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VOLUME CLXI

NUMBER SEVENTEEN

DETROIT, OCTOBER 27, 1923

CURRENT COMMENT

Respect for the law is one of the greatest essentials of a successful democratic government.

"Do it now" may be a good axiom in a business office, but on the farm, "Do it at the right time" will bring greater results.

The instinct of economy which recent conditions have forced upon us, will, in all probability, be looked upon from the standpoint of history as a genuine blessing in disguise.

Domestic
vs. Foreign
Markets

GRAIN farmers are suffering a greater hardship than any other class of farmers in the country at the present time, due to the fact that we produce a surplus of grain which must be sold in foreign markets at the world price.

For grain, Europe is the foreign market and Europe is in a bad way financially, which makes grain prices low. Europe is eating less meat than formerly and should be consuming more grain as a result, but the best available statistics indicate that this is not the case. In the stress of the present situation Europeans are consuming less food, and under the necessity of becoming as nearly self-supporting as possible are producing as much of this minimum foodstuff requirement as they can. There is thus no probability of European markets being attractive markets for American farmers in the near future.

On the other hand, domestic markets are in a healthy condition as a whole. Our production along some lines operates against an even balance of prices, but as a whole there are substantial price gains in comparison with last year, which indicate an increase in farm income of about a billion dollars. This increase could be substantially augmented next year if production could be changed to meet domestic needs more adequately, and to leave less surplus food products to be sold on foreign markets. If our production of sugar, for example, could be increased to satisfy the domestic demand, this would decrease production along some other lines and benefit both producers and consumers.

We are devoting a good deal of thought at the present time to the problem of orderly marketing, or the sale and distribution of our products in accordance with the seasonal and sectional demand for consumption. This is a long step in the right direc-

tion, but orderly marketing cannot accomplish an optimum of beneficial results unless it is preceded by orderly production. Orderly production on a national scale will be difficult to accomplish and slow to be realized, but immediate progress in this direction is locally possible. Michigan has domestic markets capable of absorbing most of the products of Michigan farms. If we could analyze this market properly and order our production accordingly the result would be profitable to Michigan farmers and beneficial to Michigan consumers. Such an analysis would be a constructive program for our State Department of Agriculture, and a national analysis on a like basis would be a constructive program for the United States Department of Agriculture. A general appeal on the part of the farmers might induce these state and national agencies to undertake the job. Why not try it?

Where
Cooperation
Fails

THERE is one thing which cooperation cannot do. It cannot succeed in a community made up of selfish persons.

The two are opposites. Like oil and water, they will not mix.

Selfishness is most apt to make its appearance in cooperative organizations at this time of the year. Usually it is now when the manager, through overwork, is most likely to become impatient with undue drainage on his nervous resources. Then, too, this is the time when the private dealer is casting bait for the selfish and unwary member.

When we come to a careful analysis of cooperative failures one finds that obstinacy on the part of members is quite as often the cause of failure as is fraud. The very nature of cooperative enterprises will not permit them to function while its members are pulling in every direction.

The people of a community can only cooperate where they can get together and agree. This form of business enterprise flourishes when its members have a good supply of common sense, are tolerant and forbearing.

It does not mean the complete subjugation of personal expression, but it does mean that one will accord the same respect to the opinions of others that he desires for his own.

These situations make it imperative for members just now and during the months of winter to add to the solidarity of their associations through loyalty to the fundamental principles of true cooperation.

Push
the
Bean

WE may search the entire list of vegetable foods and not find one that supplies the splendid balance of nutritive elements that the bean does. Nor have we one which gives to the consumer such a high degree of energy. Nature has supplied to this product an unusually liberal percentage of protein. It has twenty per cent more of this element than has corn, potatoes or onions. As compared to wheat, it carries fourteen per cent more, and it even contains a seven per cent greater supply than does beef.

In the amount of energy, it is unexcelled. It has double the calories that are found in many of our meats and eggs; leads by a long way the whole list of vegetables and contains even twice the calories of that par-excellent food, milk.

It is not our purpose to urge the full substitution of beans for these other foods. Beans have a place when used in combination or as a change; and, particularly to the person who is doing hard physical labor, the quantity of beans included in the ration can be relatively large to the advantage of both health and economy.

Long ago the army and navy, those

efficient institutions whose dietitians do everything to secure the maximum of results from the food consumed, learned the value of beans in the strenuous life of the soldier.

These facts, taken with the favorable keeping qualities and easy handling, make beans a product which should be favorably known in every household of the land.

The general consumption of beans ought, therefore, to be encouraged. How shall this be done?

The
Winter
Program

ONE of the disadvantages of farming in this latitude is that it is to some degree a seasonal business. On very many farms there is not a great deal of opportunity for productive work during the winter season. On the dairy farm or the farm where stock feeding is made a specialty this emergency has been provided for, but on farms where cash crops are made the special line of production this is not the case, and productive winter work is the exception rather than the rule.

This is a weakness in any system of farming. In these days of keen competition the factory which must be practically closed for four or five months in the year is greatly handicapped so far as profitable operation is concerned. This is no less true of the farm factory than of the commercial enterprise. How to employ the farm factory profitably during the winter season should be a profitable subject for discussion at this time. We should be glad to hear from our readers as to how they have solved this problem.

The
Booze
Boosters

IT seems that human weaknesses are more interesting than human strength. For this reason, the violations of the Eighteenth Amendment hold a prominent place in the papers and in our daily conversation.

Some would lead one to think that violations of the dry law are inevitable as the thirst for alcohol dominates respect for law. They claim, furthermore, that the disrespect for this law has made greater disregard for any laws, and as a consequence we are becoming a lawless nation.

While others will show very good evidence that the dry law is beneficial, the fact remains that generally public opinion is not based on exact knowledge, but is dominated by the side which has the best press agents. At present the wets seem to be ahead in this respect.

There are undoubtedly violations of the liquor law—no law is without its violators. And there may be a few more of the Volstead Act than others because this wet propaganda has made its enforcement rather haphazard.

Perhaps some of the lack in this law enforcement is due to the wets getting their men in positions responsible for making the country arid. This is like having a shoemaker empowered to enforce everybody to go barefoot. Other insidious forces are also probably being used to discredit the present law and to bring back the old order of liquor merchandising.

The present status of affairs, as bad as they are, should not be discouraging to the dry advocates. They only show that the dries cannot afford to be asleep on the job, but should unite in an effort to hold what they have already accomplished.

One of our chief justices said several years ago that conditions regarding liquor enforcement would get worse before they would get better, but he felt sure that this law enforcement would succeed. We are now in this "worse" period. The country is being tested. But we are sure that it will stand the test if it will only realize that it is being tested.

Repair
Rebuild
Reroof

DURING recent months we have commented on the desirability of making needed repairs or alterations on farm buildings during slack times in the summer season, before the more inclement weather of the late fall season. Observations made over a wide area in the state indicate that much of this work has been done this year. But much more is needed, and on the farms where this could not be done earlier in the season it can be done with profit before winter closes in. The loss in present and future serviceability of a farm building needing a new roof, for example, is too great to let the need remain unsatisfied for another year, and the same is true with less important but equally needed repairs.

Pictyours

PICTYOORS is a imitashun of the original what is used by some folks to advertise themselves. They hand 'm around 'cause they like to hear folks say, how nice they look.

There's some folks what like to have pictyours of themselves 'cause they think it is easier on their nervous system to look at that duplicate than at themselves in the mirror. That's 'cause a mirror shows you like you are and a pictyoor kin show you like you wanta be, 'specially after the photografter changes your face on the pictyoor so you'll feel glad to pay ten dollars a doz. for the photo-grafts.



Now, regular photographs is different from pictyours. In pictyours you kinda look nachural, but in photografts you dress up like fer a funeral and you look like you was goin' to be shot before sunrise. Then the photografter does the execushun in a little while. Next you get a bill fer ten dollars, and a dozen of what looks like the death mask of Christopher Columbus with all the wrinkles taken out. These you give to your friends so they kin see what you'll look like when you are tryin' to get St. Peter to let you in without a tickut.

In a pictyoor you try to set around nacherul-like. The one with the camera says, "Look pleasant please," and then you try to look like the flowers of May.

Afterwards when you see the pictyoor you say, "Oh, ain't that horrid a me?" That's 'cause you tried to look like a posey garden instead of yourself. There's nobody what likes a pictyoor of themselves what ain't nicer than themselves. And when they get one what is, they don't say nothin' but they look at it in private and make flatterin' remarks to themselves.

Maybe you see that new pictyoor of me last week? It shows me winkin' but it don't show what I was winkin' at. Maybe Sophie is goin' to use it as evidence, but it ain't no good fer anything but circumstanshull evidence, 'cause she ain't got nothin' to show whether I was winkin' at the preacher or not.

I had several pictyours taken but they are all horrid 'cause they was taken unawares-like. Sophie says the only one that looks nacherul is the one what you see this week. Anyhow, it shows some accomplishmunt, 'cause I got all the way through the alphabet up to Z before they took it.

I'm goin' to show you some more a these pictyours just to show you my face don't stay the same way all the time. I guess I've been a smilin' at you long enuf.

HY SYCKLE.

A New County Fair Idea that Worked

Muskegon County's Under-one-roof Fair Proved Popular

By Carl H. Knopf

Muskegon County Agricultural Agent

COUNTY Fairs are much the same the state over. They have similar departments, similar rules and regulations, while the same midway "attractions" and wheels of fortune travel from one fair to the other. Yes, and the directors all wrestle with the same problem of stretching income to meet expenses.

What is a County Fair for, anyhow? The answer to this question, as shown by the modern trend of fairs, is indeed startling. What proportion of the farms in your county are represented at your fair by at least one exhibit? Do you spend half as much for premiums as you do for vaudeville, acrobats, and other amusement attractions? Are your exhibits such that they attract your visitors, or is the midway crowded to the neglect of the exhibit buildings? Think over your own county fair and determine just why you have such an event annually.

And now a brief description of the Muskegon County Fair, an infant of three years which inherited only the name from a county exhibition which expired several years ago.

The Muskegon Fair is held in one building, the Armory of Muskegon. A room, about 110 feet square, with all available floor and wall space in use, holds the choice products in which the exhibitors, and the rest of Muskegon county, take pride. There are eight departments, which include everything except live stock and live poultry.

Thus far this reads much the same as any other county fair, but now comes the difference. The 1923 fair premium list offered over \$1,200 in

awards. (This is quite a presentable sum when you remember that it does not include live stock or poultry). And now note that the budget for entertainment features was just \$83. Does your fair budget show premiums and entertainment in the ratio of fourteen to one in favor of premiums?

There was no midway and the only concessions were those whose business related directly to the farming industry, such as radio outfit displays, a Farmers' Cooperative Dairy booth, etc. An automatic stereopticon displayed views of the county and illustrated some of the work being done under the direction of the county agricultural agent. A team of boys, from a poultry club, gave demonstrations afternoon and evening of poultry culling.

And now we come to the most im-

portant part of all, at least in the Muskegon Fair, the exhibits. The apple display, on plates and in trays, baskets, and barrels, was pronounced one of the finest ever seen in western Michigan. The quality was there in abundance, and ability to pack and display was also well demonstrated. A total of 210 plates of apples were shown, while seventy trays were in competition.

The floral department, new this year, occupied the center of the diamond-shaped floor plan. It justified its location with a splendid display of cut flowers and potted plants. Ninety bouquets of flowers were entered for competition. The gladioli and dahlia display was especially fine, Muskegon county having many growers who specialize in those flowers.

All of the other departments, house-

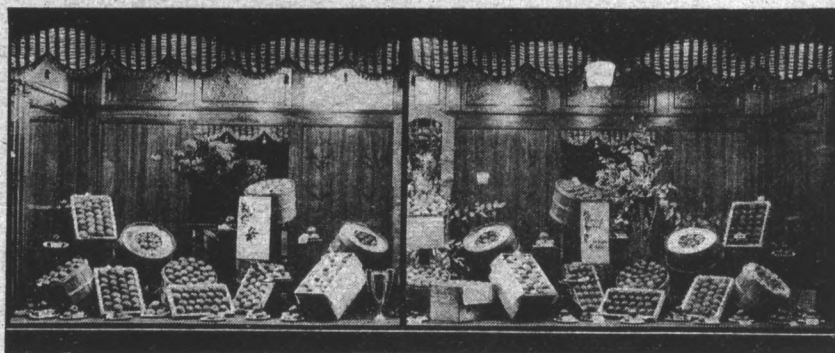
hold, schools, grains and grasses, vegetables, poultry products, and specials, had excellent displays. Much competition was evidenced in the individual farm displays.

Believing that a trophy is preferable to a cash prize, which soon disappears as does all cash, the Muskegon Fair offered this year seven silver trophy cups as sweepstakes prizes in the various divisions. These cups, representing a value upwards of \$200, form one of the finest groups of trophies ever offered at a similar event in this state.

A feature of the last evening of the fair is an auction sale of products exhibited. This places in the hands of the city dwellers, at a reasonable price, fruit, vegetables, and flowers which the exhibitors do not care to take home with them. The proceeds also help solve the financial problem of the fair.

And so, while Muskegon Fair is comparatively small, and while it has no home of its own as yet, still it has an idea which is somewhat different from the present trend of fairs. It emphasizes premiums rather than amusements by fourteen to one. It aims to keep uppermost the idea of exhibits and competition to teach quality and methods of display. In other words, it seeks to be an "agricultural" fair.

And will people actually come to visit a fair where there are no dancing girls, fortune tellers, or shell games? They do, the attendance at Muskegon for 1923 being estimated at totaling between 8,000 and 10,000 people.



An Enterprising Merchant Cooperated by Moving the Prize Winning Fruit Exhibit to His Windows After the Fair.

Milk Producers Face Knotty Situation

Delegates to Annual Meeting Vote Confidence in Program of Directors and Officials

By Burt Wermuth

NEVER before have the Michigan milk producers faced a more perplexing situation. This was the opening statement of President N. N. Hull, of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association, at the annual meeting held at East Lansing, last Tuesday.

This situation developed, according to Mr. Hull, from an unusual set of circumstances. During the month of August, the demand for milk has invariably exceeded the supply. The practice of having cows come fresh in the fall, together with the customary dry weather of this month and the maximum demand for ice cream and cool milk for drinks, make the problem of satisfying the heavy August consumption a real one to the dairy industry.

It was so, explained Mr. Hull, until the past summer, which upset all the dope and put the entire milk marketing machinery out of gear. We were all set for a regular summer, but good pastures kept up the supply of milk, while a cool summer, with high retail prices occasioned by the price set for August and September milk, and propaganda attacking dealers, cut the city consumption to a point where a surplus of considerable proportions accumulated.

"The dilemma goes to prove that there are limitations beyond which we cannot go," continued the president of the association. "Through organization we were able to secure a price of \$3.30 per hundred pounds, with no surplus, which the dealers signed up for. But it worked out unfortunately, and, strange as it may seem, all parties concerned would undoubtedly have been served better had the price

been modified and consumption encouraged."

Suggestions made by President Hull looking toward the improvement of the milk marketing machinery were the thorough study of the entire industry by a committee consisting of representatives of producers, distributors and the public; the establishment and the maintaining of public confidence by issuing facts on the dairy industry which cannot be controverted; the economic production of good milk; the pooling of this milk; the bringing of receiving stations under the control of producers and the development of manufacturing plants for the absorption of the surplus.

Reports on the Year's Work.

Following the address of the president, Secretary John Near surveyed the past season's activities for the delegates. He followed the events leading up to the selection of the arbitration committee which planned to figure out the price of milk from month to month on a scientific basis. Under this plan it was arranged to have a careful survey of the Detroit producing and consuming areas made under the supervision of the Michigan Agricultural College prior to each monthly meeting of the sales committee.

In an endeavor, however, to find a more permanent solution to the problem, a committee of four, consisting of two representing the dealers and two representing the producers, went to Philadelphia to study the basic plan as employed there. The producers in the Philadelphia area had, to a great extent, equalized their production to

consumptive demands. This had been done by establishing a basic amount of milk which was paid for at a basic price. For milk delivered over the basic amount and up to a quantity equal to that amount, producers were paid on the basis of New York butter score 92, plus twenty per cent. For any milk over and above this latter amount, straight butter-fat prices were paid.

This plan, in modified form, was adopted in the Detroit area. To fix the basic amount the production of the last six months of 1922 establishing the base for the first six months of 1923. Then, it was further decided that the average production for the last six months of this year should establish the base for the first six months of 1924. This meant that the producer was to receive full basic price for all milk delivered during the last half of 1923.

Then followed the heavy summer production already noted, which made it necessary to revise the plans for October and reinstate a provision for a surplus. The increased production of July, August and September of this year over these three months for 1922 exceeded eleven per cent.

Secretary Near then emphasized the necessity of membership confidence and cooperation, the need of full authority by the sales committee to act for the members, the importance of controlling receiving stations and building needed manufacturing plants, and of a willingness to accept all necessary responsibilities, including guarantees of full and complete payment

for all milk delivered by farmers under the contract.

During the year, area organizations were completed in the Ann Arbor, Saginaw, Flint and Grand Rapids districts. Each of these sections are now cooperating to the fullest extent with the state association.

Professor Horner Hits Hard.

"The milk producers of today are far removed from the consumers," was the opener of a heart to heart talk by Professor Horner, of the Economics Department of the M. A. C. To get the milk of fifteen thousand farmers in the Detroit area to a million consumers is no small task.

All the work of cooling, transporting, pasteurizing, bottling and delivering must be done, whether by private, public or cooperative institution.

That dealers are not making the big profits which many uninformed persons are declaring, is proven by the fact that cooperative distributing plants have not been able to reduce the cost of handling. One western cooperative has found that a fifty per cent spread is not sufficient for handling milk. Many do not understand the conditions under which milk is sold in the cities. In Detroit, for instance, nearly fifty per cent of the milk is sold by the distributors on the wholesale base and not at the retail price of fifteen cents per quart.

