breed, decreased milk flow, and weak calves. Under normal conditions the heavy milking cow loses lime from her body, and replenishes her store late in the lactation period when dry.

The cow will store more calcium (lime) from fresh grass than from dry forage, and from hay cured under caps more than from that cured in sunlight. The speaker especially emphasized a resting period and liberal feeding of the heifer, so that mineral stores might be well built up when parturition occurs.

Dr. Meigs described an experiment performed at the government farm in which timothy got a knock-out blow compared with alfalfa for dairy cows. In this test the cows on timothy dropped in milk flow, were not persistent producers, did not breed regularly and their calves were not so strong. He stated that not only is timothy deficient in protein and lime, but it does not have some other unknown material which is present in alfalfa and which is so vital to health and production of dairy cows.

G. C. Humphrey, of Wisconsin, and J. W. Gowen, of Maine, spoke on selection of dairy cows, pointing out the three means commonly employed: by conformation, by pedigree and by performance. They both showed that while conformation has some value in picking a good producer, it is not infallible, and even a seven-day record is worth two or three times as much as the decision of a judge on a cow's actual production over a year. The milk yield of the dam, according to Dr. Gowen, can be taken as an index of the probable yield of the daughter, and even a full sister's record is a reliable index.

R. R. Graves, of the United States Dairy Division, speaking along the same line, said that the department is now trying to find if any correlation exists between outward conformation and the size of the corresponding internal organs, and therefore upon production. "The most rapid progress," he said in ending, "will come through the continuous use of sires that have proved by uniform excellence in the producing ability of their daughters, that they can transmit characters of high production."

The Cattle Show.

Every National Dairy Show is said to be "better than ever," but of none could this ever be more truthfully said than of that at Syracuse. Over one thousand head of cattle came to the show. Besides two provinces of the Dominion, twenty-five states were represented. The Holsteins led in numbers.

The Holsteins.

We have it from Judge Moscrip himself that no American show ring ever before brought forth as many extra good Holsteins as the 1923 exposition. The 392 Holsteins entered were widely distributed, although the bulk naturally came from the east and central western states, Michigan entering eleven head from seven exhibitors. Western breeders brought out the cream of the offering. Ontario landing this honor, with Connecticut second.

McKinley Pietertje Betts, a hitherto unknown bull that had only seen the

tanbark in some little county shows in New York, forged his way through the bull class and finally to senior and grand champion, Hargrove and Arnold, of Iowa, owning the junior champion.

Carnation Stock Farms showed their grand champion of the Pacific Coast, the five-year-old cow, Tillamook Daisy Butter King De Kol, that finally captured the purple banner for grand champion female. Another sensation came when Dorothy Ormsby Piebe, the Hargrove and Arnold daughter of K P O P, was put down below Corwin Farms daughter of S P O M 14th. Carnation Farms showed the junior champion female, a daughter of Matador Segis Walker.

One of the greatest sights of the show ring was the get-of-sire groups. Here Bell Farm, of Pennsylvania, took first in hot competition, showing the get of King Valdessa Pontiac, all four having thirty-pound records. Second and fourth went to the get of K P O P, and fifth to Pietertje Laura Ollie Homestead King, and third to the get of Matador Segis Walker, four of the breed's greatest sires of today being represented in those groups. Among the A. R. cows, Bell Farms' White Susie, that stood third in the open class, won first rank. Carnation Farm took second.

The Jerseys.

The Jersey show was pretty much an eastern exhibit, with the grand champions going to Senator Frelinghuysen on Fern's Wexford Noble, and to Inderkill Farms on Sociable Sybil. The quality of the Jersey show as a whole was especially high. The entries totaled 225 head.

Fern's Wexford Noble grand champion last year came back as an easy winner in his class this year. Fern's Ashley Belle, a Frelinghuysen entry, took the aged cow class honor, but she did not have the capacity and quality nor the udder to win over Sociable Sybil for the championship.

Jerseys Make Good Showing.

Of the exhibits of the cattle clubs that of the American Jersey Cattle Club never had its equal. It just happened that a number of great cows of this breed had finished records and were in condition to stand travel.

The leaders of the breed included:

Darling's Jolly Lassie, of Oregon, with 1,141 pounds of fat, the greatest butter-fat producer of the breed; and with her were a full brother, a sister, a daughter and two nieces, all from Pickard's herd.

Fauvic's Star, the greatest milk producer of the breed, with 20,616 pounds of milk and 1,006 pounds of fat, champion over Connecticut.

Groff's Constance, New England Champion, with 1,130 pounds of fat.

Prince's Emma of Hartman Stock Farm, of Ohio, with 1,110 pounds.

Sophie 19th of Hood Farm, with eleven records totaling 7,545 pounds of fat, and now eighteen years and nine months old. Close to her was Financial King's Interest, of Pennsylvania, now twenty-three years and nine months old, and recently fresh, the mother of twenty heifers and one bull calf, and with two records above 400 pounds of fat over eighteen years of age.

Another old grandmother from Ohio, was Namrow, owned by Allen Jordan, the champion producer of all breeds, over fourteen years. In eleven months she had 750 pounds of fat and is past seventeen years of age.

Seven eastern states sent calf club exhibits, and these were stabled alongside and competed in the open classes with those of the veteran breeders.

In the boys' judging contest the team from Michigan ranked third. Illinois stood first, with Connecticut second. Twenty-two teams were entered.

The butchers of the Badger State were recipients of 3,242 unprofitable cows weeded out by cow-testing work.



Land-Clearing is Cheaper and Easier this Fall

THE fall months between harvest-time and winter are the time to add more productive acres to your farm.

It's easier and cheaper this fall! The reason is Dumorite, the new du Pont explosive. It doesn't freeze—no bothersome and dangerous thawing necessary. You get 135 to 140 sticks at the price of 100 sticks of 40% dynamite—and Dumorite does even better work, stick for stick. Ask your local dealer.

Write for Farmers' Handbook of Explosives, 110 pages of practical information regarding explosives for land-clearing, ditching and tree-planting.