Professor Horner contends that there is too much competition among distributors and too much duplication of milk routes. Detroit distributors are constantly in debt to producers to the extent of a half million dollars. These business men are naturally anxious to buy at the lowest price and sell as high as possible. Hence the

(Continued on page 434).

LATE AGRICULTURAL NEWS

INVESTIGATING FREIGHT RATES.

THE Interstate Commerce Commission has begun an investigation of freight rates affecting the agricultural industry. Every railroad in the country has been made a party to the investigation. Hearings are to be held in Washington as well as in grain-growing regions, and in cities from which export grain is shipped. These hearings are for the purpose of finding out to what extent rates on grain and grain products are unreasonable, and to establish just and reasonable rates.

The Interstate Commerce Commission is investigating the feasibility of consolidating railroads into eighteen or twenty systems, with a view to securing greater efficiency, and consequently better service and lower rates. This investigation will be concluded in final hearings to be held beginning November 1.

FARMERS BETTER OFF.

THE impression that the farmers need additional financial aid has not been warranted by the facts; according to Governor Cooper, of the Farm Loan Board. Their general credit condition has improved during the last year, they have borrowed less money than in the previous year. The Farm Loan Board has received acceptable demands for only \$15,000,000 so far this year, although it had further commitments which probably would bring the total to \$40,000,000. This is only one-half of the money it holds available to assist agriculture. The demands have come largely from the south and far west, generally from cooperative associations, said Governor Cooper. There has been little demand for credit in the middle west.

THE WHEAT SITUATION.

SENATORS BORAH and Wheeler and other spokesmen from the northwest are still demanding that the government fix a price on wheat or revive the United States Grain Corporation with authority to buy grain and hold it off the market as a means of saving the farmers from bankruptcy.

President Coolidge is severely criticized for sending a commission into the wheat-growing states of the northwest to organize the farmers' cooperative movement after the crop has been harvested and the bulk of it has passed out of the farmer's hands. It is impossible, asserts Senator Ladd, to effect any relief through such an organization to meet this emergency, and besides it is his opinion that the personnel of the commission does not recommend itself any too highly to western farmers.

The North Dakota senator advocates loans to farmers by the government through postal savings banks at four per cent interest.

THE PROHIBITION QUESTION.

WITH special reference to the Eighteenth Amendment to the Constitution, law enforcement was the keynote of the citizenship conference which was held in Washington on October 13-15.

This conference was participated in by many outstanding men and women of all religious denominations, all professions, and all shades of political belief.

"It was felt," said Fred B. Smith in stating the object of the conference, "that the church people throughout the nation were not backing prohibition enforcement as they should and that the time had come when a move should be undertaken to solidify religious and moral sentiment into vital action behind a working vigorous program. The lawbreakers and the liquor interests are going forward with perfect accord to a prescribed plan. Nothing less than an equal degree of efficiency among the friends of good government will be successful in combating lawlessness and nullification."

"I do not believe that the friends of prohibition law enforcement are discouraged. It seems to be the enemies of prohibition very largely that are so concerned over the 'failure,' as they see it, of enforcement, after a three or four years' trial," said Prohibition Commissioner Roy A. Haines, who assured the conference that "President Coolidge stands foursquare for enforcement of the prohibition law."

In his speech on "Shall the Constitution of the United States be Nullified?" Senator William E. Borah stated that "the hotbed—the scouting, noisy rendezvous—of lawlessness and of cynical defiance of the Eighteenth Amendment is among those of social standing, large property interests and the wealthier homes. Men of this class, he said, are more to be condemned than the untutored foreign 'reds.' Both, he declared, would break down the Constitution of the United States."

"What can these men of wealth and social responsibility be thinking about who, from their commanding positions thus teach lawlessness to a whole people? It is but a short step from the lawlessness of the man of means who scouts some part of the fundamental law because, forsooth, it runs counter to his wishes, to the soldier who may be called into the street to protect property but who, taking counsel with his sympathies, fraternizes with the mob," concluded the Idaho senator.

The conference after much discussion resolved that if the Volstead act is amended the changes must be made by its friends; that members of con-

gress and of state legislatures who violate the laws should be retired to private life; that jail sentences be given violators of the prohibition acts, and that delays in trials of violators be done away with; that all available craft, and every available agency be used to police the shores of the United States; that the states face the responsibility with the federal government in enforcement, and that on the people rests the ultimate responsibility for law enforcement.

It was planned to send out a nationwide call that January 6 be observed as prohibition day; to promote a united community campaign in every city, town, village and rural community, to support aggressively the local state and federal authorities in law enforcement; that the presentation of the question of law enforcement be made in the schools, colleges and universities, and that law enforcement mass meetings be held in twenty or more of the great centers of the nation at the earliest possible dates, with similar meetings later in villages, towns and other cities.

ELECTRICITY ON THE FARM.

EXTENSIVE use of electricity on farms is bound to come in the next few years, but the farmers do not propose to be caught with lines running to their farms which are too light to bear the current, or with equipment which will have to be junked after a short time because it is not fitted for farm operations," said J. W. Coverdale, secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, at a meeting of the committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, in session in Washington.

"Farmers prefer to have experiments in electrical farm equipment performed by the government rather than at their own individual expense, as was done in the pioneer days of tractor farming when heavy tractors were purchased by farmers long be-

fore they were so constructed as to operate economically," continued Mr. Coverdale.

"Through the Minnesota Farm Bureau the committee is cooperating with a power company in running experimental tests on farms. Fifteen farms within a radius of five miles have been electrified. This means not only electricity in the house in every form in which it would be practical to use it, but electric light and power in all the outbuildings, electricity to cut the feed, run the churn, separator, milking machine and all the numerous machines now employed in farm work. Accurate account of cost of operation will be kept.

"For the average farmer the price of electricity is too high and he is too far removed from the source of electrical power. In many cases where he now has access to it he is not an economical user of it.

"The committee has before it an extensive piece of work in studying the relation between the use of power to types of farming, the relation between the use of power and man labor, the study of individual sources of power as to size of unit, the application of power to the various equipment now in use on farms, and the relation of social and community life to the use of power."

THE FORD FERTILIZER PROPOSITION.

HENRY FORD'S denunciation of Secretary of War Weeks for his action in selling the Gorgas steam plant of the Muscle Shoals proposition to the Alabama Power Company has brought that transaction very forcibly to the front as a matter for a congressional contention the coming winter.

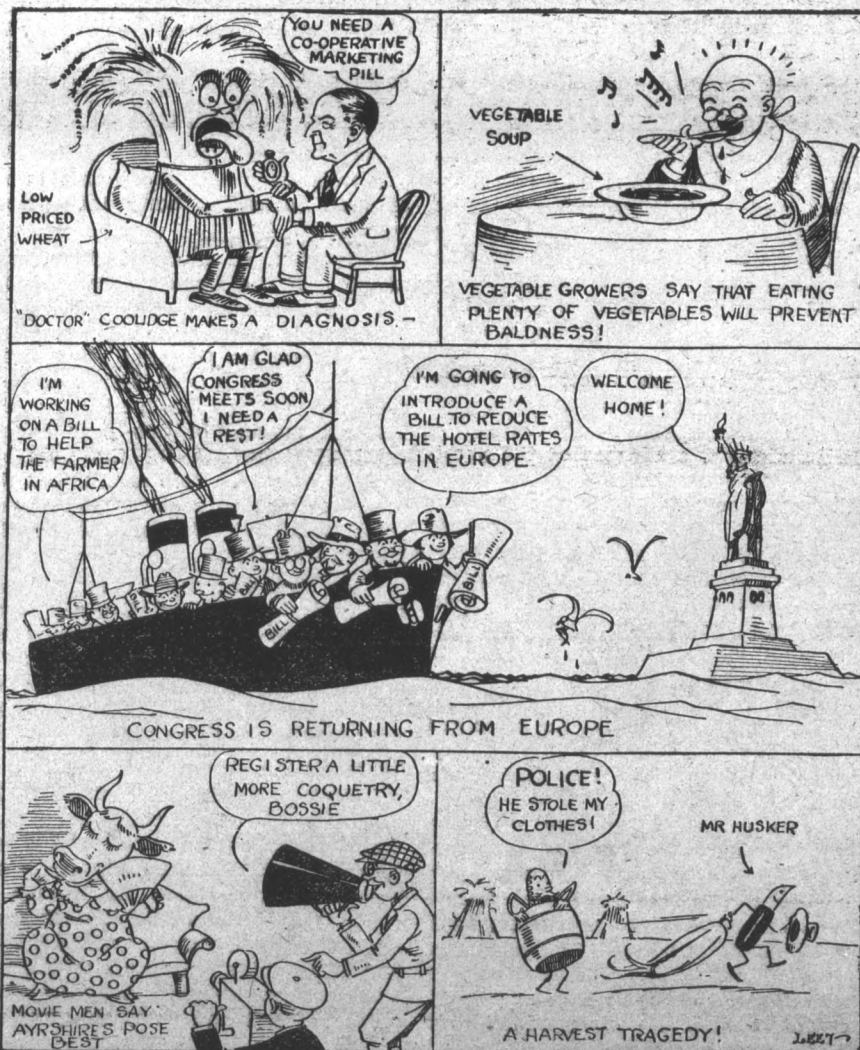
Mr. Ford contends that the injury done by Mr. Weeks' scheme to break up Muscle Shoals and dispose of it at piecemeal has landed on the farmers. "I was willing to demonstrate at Muscle Shoals that power and fertilizer could be produced at much lower cost than now and that the government could be assured of an adequate supply of war nitrates," he says.

Secretary Weeks comes back with a reply that he has the "keenest interest in the development of air-fixation of nitrates in assistance of the American farmer and in the adaptability of Muscle Shoals for this purpose," but he asserts that it is denied by expert advisers that Mr. Ford could ever economically make nitrates by the use of steam power.

Air nitrate plants at Oppau and Merseberg, Germany, between May 1, 1922, and April 3, 1923, produced 220,000 tons of pure air-fixed nitrogen. In the same time there were also produced in Germany 45,000 tons of calcium cyanide, by the same process as that now installed at Muscle Shoals. These 265,000 tons of air-fixed nitrogen, used almost wholly for agricultural purposes in competition with Chilean nitrates, equals 1,400,000 tons of nitrate of soda. If Germany can produce nitrates in such quantities, the question arises, why cannot the United States also produce air nitrates by one process or another, which gives the most efficient results.

A congressional investigation of the sale of the Gorgas plant at Muscle Shoals by Secretary Weeks is suggested by Senator Ladd, of North Dakota, who says it "looks like a feverish effort to get this property into the hands of the Alabama Power Company before congress can have the opportunity to dispose of it. This action of Secretary Weeks appears to me to be a flagrant flouting of congress."

Kernel Kob's Revue of The Month



ORCHARD AND GARDEN

THINNING CUTS HARVEST COST.

THE members of the South Haven Fruit Exchange learned this year that thinning peaches not only improved their quality, but reduced the cost of harvesting. For instance, they found that it takes seventy-six two-inch peaches to weigh ten pounds, while thirty-eight two and one-half-inch peaches were required to make the same weight. In other words, two two-inch peaches would be equal to one two and one-half-inch peach, as far as weight is concerned.

If, by thinning, the grower can produce good quality two and one-half-inch peaches, he has only half the number of peaches to harvest to get the same amount of harvest.

STRAWBERRY QUESTIONS.

As a subscriber of your paper, I am writing for advice as to our strawberry bed. It was mowed off when they had finished bearing. It has grown up nicely again. All the runners were left to grow. Should some of the plants be thinned out, or all allowed to grow as they are? When strawberries are mulched over winter, should this be raked off in the spring, or allowed to rot on the bed?—Mrs. J. J. B.

It greatly depends upon what you wish to do with your strawberry bed as to whether your runners should be cut off or not.

Some growers use what is called the wide matted row, which permits the row to become about two feet in width. But the more common practice is to have the plants grow in a narrow matted row, which is just a little over a foot in width. When the runners form, they should be placed in the row within that width, and after that space is well filled, the remaining runners should be cut off. We do not believe it would be to any advantage to cut off runners at this time. Perhaps it would be best to let your plantation bear next spring as it is.

Strawberry plantations are usually mulched as soon as the ground becomes frozen. The common practice is to put the mulch over the plants in the fall and then rake it in between the rows in the spring. If you allow a thick mulch over the plants, the plants will become smothered; but the thin mulch may be left, if desired. The advantage of raking the mulch into the space between the rows is that it helps to keep the berries clean and also helps to conserve moisture.

When the fruiting season is over, the mulch is raked off and the rows cut down to single plants. Some growers burn over their patches, but care must be used in doing so, as a quick burning is necessary to prevent injury to the crowns of the plants.

MELON FERTILIZER TO BE TRIED OUT.

AT the request of the commercial melon growers of the state, the horticultural department at the college will carry on some extensive melon fertilizer tests near Grand Rapids next year. These tests will be under the direction of Prof. E. C. Lewis.

Thus far, the practices of fertilizing melons have been handed down from generation to generation without any specific reason for their use. A great many growers have been using well-rotted manure, but believe that fresh manure is better. The use of commercial fertilizers on melons has not been tried out to any extent.

In connection with these tests another experiment will be tried to determine methods of blight control. Breeding tests will also be made to prevent losses from cracking. It has been found that oval-shaped melons are more resistant to splitting than the long flat-shaped ones.

All these experiments will give the melon grower information which he has been seeking for some time.



PULLING CONTESTS PROVE SUCCESSFUL.

THE draft horse pulling contest at the Iowa State Fair proved to be such a great attraction and of so great scientific and educational interest that the management of the fair decided promptly to enlarge the classification for next year's contest by adding a class of pure-bred draft stallions.

The conditions are that all stallions competing must be free from hereditary unsoundness in conformity with the state stallion registry law and thereby meet the requirements for public service. Weight limits for this class have not been defined, but automatically lightweight stallions will soon be eliminated as it was clearly demonstrated in this year's contest that weight is a prime factor in draft horse power.

MAKE THE FLOCK UNIFORM.

ONE thing every farmer who keeps a flock of sheep should constantly in mind is uniformity. Besides the satisfaction of having the members of his flock showing conformity to some type, there is certain to be added market value in the animals, providing the owner's ideals are in harmony with the type which makes for economic production of wool and mutton.

It is possible, through careful selection of breeding stock from year to year, to build up a uniform flock. This is the time of year when farmers will be selecting ewe lambs to replace the worn-out or undesirable ewes in the flock. It is, therefore, a very crucial time in the year's breeding work. The individual qualities of the lambs should be carefully studied. I do this each year and seek to select the young stock which conform most closely to my ideal type.

To secure this uniformity, the owner should avoid the mixing of distinct breeds. I believe thoroughly that the flock owner should adhere closely to one particular type. Cross-breeding is almost certain to upset this idea of uniformity and develop a flock having no particular standard. Men particularly about the sheep they wish to purchase are not attracted by such breeding.—Leo C. Reynolds.

The meat trade has been characterized by a broad demand both at home and abroad during the month of September. Supplies, however, accumulated somewhat rapidly during the latter part of the month, with the result that wholesale prices of fresh beef and pork declined.

The estimates of sugar beets is 6,623,000 tons, as compared with 5,183,000 tons for a year ago.

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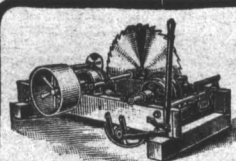
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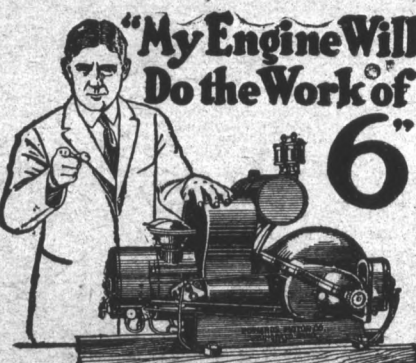
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Such an outfit is the Witte Log-Saw which has met such sensational success. The WICO Magneto equipped Witte is known as the standard of power saws—fast cutting, with a natural "arm-swing" and free from the usual log-saw trouble. It burns kerosene, gasoline or distillate so economically that a full day's work costs only twenty-two cents.



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SHOULD FOLLOW CONTRACT.

A. bought a farm on contract three years ago (a piece of wild land) and paid \$600 down, interest and taxes; cleared about twenty acres, put in \$50 worth of fruit trees, put up fences and some buildings. But A. is going to move to a better position. If he keeps up the taxes and interest, can it be taken from him?—D. V.

If the payments are not made according to the terms of the contract, the vendor may declare the contract forfeited and recover the property.—Rood.

NO TIME LIMIT FOR RECORDING INSTRUMENTS.

Is a contract valid which has run thirteen years before it is put on record? A. buys a piece of land, sells it to B. for \$9,000, who pays down \$2,000. The contract is not put on record. Three years later A. gives C. a quit-claim deed, and it is put on record thirteen years after it was made out. Is the contract still good? Interest has been kept up.—G. L. R.

There is no time limit to recording instruments of title. It has happened that they are recorded even one hundred years after they are made.—Rood.

THE WHITE GRUB.

I have quite a lot of trouble with white grubs on a piece of land which I bought recently.—L. H. S.

Now, the white grub is the larvae of the June beetle. The adult beetles will appear every third year, the intervening time being passed in the egg, grub and pupal stage.

The egg is laid by preference in grass sod where it remains for only a short time, hatching out into a tiny white grub which feeds on the roots of vegetables for the remainder of its first season.

In the autumn this tiny white grub goes down quite deeply and makes a cell in which it goes through the winter. The following spring it comes up and feeds on roots and may at this time do a great deal of damage. At the end of this, the second year, it goes down again, makes another cell and passes through the winter once more.

The third season it comes to the surface, feeds for a short time and descends again, changing first to a pupae, then to an adult and remaining over the third winter as an adult. The following spring it comes out early in the season in the form of a common June beetle and flies nights and lays the eggs for another crop of grubs. Thus we see we have a flight of June beetles every third year and the year following the flight we have damage done by the grubs.

We must further remember that the eggs are laid by preference in grass sod, therefore land which is in grass sod this year, if it happens to be a June beetle year, should be regarded with grave suspicion for root crops next year. Such land should be put into small grains, if possible, because small grains have such enormous root systems that they get by without serious losses.