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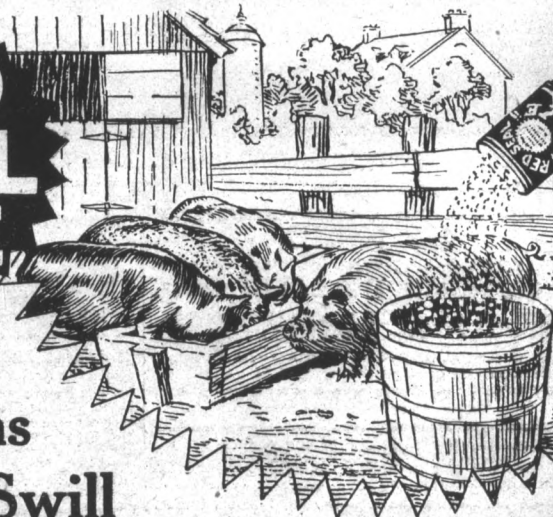
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Sweetens
the Swill

Hogs thrive on swill purified with a little RED SEAL Lye. Stops fermentation, destroys germs and makes healthy, sturdy animals. Wash out the trough and pen with a strong RED SEAL Lye solution at least once a week. Kills worm-eggs, lice and other vermin. Farmers and housewives find new uses every day. RED SEAL Lye is especially recommended for spraying trees when dormant, cleaning automobile transmission-cases, farm-machinery, drains, etc., softening water, and making soap.

Details in booklet, sent on request. Full directions in each can. Be sure and buy only the genuine RED SEAL Lye.

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**QUALITY
SOUNDNESS
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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.

Wallinwood Guernseys

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

4 YEARLING Registered Guernsey Heifers.
May Rose breeding. E. A. Black, Howard City, Mich.

10 Reg. Guernsey cows, some A. R. Record May Rose breeding, \$2,600 for all; herd bull \$100. John Ebels, Holland, Mich., R. 2.

Registered Holstein Cattle AT AUCTION

On account of the death of J. F. Lutz, and having rented the farm, I will sell at auction on the farm, Three Miles East of Cohoctah, on the Ann Arbor Railroad, or 8 miles South and West of Linden, on

Thursday, Oct. 25, 1923

35 Head of Registered Holsteins

Including 14 milch cows, some with A. R. O. Records, some heifers due to freshen this winter, some heifer calves. Have used high-grade A. R. O. Bulls for years. Herd under Federal Supervision.

Thirty good Delaine eyes, 6 good horses, and a complete line of farm tools, including new Fordson tractor, and grain separator in good repair. Autos will meet the trains in Cohoctah the day of sale. Lunch at noon.

W. B. Jones Adm. and Partner with Mr. Lutz.

**86 HEAD
REGISTERED HOLSTEIN SALE
OCT. 31, at ADRAIN, MICH.**

10 a. m. on A. C. Furman Farm.
6 miles west on State Road M-34

R. P. CLEMENT

Holstein-Friesian Bulls for Sale

Sired by a 31-lb. grandson of Champion Echo Sylvia Pontiac, the greatest son of May Echo Sylvia (World's Champion). No. 1, Dam's Record 31.63 lbs. butter, 638.4 lbs. milk. No. 2, Dam, a daughter of dam of No. 1, with record of 23 lbs. butter in 7 da. at 2 yr. 2 mo., (4th highest Jr. 2-yr.-old record in state for year ending March 31, 1923). No. 3, Dam a 17-lb. 2-yr.-old daughter of a 25-lb. sister to two 30-lb. cows. Prices Reasonable.

I. A. KIDNEY, Brant, Mich.

\$250 Buys

a 24-lb. yearling Holstein bull, sired by a \$3,000 son of King Segis Pontiac Alcatraz, the \$50,000 bull. E. E. Vantine, Pontiac, Michigan, Twin Lake Farm.

Registered Holstein Females. Due to freshen soon. Accredited Herd. For Pedigree and Prices write V. C. Wilkinson, R. 2, Perry, Mich.

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

One Full Blooded Jersey Bull

Registered in American Jersey Cattle Club as Fisherton Toronto Barney, sired by Fisherton Toronto Tom, out of Wildwoods Toronto 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.

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

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.

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



Before purchasing feeders investigate the Sotham Earline 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 producing Earline HEREFORD Baby Beeves profitably. Terms granted upon proper credentials.
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.

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

Shorthorn Sale Oct. 30th

Wm. Geisenhafer & Son, Dimondale, 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

**DUROCS AT AUCTION
October 25th
Davison, Mich.**

You can secure at your own price the greatest offering of Duroc boars and Gilts ever sold in Michigan.

The blood lines are Walt's Top Colonel, Orion Cherry King and Sensation. This is the same Cross Wenger, Kern, Jackson and others are using with such success.

Our winnings at Michigan State Fair and elsewhere stamped this herd the best in Michigan.

You will find herd boar and bred sow sale material here. Write for catalog.

Andy Adams and Associates, Auct.
F. HEIMS & SON, Props.

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 prolific 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 bargain 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 who wants to grow a herd of hogs for the pork market.

This stock is especially long in body and well developed 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.

Registered Duroc Jersey Gilts \$25 Spring boars, \$25 to \$50. Fall pigs \$12.50. Sired by 1st prize aged boar at Adrian. Cholera immune. Quality, size and type. Write me. F. B. HILL, Flat Rock, Mich.

DUROCS Spring boars sired by Brookwater Satisfaction 8th, Greater Duration and Sensation Boy. Prices reasonable. Write us your wants. Norris Stock Farm, Casnovia, Mich.

Duroc Boars and Gilts for sale at bargain prices. We guarantee them to please. Michigan Farm, Pavilion, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS AND DELAINE MERINOS
OAREY U. EDMONDS, Hastings, 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. Cholera immune. 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, Mariette, Mich.

O. I. C's March boars, and Sept. pigs. Sired by Giant Boy, Senior Champion at West Mich. State Fair, 1923. Milo H. Peterson, Ionia, R. 2, Mich.

HEREFORDS—PAST, PRESENT AND FOREVER.

YOU only need to meet them to know they like Herefords. I have reference to the firm of T. F. B. Sotham & Sons, of St. Clair. They talk Herefords, they eat Herefords, and dream of them when they sleep. A Sotham of an earlier generation was the first to import Hereford cattle to this country, and "the faith of their fathers" is inherent in the younger folks.

The elder member of the firm, with the able assistance of the youngest son, Henry, and a wide-awake son-in-law, Earl C. McCarty, is aggressively distributing white-faced cattle through-



Some of the Good Herefords in the Sotham Herd.

out Michigan and Ontario. It is their idea that the grazing advantages of this territory, combined with the grazing abilities of Hereford cattle, entitle it to become the "Herefordshire of America." They are backing up their faith by their works and are producing many high-class Hereford cattle on their farms at St. Clair and Bad Axe.