The white grub loves corn, potatoes, beets, strawberries, hops and root crops in general better than anything else. Therefore, it is expedient to so arrange the rotation in the regions where June beetles abound as to avoid getting a root crop in the sod land the year after June beetles fly in that particular region.

In different sections of the state we have June beetles and therefore white grubs every year, but not always in the same year, and June beetles are subject to the attacks of a large number of natural enemies, including protozoan, bacteria and fungus diseases

as well as many internal parasites, a number of birds feed on them in all stages and shrews, and skunks consider them great delicacies.—R. H. Pettit.

SURVEY MONUMENTS MOVED.

My southwest survey monument has been shifted over on my land two feet, and neighbor built a new wire fence and set it over in my lane. I told him to set it on the line when he built it, but he refused. You state that it is a criminal offense to remove survey monuments. Would it not be all right to get the county surveyor to run the section line and replace monuments, make note of all stones moved, and then place the matter in the hands of the prosecuting attorney? I have tried to keep stakes on section line corners, but someone would take up the stakes and destroy them, throwing the pieces back on my farm.—E. J. L.

The course proposed above is proper.—Rood.

LIABLE FOR HENS KILLED.

A. and B. own adjoining land. A. has ordered B. to keep his hens on his own place as they are destroying A.'s crops. B. refused and lets hens run. B. is not collectable if A. sues him for damages. If A. shoots B.'s hens, what can B. do?—C. S.

A. is liable in an action for damages to the value of the hens killed.—Rood.

TO GET A CATCH OF ALFALFA.

May I ask your advice as to a seven-acre field. I failed to get a catch of seeding this year. I thought I would fall-plow it and put to oats in spring, and I would like to get a catch of alfalfa, if possible. I never sowed any alfalfa and this land is hilly and light, or a sandy loam. What can I put on this land to insure a catch of alfalfa, and about how early should I sow it?—F. N.

If good seed and proper methods are used, you should be able to get a good stand of alfalfa under the conditions you describe. The Grimm alfalfa is most dependable but Michigan-grown seed or northern-grown common alfalfa is also excellent for Michigan conditions. Twelve pounds per acre is ample if drilled, and fifteen pounds if broadcasted.

If possible the seed-bed should be plowed this fall or very early next spring, so as to give time for thorough settling. The seed should be planted on a firmly rolled seed-bed, using not more than one bushel of oats or barley per acre as a nurse crop. If possible, planting should be made in April. The alfalfa seed should be planted at a depth of about one-half inch. Allow the seed to fall ahead of the drill and do not let it go down through the drill holes with the oats.

Culture for the inoculation of alfalfa may be secured from the Department of Bacteriology of the Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing. The price is twenty-five cents per bottle and one bottle contains sufficient material to inoculate a bushel of seed. Directions for application accompany the material.

It is possible that your land may need lime. I would suggest that you send a sample of your soil to the Soils Department, M. A. C., East Lansing, for lime determination.

If available, a top-dressing of manure applied this fall or early next spring will give good results. The use of 250 pounds per acre of sixteen per cent acid phosphate, or of a complete fertilizer applied at time of planting the alfalfa seed, will also greatly aid in getting a vigorous stand.—J. F. Cox.

Cabbage seed growers have discovered that the treating of the seed with corrosive sublimate has eliminated much loss due to stump and root rots which attack these plants.

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In the state of Ohio there lived a bunch of boys who had this trapping business down to a science. They each sent for separate price lists every year and then sent all their furs to the house giving the best quotations. After five years they decided they weren't so dreadfully wise, because they didn't have enough profits to make their efforts worth while. One day they met Tom McMillan driving a new car to town. Tom said he made the price of his well outfit shipping pelts. He told how he got wise to those funny prices and found it was better to deal with Chas. Porter, because he always knew in advance just what he was sure of getting. He said that Porter never offered \$5 for a \$3 pelt, but he always paid the \$3 which he promised, and sometimes just a little better. Chas. Porter now has five wise trappers in that section instead of one.

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

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T. B. WORK TO BE CONTINUED.

FIVE Upper Peninsula counties are enrolled in the campaign for the eradication of bovine tuberculosis through the action of their boards of supervisors. Dr. F. K. Hansen, assistant state veterinarian, has completed his first year in the peninsula in charge of this and other activities relating to animal husbandry for the State Department of Agriculture, and it is believed a favorable showing can be made for the past year's effort.

WINNERS ARE GOOD PRODUCERS.

TYPE and production have a definite relationship in dairy cattle. The grand champion Holstein cow at the National Dairy Show this year is the second highest senior four-year-old milk producer in America. She is Tillamook Daisy Butter King, De Kol, who possesses a yearly record of 32,488.4 pounds of milk containing 1,246.75 pounds of butter.

The second prize cow in the aged class holds a junior three-year-old record of twenty-six pounds of butter in one week, and over 10,000 pounds of milk in 137 days. The third prize winner in this class at eleven years of age finished a yearly test with over 1,100 pounds of butter and 28,000 pounds of milk.

This correlation of type and production was found in most of the winners of all the other classes in the order they appeared in the ring. Never before at any dairy cattle exhibition has the intimate relationship of form and function been so clearly exemplified.

FEEDING THE DAIRY HEIFER.

DAIRYMEN always have a few heifers coming fresh in the fall, and to feed them so they will develop into profitable cows is a vital matter as the future improvement of the herd rests with the young stock.

Heifers that freshen on pasture generally get along all right up to freshening time, but as soon as they freshen I like to have them where I can give them special attention. I take the calf away just as soon as possible. If the weather is cold I keep the heifer in the stable for a few days.

I practice feeding heifers that are about to freshen, a light grain ration a few weeks before freshening. This encourages them to come to the stable with the herd. They also become accustomed to eating green fodder along with the herd.

A newly freshened heifer is very likely to eat heartily of all kinds of food, especially grain, that is put before her, and right here is where the danger lies. The feeder must exercise good judgment right from the start. I want to know just how much grain I am feeding in a ration. Overfeeding is dangerous.

Variety in the ration is very essential in feeding a newly freshened heifer. Her appetite may be good for a few days following freshening, but is very easily upset. I like to add a little more bran to the ration than I do for older cows. I have always had good success in compounding a ration for feeding newly freshened heifers, from oats, barley and corn ground with an equal amount, by weight, of wheat bran.

The roughage ration should be as wide in variety as possible. While on pasture during the fall it is not quite so important to feed a variety of roughage, but as soon as the herd is stabled for the winter I like to begin feeding a variety. I do not think it

pays to buy roughage in order to furnish this variety. Such roughages as corn silage, bean pods, clover and alfalfa hay, dry corn stover and oat and pea hay are excellent.

I find it a wise plan to make the ration for a newly freshened heifer as palatable as possible. It is advisable to encourage her to eat well, as she is shouldering a double burden. She must sustain her own physical vigor, continue to develop herself and give a good flow of milk. To do her best and her duty to herself, she must have the best feed and care.—Leo C. Reynolds.

HOW GOVERNMENT WHITEWASH IS MADE.

ALWAYS spick and span, Uncle Sam keeps his lighthouse and coast guard stations in trim with a liberal use of whitewash.

Many Michigan farmers who have been looking for a good whitewash will be interested to know how Uncle Sam keeps his property looking so white. His whitewash formula is probably one of the best. It is much whiter than most mixtures and is almost as serviceable as paint for wood, brick and stone. A pint of this wash when applied properly will cover about ten square feet of surface. Here is the formula:

"Slake half a bushel of unslaked lime with boiling water, cover during process to keep in steam, strain the liquid through a fine sieve or strainer, and add to it seven pounds of salt, previously dissolved in warm water, three pounds of ground rice boiled to a thin paste and stirred in while hot, half a pound of Spanish whiting, and one pound of clear glue, previously dissolved by soaking in cold water and then hanging over a slow fire in a small pot hung in a larger one filled with water. Add five gallons of hot water to the mixture, stir well, and let it stand for a few days, covered from dirt. It should be applied hot, for which purpose it can be kept in a kettle over an oven or a portable furnace."

If color other than pure white is desired a number of very different shades can be had by making the following mixtures: For cream color add yellow ochre; a pearl or lead shade may be obtained by adding lamp black or four pounds of umber to one pound of Indian Red or one pound of common lamp black; common stone color calls for a proportionate four pounds of raw umber and two pounds of lamp black.

SAVING THE RAINY DAY.

TO the farmer and his helpers who wishes to make the best possible use of what otherwise might be a period of enforced idleness during inclement weather, I would suggest the installation of labor-saving grain chutes.

I have been in barns where the horses were fed in the basement, also the cattle, the granary directly overhead. Day after day the farmer toils up and down the stairs carrying grain and sometimes hay for feeding his animals.

This is certainly a useless expenditure of motion or human energy. But there is, too, a quarter of an hour or more wasted each day that might be more profitably expended. The half of a rainy day is ample time in which to construct a conveyor spout from the grain bins above to the feeding alley, which would have effectively taken up this lost motion.—G. Everitt.

Tame hay is now estimated at 86,538,000 tons, with the crop a year ago at 96,687,000 tons.



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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.

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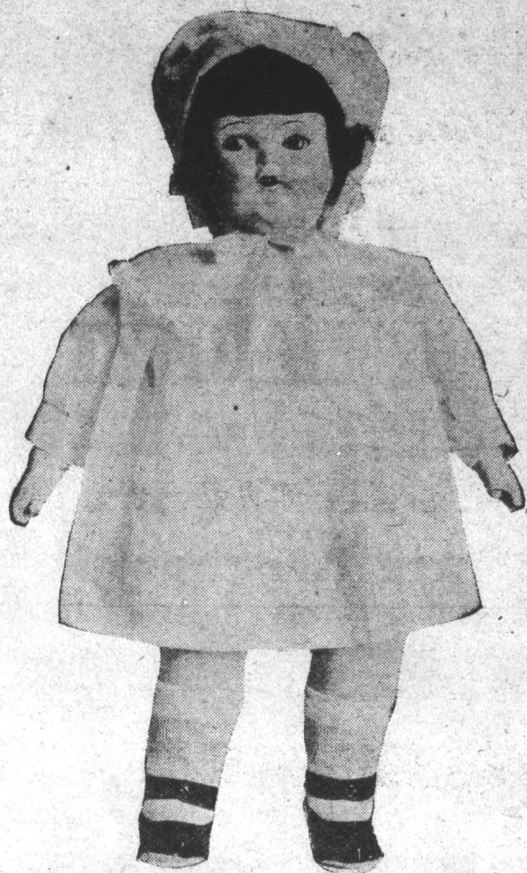
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HERE'S the finest walking, talking, sleeping doll you've ever been offered—a 24-inch beauty with perfect features and complexion, real hair, genuine patent leather shoes and a beautiful blue and white dress—a doll such as you would have to pay \$ 6.50 for in any store. Yet by buying these dolls in carload lots The Detroit News is able to give this superior doll **FREE** to every man, women or child who secures new Detroit News subscriptions—either daily or Sunday.

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The Detroit News

"Always In The Lead"



Why I Keep Books

HERE are reasons given by readers on the above question. They suggest something of the possibilities afforded the thoughtful farmer through the habit of keeping business records.

BRINGS HIM CLOSE TO HIS FARMING.

KEEPING books of my farm business has given me an insight into farm management which I did not have before. It helps me to work with more accuracy. I now know to the cent my income and my expenditures. Not only do we have a detailed record of financial transactions but we also keep tab on live stock production and on the yields of crops. Frequently, too, we go to the books to compare present conditions, or markets with those of past years.—Otto Ahrens.

NECESSARY TO IMPROVE THE FARM BUSINESS.

A FARM cannot be built up and made to pay increasing profits without some form of accounts. I wish to know whether this or that crop, or this or that side-line, is a paying proposition. I can determine this better when I keep a set of books. Through these records I can retain the paying things and improve or eliminate the unprofitable lines and, thereby, gradually build up a more successful farming business.—J. O. Roberts.

HELPS TO KEEP DOWN PRODUCTION COSTS.

WHILE we may not be able to fix prices on our products, we do have some voice in determining the cost of production. If we are going to reduce this cost then we must first know what the costs are. This we can do through the keeping of books. When we have put down all the items in relation to a certain line of production and have these before us it is

much easier to see how we might save a little here and a little there, the total of which may make a substantial difference in the spread between cost and market price.—F. J. Schmidt.

WATCHES THE COWS OVER HIS BOOKS.

WE have a number of good cows. They are "good" because we have been able to know those we should keep and those we should send to the butcher. Had I depended upon my judgment without any definite knowledge and without any record, I feel certain I could not have built up so good a herd. The records show the amount I have expended for the feed of the different animals, and the amount they have produced. I not only have this definite information over the period of a week, but for the whole year. If a cow shows a good margin of profit at the end of the year then I usually hang onto her. Otherwise, she goes. But to have the best judgment in the matter you must keep books.—H. Dowling.

MAKES POSSIBLE A FARM ROUND-UP.

IN addition to my regular accounts I devote two pages to a classification of accounts for the year. From these pages I am able to see what we have expended for various lines of articles, and what we have received from the different sources of income. A glance tells me what I have expended for benevolences, books and periodicals, groceries, clothes, fuel, drugs, traveling, taxes, labor, seed, etc., while it also gives me the moneys received from my beets, beans, cows, sheep, hogs, poultry, etc. In other words, I can have a farm round-up at the end of the year where I can review my whole business. This I do on these two pages of my records.—L. Soldan.



RECEIVES COUNTY SUPPORT.

AT its annual session in October, the Marquette County Board of Supervisors continued its appropriation of \$200 in aid of the work of the Marquette County Historical Society. This society has erected markers at several points of historic interest along the highways of the county and has collected books and other records relating to the history of this region.

The collections of the society contain books and other documents relating to the mining, agricultural, lumbering, and other affairs of the county and are housed in the Peter White Public Library of Marquette. There are many photographs, newspapers and other periodicals being filed, including the Michigan Farmer, which is now recognized as presenting from week to week a record of agricultural conditions in northern Michigan that is likely to prove of interest hereafter.

OUR FIRST CONSOLIDATED SCHOOL.

THERE are forty consolidated agricultural schools in Michigan, established under the act of 1917 as amended, with thirty-five more provided for. As already pointed out in these columns, the parent school of

this type in Michigan is the school once known as the Otter Lake Agricultural School, but now re-christened the John A. Doelle Agricultural School.

The principalship of one of these schools is particularly important, since the principal is more than a school teacher. He is intended also to be a rural leader of the best type. Mr. Paul P. Banker has been appointed principal of the John A. Doelle School. He has an excellent reputation to draw upon, having been county agricultural agent, state leader of county agents for South Dakota, and teacher of agriculture.

Very much is being hoped from his work at Otter Lake. It is a notable fact that, at the Houghton County Fair, this year—one of the most outstanding agricultural events of Cloverland—this school took first prize in wheat, rye, and several other farm crops against all comers, farmers included. A swine and a calf club has been formed at this school.

The dairy program has been quite largely sold the farmers of the Upper Peninsula. In every section there is active evidence that tillers of the soil have their eyes on the cow as their real hope.

WORLD EVENTS IN PICTURES



"My Own," Rear Admiral Grayson's famous thoroughbred, may be picked to defend the national turf laurels against English winner.



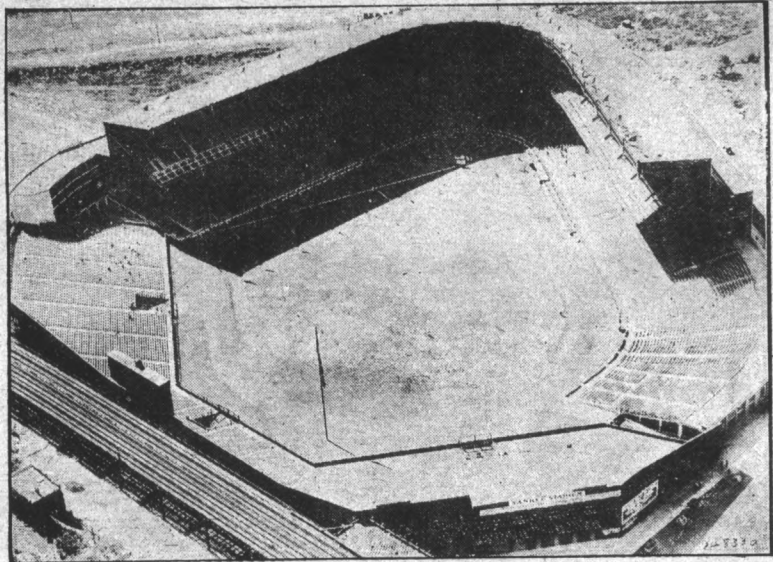
Hon. David Lloyd George, former Premier of England, is now visiting the United States.



Emil and Bob Meusel, "left-fielder brothers," for New York Nationals and Yankees respectively, met in World Baseball Series.



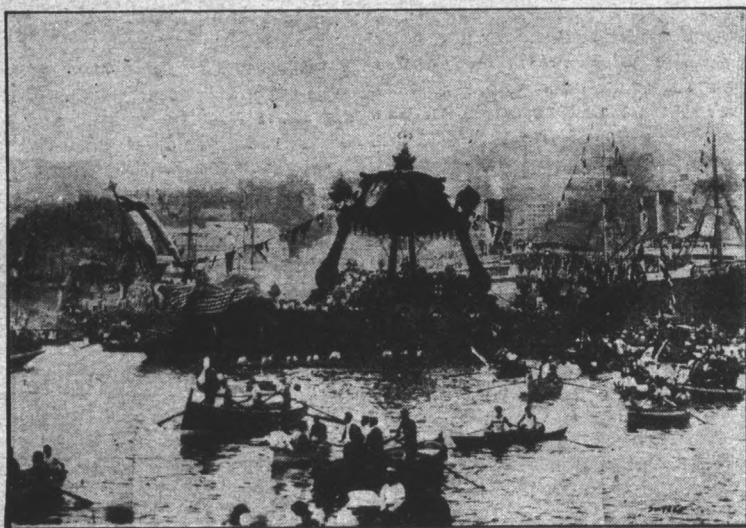
Greece made formal reparations ceremonies in apology to Italy for assassination of members of Italian Commission when bodies of victims were carried through street by Greek officers.