Having watched the fortunes of pure-bred cattle rise and fall with periods of financial affluence and depression, they have great faith in the present, as a time to stock up with good beef cattle, and in the future, as a time to have them growing on Michigan farms. Their tenacity in sticking everlastingly to the one line, through thick and thin, is no doubt largely responsible for their success in it.—Pope.

HOW COOPERATION WORKS IN DENMARK.

(Continued from page 389). direct in wagons or trucks, thus eliminating shrinkage in transit and losses in yards. The hogs are slaughtered the same day they are received.

The bacon plant associations are organized on a similar plan as that of the creameries, necessary capital to build and operate the plant being provided by loans executed by the association and guaranteed by the members.

The membership territory in each plant is divided into five, six or seven districts, the members in each district assuming obligation for their portion of the loans made by the association. Each member agrees to deliver his total pig production to the factory for a definite period of five, seven or ten years. At the time the pigs are delivered the farmer receives a partial payment on the basis of a "hog quotation" fixed by the bacon factories in a designated province. This payment is made on the basis of slaughtered weight and quality classification, the slaughtered weight being approximately seventy-five per cent of the live weight. The associations operate an annual pool and at the end of the year the balance between the price paid the farmers upon delivery and the sales price less costs, is credited to the farmer's account.

The Danes have learned that the highest quality of bacon comes from a pig which, in live weight, tops the scales around 200 pounds. The hog must weigh, slaughtered, between 132 and 165 pounds. A deduction of one cent per pound on the total weight is made on hogs weighing over 165 pounds slaughtered, or under 132 pounds, two cents per pound being deducted on hogs that are twenty pounds

or more over or under weight. Thus the farmers are compelled to deliver a uniform hog from which a high grade of bacon can be manufactured. Pigs in Denmark are delivered when weighing on an average, 210 pounds. Moreover, production is uniform each week, because the amount of skim-milk regulates the number of pigs the farmer must keep.

The forty-six cooperative bacon plants are also federated for educational purposes into one national federation known as the National Federation of Danish Cooperative Bacon Factories. This federation has been able to influence government legislation that provides for the exporting of all bacon from Denmark under the

common trade mark, "Lur Brand," which can be stamped only on the highest class bacon from sound, healthy animals free from tuberculosis and other diseases.

The agents of the bacon factories on the bacon exchange in London are informed each week of the amount of bacon available and meet with the English wholesalers on the principal market days. As a result of this direct marketing scheme, the bulk of the Danish bacon is shipped direct from the cooperative bacon plants in Denmark to the provision wholesale houses in England. In a few instances, some of the cooperative plants have made direct contacts with the larger retail buyers in England and ship direct to them.

How the Egg Cooperatives Are Handled.

Forty years ago the Danish farmer looked upon egg production as a chore which might be handled by the women on the farm. The Danish egg trade to Great Britain was not a success because the eggs were of poor quality, irregular supply, and of no dependable grade, with the result of low prices to the producers.

Today, through standardization and cooperative marketing, Danish eggs are the third export commodity of the country. The 550 egg-collecting associations with a total membership of 50,000 farmers, are formed into one central egg marketing association known as the Danish Cooperative Egg Export Association, with headquarters at Copenhagen. The central association owns ten branch packing houses throughout the kingdom and a large packing house at Copenhagen. Loans are executed and contracts made with the farmers for delivering their total egg production, similar to the plan of operating the creamery and bacon plants.

The chief aim of the central association is to create better home and foreign markets for high quality eggs, all buyers being assured of fresh, high quality eggs. A stamping scheme has been devised so that each egg may be traced from the English breakfast table to the individual producer. The eggs are collected from the farmers and forwarded to the nearest packing house owned by the central association. Here under the supervision of the central association all eggs are examined, sorted, graded and packed. All eggs collected are paid for according to weight. The association influenced the producers to standardize their product. In 1921 the Danish egg export association handled 241,266 cases of eggs. While about twenty per cent of this number of eggs were disposed of on home markets, the remain-

HOGS

First Annual Sale

Big Type

Chester White Swine

Tuesday, Oct. 30th, 1 P. M.

40 head selected from 21 litters consisting of one yearling boar, 10 spring boars and 29 spring gilts at J. R. Campbell Farm, 1 1/2 miles south of Fairgrove, Michigan.

Tuscola Co. Chester White Swine Breeder's Assoc. For catalogue address Wilber Jones, Secretary, Reese, Michigan.

Chester White Boars

Aldrich & Williams, Tekonsha, Mich.

O. I. C. Spring boars of prize winning blood. Shipped C. O. D. and Reg. free. J. W. Howell, Ovid, Mich.

O. I. C's. 25 choice young boars for fall service. Clover Leaf Stock Farm, Monroe, 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, not akin, good big stock 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, Clifford, Mich.

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

O. I. C's. 3 last fall gilts to farrow in August and Sept. 75 spring pigs, not akin, good big stock recorded free, Otto B. Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

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 Hoover's 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 Hoover, Akron, Mich.

P.C. 50 head choice Boars and Gilts. Sired by a son World Champion Big Bob. Peter a Pan son 1,075 Peter Pan and Model Clansman. C. E. Garnant, Eaton, Rapids, Mich.

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.

Large Type P.C. Largest in state. Order your herd Boar or brood sow, from herd that has produced more prize winners and Grand Champions than any herd in the state. Priced in keeping with times. Come and see them.
W. E. Livingston, Parma, Mich.

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

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.

Hampshires Spring Boars and Gilts, and fall pigs. Pairs not akin; 11th year. 150 to select from. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

SHEEP

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

FOR SALE

Reg. Oxford Rams and Ewes

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Write Your Wants
Geo. T. Abbott, Palms, Mich.
Telephones: 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, right type and quality, sired by 1921 Champion Ram of Michigan. Also ewes. C. R. Leland, Ann Arbor, Mich., R. R. No. 5. Phone 7134-F-13.

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

ing eighty per cent were exported. The 194,445 cases, or 80.6 per cent, which were exported represented 10.8 per cent of the total egg export from Denmark.

In addition to the Danish cooperative egg export association there are seven smaller egg associations operating along similar lines, but in the respective membership territory of seven different cooperative bacon plants. These associations exported 176,121 cases in 1921.

Only twenty per cent, or one-fifth of the Danish farmers belong to cooperative egg collecting associations, yet these associations have brought about trade reforms and adopted egg standards as to quality eggs which must be adhered to not only by the cooperative associations, but by all private merchants engaged in the egg trade.

Veterinary.