The newest, costliest, largest baseball park in the world with a triple-decked grandstand, is this Yankee Stadium where the Giants and Yanks played off the 1923 World Series.



This is west portal of six-mile tunnel through Rocky Mountains, which will cost \$5,250,000.



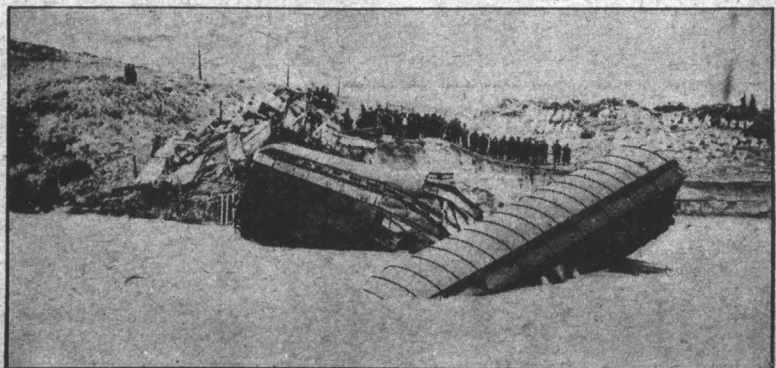
This oddly shaped barge, "Bucintoro," bearing cardinals, bishops and other clergy, is on its way to perform the ancient ceremony, "wedding of the sea," as part of Eucharistic Congress at Genoa.



100 per cent American is Eliza Cowapoo, who won the Squaw Beauty Conquest in Oregon.



To encourage western farmers to feed wheat to hogs, Kansas implement concerns have set aside "Free Grinding Day" to convert seventy-six per cent wheat into food worth \$1.00.



When this Chicago, Burlington & Quincy passenger train went through a bridge, weakened by heavy rains and floods, near Casper, Wyoming, forty or more lives were lost.

IN the faraway days when the red men paddled their canoes on our beautiful lakes and hunted in our forests, old Chief Waubensee was ruler of a tribe inhabiting one of the many beautiful lake regions of what is now the state of Michigan. Many years he had been his people's chieftain and ruled them in love and kindness.

The women planted the maize and tended it also, they skinned the animals which were brought to the wigwams by the hunters—deer, moose, bear, otter, etc. They would then tan the hides and smoke and dry the meat, to be eaten with parched corn, around the wigwam fires.

At last the palefaces began to locate their trading-posts along the frontier and were given a friendly welcome by Waubensee and his braves. The red men were glad to bring their packs of peltry to the white man's storehouse and receive in return bright coins of gold and silver or gay strips of calico and beads of the white man's making. Sad to say, large quantities of the white man's fire-water soon came to be in popular demand by the young braves who found in it a worse enemy than the fierce wolf or the savage tribes of their own race.

The woods furnished much food in the way of meat and game, roots and berries; also, the plots of maize gave many measures of corn to put away for winter. However, the hungry fire would sometimes sweep over their hunting grounds, or the maize would fail. Then would come a year of famine when it would fare hard with Waubensee's people till the next plentiful season.

To lighten the effects of such a calamity, Chief Waubensee had for many years followed a custom kept by some of the eastern tribes, which was to hold at the time of the harvest moon a great feast of thanksgiving. At this time, all the braves who had been successful in the hunt and received much gold at the trading-post for their hides, brought an offering to their chief who put it in a common treasury to be used in time of famine or distress. Offerings also of corn and dried berries and roots were brought, which were apportioned to the old men and women, and to travelers who might wander without food in the cold and cheerless winter.

As the years passed on, so many coins were brought and put into the old chief's keeping that he took a large iron pot and put away in it all the gold that was collected each year. Then the wise old Waubensee hid the pot so cleverly that no one but himself could ever find it.

At last the chief grew older and more and more his thoughts wandered to the Happy Hunting Ground where his spirit would roam before many winters more had cast their snows. A splendid young brave, one of his own sons, would take his place as chieftain of the tribe and Waubensee was happy till he bethought himself of the treasure. If the Great Spirit suddenly called him, none in the tribe could find the treasure should they need it. So he called Chitani, who was to succeed him as chief and solemnly entrusted to him

the knowledge of the treasure's hiding place.

The seasons came and went and the time for the great feast arrived. Many furs had been bartered this year and when Chitani went with the old chief to deposit the addition to their store they carried a goodly offering. The glittering hoard dazzled the young Chitani's eyes and the vision of it remained in his mind for many moons.

Time passed and the young brave and his companions came more and more to trade their hides for fire-water

and found a still more secret place to bury it deep from sight, and marked the spot, as only an Indian can.

Then he called Chitani and the other braves about him in council and told them of the sadness of his heart. "The white man brings us much good," said he, "but also much evil. The white man's fire-water has turned my young braves into slinking coyotes and robbed them of their skill and cunning. Go now and prove to me that you can be worthy once more of the honor of the tribe. Join the hunt

Waubensee's Gold

A Legend of the Michigan Indians

By Rebecca Bailey

When the Wild Gather to Fly Away

Where can I find the sweetness, that nature has in hand;
Where can I find the grandeur of my own, my native land?
When the leaves begin to wither, and the smokiness unfold
And nature's garb is tinted, with a dreaminess of gold—
And we see the second summer, where the Indian would stray
When the wild canaries gather, in a bunch to fly away.

When nature in her fondness, bears that variegated hue;
And the grass is diamond tinted in the early morning dew,
When there's gold upon the maple, and there's crimson on the oak,
And the shubbery in the distance bears the dreaminess of smoke,
Yes, there's mellow tinted beauty, in the autumn's drowsy day
When the wild canaries gather, in a bunch to fly away.

There's a tint that comes on nature, and it seems the Master Hand
Has wove the wild enchantment in my own, my native land;
With a grandeur that is deeper than my thoughts can ever twine
About the leafy summer, and the dreamy autumn time.
For it seems the loom of nature, casts a woof with Heaven's ray,
When the wild canaries gather, in a bunch to fly away.

ter and cheap trumpery from the trading-post. Instead of joining the hunting parties, they spent much time in wild revelry and drinking.

At last, Chitani forgot the honor of a chieftain's son and went to the hiding place of the treasure and took from the pot of gold many coins. Now he and his followers among the young braves did not hunt the deer and bear nor trap the mink and otter in the streams, but took their stolen gold to the trading-post and returned to the tribe, sad wrecks of the braves they should have been.

Now, Waubensee was not blind if he was old, and when he perceived the wild and reckless revelings of his young braves and saw they brought no game to the wigwams he went to the secret place of the treasure and behold! much gold was gone!

"Ah," said the old chief to himself, "sad indeed, is the heart of Waubensee, for his own son, the descendant of many chiefs, has lost the strength of his soul and has stolen from the treasury of his tribe to buy the white man's fire-water and the white man's foolish clothing. The Great Spirit is offended! I must remove my trust from the false Chitani and see if he will again return to the ways of his fathers."

So old Waubensee at great trouble to himself removed the pot of money

and bring your offerings against the great Feast."

Accordingly, they departed and thereafter Chitani and his friends were the leaders of the tribe in bravery and cleverness of hand and mind.

This pleased Waubensee greatly but he could not bring himself to tell his son the secret of the treasure again.

Another feast-time was approaching. Winter was not far off and the old chieftain felt the weight of his years upon him. So he called to his wigwam Tulamasee, the young princess of the tribe, and appointed her to go with him to put away the offerings after the Feast. Now, Tulamasee was a fair and gentle maiden, industrious and happy. She learned from the older women, and herself taught the younger maidens to weave the blankets and baskets and to make moccasins; also, in every task she excelled the quickest of them. Tulamasee rode as fleetly as a deer on her pony and paddled her canoe with the skill of a young brave.

It made this young princess very happy to receive the great trust of the chief, her father, and she gladly promised never to tell the hiding place of the gold till her own days should draw near their end.

For a time all was well but at last Tulamasee and her women began to

neglect their weaving and the maize plots and to spend their time in chattering and decking themselves with the cheap finery and bright calico of the pale faces. The sister walked in her brother's footsteps and once more the gold was fast disappearing from its hiding. Again the suspicions of the watchful chief were aroused and his investigations confirmed his worst fears. Again the maiden was called to the wigwam of the chief who said to her: "Maiden, thy treachery is revealed! For the second time, my own flesh has betrayed the honor of our tribe. Many moons I have waited to leave this secret with a faithful one, but you are all following the foolishness of the palefaces. Very well, let them give you corn and meat when the season's work is gone for naught. For myself, I shall soon go hence and will carry my secret with me. Go! and renew thy skill and that of the women of the tribe."

Stung by the chief's rebuke and the loss of her trust, she went forth and told all the women, and following the lead of the princess they returned slowly to their former industrious ways.

Once more, and for the last time, Waubensee must hide the golden treasure and for many days he roamed the forest seeking for it a place of safety. At last he succeeded and returned to his wigwam.

Only a few more moons had passed till Waubensee was laid to rest with great ceremony after the Indian fashion, his beads and tomahawk and arrows beside him, and Chitani was made chief of the tribe.

Long and often was search made for the lost treasure, but Waubensee had proved his cleverness and it was never found.

A few years after Chitani became chief all the lands of the tribe were sold to the Great Father at Washington. Some of the tribe wandered to far northern tribes and others remained on the reservations, but wherever a descendant of the old chief's people is found he will tell you this story of Waubensee's gold.

In the spring of 1880, a little county paper, printed in one of Michigan's southern towns, published the following local item:

"Our friend, Milton Wordman, over in Indian Ridge township, discovered a buried treasure last week. While plowing in a newly cleared field on his homestead he overturned a hollow stump, beneath the roots of which was an old rusty kettle filled with coins, mostly gold, and several quarts of Indian heads and arrow points. This represents quite a fortune to Milton as he has had several reverses since taking up his homestead. The contents of the kettle as relics alone are worth a large sum."

Oscar Putnam has just received a mail order tombstone catalogue. He keeps it out in the garage hanging beside the oil barrel. Percy Putnam has already taken the hint. He now slows down when they come to soft gravel and hasn't beaten an interurban to the crossing in more than two months.—Sunshine Hollow.

AL ACRES—Slim Visits The Halloween Social and Learns His Fate

By Frank R. Leet



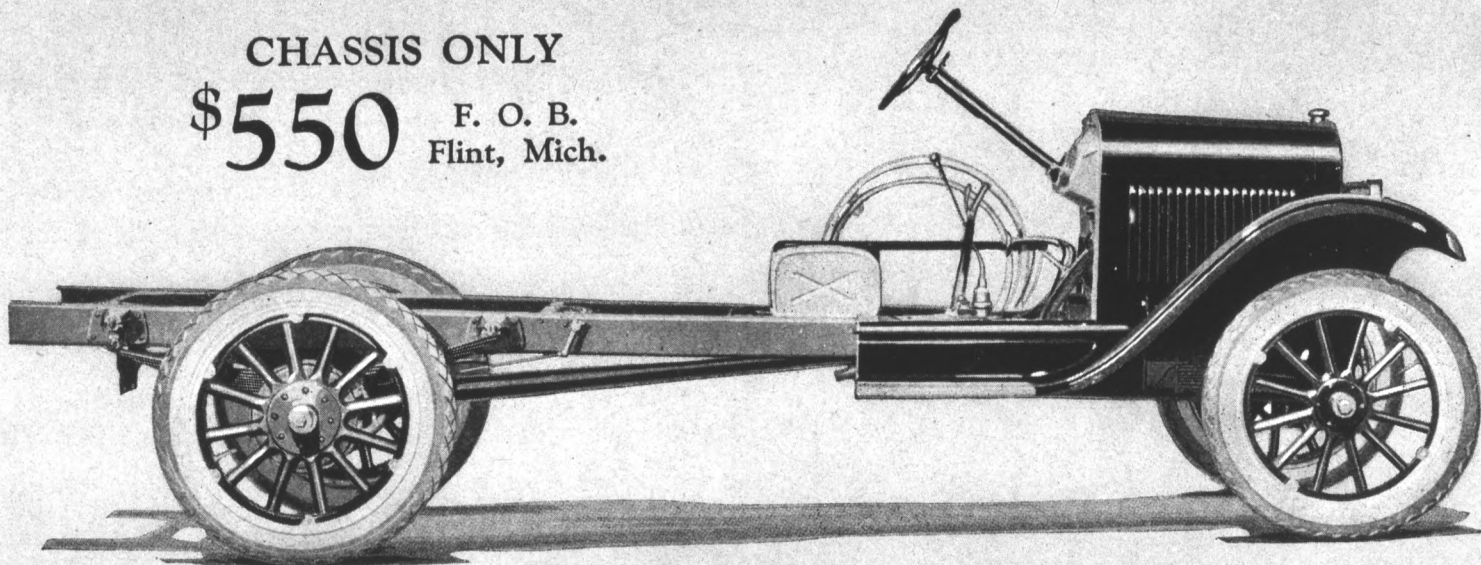
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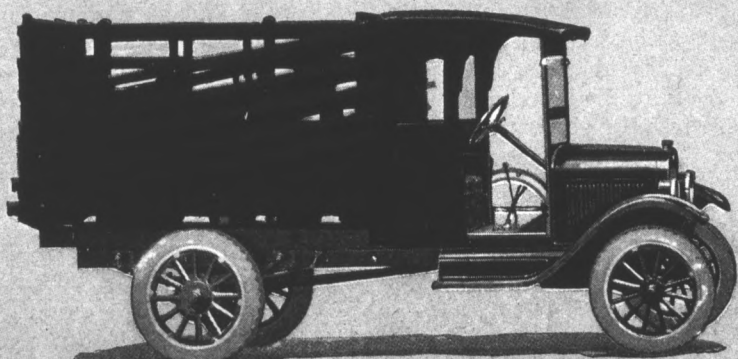
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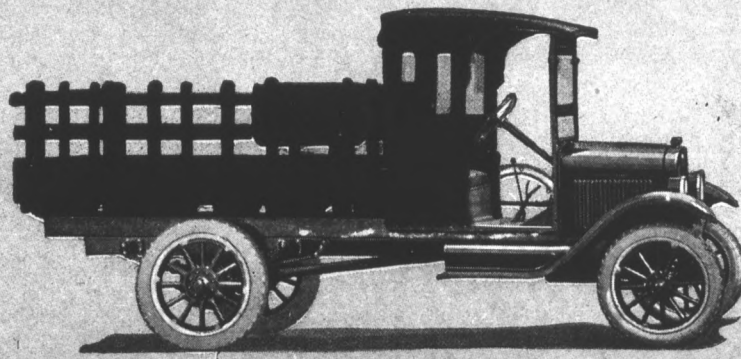
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"U.S." Walrus

Four Prophets

Our Weekly Sermon—By N. A. McCune

ARISE, shine, for thy light is come." The man who wrote these words has been much discussed of late years. Some way, his words have the faculty of laying hold of men's imaginations and hearts. He believed that the influence of the holy city, the redeemed and purified city, would go out to all nations. In fact, it would be so magnetic that all nations would be drawn unto it. The city draws men to it anyway. The multitude, the business, the society, the men of vigor and vision who go there, act as magnets on the mass of human kind. Every city is visited by thousands every year. But the holy city, the new Zion, will draw men for another reason. They will go there



because the very purity of the wonderful metropolis will draw them. Jerusalem, in other words, exists not for itself. It owes its life and power to aid others who now lie in darkness.

It is very suggestive, all this. The average minister usually has in his congregation people who do not believe in missions. We haven't enough religion to export, they say. And yet the fundamental idea of the message of the greatest of the prophets of the Old Testament was to the effect that Israel had been blest that it might be a blessing. The pictures of the Suffering Servant in the last chapters of Isaiah are nothing short of amazing. They grip the heart. Take one or two short extracts: "I gave my back to the smiters, my cheeks to them that plucked off the hair; I hid not my face from shame and spitting. For the Lord Jehovah will help me, therefore have I not been confounded; therefore have I set my face like a flint." "He was despised and rejected of men, a man of sorrows and acquainted with grief; and as one from whom men hide their face he was despised, and we esteemed him not."

NOW, who was this Suffering Servant and what was he suffering for? It is believed by many that it refers to the nation of Israel, that had endured exile and been deprived of its native land, to which only small numbers ever came back. Others hold that it can apply only to the suffering Christ, who came long after. At any rate, the meaning is clear—the suffering is in behalf of others. The nation or the individual does not live for self, but for those less happily situated. In other words, it has a missionary meaning. If you cut out all the passages that have a missionary meaning, in the Bible, you will have a very mutilated volume left.

And does not this idea carry out into all departments of life? To be missionary means to share one's good with others. A local grange society is strong and active. The meetings are well attended, the programs interesting. There is no trouble about getting new members, because people want to join. Over in the next township the land is light, the farms are less prosperous, and are farther apart. They have a grange there also, but it is not burdened with numbers, overpaid dues or exciting programs. The members of Big Grange say to one another, "Let's go over to Little Grange and put some pep into their meeting next month. Let's fire them up, and help them generate more steam." And they do it. Big Grange comes over in numerous cars and Little Grange is tickled to death, and takes on a new lease of life. That is the missionary impulse. It is not religious, of course, but the principle holds: those who possess more life give to those who have less. Those

who have truth impart to those who have it not.

THE reason why Christianity has been such a missionary religion is because it has life and vigor. When the impulse to carry it to others dies down, the value of the thing itself dies down. That is fundamental. There are a few Christian sects in Asia Minor, like the Nestorians, that are very ancient. Probably most of us never heard of them. But they are there, with members and churches. But they enjoy little life and have for centuries not made themselves felt outside of narrow bounds. If a religion is worth having, it is worth spreading. If it saves me, it can save you. If it isn't worth propagating, it isn't worth preserving.

The story of Jonah is part of today's lesson. The little book of Jonah has had a hard time of it. It has been hurled back and forth between liberals and conservatives until one wonders whether much is left of Jonah. Some declare that if the big fish did not swallow him, the whole Christian religion collapses, while others with equal emphasis say that if he was swallowed they are done with the Bible. When two puppies pull a dress off the clothesline, and one pulls one way and one the other, the dress is hard put to it. Thus Jonah has been seasawed back and forth. But he is brighter and more influential than ever. The fact is, that the fish story in Jonah is the least part of the book. Whatever one may believe of that, the big item is the truth that is presented.

JONAH preaches to the people of Ninevah, who are heathen. That is, they are not Jews. They repent. God is merciful and forgives them, and declares he will not destroy their city. But Jonah does not like that. He is a prophet and he wants his prophecies to come true. He had prophesied that Ninevah would be overthrown, and if his reputation is not to be ruined, that is what must happen. When it does not take place, and God is filled with compassion toward the vast city (probably over a million) Jonah is incensed. His own reputation is of more consequence than a few tens of thousands of people. The gourd grows up over Jonah's resting place, but is cut off by a worm, and dies. Jonah feels pity for the withered gourd, so full of life one day, dead the next. And God asks if Jonah feels so badly about the gourd whether He ought not to have pity on the vast numbers of poor and ignorant of the great city. In other words, people ought to be worth as much as vines. And add to this the fact that the book of Jonah is dealing with the heathen, not with the chosen people. Tiny Jonah is vast in its sweep of interest. The chosen people are all those who are hungry for God.

The sun fills the sky. The Creator did not place an orb in the heavens that one would feel like apologizing for. The sun is so big that he overflows the earth and fills space, and penetrates into the cracks and crevices everywhere. It was made for all the world. And the missionary idea of the Bible is one that sends the good news of the gospel to all lands and peoples.

SUBJECT:—Some missionary teachings of the Prophets. Isa. 60:1-3; Jonah 4:10,11; Micah 4:1-3; Zeph. 3:9.

GOLDEN TEXT:—Nations shall come to thy light, and kings to the brightness of thy rising. Isa. 60:3.

When the doors of a man's heart swing shut and do not allow new inspirations to move him to action, that man is to be pitied.

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You do not have to try an experiment to get a windmill which will run a year with one oiling. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is a tried and perfected machine. Our large factory and our superior equipment enable us to produce economically and accurately. Every purchaser of an Aermotor gets the benefit from quantity production. The Auto-oiled Aermotor is so thoroughly oiled that it runs in the lightest breeze. It gives more service for the money invested than any other piece of machinery on the farm. The Aermotor is made by a responsible company which has been specializing in steel windmills for more than 30 years.
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Woman's Interests



Arrange Kitchen to Save Steps

Old-Fashioned, Man-Arranged Kitchens Tend to Take the Pleasure Out of Housework

THE average housewife wastes a vast amount of time, strength and energy in useless steps. If Mrs. Smith were to say to Mr. Smith, "I throw away three hundred dollars a year," or, "I waste a pound of sugar each week," he would immediately inquire into the reason and find a remedy for this waste. But, if she were to say, "I walked a mile farther in doing my kitchen work today than was necessary," he would undoubtedly pay little or no attention. Needless to say, the waste of strength and energy of the home-maker is more extravagant and of much more serious consequences than is the waste of food materials.

It is quite true that the kitchen of the new modern home is conveniently arranged and equipped. But the old-fashioned kitchen in the homes built a generation or more ago still are doing service as a housewife's workshop. In these kitchens, most of them man-planned, the housewife takes countless extra steps in doing her daily work.

In one such kitchen as this, Mrs. B. F. said she saved five hundred steps in preparing the daily meals, by having her range moved to the opposite side of her big kitchen. Mrs. O. M. figured she saved herself a half-mile a week by having the passage-way to her cellar open from her kitchen, instead of outside of the house. In the case of Mrs. E. G. M., she claims she spends three-quarters of a day each week carrying in water and carrying out the waste, because she does not have running water in her kitchen.

It is essential that kitchen furnishings be arranged in the order used. Materials from the refrigerator, cupboard or basement are brought first to the sink for cleaning, and then to the stove to be cooked. From the stove they are dish up and taken to the dining-room for serving. Following the general rule of things, why not work from the left to the right, direct from storage place to serving? Materials and furniture for cleaning and storing away food should be arranged after this manner, always with the step-saving in mind.

Many kitchen conveniences save steps as well as labor. The simple home-made kitchen cabinet illustrated here will be found to answer the purpose well if a real commercial one cannot be afforded. Any Handy Andy can make it. All the tools needed are a square, a saw, a hammer and a few nails. The cabinet may be made any dimension desired. A good size for the table top is 48-32 inches, with a height suitable to the worker. The shelves may be forty inches long, and

six inches wide, with a height of thirty-four inches. They should be graduated in depth to permit the use of different sized containers. Very attractive containers may be made from coffee cans or cereal boxes. Enamel these and paint with a simple design. If you are not adept at painting, designs may be cut from wall paper, or magazines, and pasted on, and then



Thomas Martin's Grand-daughters Help Grandpa by Feeding the Chickens.

the whole given a coat of shielac. You will then have a set of cabinet containers that will be an attractive addition to any kitchen.

CRANBERRIES ARE RIPE.

YOU have often been tempted to those beautifully colored cranberries in the grocery. And where is the youngster that passes the cranberry barrel but what wants a sample if the "cover is not on tight." These berries are valuable in the diet, because they contain relatively large amounts of mineral matter, especially iron, calcium and phosphorous.

Try these recipes now that the berry is in season.

Cranberry Pie.

3 cups cranberry sauce 1 lb. butter
2 egg yolks 1 lb. flour

Cook slowly together for forty minutes and add a dash of lemon juice. Pour into baked pie crust and cover with meringue. Brown in oven.

Cranberry and Raisin Marmalade.

2 cups cranberries ½ orange and small
½ cup raisins amount of peel
½ cup water 1½ cups sugar

Grind the cranberries and raisins through the food chopper and cook in the water slowly for thirty minutes. Add orange and sugar and cook five minutes longer.

Spiced Cranberries.

4 cups cranberries 2 sticks cinnamon
½ cup cold water 2 blades mace
2 tsp. cloves 1 cup corn syrup
2 tsp. allspice

Cook until berries are tender, and serve as a relish for meat.

CRICKETS LIKE LACE CURTAINS FOR FOOD.

THE cricket, like the moth, delights in a living which consists of choice articles of clothing. Rare laces or curtains are some of the favorites on the cricket's menu.

R. L. Webster, entomologist at the North Dakota Agricultural College, considers the cricket a nuisance and worse. Especially when it brings its noise and appetite inside the house.

"The common black cricket is a nuisance when it enters houses in the fall and takes to feeding on articles of clothing, and even on lace curtains,

when, declared the entomologist, out-of-doors crickets usually feed on other insects, often eating their own kind, but when they enter dwelling houses the insects display a particular fondness for fabrics of various kinds. Moreover, the chirping of crickets within doors creates a disturbance at night which is quite annoying to most people. Only the male crickets are

milk pails. At our place it happens to be customary for the women folks to take care of the milking utensils, and so I kicked vigorously when I saw that they were of the covered sort.

My first thought was of how hard they would be to wash. But with them he had purchased a good dairy brush, and I find they really are not any harder to keep clean than the open kind.

They are much more sanitary than the open pails. I find there is not nearly as much dirt and other foreign materials in the milk and would not use the open pails again.—Mrs. J. C.

MARTHA WASHINGTON GERANIUMS.

I NEVER grew specimen plants that were more satisfactory than the Martha Washington geraniums. They do not bloom continuously like the ordinary geraniums, but for two or three months in spring they are a sight to make up for all the months without blooms. Cuttings should be rooted in the fall and kept growing without check until they bloom. Splendid plants will be ready for Easter. I have had good success with them by keeping over the old plants set outside until fall and then carefully lifted and cut back and grown into immense plants by blooming time. The foliage is not exceptionally pretty but is a dark green and does not detract from any collection. The flowers are exceptionally fine and they come in singles and semi-doubles. I like the pure white for Easter, but have grown them in all shades from light pink to deep maroon with a richness of color known to few other flowers.—A. H.

USES COVERED MILK PAILS.

THE other day "my better half" came home from town with the much needed new addition to our farm equipment in the form of some new

To make an unusually tasty apple whip, whip the whites of two eggs to a stiff froth and add one cup of sugar and a cup of grated apple.

'Tis Hallowe'en

THE Hallowe'en party that does not surprise as well as entertain, is very apt to be a failure. Everyone is looking for spooky, creepy surprises, and if they do not find them they are disappointed.

Briefly, here are only a few things to do on "All Spirits Night."

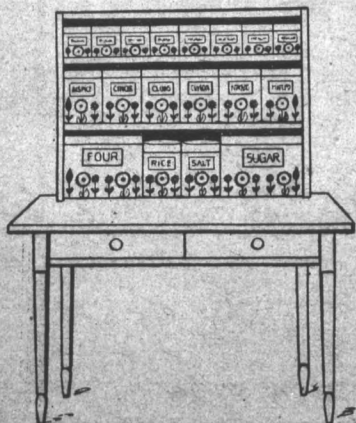
Three Saucers:—A popular way of deciding the fatal question is to arrange three saucers on the table. In one place clear water, in another colored water (use red ink) and have the third empty. The guests are blindfolded and led around the table twice, then led to the row of dishes. If they put their finger in the clear water, it foretells a happy marriage. If in the colored water, an unfortunate marriage; and if in the empty dish, single blessedness.

Partners:—An entertaining way to get partners for luncheon is to have a big jack-o-lantern for the centerpiece of the table. Remove the candle and on slips of heavy cardboard write the names of each gentleman at the party. Blindfold the ladies in turn, and with a long hat pin they are expected to stick the pin into one of the slips. The name on the slip she spears

will be her partner for lunch.

True Love Test:—Build a fire in the grate and let it be the only light in the room except perhaps a candle or two. Each maid throws three nuts into the fire, one representing herself, the other two her favorite friends. The one that jumps first from the heat will prove unfaithful, the two staying together indicating happiness.

For luncheon you may serve doughnuts, coffee, individual pumpkin pies, apples, pop-corn balls and taffy.



APPLE BUTTER.

Could you tell me how to make apple butter having cloves and cinnamon in it?—Mrs. J. A.

To make apple butter use tart apples and allow three quarters of a pound of sugar to one pound of peeled, cored and quartered apples. Boil the skins and cores for twenty minutes; drain off the liquid and add to the apples. To each quart of apples used, add one teaspoonful of cinnamon and a half teaspoonful of cloves. Cook all until tender and pass through a sieve. Simmer until thick.

LETTING THE CHILDREN HELP.

THERE was a generous response to the contest this week, "Letting The Children Help." Many good suggestions in child training were received. But because of a lack of space I can only publish the one prize winner this week. The others will appear later.

The consensus of opinion was that the child should be taught to do light work willingly without having to be paid for it. He should, however, be taught the value of money and have a small amount for his very own.

The second, third, fourth and fifth prizes were won by Mrs. J. W. C., of Hastings, Michigan; Mrs. B. S., of Ada, Michigan; Mrs. C. W., Romulus, Michigan; Mrs. C. S., of Stevenson, Michigan, respectively.

MARTHA COLE.

First Prize.

Mrs. E. H. D., Manton, Michigan.

Play is the serious business of life to the children—the most important thing. The child whose day is made up of work, with no time for play, is leading an unnatural life. Unless he can make a game of his work, or make himself think he likes to do it, he is not enjoying himself.

I hear my small son call to his sister, "Haven't you got that house straightened up yet?" and she answers, "No, I haven't!" in a disgusted tone. "I did have it all in order but Tommy has strewed his playthings all over."

They are playing house. He is the husband, she the wife, and Tommy (the doll) their child. She herself has strewed Tommy's playthings around and has worked as hard, first in clearing up the playhouse and then scattering the toys again, as she would have done had she dusted the living-room. Her "husband" has driven a stick into the ground and pulled up grass to heap around it for a haystack. Gathering kindling for my fire would have been easier but he would not have thought of that as play.

It is a most annoying interruption to be called from a game like this and given work to do, but if I call my daughter to make a cake, with the promise of having a tiny one to take out to the playhouse, and have Sonny bring in the wood for her, they both come willingly.

Wiping the silver is not work when the knives are the fathers, the forks the mothers, and the spoons the children, all separated into families.

A trip to town with some money to spend, an afternoon visit away, a picnic lunch taken to the woods; all help take the drudgery out of picking cucumbers, picking up potatoes, husking corn, etc. Promise some treat.

Don't always have a child do the same chore or the same work. If your son answers your request to bring in wood and water, "Dear, I hate to get wood and water," offer to change work with him and let him pare the potatoes. Quite likely he will willingly go back to wood and water, because it takes less time.

If daughter hates the dishes, change off with her and let her tidy up the sitting-room or the bed-rooms while you do the dishes.

When applying the second coat of paint to a floor or woodwork, if you will mix in one-half pint of linseed oil to each quart of paint, you have a lustre as good as varnish.

Do you take orders from a Coffee Pot?

IT must be humiliating for thousands of people to confess that they lack the will-power to stop coffee.

They know from experience that it results in irritated nerves; keeps them awake nights; makes them nervous. Yet they don't seem to be able to say "no."

If you find that coffee harms you, change to the pure cereal beverage, Postum. You'll find it delicious and satisfying. And it is absolutely free from caffeine or any other harmful drug, so you can drink Postum at any meal, and as much as you want.



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

Postum FOR HEALTH

"There's a Reason"

Please Mention The Michigan Farmer When Writing to Advertisers

NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR Beats Electric 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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ASSURES SATISFACTION

It is significant that more **LILY WHITE FLOUR**, "The Flour the Best Cooks Use," than any other high-grade flour, is used by Michigan women.

VALLEY CITY MILLING COMPANY - GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Girls' Club Work at State Fair

By Harriett Wilder,
Assistant State Club Leader

WITHOUT a doubt the girls' club exhibits and demonstrations in sewing, canning and cooking were a success at the State Fair. The accommodations provided were on a larger basis than ever before, but the space was taxed to the limit.

The exhibits of canning and garments were the first of the kind and they by far exceeded the expectations of all. Sixteen clubs from seven counties sent in canning exhibits, with approximately five hundred jars in the

7. Saginaw, Leone Bower, Zilwaukee. Fourth Year Work, Household Management Club Exhibit.

1. Branch, La Moine Wilkins, Bronson.
2. Mason, Ada Coff, Fountain.
3. Wayne, Madine Wood, Belleville.
4. Washtenaw, Geneva Maulbetsch, Ann Arbor.

Demonstrations were carried on in canning, sewing and cooking, with twenty teams competing. Each team had been selected, representative of the county in which they lived. Their expenses, together with that of their leader, were paid by the State Fair



Club Girls' Clothing Exhibit at State Fair.

display. The variety of articles canned, fruit, vegetables, meats and jellies made an excellent exhibit, besides giving the public a splendid idea of the scope of canning club work. Premiums were offered by the State Fair Association to clubs doing the best work. The following is the list of prize winners of the canning exhibit. First the name of the county is given, then the name of the club and the leader.

1. Lenawee, Sand Creek, Mrs. Fred Weber.
2. Hillsdale, Waldron, Mable Gilbert.
3. Detroit, Sampson, Mildred Kester.
4. Eaton, Splendid Efforts, Verda Ransom.
5. Ionia, Ionia, Lois Harwood.
6. Washtenaw, Miss Mary Jameson, Leader.
7. Oakland, Milford, Harriet Holden.
8. Eaton, Jolly Workers' Band, Verda Ransom.
9. Detroit, Greenfield, Helen Stenson.
10. Hillsdale, Pittsford Club.

Twelve clothing clubs from five counties sent in exhibits in first and second-year work. This was judged on club basis and the following places were announced.

First Year's Work.

1. Washtenaw, Sewing Circle, Mrs. Staebler.
2. Branch, Cisco Club.
3. Saginaw, Zilwaukee, Dorothy Kondal.
4. Branch.
5. Genesee, Montrose, Mrs. Galbraith.
6. Wayne, Belleville Club.
7. Oakland, Addison Club.
8. Oakland, Milsey, Milford.

Second Year's Work.

1. Branch, Cisco Club.
2. Wayne, Flat Rock Club.
3. Washtenaw, Saline, Miss Kleuter.
4. Washtenaw, Manchester Club, Mrs. Schoen.

Individual exhibits were made in the third and fourth year work by twelve girls, and the following places awarded. The name of the county is mentioned first, then the girl and the town she came from:

Third Year Work.

1. Lenawee, Grace Aldrich, Adrian.
2. Saginaw, Gladys McBratine, Hemlock.
3. Washtenaw, Mildred Fishbeck, Plymouth.
4. Washtenaw, Ira Freeman, Plymouth.
5. Washtenaw, Jocelyn Freeman, Plymouth.
6. Saginaw, Mildred Ronan, Zilwaukee.

Association. Following is the list of prize winning teams in canning, cooking and sewing:

Canning.

1. Oakland, Milford Club.
2. Ionia, Ionia Club.
3. Calhoun, Tekonsha Club.

Cooking.

1. Wayne, Cherry Hill Club.
2. Cheboygan, Wolverine Club.
3. Branch, Athens Club.

Sewing.

1. Gogebic, Ironwood Club.
2. Marquette, Wolverine Club.
3. Washtenaw, Saline Club.

The Hot Lunch poster exhibit was interesting from various viewpoints—that of the territory of the state covered by the project, as well as the knowledge of subject matter gained, in nutrition by school children. The following is the list of winners in this class. The leader's name is given.

1. Genesee, Esther Delaney, Gaines.
2. Branch, Fannie Moog, Coldwater.
3. Grand Traverse, Marcella Clou, Traverse City.
4. Genesee, Kitchen School.
5. Iron, Benson Hot Lunch Club, Beechwood.
6. Branch, Flench School.
7. Menominee County.
8. Branch, Batavia Hot Lunch Club.
9. Dickinson, Metropolitan Club.
10. Onaway, Dorothy Duddles, Onaway.