CONDUCTED BY DR. W. C. FAIR.

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

Tetanus—Lockjaw.—I had a pig die a few days ago with lockjaw. Could you tell what caused it? My pigs are running in orchard and fed mostly on milk. Have another pig that coughs and breathes rather hard, but seems to be in good health. Is this a serious ailment? O. S., Williamsburg, Mich.

—Tetanus is an acute infectious disease due to an anaerobic micro-organism which produces in the body a toxic product resembling strychnine in its physiological action. The tetanus germ is very often found in fertile soil and infection takes place through a fresh wound. The disease is not curable, but is preventable, by vaccination for a few weeks. When treating a valuable animal for wound it is good practice to recommend antitetanic serum and it is not expensive, but it should be applied within twenty-four hours after the wound is made. Rub pig's throat with camphorated oil daily.

Bruised Knees.—Have horse with bunches on both knees, which are growing larger. What shall I apply? J. S., Bay Shore, Mich.—Apply equal parts tincture of iodine and spirits of camphor daily.

Lice.—My two work horses are troubled with lice. A. A. L., Shelby, Mich.—Apply gray mercurial ointment, or apply a two per cent creolin solution.

Stringy Milk.—I have a Holstein cow that came fresh the first of August. She gives a nice mess of milk but when the cream raises, cream is stringy. I have thought the cream began to get stringy soon after the milk was drawn or commenced to sour. F. M. G., Charlotte, Mich.—If your cow is free from garget her milk is not stringy when drawn, but bacteria makes its way into it at time of milking, or soon after. Clean the cow's hind quarters and udder before she is milked, also milking utensils may require extra attention, and besides, the water which is used in washing utensils may be the cause. Is the milk promptly cooled after it is drawn, and is it stored in very clean, well ventilated place? Don't allow dirt to drop into the milk, for this may be the cause.

Dislocation of Stifle Joint.—Have a cow that has trouble in raising hind foot off the ground; when starting drags the toe for some distance, then I hear something crack and she travels fairly well. What ails her? T. Z. P., New Lothrop, Mich.—This is a common ailment in horses, but not so with cattle; however, it does sometimes occur. A rope about twenty feet long should be applied around the fetlock of the affected leg, passed forward between the front legs and up over the opposite side of the neck, back over the withers, and wrapped once behind the elbow around that portion of the rope which passes between the front legs. The leg is then drawn away from the body and forcibly pushed forward by the assistant, while another person tightens up the slack in the rope until the affected leg is off the ground in front of the supporting leg. The rope is then drawn taut and the assistant grasps the tail and pulls the cow toward the affected side. The cow will make a lurch to keep from falling, contracts the muscles, and the cap slips into place with a sharp click, and she will walk off sound. Clip off hair and apply one part of powdered cantharides and four parts lard—this ointment will blister.

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

G. F. Baldof & Son, Dimondale, Mich.
Owners: **Edward Stoll, Lansing, Mich.**

Winners of Practically Every Class in Which They Were Shown at Recent Michigan Fair, Including Grand Champion Sow and Reserve Champion Boar

We Breed Our Show Hogs and Show Our Breeding Hogs
AVERAGE per litter at Resthaven Farm: In 1922, 8 pigs. In 1923, 7 1/2 pigs. Average over more than 100 sows. Resthaven sows share honors with sires as best on earth.



Satisfaction Guaranteed

Resthaven Farm—the world's largest Poland-China plant offers spring yearlings, half sisters, full sisters and litter-mates, fall sows of same breeding, spring boars and gilts at very conservative breeding.

Catalog free. Write for it and for description and prices of animals that interest you.

RESTHAVEN FARM
BOX 310 TROY, OHIO

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. FARMER, 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.

Sheep For Sale Cotswolds, Lincolns and Tunis Rams, Lambs, Ewes. L. R. Kunev, 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.

EWES For sale in car lots, 2 yrs. old, to solid mouths, mostly black 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.

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

Registered Hampshire Rams, Lambs, Yearling, 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.

Shropshires Yearling rams with quality, and ewes of various ages. Write your wants. W. B. McQuillan, Howell, Mich.

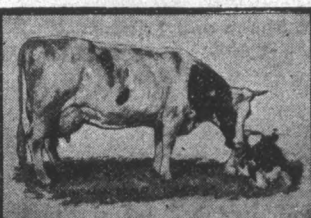
For Sale Registered Hampshire Rams M. G. Mosher & Sons, Osseo, Michigan.

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.

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Classified Liners bring results. They cost little.



ARE YOUR COWS Losing Their Calves From Abortion?

You Can Stop Them Yourself AT SMALL COST

Ask for FREE copy of "The Cattle Specialist," our cattle paper. Answers all questions asked during the past thirty years about abortion in cows. Also let us tell you how to get the "Practical Home Veterinarian," a Live Stock Doctor Book, without cost. Veterinary advice FREE. Write tonight. A postal will do.

Dr. David Roberts Veterinary Co., Inc., 153 Grand Ave., Waukesha, Wis.



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



GRAIN QUOTATIONS

Wednesday, October 17.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.14; No. 2 red \$1.13; No. 3 red \$1.10; No. 2 white \$1.14; No. 2 mixed \$1.13.

Chicago.—December \$1.06½; May \$1.11½@1.11¾; July \$1.08.

Toledo.—Cash \$1.12@1.13.

Corn.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow \$1.16; No. 3, \$1.15.

Chicago.—December at 77½@77¾c; May 74¼@74½c; July 75¼@75½c.

Oats.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 50c; No. 3, 48c.

Chicago.—December at 42½c; May at 44¼c; July 44½c.

Barley.

Barley, malting 71c; feeding 67c.

Buckwheat.

Buckwheat.—New milling \$1.75 cwt.

Beans.

Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.30 per cwt.

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

New York.—Choice pea, 1922, \$7.50; red kidneys \$8@8.50.

Rye.

Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 77c.

Chicago.—December at 69½c; May 73½c; July 67c.

Toledo.—Cash 75c.

Seeds.

Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$14.25; alsike \$10; 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 \$37; standard middlings \$37; fine do \$38; cracked corn \$46; coarse cornmeal \$44; chop \$39 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruit.

Chicago.—Apples, barrels, "A" grade Greenings at \$5; Snows \$4.25@4.50; Jonathans at \$4.50@5.50; Grimes \$4@4.50; Spies \$4.25@4.50; Kings \$4.50; Baldwins \$3.50.

Pears.—Bushel \$3@3.25.