Although the fair is over, the work of the Boys' and Girls' Club Department should hardly be forgotten, even by people who had not come in contact with it before.

we need to suggest voting for president. I'll tell you, Uncle Frank, I believe in letting well enough alone. —Yours truly, Rex Ellis, M. C., Reed City, Mich., R. 2.

Glad to hear from you again, Rex. I do wish you would get your facial expression reproduced and send a reproduction to me.

Dear Uncle Frank:

I have never written to you before but have tried to win in several contests. I have never won, but received a M. C. membership card and button.

My brother is in the sheep club and has three lambs and two sheep. He got first, third and fifth prizes on his sheep at the county fair. He only took one sheep and two lambs to the fair. His sheep did not go to the state fair. —From your niece, Lucille Pearce, M. C., Osseo, Mich., R. 4.

It is fine that your brother takes such an interest in sheep club work. I suppose you will be a club girl some time.

Dear Uncle Frank:

It is a long time since I have written to you, but don't think that I had forgotten you.

I am going to the Port Hope High School and like it just fine, except that algebra gets me in the neck. I can't get those equations and such like through my head. I would like to hear from anyone that finds algebra easy. I take botany, ancient history and English.

I do all my writing at home with the typewriter and I am pretty handy with it now.

Gee! I had better quit and not take all the room. —Your loving nephew, Thomas N. Hurd, M. C., Port Hope, Mich.

Algebra used to get me in the neck, too. I, too, would like to know who likes it.

OUR LETTER BOX

Dear Uncle Frank:

I am ten years old and we live on a farm of ten acres. We raise celery, lettuce and celery cabbage, and we are shipping over 100 boxes every day, and we are quite busy with it, too.

I am home with my mother and father tonight, and I didn't have nothing to do and my mother says I ought to write a letter to Uncle Frank and see if I can get a Merry Circle button. I hope I get one, Uncle Frank. —Your nephew, John Holtkop, R. 5, Hudsonville, Mich.

I am glad you followed your mother's suggestion and I hope you will enjoy having done so.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Will you please let me join the Merry Circle? I wish I could be one of the Merry Circle girls.

I am thirteen years old and am in the seventh grade. My last exams, marks are: Spelling, 100; arithmetic, 97; geography, 97; language, 90; history, 90; physiology, 95. I ranked first in school for three years. Can anyone beat it?

Well, now, I must close. With best wishes to you and all the Merry Circles. —From your niece, Amelia Mattson, Phoenix, Mich.

I, too, am anxious to know if anyone can beat your record. Hope you will take an active interest in the M. C. from now on.

Dear Uncle Frank:

How is everyone? Oh, Uncle Frank, thank you so much for my card and pin, which I received a week or two ago. I have the card locked up safe and I wear my pin every day.

Sorry to say, I have changed my address. Instead of Sault Ste Marie, it is now Muskegon Heights, 713 Hoyt Street.

I wrote to the Letter Box once before I left the Soo, but I don't think it was printed. However, I hope this one will be.

Cousins, won't you please write to me? You know, your letters will help to cure the "blues," because I'm not very well acquainted here yet. Francis Littlefield, will you please write again? I have lost your address.

With best wishes to Uncle Frank and all. —A niece, Lucille Bush.

Letters do help the blues. I know

from experience. But what's the use of having the blues. It's a bad habit which should be broken.

Dear Uncle Frank:

Well, how are you and your friend, Mr. Waste Basket? I suppose Mr. W. B. gets enough to eat, don't he?

We made \$71.97 off of one acre of pickles. Each of us got \$11.98 out of it. We put it in the bank, that is a good place, isn't it?

It would be nice for the Merry Circle to collect money and send it away to some poor children who are starving, don't you think it would?

Well, here is a nice lunch for the waste basket. Good-bye, Uncle Frank, and hello, waste basket. —Your nephew, Martin Lerg, Lake City, Mich.

Mr. W. B. is fine. He has a good appetite every day.

Dear Uncle Frank:

It has been quite a while since I have written you or answered a contest. Of course, "School" is the answer to the reason why. I wanted to send my picture in on the photo contest, but I just couldn't get around to have my facial expressions reproduced. I liked your picture, or rather, the man that it stood for. I'm right here to say that I, for one, don't think

Merry Circle Notes

OPINIONS regarding the election of officers are still coming in. So far, those who favor running the Circle as it is now seem to be in the majority.

Helen Davis, of Northville, makes what seems a suggestion worthy of consideration. She says that local Circles may be formed with the usual officers elected, but for the larger organization the matter should be left as it is.

I have long had the local Circle idea in mind, as I believe much more good could be had out of the Merry Circle by having the M. C.'s in a neighborhood get together. I would be glad to hear from Merry Circles regarding the possibility of establishing local Circles in their neighborhood.

Most every day I get letters similar to the following: "I have written



Hilda Ahlin, of Bark River, Thinks Cow-back Riding is Fun. Fifth Prize.

three times and never have one of my letters been printed.

"I am thirteen years old, weigh

Riddle Contest

New Prizes

WE have not had a riddle contest for a long time, so I guess we are ready for one. This time I ask you for the Five Funniest Riddles you can think of.

The first two prizes will be handy tubular flashlights; the next three, handsome, high-quality fountain pens, and the next five, the cutest little boxes of candy you ever saw.

All sending in good papers who are not Merry Circlers will get M. C. buttons and membership cards. If you are a member don't forget the M. C. after your name. Send your letters to Uncle Frank, Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan.

ninety pounds and am four feet nine inches high. I am in the sixth grade, and I like my teacher.

"I live on a forty-acre farm and

like farm life very much. I have a dog for a pet.

"I do hope, Uncle Frank, that I will be sure to see this letter in print."

I lack room for many of the nice letters I get. But do you know why such a letter as the above does not get printed? Well, it's because it contains nothing which is of interest to anyone, but the writer.

THE AD. ANSWERS.

HERE are the correct replies to the questions which appeared in our Ad. Contest of October 13:

1. For free book, "Tips to Trappers,"—376-28.
2. Exide batteries—9-357.
3. Coleman mantles—272-24.
4. Clarence A. O'Brien—26-374.
5. Yes—5,353.
6. Postum—13-361.
7. Pan-a-ce-a—378-30.
8. J. B. Snider—370-22.
9. The hen's—7-355.
10. The Aeromotor—13-361.

THE AD. WINNERS.

IT was not very difficult to pick out the lucky ten this time, as a great many had question number seven wrong. However, aside from that, the questions were answered correctly by the majority and most of the papers were very neat. Some few still for-

(Continued on page 437).



Doings in Woodland

Bruin Finds a Friend

IN the midst of Bruin's trouble with the bees, Rolly Rabbit poked his little head through the brambles. He had heard the call of "Help" and had scampered right off.

His first thought as he peeked through the brambles was that Bruin was doing an Indian war dance.

"Ha, ha! Hee, hee! I didn't know Bruin could dance so well," giggled

around him and flew down upon the sheet. Bruin hobbled over to Rolly Rabbit. "I am sorry for thinking wrong of you and speaking so rough. Please forgive me," begged Bruin.

"Oh, I know you did not know what I was going to do. So we will put all bad feelings aside," Rolly said.

"But how did you ever think of this trick to tame the bees?"

Rolly Rabbit was folding the last fold over on the sheet so the bees could not escape.

"Only last week I saw Farmer Brown, who lives just out of the Big Woods, beating on an old pan to keep some of his bees from flying away," said Rolly. "They soon flew down on a big sheet he had ready for them. It was the only way I could think of to help you, so I ran home and got this sheet and pan."

"You saved my life, Rolly Rabbit. Oh, I never supposed there could be so many bees in one tree. Oh! my hand, my head! What shall I do for



Rolly Doctors Up Bruin.

Rolly Rabbit. But the next look told him a different story.

Hundreds of bees were buzzing saucily around Bruin's head and several hundred more pouring from their home in the tree. Rolly knew he must do something quickly to help this giant of the Bog Woods.

"What shall I do?" he said, wringing his hands. "I cannot swat all those bees like I do the flies in my house, but I must do something."

Then, as if taken with an idea, he jumped back into the thicket, running home as fast as ever he could. Soon he returned with an old pan and a white sheet. On the ground a short distance away he spread the sheet out, and began to beat furiously upon the old pan with a stick.

All this time the bees were stinging Bruin, first from one side and then the other, making him nearly frantic. When he saw these queer actions of Rolly Rabbit, Bruin thought he was making fun of him.

"You ugly fellow, I'll fix you when I get out of this," Bruin growled.

But Rolly Rabbit kept beating "rap-a-tap rub-a-dub, rap-a-tap rub-a-dub!"

Soon he was pleased with seeing the bees collecting on the white sheet. Bruin noticed it, too, and was sorry for his rough manner of speaking.

As the last bee ceased buzzing

Dear Little Nieces and Nephews:

HALLOWE'EN will be here next Tuesday, and I am sure you have your false faces all made, your jack-o-lanterns carved, and your fun planned. Write and tell me all about the good times you had, how you played "spooks," and what you did.

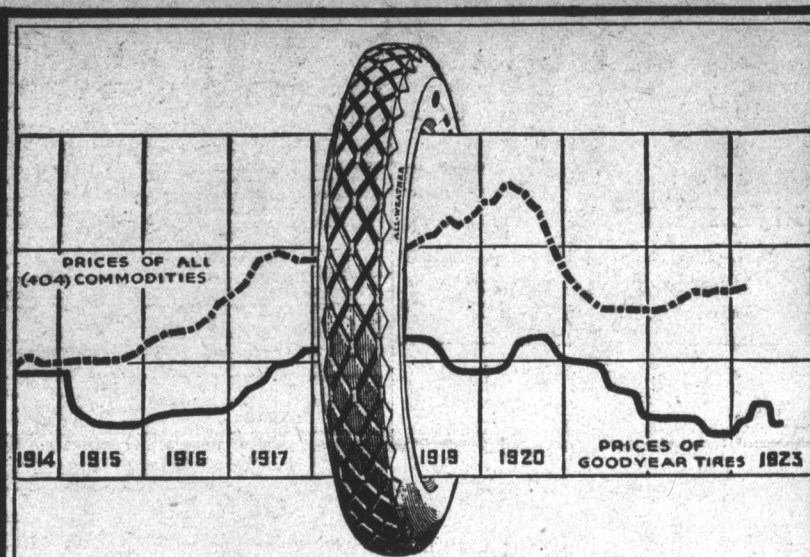
Address your letters to me at the Michigan Farmer, Detroit, Michigan. Sincerely,
AUNT MARTHA.

them?" he cried, great tears rolling down his face because of the pain.

"Do come home with me. I can fix you up in a little while and you will feel better in the morning. It is quite a ways back to your house, you know," said Rolly.

"Oh, I shall be so grateful to you, you are so kind, Rolly Rabbit," consented Bruin.

And with this, these two odd friends started off through the Big Woods straight for Rolly's house.



Better Tires at Better Prices

A glance at the above simple chart tells you how extremely fair present Goodyear Tire prices are.

Below 1920 prices by 37%; below 1914 prices—the first European war year—by fully 30%.

And these attractive prices are accompanied by a higher quality in Goodyear Tires today than ever before.

Goodyear Tires are made of top-grade, long-staple, high-tensile-strength cotton. They have the powerfully tractive and longer-wearing All-Weather Tread.

For years, as the chart shows, Goodyear Tires have represented extreme value. Today that value offers you the best tire bargain to be had. Now is a good time to buy Goodyear Tires.

Made in all sizes for
Passenger Cars and Trucks

GOOD YEAR

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

Reg. Guernseys We are offering some choice, age, from a grandson of Imp. King of the May and from good producing dams, at farmers' prices for quick sale. Meadow-Gold Guernsey Farm, R. 8, St. Johns, Mich.

Registered Guernsey Bull Calf, (March), out of dam with official record of 12,400 lbs. milk and 697 lbs. fat. Also two younger bull calves for sale. Thomas Smith, St. Joseph, Mich., R. 1.

For Sale Guernsey Bull Calf, Born May 2, 1923. Dam on A. R. test in 150 days has 270 lbs. fat. Priced to sell. Accredited Herd. Gilmore Brothers, Camden, 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.

For Sale Six yearling high-grade Guernsey heifer calves, from cows with Association records. Arley Lyle, Decatur, Mich.

3 Fine Guernsey Bulls 3 months to one year old. Eligible to register. HOYT WOODMAN, Lansing, Mich.

For Sale Registered Guernsey bull ready for service, also a few grade heifers. A. Hatt & Son, Napoleon, Mich.

AUCTION SALE

November 6, 1923 at 10 O'clock A. M.
My entire herd of
Registered and T. B. Tested Jerseys

Consisting of 13 cows (mostly young); 2 heifers 12 to 18 mos. old; 2 heifer calves, 6 mos. old; 1 bull, 18 mos. old; 1 bull, 3 years old; also one pair of mules, 5 and 6 years; 43 grade Oxford ewes; 2 bucks; and farm machinery, will be sold at public sale at my farm, 1 mile east, 3/4 mile south of Marlon, Mich. C. H. FRENCH, Prop.

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 Alcartra, the \$50,000 bull. E. E. Vantine, Pontiac, Michigan, Twin Lake Farm.

One Full Blooded Jersey Bull
Registered in American Jersey Cattle Club as Fisherton Torono Barney, sired by Fisherton Torono Tom, out of Wildwoods Torono May—dropped February 25, 1922, registered June 7, 1923. Solid color, black tongue and switch. Can be seen at Lake Brook Farm, 2 1/2 miles south of Fenton. F. J. HAYNES, Owner, Address, Fenton, Mich., R. F. D. 2.

Registered Holsteins

A splendid herd of 20 cows for sale. All will freshen this fall and early winter.
J. B. STEERE, Stanton, Mich., R. 5.

Two Holstein bulls ready for immediate service. Best of breeding and individuality. Priced for quick sale at \$100 each. T. B. tested. Guaranteed. Welcome Marsh, Quincy, Mich.

\$75 a yr. gets daughter of Maplecrest Korndyke Hengerveld with A. R. S. O. 308 days record 551.43 lb. butter, 4 yr. old. Fresh Federal tested.
M. McLaughlin, Redford, Mich.

Registered Holstein Females. Due to freshen soon. Accredited Herd. For Pedigree and Prices write V. C. Wilkinson, R. 2, Perry, Mich.

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

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

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. TWING, Sec-Treas., Bad Axe, Huron Co., Mich.

Registered Purebred Herefords

Produce Baby Bees in the shortest possible time and in the most economical manner. They realize extreme top prices at 8 year old. Under the Sotnam System 69 head from nine producers in one week averaged \$95.00 per head, weighing from 750 to 850 lbs. It is to your interest to investigate this system. Repeater, Fairfax, Beau Donald Breeding at practical prices for raising beef. Terms. Auction Sale 75 head, November 2d, 1923, at St. Clair, Mich.
T. F. B. SOTNAM & SONS.
(Herefords since 1839) St. Clair, Mich.

Registered Herefords For sale: 12 cows and heifers, 7 bulls. RALPH CALHOON, Bronson, Mich.

BIDWELL SHORTHORNS
Revolution Jr. 573938 heads accredited herd 26917. Now offering 2 January roan bull calves of exceptional grade, reasonable prices.
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., Coldwater, Michigan.

Maplewood Milking Shorthorns
For sale, young roan bull ready for light service, out of Lilly Claymore and sired by Maplewood Jeweler. HARTER & EASTON, Jenison, Mich.

For Sale Registered Shorthorn Bull, one-year-old, exceptionally good animal and best of breeding. John C. Joyn, Sunfield, Mich.

Shorthorn Sale Oct. 30th
Wm. Gelsenhafer & Son, Dimondale, Mich.

Red Polled Bulls Cows and Heifers, Oxford Swine, E. S. Carr, Homer, Mich.

WANT to buy 3 or 4 Brown Swiss cows. Must be near fresh, and of good quality. Address G. J. Goosin, R. 1, Washington, Mich.

For Sale 34 head mixed feeders in good condition; mostly Shorthorns. These will make you good money this winter. H. A. Compton, Marion, Mich.

For Sale 125 head good feeder steers, 800 lbs. to 1,000 lbs. Inquire of Frank Trigger, Carsonville, Mich.

HOGS

EVERY'S LARGE TYPE BERKSHIRES were shown at 8 fairs in 1922 and 1923, and excelled all others in size, type and quality; 15 years of constructive breeding tells the story. If you are looking for bigger and better Berkshires, why not come to where they are bred? W. H. Every, Manchester, Michigan.

Berkshires We have a limited number of spring boars at \$20 each. H. G. Lorimer & Sons, Brighton, Mich.

DUROC JERSEYS Spring pigs either sex of March April and May farrow, sired by three outstanding herd boars. If you want size type and quality combined come and see or write us. F. J. Drodt, 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 Gifts 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 Gifts \$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 Roy. Prices reasonable. Write us your wants. Norris Stock Farm, Casnovia, Mich.

Duroc Boars and Gifts for sale at bargain prices. We guarantee them to please. Michigan Farm, Pavilion, Mich.

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

Duroc Fall Pigs, either sex, registered, \$10 each, while they last.
Clarence B. Calkins, Wayland, Mich.

MILK PRODUCERS FACE KNOTTY PROBLEM.

(Continued from page 419).

need of collective bargaining on the part of the producer.

Detroit's per capita consumption of eight-tenths of a pint of milk per day should be increased. The more milk consumed, the better it is for the industry. The agitation which is destroying confidence in dealers is materially cutting down consumption, he declared.

When Detroit's price is too far out of line with the condensary price, it is bad for business. To make a fair price, both buyer and seller must have the same information on supply and demand.

It is practically impossible to determine the cost of producing milk, and, Professor Horner believes that little value would result if this could be done. Value does not depend upon the cost of production. It does depend upon what an article will bring; in other words, upon the demand. Advertising would increase the demand for milk. Confidence in the fairness of the price established would also encourage consumption. The food value of milk is sufficiently great to warrant the expenditure of a reasonable amount in energy and funds to bring this food value to the attention of the public. Nowhere can the consumer of food get more for his money.