Grapes.—Baskets, 5 lbs. Concord at 28c; Climax baskets 16 lbs. at 65c.

WHEAT

Wheat prices show stubborn strength and are slightly higher than a week ago. Expectations of government aid were a factor, but supply and demand conditions are more favorable for higher prices and the advance in corn to practically the same price as wheat was helpful. The government's October estimate reduced the spring wheat crop 8,000,000 bushels so that the total of all wheat is placed at only 782,000,000 bushels, as against 862,000,000 bushels last year. Seeding conditions in the main winter wheat belt have been excellent so that the acreage may not be reduced as much as indicated by the government's report on "intentions."

CORN

Corn prices advanced last week to practically the same level as wheat. Receipts have declined nearly 50 per cent in the last three weeks, while prices were rising, showing that cribs and country elevators are practically bare of old corn. The arrival of a large volume of new corn of good quality will be delayed by the extent of frost damage although high prices will tend to start the movement as soon as the corn is in shape. It is rumored that a cargo of Argentine corn has been purchased by a corn products plant on the Atlantic Coast.

OATS

The October oats crop estimate was reduced 9,000,000 bushels to a total of 1,302,000,000 bushels, compared with 1,201,000,000 last year. The barley crop estimated was practically unchanged at about seven per cent larger than in 1922.

FEEDS

Millfeed markets are said to be inactive as buyers are indifferent at the prevailing scale of prices. Flour mills are increasing operations and stocks of wheat feeds in storage are accumulating. Cottonseed meal and linseed meal are offered freely but at firm prices. Heavy feeding of home-grown grains is reducing the interior demand for purchased feeds, but at the same time the strength in the grain markets is causing a firm undertone in by-product feeds.

HAY

The hay crop estimate was increased about four per cent in the October returns but the total is about ten per cent less than in 1922. Timothy hay prices are firm as a result of light receipts and good demand, but the prairie hay market is slightly lower.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Receipts of eggs at the leading markets are exceptionally heavy, for this season of the year. Thus far in October they have been 40 per cent greater than last year when they were of only normal volume. Distribution of storage eggs in the volume needed to dispose of the holdings during the fall and early winter has not been possible so that the prospects for operators are not rosy.

Chicago.—Eggs, checks 19@21c per dozen; fresh firsts 30@34c; ordinary firsts 25@26c. Live poultry, hens at 14½@21½c; springers 20c; roosters 14c; ducks 19c; geese 18@19c; turkeys 20c.

Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 45@48c. Live poultry, heavy springers 25@30c; heavy hens at 25c; ducks 25@28c.

BUTTER

Butter prices broke sharply after the issuance of the preliminary report on cold storage holdings which showed that most of the "shortage" in stocks compared with last year, had been caught up during September. The weakness was temporary, however, especially in fresh butter, as receipts at the leading markets have fallen off and reports of a decrease in the make point to a further decline in arrivals. With a smaller supply of fresh butter the movement out of storage has expanded in the last few days and there is more confidence in the possibility of distributing the rest of the reserves during the fall and winter at present prices or higher.

Prices on 92-score fresh butter were as follows:

Chicago 47c; New York 47½c. At Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 44@45½c.

POTATOES

The white potato crop was placed at 401,000,000 bushels in the October estimate, an increase of 12,000,000 bushels over the preceding month, but 50,000,000 bushels less than was harvested in 1922. The improvement in crop prospects was chiefly in Maine and New York. The sweet potato estimate also was raised to 96,350,000 bushels, compared with 109,539,000

bushels last year. Carlot shipments of potatoes from producing sections have declined moderately in the last two weeks.

BEANS

The bean market is slightly lower this week, with choice hand-picked whites at \$5.90 for 100 pounds f. o. b. Michigan shipping points for immediate shipment and \$5.75 for prompt. Demand is fairly good for immediate use but offerings are much larger and beans from other states also are coming on the market in heavier volume. The October crop estimate was 14,936,000 bushels, compared with 11,893,000 bushels last year, and the largest crop since 1918. Michigan is credited with 6,248,000 bushels against 4,809,000 bushels last year.

WOOL

Demand for wool was more active last week for practically all grades. Low wools were stronger than fine, and fine medium wools as domestic mills were in the market for them and further buying of such wools held in bond to be reshipped to Europe occurred. Total exports since the middle of April are said to be about 15,000,000 pounds. Imports at present are quite small, foreign markets are firm. The domestic goods market is fairly healthy.

The Boston market on the better class of fleece wools similar to Ohio and Pennsylvania (grease basis) is quoted as follows:

Fine strictly combing 53@54c; ½-blood combing 48@49c; ¾-blood strictly combing 51@53c; ¾-blood clothing 47@49c; ½-blood strictly combing 46@47c; ¼-blood clothing 43@44c; low ¼-blood strictly combing 38@43c; common and braid 32@37c.

GRAND RAPIDS

Vegetable growers took note this week of the value of overhead irrigation in the fall. Arthur L. Watson, owner of Strawberry Acres, is marketing tomatoes after all other growers' crops have been killed by frost. He can name his own price and this week he was asking \$2 per half-bushel for vine-ripened fruit. Poultry and veal was easier, but eggs were steady. Prices follow: Potatoes 60@70c per bu; onions \$1.25@1.75 bu; carrots \$1@1.25 bu; beets \$1 bu; spinach 75c bu; squash 75c@1.25 bu; pumpkins 25@50c bu; apples, Spys 75c@1.25 bu; Baldwins 50@75c bu; Tolman Sweets 75c@1 bu; McIntosh \$1@1.50 bu; Snows \$1 bu; Kiefer pears 75@90c bu; peaches, Smocks and Chill at

\$1.25@2 bu; hothouse lettuce 13@17c lb; beans \$5 per cwt; wheat 98c bu.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Increase in buying and fewer receipts have steadied the potato market; 150-lb. sacks are jobbing for \$1.90 @2 per bushel. Farmers' offerings are liberal, selling slowly at 85c@1 per bushel. The apple market is slow and weak because of heavy shipments of Michigan western stock. Fall varieties job at 75c@1, while Snows and other good varieties range from \$1.40@1.75. Some Keifer and Anguo pears are being jobbed at \$1.25@1.50 per bushel. Farmers are getting \$1.50 @2.50. Concord grapes are in plentiful supply, with 12-qt. baskets being sold by jobbers at 60@75c. Farmers are getting \$2.50@3 for their offerings. The onion market is draggy, except on large stock. Jobbers are getting \$3@3.15 per 100-lb. sack, while farmers receive \$1.75@2 per bushel. Celery is bringing 75@85c per crate, while farmers receive 30@75c per dozen bunches. Squash and pumpkins bring 75c@1 per bushel.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

Durocs.

October 25.—F. Heims & Son, Davison, Mich.

Poland Chinas.

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

October 23.—Fairview Farms, Dimondale, Mich.

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

Jerseys.

Nov. 6.—C. H. French, Marion, Mich.

Shorthorns.

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

Oxfords.

Nov. 6.—C. H. French, Marion, Mich.

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Latest styles—excellent
time keepers. 25 Year
guaranteed—full jew-
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Send your name for
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Building Tile for all
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for farm or city. Best
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ing, makes a warm building in winter and a cool build-
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BLDG. TILE & SILO CO., Dept. M99, Albany, Ind.

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29 Colors.

Send for FREE SAMPLES of yarn and portfolio of attractive knitted models.

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Founded 1870

MALT COFFEE

Finest Quality

100 pound Drums	8 Dollars
50 " "	4.25
20 " packages	1.80
In Milwaukee	

Samples and Circulars free.

MILWAUKEE IMPORTING CO.

506 37th St. Milwaukee, Wis.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, October 17.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 570. Market is slow and steady.

Good to choice yearlings	\$10.00@11.00
Best heavy steers	8.25@ 9.00
Handyweight butchers	7.00@ 7.75
Mixed steers and heifers	5.00@ 5.50
Handy light butchers	4.50@ 4.75
Light butchers	3.25@ 3.50
Best cows	4.50@ 5.00
Butcher cows	3.25@ 4.00
Cutters	2.50@ 3.00
Canners	2.00@ 2.50
Choice bulls	4.75@ 5.00
Bologna bulls	4.25@ 4.75
Stock bulls	3.25@ 3.75
Feeders	4.50@ 6.00
Stockers	4.00@ 6.00
Milkers	\$ 45@ \$100

Veal Calves.

Receipts 580. Market 50c lower.

Best	13.50
Others	3.50@12.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 3,300. Market 25c lower on lambs, sheep slow.

Best lambs	\$12.25@12.50
Fair lambs	10.75@11.75
Light to common	8.50@ 9.75
Fair to good sheep	6.00@ 7.00
Culls	2.00@ 3.00

Hogs.

Receipts 3,470. Market 20c lower.	
Mixed hogs	8.00
Heavy yorkers	8.00
Pigs	1.25@ 7.50
Roughs	6.50
Light yorkers	7.65
Heavies	7.00@ 8.00

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 32,000. Market is uneven, mostly 10@15c lower. Bulk good 240 to 325-lb. butchers \$7.90@8; tops \$8; better grades 150 to 220-lb. average at \$7.50@7.85; packing sows largely at \$6.75@7; good weighty pigs \$6.50@7.

Cattle.

Receipts 40,000. Market, fat steers, yearlings, cows and heifers weak to 25c lower; bulls weak to 10c lower; calves around steady; stockers and feeders weak; bulk early sales of fat steers and yearlings \$10@11.25; few prime loads offered; bulk veal calves to packers \$12.25@12.75.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 36,000. Market slow. Fat lambs fully 25c lower; no westerns sold; few choice loads of natives to packers \$12.25; most of better grades around \$12; choice light weight ewes steady; odd lots at \$6.50; feeding lambs weak; several loads at \$13.

BUFFALO

Receipts 800. Market very slow and easy.

Calves.

Receipts 150. Market slow and 25c lower at \$4@13.75.

Hogs.

Receipts 12,800. Pigs steady, others slow and 25c lower. Heavy at \$8.25@8.40; mixed \$8.25@8.35; yorkers \$8.25; light yorkers \$8@8.25; pigs \$8; roughs \$6@6.25; stags \$4@5.

Sheep and Lambs.

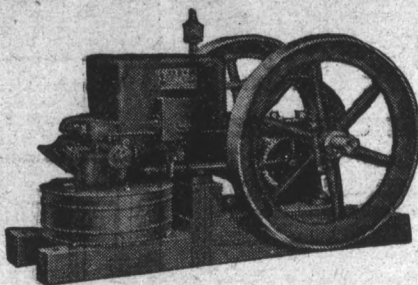
Receipts 9,000. Sheep are active; lambs slow and 25c lower; lambs \$13 @13.50, a few at \$13.75; others unchanged.

Puts 2 H-P Engine on Your Place For Only \$14²⁴

Ed. H. Witte, Famous Engine Manufacturer, Makes Startling Offer On Witte Throttling-Governor Magneto-Equipped Engine

Farmers, now more than ever, appreciate the need of power on the farm and know they can make \$500 to \$1,000 additional profit a year with an all-purpose engine.

Ed. H. Witte, nationally-known engine manufacturer, has announced a 2-horse power engine which burns either, kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas with a special throttling governor. It delivers full power on kerosene, gasoline, distillate or gas. This new WITTE ENGINE



has revolutionized power on the farm as it handles practically every job with ease at a fraction of the cost of hired help. Easily moved from one job to another, it is trouble-proof and so simple that a boy can operate it.

To introduce this wonderful new engine to a million new users Mr. Witte has arranged to put it on any place for a 90-day guaranteed test. Since it costs only \$14.24 to take advantage of this sensational offer and nearly a year to pay the low balance, Mr. Witte confidently expects every progressive power-user to be soon using a WITTE. Every reader of this paper who is interested in making bigger profits and doing all jobs by engine power should write today for full details of this remarkable offer. You are under no obligations by writing. Address

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Home Guard Olive Drab OVERCOATS \$3.50

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Influence of 2,000 years of Breeding for Great Size and Ruggedness combined with highest yield - Strong Healthy Calves - Assured improvement in grading up common cows with Holstein bulls.

Let us tell you about Holsteins

EXTENSION SERVICE,
The Holstein-Friesian Association of America
230 East Ohio Street, Chicago, Ill.

HOLSTEINS

THRILLING EXPERIENCES.

(Continued from page 409).

My hat went over my eyes, and I could not see a single thing, and I did not dare let loose long enough to push it back.

My father, who was shaving, heard me, and ran out of doors with his razor and dropped it in the grass. He had all he could do to stop the horse, but finally he did, and the hired man took care of the horse.

If the horse had run in the barn as she wished to, I would have probably been badly hurt. I have never ridden her since. I know the horses my father lets me ride.

THE EXPERIENCE WINNERS.