To build up confidence and to stabilize the market, Professor Horner suggested that a committee of three representing the public, distributors and producers, analyze the whole dairy situation concerning production and consumption in and around Detroit for the purpose of supplying worth-while facts to combat the ignorance and vicious statements which have been made regarding the distribution of milk.

Delegates Meet Professor Reed.

Professor Reed, head of the Dairy Department of the M. A. C., was next called to the platform. He portrayed work being done at the college which has a bearing upon milk production, and told how difficult it was to get the results of their work before the men who need it. His appeal led to a unanimous vote on the proposition of accepting an invitation for dairymen to meet at the college some time next summer and carefully go over this material first-handed.

Professor Reed held that so far as organization is concerned, Michigan is abreast of any state in the Union. He held further that we are fortunately situated so far as locality, climatic conditions, and dairy breed resources are concerned, to furnish a large volume of dairy stock to eastern and southern herds.

Resolutions.

The delegates present, after careful consideration, voted confidence in the program of the officers of the association through the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. We hereby re-assert our utmost confidence in the purposes of the Michigan Milk Producers' Association and in all cooperative farm organizations which look to the centralization of the sales of farm commodities.

2. We have passed through a period of several months operating under a base plan known as the "Philadelphia Plan." Conditions have developed in the execution of the base plan which have made it possible to follow some of its ultimate conclusions at the present time. We, however, believe that the "base plan" is economically and fundamentally sound and advocate the enforcement of the plan as a whole as soon as conditions will permit.

3. In June in 1923, delegates duly assembled approved a new contract to be entered into between the producer and the association. The purpose of the contract being to strengthen the selling force of the committee by giving the association full power as agent to sell the milk of its members to dealers designated by the association—the association to guarantee the payment of all milk sold by it.

We fully approve of said contract and respectfully urge the immediate action on the part of the board of directors to get said contract into the

hands of the members for signature, believing that the contracts in question will tend to the strength and solidarity of the association.

4. To properly control the sale of our milk on the cooperative sales basis, the receiving or cooling stations in the country should be owned or controlled by the producer. We realize the problems involved from a financial standpoint in putting into effect such a plan, but we respectfully urge that the board of directors make a thorough study of this problem and report their findings at a later meeting.

5. In the area in which the association is operating, the production of milk greatly exceeds the normal consumption. Then the milk lying in the natural shed of consumption is thrown into competition with the milk which should be sold at manufacturers' prices, or for condensary purposes. In other words, the producers are continually confronted with a surplus which tends to greatly reduce the price as a whole. The problem is to fairly and evenly distribute this surplus so a greater burden is not thrown on one individual or locality than another.

The pooling plan has been discussed generally, and in view of the interest shown and believing that this plan may ultimately aid in solving the surplus problem, we hereby request that the board of directors make a thorough study of the pooling plan and report their findings and recommendations at a later meeting.

6. We heartily endorse the actions of the association in extending the scope of the organizations to other cities in Michigan, and recommend the study of a plan looking to representation by additional directors from the areas added, to the general board.

In conclusion, we urge on the part of the members the fullest cooperation and confidence in the association to the end that the industry may bring to the producer a stable market and a reasonable return for his product.

Under the election of directors, M. L. Noon, of Jackson, and L. W. Harwood, of Adrian, were re-elected for another term. C. R. Watson, of Imlay City, and W. J. Thomas, of Cannonsburg, were elected to succeed Mr. Campbell, deceased, and W. J. Bernard, of Paw Paw. Elmer Powers, of Flint, was chosen to fill the unexpired term of the late A. M. Eckles, of Plymouth.

MAINTAINING FALL MILK PRODUCTION.

THERE is a break in milk production in many herds of dairy cows which are kept until late in the fall just after the first hard freeze or heavy frost that kills down the pasture. This break in production may be considerable or very small, depending on the method of caring for the cows.

I believe it pays to begin the feeding of grain long before the pastures are killed, or even set back by early frosts. Pastures do not seem as nutritious in the fall as they are in the summer, and many of the fall pastures are the young clovers that have come on in the small grain stubble which are killed or bitten by the frost earlier than blue grass would be.

The cow that has no grain will have an abrupt change in her ration, from green grass to dry feeds, and it is not profitable to make such abrupt changes in feeding, also there cannot help but be a drop in her milk flow. Besides a good dairy cow should not have to rustle too strenuously for her feed, especially when it is not so nutritious as it ought to be.

A little grain given early in the fall and increased in quantity each week as the time approaches for hard freezing will not only help to maintain and increase the milk flow up to the period of the change from pasture to dry feeding, but will add a little flesh to the cow to help sustain her against the gradually cooling days. A mixture of corn and oats makes an excellent grain ration, which we find economical because they are both produced on the farm. Supplemental grain feeds on fall pasture are worth while and profitable and the good results from them will be seen on through the winter.—J. L. Justice.

How To Make Hens Lay

Dear Sir: I read many complaints about hens not laying. With the present low prices of feed and splendid prices for eggs, one can't afford to keep hens that are not working. For a time my hens were not doing well; feathers were rough; combs pale and only a few laying. I tried different remedies and finally sent to the Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 509, Waterloo, Iowa, for two 50c packages of Walko Tonic. I could see a change right away. Their feathers became smooth and glossy; combs red, and they began laying fine. I had been getting only a few eggs a day. I now get five dozen. My pullets hatched in April are laying fine.

Mrs. C. C. Hagar, Huntsville, Mo.

More Eggs

Would you like to make more money from your poultry? Would you like to know how to keep your birds in the pink of condition—free from disease and working overtime on the egg-basket? Write today. Let us prove to you that Walko Tonic will make your hens lay. Send 50c for a package on our guarantee—your money back if not satisfied.

Walker Remedy Co., Dept. 509, Waterloo, Ia.

DON'T LET THEM DIE!

ACT QUICK! SAVE THEIR LIVES BY USING

SMOKE-EM

The Guarantee Roup Cure

is a discovery of the world's best known home of Holstein Cattle, Berkshire Hogs, and

our famous NONESUCH TRAP-NESTED LEHIGH 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 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. 36A, Spahr, Frederick County, Maryland.

POULTRY

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 Hologized 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

COCKERELS, PULETS, EGGS
Artisanal or Ringlet B. Rocks, Pheasant W. Rocks, Royal W. Wyandottes, Turkey S. E. Wyandottes, Young of English W. Leghorns, French B. Leghorns, Thompson S. C. Rocks, Owen Farm B. Orpingtons, Shepherd Anconas, Eagle B. Minorcas, Sussex Turkeys. Write me what you want. Free Catalogue with prices. All fowls guaranteed to be pure bred. C. E. CARPENTER, Dept. F OWENSBORO, KY.

CATTLE

DISPERSAL SALE

of Registered Holstein Cattle

OCT. 30, 1923

Sale Starts at 1 o'clock

Farm located 1 mile west of Lowell on M16.

30 Head of Females, 3 Bulls

Seventeen Milch Cows, 6 past Yearling Heifers, 7 Calves.

Some of these cows are out of 30-lb. dams, sired by 30-lb. Bulls. Heifers are sired by 31-32-lb. Bulls, and they are good producers. Three good Bulls. Altadale Phyllis Bull Run, Born Mar. 9, 1923. Dam 26-lb., 4-yr.-old granddam, has 4-30-lb. dau. Sire—Bull Run Dora Veeman No. 272248 has a record of 32-45 lbs. butter.

Altadale Bull Run, Born Jan. 12, 1923. Dam 26-lb., 4-yr.-old. Sire, Bull Run Dora Veeman No. 272248, 32-45 lbs. butter.

Altadale Bull Run, Bountiful, Born May 21, 1922. Dam, 25-lb. 3-yr.-old. Sire—Bull Run Dora Veeman No. 272248—32-46-lb. sire.

Also 1 De Laval Milker, 2 units. One year's time will be given on good endorsed bankable notes bearing 7 per cent interest. Horses and farm machinery will be sold in the forenoon.

A. L. Pant & Son
Lowell, Mich.

HOGS

Chester White Boars

Aldrich & Williams, Tekonsha, Mich.

CHESTER WHITES. We won our share of the best prizes at the big fairs again this year and we are offering good boars, including our prize winners, at reasonable prices and guarantee satisfaction. Cholera immuned. Also fall pigs. F. W. Alexander, Vassar, Mich.

O. I. C's and Chester Whites

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

ANDY ADAMS, Litchfield, Mich.

O.I.C's March boars, and Sept. pigs. Sired by Giant Fair, 1923. Milo H. Peterson, Ionia, R. 2, Mich.

THE EGG CONTEST.

THE production in the contest seems to be gradually declining. Only one pen had a real high record, and that was Murphy's White Leghorns, with forty nine eggs to its credit. The Ontario College Rocks came next with thirty-nine eggs, and Hollywood's White Leghorns followed with thirty-seven. Shaw's pen is suffering from moult, and is, therefore, losing its wide margin over its next competitor. There were only forty-five eggs difference between the Shaw and Thompson pens at the end of the week ending October 16. However, with only two weeks to go, this will undoubtedly be a safe margin for Shaw.

The leading pens are as follows:

E. E. Shaw, South Haven, (Leg-horns)2,105
O. S. Thompson, of Allen, (Leg-horns)2,060
W. C. Eckard, Paw Paw, (Leg-horns)2,028
George B. Ferris, Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)2,026
Northland Farms, Grand Rapids, (Leghorns)1,990
Mrs. W. H. Chilson, Grandville, (Rocks)1,853
Ontario Agricultural College, of Guelph, Ont., (Rocks)1,826
The pen belonging to B. H. Smith, of Niles, Michigan, leads the Wyandotte division with 1,487 eggs. Harold Wideman's Anconas, also from Niles, led that breed with 1,677 eggs. And in the Rhode Island Red section, C. N. Whitaker's pen made the high score of 1,585 eggs.

VAUGHAN'S SEED FARM SALE.

THE sale of Poland China hogs at the Vaughan Seed Farm could hardly be considered an outstanding success. This is no discredit to either the hogs or the owners. A very useful lot of hogs was ready for the appraisal of the crowd, which was conspicuous by its absence.

It was this good firm's first offering and perfect harvest weather combined with lots of crops to harvest, had a strong influence in keeping would-be buyers at home in the corn and beans and beets. The sale was conducted in a manner above reproach on the part of all concerned, and most of the animals listed found new homes at prices little above the market, plus sale costs. The owners are too wise to be discouraged by a poor start, however, and are preparing another draft from their good herd for a bred sow sale this winter.—Pope.

HOLSTEINS AUCTIONED AT HOWELL.

THE offerings at the tenth annual sale of the Howell Sales Company at Howell last week consisted of eighty head, mostly cows and young stock, soon to become fresh. Only a few bulls were included. These bulls averaged around \$160, the highest being Musolf Brothers' fine six-months-old calf out of King One Champion, which went to E. Collier, of Fowlerville, for \$210. Young female stock averaged around the \$130 mark with cows of three years and over holding an average around \$170. The sale was topped by Houwtje Vale Posch, a seven-year-old cow consigned by Wm. I. Griffen, of Howell. Floyd Smith, of Fowlerville, paid \$475 for her. A daughter of this cow went to Wm. Lee for \$350. The bidding was appreciably more animated when offerings of individual merit, backed by superior breeding, came into the ring.

CUMMINGS' SHORTHORNS SELL LOW.

THE dispersal of the small Short-horn herd owned by W. E. Cummings, of Coleman, was characterized by very conservative prices. The animals were presented in only fair pasture condition, and at a time in the lactation period when their usefulness did not show up to best advantage.

Hereford Auction

At SOTHAM'S HEREFORDIA FARMS Saint Clair, Michigan

Friday, November 2, 1923

One O'clock Sharp

Perfection Fairfax, Beau Donald, Repeater, Disturber, Fred Real, Bonnie Brae, and Anxiety breeding; Useful; Practical; Breeding Herefords; the kind that prove most profitable to purchasers. All Tuberculin tested.

53 Lots Totaling over 75 head of Pure-bred Registered Herefords.

30 Cows with their 23 sucking calves Free with them.

19 Bred Two-year-old Heifers.

19 Open Yearling Heifers.

3 Bulls, including the intensely bred Beau Donald bull, Kingstone, that was Grand Champion at six different 1923 Fairs and stood 8th at the Chicago International Live Stock Show in a class of over 30 two-year-olds in 1922. Also Glencoe, exceptional well-bred Anxiety bull.

Production of Hereford Baby Bees has proven exceedingly profitable for those producing them. Eliminate speculation by raising your own feeders. Make your roughage valuable by letting it winter your pure-bred Hereford cow. Attendance at this sale and acquaintance with Hereford Baby Beef Producers will convince you of the proven profitability in raising them. This sale is an exceptional opportunity to obtain practical cattle for Baby Beef Production at your own price. Purchase your pure-bred Herefords now when you can do so on the safe and sane production of Baby Beef profitable basis. Attend this sale. Inform yourself, whether you buy or not. Terms to responsible purchasers. For illustrated catalog write

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

My! Oh My! What An Opportunity

35.73-Lb. King Segis Blood At Public Sale

SIRE COLONEL LYONS SEGIS, A 35.73-LB. SON OF SEGIS JULIA PRINCESS, THE HIGHEST PRODUCING DAUGHTER OF KING SEGIS.

From dams by MAPLECREST DE KOL HENGVERELD, whose three sisters have each produced over 1,200 lbs. of butter in a year, two of them former WORLD'S CHAMPIONS.

40-Head Will Be Sold at Auction--40

WEDNESDAY, November 14th

At Fair Grounds, Allegan, Michigan

Most of them bred to our CARNATION BULL, whose sire is own brother to that wonderful cow SEGIS PIETERIE PROSPECT—WORLD'S CHAMPION MILK PRODUCER, 37.381 lbs. milk and 1,448 lbs. butter in a year, and he already has 92 A. R. O. Daughters, and whose dam is a 22.38-lb. four-year-old daughter of AVON PONTIAC ECHO, a son of MAY ECHO SYLVIA, 1,005 lbs. of milk and 41 lbs. of butter in a week.

A GREAT OPPORTUNITY to secure choice heifers and young bulls for your herd.

Remember the Date—Wednesday, November 14th! Send for catalogs.

HILLCREST FARM, Kalamazoo, Michigan

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 spr. n. 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, Secreter, Reese, Michigan.

Chesters Am selling Iowan's Jumbo, the boar I bought from Iowa last fall. Greater Iowan and Wildwood blood. Farrowed Mar. 15, 1922. Sure, and sireling large litters, selling in Tuscola County Chester White Swine Breeders' Assn., sale on Tuesday, Oct. 30, 1923, at J. R. Campbell Farm, Fairgrove, Mich. Send for catalog. FRED L. BODIMER, Reese, Michigan

O. I. C. Big Type. Will sell cheap. Spring pigs at 16 mo. 8 days old. We bred and showed more first prize winners at Mich. State Fair this year than any two breeders in state. Newman's Stock Farm, Marlette, Mich.

O. I. C. April Boars sired by Newman's Choice, No. 111154, a 600-lb. yearling. Head your herd with one of his pigs, shipped C. O. D., reg. free. Chas. H. Steel, Eaton, Rapids, Mich. R. 8.

O. I. C. 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's. 75 spring pigs, pairs not akin, from 3 good sires, also fall pigs, recorded free. Otto Schulze & Sons, Nashville, Mich.

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 R. Spring Sows. Satisfaction or no Pay. Shipped on approval. Fred W. Kennedy, R. 2, Plymouth, Mich.

O. I. C. Choice young boars for fall service and Red Polled bulls. Jacob Berner & Sons, Grand Ledge, 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 Haver's Liberator 4th, prize age boar at Detroit, and out of Gertadale Lady 5th. Fifth prize age sow at Detroit and champion sow at Saginaw. Fall pigs not akin. Write on prices, Dorus Hover, 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.

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

Spotted Poland Chinas

Michigan's Largest Herd—State Fair winners include Premier Champion Exhibitor's Herd, Premier Champion Breeder's Herd. Over 200 head to select from. G. S. COFFMAN, 1 1/2 miles East of Coldwater, Mich.

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.

L. T. P. C. Boars and Gilts all go at private sale. Pairs not akin; 11th year. 150 to select from. John W. Snyder, St. Johns, Mich., R. 4.

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.

Fifty Hampshire Hogs, for sale at bargain prices. All sorts, from a two-year-old boar, peer to any of the breed, to pigs six weeks old. All registered or eligible. Best blood ewes; thrifty condition; perfect bulls. Montgomery Company, Coloma, Michigan.

Hampshires For Sale, choice spring boars and gilts. Bred sows and pigs carrying the best blood lines of this breed. Come and see them. Priced to sell. James G. Arthur, Cedar Knoll, Grass Lake, 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 good breeding. W. W. CASLER, OVID, MICH.

For Sale Few Full Blood Rams.

W. J. SIMPSON, Nottawa, Mich.

FOR SALE

Reg. Oxford Rams and Ewes
Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Write Your Wants

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

Idle Wild Stock Farms

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

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

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

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. PARMENTER, Durand, Michigan.

Rambouillet Ram Registered, strong, well bred, 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. Kuney, Adrian, Mich.

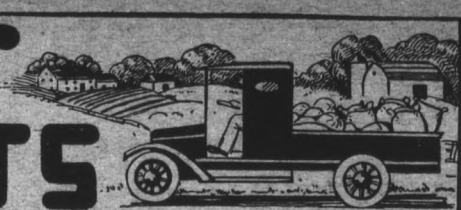
ONE of the finest Delaine stock rams in Ohio. Large size, heavy shearer. Also yearlings. Write S. H. Sanders, R. D. 2, Ashtabula, Ohio.

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.

Additional Stock Ads. on Page 437



THE LATEST MARKET REPORTS



Wednesday, October 24.

Wheat.

Detroit.—No. 1 red \$1.15; No. 2 red \$1.14; No. 3 red \$1.11; No. 2 white \$1.15; No. 2 mixed \$1.14.
Chicago.—December \$1.06½ @ 1.06½.
May \$1.11 @ 1.11½; July \$1.07½.
Toledo.—Cash \$1.12½ @ 1.13½.