THE peculiar thing about our Thrilling Experience Contest is that the girls seemed to have experienced the greatest thrillers. At least, the girls were more interested in telling about their experiences.

The writers of the two papers above will get the first two prizes, pencil boxes. The other winners and their prizes are as follows:

Pocket Pencils.

Rena Pater, Hudsonville, Mich., R. 4.
Helen Fritz, Lawrence, Mich.
Frank R. Kaniarz, Pellston, Mich.

Maps.

Wm. Danes, Lake Mine, Mich.
Reuben Esch, Mio, Mich.
James McMillan, Chatham, Mich.
Nelly G. Priest, Mancelona, Mich., R. 3.
Hazel Wetzel, Berrien Springs, Mich., R. 1.

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The Guarantee Roup Cure

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NESTED LEGHORN CHICKENS. The loss of three thousand dollars' worth of our valuable poultry from rous caused our determination to discover the most scientific DRUGLESS CURE that has ever been discovered for the deadly rous, colds, canker, diphtheria, and chicken-pox. Every cent of your money back if it fails. Three hundred thousand testimonials on file at our office. Read what Mr. H. J. Schuette, Box 47, Evansport, Ohio, says: "SMOKE-EM" is a wonderful rous cure. It certainly does the work. You owe it to yourself and to your poultry to write or wire us for large 32-page catalogue and full information today. THE PRICE is low. Dealers, we have a good proposition to offer you. THE H. M. SPAHR BREEDING ESTATE, Dept. 38A, Spahr, Frederick County, Maryland.

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LEGHORNS

Turkeys, Geese, Ducks, Cockerels.

Yearling Hens—We yet have 800 White Leghorns; 300 Anconas; a limited number Barred and White Rocks; S. C. Reds; White Wyandottes.
Cockerels—Barred and White Rocks; R. C. Reds; White Wyandottes; White Leghorns.

Bronze Turkeys

We can furnish this year some very fine Bronze Toms and Hens at practical prices for the farmer who wants to raise turkeys next year.
Geese—Gray Toulouse and White Embden. Large growing, good market stock.
Ducks—White Pekin; large, well developed birds. This stock should be ordered now. Write for price list.

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PULLETS AND COCKERELS

Order Now for Early Fall

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

CRESCENT EGG COMPANY

Allegan Send for Prices Michigan

Whittaker's R. I. Reds

Michigan's Greatest Color and Egg Strain. Both Combs. Our cockerels will improve your flock in color and egg production. Write for prices. Interlakes Farm, Box 39, Lawrence, Michigan

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

This classified advertising department is established for the convenience of Michigan farmers. Small advertisements bring best results under classified headings. Try it for want ads and for advertising miscellaneous articles for sale or exchange. Poultry advertising will be run in this department at classified rates, or in display columns at commercial rates.

Rates 8 cents a word, each insertion, on orders for less than four insertions; for four or more consecutive insertions 6 cents a word. Count as a word each abbreviation, initial or number. No display type or illustrations admitted. Remittances must accompany order. Real estate and live stock advertising have separate departments and are not accepted as classified. Minimum charge, 10 words.

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

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

Special Notice

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

MISCELLANEOUS

LEAF TOBACCO—Chewing, 4 lbs., \$1.40; Fifteen, \$4.10; 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, \$138, 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.

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

FOR SALE CHEAP—Empire Milking machine complete, one double and one single unit, and piping, etc., for 20 head. No use for same. J. H. Sessions, Bannister, Mich.

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.

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.

EASTERN MICHIGAN—Men or women ambitious to train along farm accounting lines during spare time. For further information state age, education, occupation and time available, to E. W. Grogel, Post Office Box 222, Flint, Mich.

The Real Estate Market Place

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

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

144-Acre Michigan Farm with 325 Poultry, 28 Cattle and

Three horses, furniture, dog, machinery, tools, 500 bu. corn, 200 bu. potatoes, 150 bu. rye, 15 bu. onions, 100 heads cabbage, 2 bu. beets, 5 bu. carrots, vegetables; near river and depot; 90 acres productive tillage, 20-cow pasture, estimated 500 cds. wood, valuable timber; good 5-room house, barn, poultry, tools, ice houses, granary. Owner left alone, \$1,200 gets all if taken now. Less than half cash. Details page 147 New Illus. Catalog Bargains—many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427KH, Marquette Bldg., Chicago, Ill.

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.

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.

\$3,500 Buys my farm of 80 A., (70 A. cleared, 10 A. woodlot). Well located on good road 3 miles from town, 1/2 mile from school. Orchards, deep well, 30x50 barn, and 10-room house. Write Nelson R. Peter, Wolverine, Mich.

For Sale or exchange for smaller farm or village property, a first-class 80, with fine buildings and fences in Clinton County, Mich. Inquire Box 94, Ontario, N. Y.

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

TRY a Michigan Farmer Classified Liner—They cost little and bring big results.

PET STOCK

NEWFOUNDLANDS, St. Bernards, Collies, Shepherds, Airedales, Rat Terriers, Fox Terriers, List Free. Tinner Thompson, Elmore, Minn.

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

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

FOR SALE—Two fox hounds five months old. Black and tan, \$5.00 and \$10. Jesse Locklin, Coldwater, Michigan, R. 4.

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

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

BRONZE and White Holland Turkeys, Buttercup, Buff Leghorn, Silver and Golden Wyandotte Cockerels. Caroline Kunkel, R. 4, Boyne City, Mich.

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

JAPANESE Silky Bantams. Beautiful pets for children. Good layers. Ashley Phelps, R. 3, Ionia, Mich.

HELP WANTED

WE WILL PAY YOU at the rate of \$8.00 per barrel selling quality lubricants to auto and tractor owners, garages and stores. Sell now for immediate and spring delivery. We have been in business 40 years. The Manufacturers' Oil and Grease Company, Dept. 18, Cleveland, Ohio.

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

WANTED—Young, 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.

WANTED—Two married men on farm by year for milking and general farm work. State full particulars and wages wanted in first letter. E. J. Hurd, Gagetown, Mich.

RATES

For Real Estate Advertising On This Page

35c a line per issue on 4 time orders

40c a line per issue on 1 time orders

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

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 48, North Topeka, Kans.

Michigan Farm of 80 acres for sale, improved, \$69 per acre, \$2,000 down. Balance easy. Arthur Davis, Livingston, Ills.

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, 190 acres under cultivation, 10 acres timber. Splendid buildings, finely located one mile west of Crosswell on state road, \$60 per acre. James Ragen, Crosswell, Mich.

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.

For Sale or trade Farm of 78 acres in Livingston Co., H. W. Ellis, Co-hoctah, Mich.

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, Wisc.

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



To withstand the weather



For permanence and beauty



To protect its beauty



To "insure" your roof



To "renew" your car



For lasting attractiveness



To resist wear



To save your screens

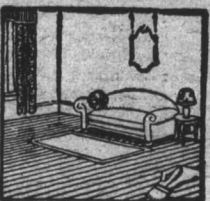
NEW — INDISPENSABLE!

This Farm Guide enables you to select the right Paint, Varnish, Stain or Enamel for a given purpose. Don't take chances.

Save this Page for reference with your family, your painter and the Sherwin-Williams dealer.



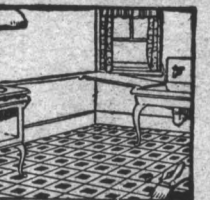
To prevent rust



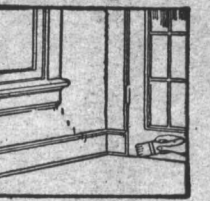
To enrich hard wood



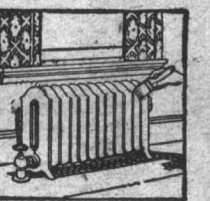
For cheerful satisfactory walls



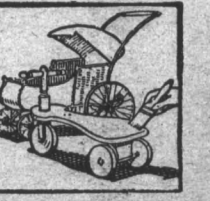
To keep linoleum like new



To properly finish woodwork



For better-looking radiators



To make toys "new"



To keep attractive

SAVE this guide for reference with your family, your painter and the Sherwin-Williams dealer

CONDENSED

FARM GUIDE

For Painting, Varnishing, Staining and Enameling

IMPORTANT: Each of the products specified below bears our name and trade mark



TRADE MARK

	TO PAINT Use product named below	TO VARNISH Use product named below	TO STAIN Use product named below	TO ENAMEL Use product named below
AUTOMOBILES	S-W Auto Enamel: for the man who paints his own car	S-W Auto Enamel Clear: a colorless varnish		S-W Auto Enamel: assorted colors
AUTOMOBILE TOPS AND SEATS	S-W Auto Top and S-W Auto Seat Dressing			
BARNs, SILOS, OUT-BUILDINGS, Etc.	S-W Commonwealth Paint: barn red and barn gray S-W Roof and Bridge Paint: 5 colors		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
BRICK	SWP House Paint: a full oil gloss S-W Concrete Wall Finish: dull finish			Old Dutch Enamel: full gloss for outside exposure
CEILINGs, Interior	Flat-Tone: the washable, flat oil paint	Scar-Not Varnish: for woodwork only; such as beamed ceilings, etc	S-W Handcraft Stain: Penetrating spirit stain for new hard wood Floorlac: varnish and stain combined, new or old wood	Enameloid: assorted colors
Exterior	SWP House Paint:	Rexpar Varnish: weather resisting, for porch ceilings, etc	S-W Oil Stain: for new wood	Old Dutch Enamel: white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
CONCRETE	S-W Concrete Wall Finish: a paint, resists weather			
DOORs, Interior	SWP House Paint:	Scar-Not Varnish: gloss Velvet Finish Varnish No. 1044: dries to a dull finish without rubbing	Floorlac: a varnish and stain combined S-W Handcraft Stain: penetrating spirit stain for new wood only	Enameloid: assorted colors
Exterior	SWP House Paint:	Rexpar Varnish: weather resisting spar varnish	S-W Oil Stain: for new wood	Old Dutch Enamel: white, gray, ivory. For interior and exterior use
FENCES	SWP House Paint: Metalastic (iron or wire only) S-W Roof and Bridge Paint: for rough work		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain	
FLOORs, Interior (wood)	S-W Inside Floor Paint: stands repeated scrubbing	Mar-Not Varnish: water resisting, heel-proof	Floorlac: a varnish and stain combined	S-W Inside Floor Paint: the enamel-like finish
Concrete	S-W Concrete Floor Finish: wears well; washes well			S-W Concrete Floor Finish: high-gloss; durable
Porch	S-W Porch and Deck Paint:			
FURNITURE, Indoors	Enameloid: the decorative enamel	Scar-Not Varnish: stands hard usage	Floorlac: a varnish and stain combined	Old Dutch Enamel: white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect
Porch	Enameloid: assorted colors	Rexpar Varnish: weather resisting	S-W Oil Stain: for new wood	Enameloid: assorted colors
HOUSE OR GARAGE Exterior	SWP House Paint:	Rexpar Varnish: weather resisting	S-W Preservative Shingle Stain:	Old Dutch Enamel: enduring gloss
IMPLEMENTS, TOOLS, TRACTORS, WAGONS, TRUCKS	S-W Wagon and Implement Paint	Rexpar Varnish		
LINOLEUM	S-W Inside Floor Paint: stands repeated scrubbing	Mar-Not Varnish: protects the pattern		S-W Inside Floor Paint: the enamel-like finish
RADIATORS	Flat-Tone: flat oil paint S-W Aluminum or Gold Paint			Enameloid: assorted colors
ROOFs, Shingle	S-W Roof and Bridge Paint: Metalastic		S-W Preservative Shingle Stain:	
Metal Composition	Ebonol: black coal tar paint			
SCREENS	S-W Screen Enamel:			S-W Screen Enamel
WALLs, Interior (Plaster or Wallboard)	Flat-Tone: the washable, flat oil paint SWP House Paint: a full oil gloss			Old Dutch Enamel: white, gray, ivory, gloss or rubbed effect Enameloid: assorted colors
WOODWORK, Interior	SWP House Paint: gloss Flat-Tone: flat oil paint	Scar-Not Varnish: high gloss but can be rubbed to a dull finish Velvet Finish Varnish No. 1044: dries dull without rubbing	S-W Handcraft Stain: penetrating spirit stain for new hardwood S-W Oil Stain: for new soft wood Floorlac: for new or old wood; a varnish and stain combined	Old Dutch Enamel: white, gray, ivory, dull or gloss; aristocrat of enamels, specified by leading architects Enameloid: assorted colors

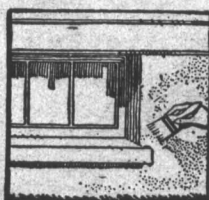
NOTE: Best results can be had by following the carefully prepared directions on labels.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.

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To renew furniture



To protect concrete surfaces