Big Profits Selling Hardy Michigan Grown Trees
also grape vines, berry bushes, roses and shrubs, spring delivery. Our stock is fast selling, healthy and true to name. Write now for our handsome color catalog and liberal Agency proposition.
Prudential Nursery Co., Box 306 Kalamazoo, Mich.



OTSEGO SILVER BLACK FOX FARMS
Fine quality breeding stock. Advance registry guaranteed. Expert rancher—pelts. Get our prices first.
GAYLORD, MICH.

COAL GIVEN

Earn Your Winter's Coal

New astounding offer makes it easy and certain for you to earn your winter's coal supply. You also make big money helping neighbors and townsfolk save on coal bills.
Clean Rich Coal Direct from Mine—25% Saving.
We sell at lowest wholesale prices only. Sixteen years experience backed by sound, financial responsibility makes this wonderful opportunity for you. Write quick for details. No obligations. Winter is coming.
PEOPLES COAL CO. Dept. 677
1120 W. 35th St., Chicago, Ill.

Get details of Our New Amazing Money Making Plan

Save half on Fence

Buy "Galvannealed" Square Deal Fence. We guarantee it to last 2 to 3 times longer than ordinary galvanized wire in any standard test. Its triple thick zinc coating does not flake or peel off. Rust and corrosion can not get in to destroy the steel. It should last 2 to 3 times longer than the fence you now own, therefore, cost ½ to ⅓ as much.

Square Deal Fence

is trim looking, long lasting—economical. Full gauge wires. Stiff, picket-like stay wires. Well crimped line wires. Small, compact knot guaranteed not to slip.



FREE Copy of Ropp's New Calculator (answers 75,000 farm problems) to land owners who write for Square Deal catalog that tells all about "Galvannealed" the new Triple-Life Wire.

KEYSTONE STEEL & WIRE CO.
4930 Industrial St., Peoria, Ill.

Corn.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2 yellow \$1.12; No. 3, \$1.11.
Chicago.—December 72½¢; May at 70¼¢ @ 70¾¢; July 71¼¢ @ 71½¢.
Oats.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2 white at 47½¢; No. 3, 44½¢.
Chicago.—December 43¢; May at 44¼¢.

Barley.
Barley, malting 77¢; feeding 71¢.
Buckwheat.
Buckwheat.—New milling \$1.85 cwt.

Beans.
Detroit.—Immediate and prompt shipments \$5.45 @ 5.55 per cwt.
Chicago.—Choice \$6.30; red kidneys at \$7.30.
New York.—Choice pea, 1923, \$7.25 @ 7.50; red kidneys, 1922, \$8 @ 8.25.

Rye.
Detroit.—Cash No. 2, 77¢.
Chicago.—December at 69½¢; May 73½¢.

Toledo.—Cash 74¼¢.

Seeds.
Detroit.—Prime red clover cash at \$14.25; alsike \$10; timothy \$3.70.

Hay.
New Hay.—No. 1 timothy \$22.50 @ 23; standard and light mixed \$21.50 @ 22; No. 2 timothy \$20 @ 21; No. 1 clover mixed \$19 @ 20; No. 1 clover \$19 @ 20; wheat and oat straw \$11.50 @ 12; rye straw \$12.50 @ 13.

Feeds.
Bran \$37; standard middlings \$37; fine do \$38; cracked corn \$47; coarse cornmeal \$45; chop \$40 per ton in 100-lb. sacks.

Fruit.
Chicago.—Apples, barrels, "A" grade Greenings \$5; Snows \$4.50; Jonathans \$5 @ 5.50; Grimes \$4.50; Spies \$4.50; Kings \$4.50; Baldwins \$4.
Pears.—Partletts \$3 @ 3.50 a bushel; common canning pears \$1.
Grapes.—Baskets, 5 lbs. Concord at 35 @ 37¢; Climax baskets 16 lbs. at 80 @ 85¢.

WHEAT

The undertone in the wheat market has weakened and prices have lost all the advance of the past three weeks. Primary receipts for several weeks have been running below normal for this time of year but the visible supply was extremely heavy a month ago and small additions to it have been made since that time. Flour mills are buying quietly and the amount of wheat ground since July 1 is slightly smaller than a year ago but the apparent disappearance of wheat in the form of flour has gained about ten per cent over the same period of 1922. Exports are at a sufficient rate to exhaust our surplus if continued to the end of the year.

CORN

Cash corn prices remain high although the receipts have begun to increase and feeding demand is less keen, so that the market is showing some weakness along with wheat. An early movement of corn is expected. Wet weather is delaying corn harvest. Feeders will economize in the use of corn as feeding ratios are unfavorable in many cases.

OATS

Oats prices are not especially strong in spite of the discount below corn. Primary receipts are holding up better than usual and the visible supply is gaining although it is only half the size of last year and about one-fourth that of two years ago.

SEEDS

Increasing receipts have caused weakness. Seed dealers have a fairly large carryover and are anxious to

bag this year's small crop as cheaply as possible.

FEEDS

Feed markets are lower than a week ago. Some large holders are cutting prices to reduce stocks but with little success. The linseed oil meal market is lower.

HAY

Better grades of hay are moving well, while lower grades drag. Prices are mostly firm.

POULTRY AND EGGS

Egg prices advanced again last week. Receipts are irregular in quality and at four leading markets about twenty per cent heavier than last year. Receipts of live poultry continue far ahead of last year. Withdrawals are light. Consumptive demand, however, is excellent.

Chicago.—Eggs, miscellaneous 30 @ 34¢; dirties 22 @ 25¢; checks 20 @ 23¢; fresh firsts 32 @ 37¢; ordinary firsts at 26 @ 27¢. Live poultry, hens at 19½¢; Detroit.—Eggs, fresh candled and graded 35½ @ 37¢; storage 27½ @ 29½¢ per dozen. Live poultry, springers at 22 @ 23¢; light springers 18¢; heavy hens 25 @ 26¢; light hens at 20 @ 22¢.

BUTTER

Supplies of fresh butter are small and production is on the decline. Prices run steady. Consumption is holding well. Lower British markets made Danish butter more attractive to American buyers. Prices on 92-score creamery: Chicago 47¢; New York 48¢; Boston 48¢; Philadelphia 48½¢. In Detroit fresh creamery in tubs sells for 44½ @ 46¢.

POTATOES

Potato offerings were heavy last week. Prices were weak with northern round whites quoted at 90¢ @ 1.15 per cwt. sacked and bulk in the Chicago market. The peak of shipments probably has been reached but the receipts will continue heavy for another month.

APPLES

Demand rather dull while the movement has been the heaviest known. It is probably at or near the peak of the season. Midwest A2½-inch Jonathans quoted at \$5.50 @ 6 per barrel in Chicago, and Grimes Golden at \$4.25 @ 4.75. New York Baldwins are moving at \$4 in eastern cities.

BEANS

Beans are firm with \$5.75 the Michigan f. o. b. shipping point price for choice hand-picked whites for prompt shipment, and \$5.60 for the first half

of November. Demand is relatively heavy and a shortage of labor delaying picking, so that it has been difficult to fill all orders. Producers are holding rather firmly.

WOOL

A moderate demand continued in seaboard markets last week. Lower qualities were in greater demand than the finer sorts. Both primary and secondary wool markets are firm, especially for good wools.

DETROIT CITY MARKET

Potato buying is light in the face of heavy shipments, and the trade is weaker at \$1.75 @ 1.80 per 150-pound sack on track. On farmers' market 85 @ 90¢ per bushel is paid in quantities. Apple shipments are heavy, with the fancy reds in moderate demand, and other kinds dull. Prices range from \$1 @ 2 for better grades. Farmers are getting from \$1.50 @ 1.75 for No. 1's, and \$2 @ 2.50 for fancy Jonathans and Snows. Onions are dull at \$2.50 @ 3 per cwt. on track and \$1.75 @ 3 per bushel on the farmers' market. Grapes are in heavy supply at 60 @ 65¢ per 12-qt. basket. Home-grown cabbage is steady on farmers' market at 75 @ 90¢ for early and 90¢ @ \$1 for late. Eggs wholesale at 50 @ 55¢.

GRAND RAPIDS

Egg prices this week turned sharply upward. Produce houses were bidding 38¢ while farmers were getting 40¢ from retailers and 40 @ 45¢ from consumers. Poultry was weak. Potatoes were weak to steady at 60 @ 70¢ per bushel; tomatoes advanced sharply to \$5 bushel. Northern Spys and Jonathans were in demand at \$1 @ 1.25 per bushel, while McIntosh continued to top at \$1.50 bushel.

COMING LIVE STOCK SALES.

August.

Nov. 2.—A. D. Swarthout, Clio, Mich. Herefords.

Nov. 2.—T. F. B. Sotham & Sons, St. Clair, Mich.

Holsteins.

Nov. 6.—Eaton Co. Holstein Breeders' Association, Charlotte, Mich. A. N. 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.

Live Stock Market Service

Wednesday, October 24.

DETROIT

Cattle.

Receipts 410. Market on the good grades strong; common slow.
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 @ 5.00
Stock bulls 3.25 @ 3.75
Feeders 4.50 @ 6.00
Stockers 4.00 @ 6.00
Milkers 40 @ 100

Veal Calves.

Receipts 564. Market steady.
Best 13.00
Others 3.50 @ 12.00

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 1,776. Market steady.
Best lambs 12.75
Fair lambs 10.50 @ 11.50
Fair to good sheep 5.50 @ 7.00
Culls 1.50 @ 2.50

Hogs.

Receipts 2,980. Pigs 25¢, others 10¢ higher.
Mixed hogs 7.60
Roughs 6.00
Pigs 6.75
Heavies 7.00 @ 7.90

CHICAGO

Hogs.

Receipts 28,000. Market mostly 10 @ 15¢ higher; big packers resisting advance; bulk good and choice 230 to 325-lb. butchers \$7.45 @ 7.65; tops at \$7.70; good 170 to 220-lb. average largely \$7.10 @ 7.40; bulk packing sows \$6.40 @ 6.75.

Cattle.

Receipts 14,000. Market slow; fed yearlings strong to 10¢ higher; others and killing classes generally steady; tops matured steers \$12.45; best yearlings held around \$12.25; few loads western grassers early to feeders, buyers, around \$5.50; veal calves to packers at around \$10; stockers and feeders weak to 25¢ lower.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts 22,000. Market is fairly active; fat lambs strong to 25¢ higher; culls, natives and sheep steady; feeding lambs steady to weak; good to choice fat western lambs at \$12.75; natives to packers mostly \$12 @ 12.50; to city butchers and shippers upward to \$12.75; some held higher; good fat ewes \$5.50; heavy natives around \$4; choice feeding lambs \$12.50.

BUFFALO

Cattle.

Receipts 15 cars. Market slow. Calves at \$13.50.

Hogs.

Receipts 40 cars. Market is strong. Heavy \$7.75 @ 8; yorkers \$7.50 @ 7.75; pigs \$6.75 @ 7.25.

Sheep and Lambs.

Receipts five cars. Market strong. Top lambs \$13.25; yearlings \$9 @ 11; wethers \$8 @ 8.50; ewes \$6 @ 7.25.

MILLER TOPS

Make your Ford car into a sedan and your roadster into a coupe.
Sedan \$87.50
Coupe 65.00
California Top, \$87.50.
All F. O. B. Caro. Tax extra.

THEY FIT ANY MODEL FORD

The Miller Top for touring car or roadster is more practical for rough going than either the standard sedan or coupe.
A Miller Sedan Top on your touring car gives the same comfort and convenience as the regular Ford sedan, and you save \$25.00 or more.
Dome light and sun visor standard equipment on all 1923 sedan models.
Sun visors \$2.00 extra on models prior to 1923.
The California Miller is a new touring sport model for those who want a smart, comfortable enclosure.
Write for Miller Booklet. It's free and it shows the different styles.

MILLER TOP & BODY MFG. CO.,
Caro, Michigan

SEND NO MONEY

PROTECT YOUR HOME

Buy your automatic and Revolver direct from Factory if you want it guaranteed and save 50 per cent



In 38 or 32.20 Cal. blue finish, side swing 6 cylinder revolver. A perfect model of mechanical construction that can easily compete with any other swing revolver in the market, as it is economical, sure firing, easy to handle, fool proof and perfect in every detail.

SPECIAL PRICE, \$15.00



LIGHTNING: a prettily finished automatic that fits the vest pocket without bulging. In all blue steel finish, checkered grip. Accurate, reliable and positively safe.

25 Cal. 6 shot. Accurate and safe \$6.75
Standard American Ammunition. Send no money. Pay on arrival our price, plus postage to mail carrier. Satisfaction guaranteed. Money cheerfully refunded if not satisfied. Write for our beautifully illustrated catalog.

MANUFACTURERS SALES CO.

2 and 4 Ninth Avenue, Dept. "C," New York

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.

Smoke Radio Cigars

Made in Michigan

If after trying three you are not satisfied that you have received full value, return the balance at our expense and we will refund your money. We are sure you will enjoy the rich, mellow taste of the Strictly Hand-made

Radio Cigar

The price, \$3.75 for box of 50, (postal charges paid by us), is made possible by selling Direct from Factory to You. Send Check or Money Order today to insure early delivery.

Radio Cigar Co.

468 Brainerd St. Detroit, Michigan.

DON'T WEAR A TRUSS

BE COMFORTABLE—

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.

BROOKS APPLIANCE CO., 323 State St., Marshall, Mich.

FARMERS

Sell and Buy Direct. Be Your Own Agent.
Get Benefit of Commission.

Highest Prices Paid for Hay and Grain.

UNITED FEED CO.

1349 Adelaide, Detroit, Mich.

Write us for Particulars

Learn Auctioneering at World's Original and Greatest School. Become independent with no capital invested. Write today for free catalog.—Jones Nat'l School of Auctioneering, 28 N. Sacramento Blvd., Chicago, Ill., Carey M. Jones, Pres.

SHEEP AND HOGS AT AUCTION

on the KINCH FARMS, Grindstone City

Grindstone City is 5 miles east of Port Austin—Good gravel roads to all parts of State.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 31, 1923

Sale begins at 10 a. m.

FREE LUNCH AT NOON

This is probably the greatest sheep sale ever held in the Thumb, and is the best chance Thumb farmers have ever had to get into the sheep game. We are not going out of the sheep business, of 1,000 choice sheep.

SHEEP

25 Registered Rambouillet Bucks
50 Registered Rambouillet Ewes
13 Registered Romney Bucks, from imported stock.
100 Delaine Breeding Ewes, pure-bred but not registered.
125 Feeding Wether Lambs.

TAMWORTH HOGS

The only real bacon hog in existence and the most profitable to raise. Will sell from our registered herd of 100, the following:—4 aged Tamworth Boars.
4 Tamworth Sows and litters.
6 Tamworth Sows, will be bred for March Farrow.
10 Tamworth Glits, open.
2 Hampshire Boars.
1 Hampshire Sow and litter.

RAIN OR SHINE

Sale will be under cover in Huron County's biggest barn. Parties coming from a distance will be cared for at night if they bring coats.
Sale will be conducted by these famous auctioneers: Col. Dwight Lincoln, of Marysville, Ohio, and Col. T. A. Stahlbaum, of Michigan.

TERMS—Credit will be extended to parties desiring same.

FRANK KINCH, Proprietor

H. F. Finan, Clerk

THE AD. WINNERS.

(Continued from page 433).

get the requirement of shortness and conciseness in answering questions.

The prize-winners are as follows:

Pencil Box.

Bernice Grimm, of Eaton Rapids, Mich., R. 1.
Dorothy McGinn, Brutus, Mich.

Pencil.

Marvin Ernest Dick, Ionia, Mich., R. 7.
Gertrude Holton, Merrill, Mich.

Emma Behrsin, Stephenson, Mich.
Map.

Ruth Bauer, Vassar, Mich., R. 1.
Robert Light, Sherwood, Mich., R. 2.
Agnes Steffens, Comstock Park, Mich.

Bernice Wright, Saranac, Mich.
Frances Stiglich, Paw Paw, Mich.

FREE BOOK "TIPS TO TRAPPERS"

Get this great FREE book—tells HOW TO GRADE FURS—how to trap. Also Supply Catalog, Game Laws, Fur Price Lists, etc.

ALL SENT FREE

Write us today—get acquainted with HILL BROS., the house that pays highest prices for all furs and No Commission Charged. HILL BROS. FUR CO. 321 Hill Bldg. St. Louis, Mo.

DON'T CUT OUT A Shoe Boil, Capped Hock or Bursitis

FOR

ABSORBINE

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

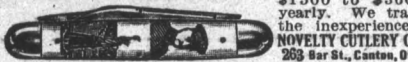
will reduce them and leave no blemishes. Stops lameness promptly. Does not blister or remove the hair, and horse can be worked. \$2.50 a bottle delivered. Book 6 R free.

ABSORBINE, JR., for mankind, the antiseptic liniment for Boils, Bruises, Sores, Swellings, Varicose Veins, Allays Pain and Inflammation. Price \$1.25 a bottle at drug store or delivered. Will tell you more if you write.

W. F. YOUNG, INC., 488 Lyman St., Springfield, Mass

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

District Salesmen Wanted, all or spare time. Earn \$1500 to \$3600 yearly. We train the inexperienced. NOVELTY CUTLERY CO. 263 Bar St., Canton, Ohio



BIGGER, BETTER, STRONGER
The HANDEE 8 in 1

For Spark Plugs and all Nuts

Strength 2800 pounds per inch. Sent postpaid for \$1. Agents wanted. 100 per cent profit. HANDEE WRENCH MFG. CO. MANSFIELD, OHIO.

SALE

Large Type Poland China Hogs

FRIDAY, NOV. 9, 1923

at Hillsdale Co. Fair Grounds

Spring Boars & Glits. Fall Yearlings and Tried Sows. See next week's issue of the Farmer for details.

F. E. HAYNES

Phone 603 Osseo, Hillsdale, Mich.

SHEEP

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

Registered Hampshire Rams, Lambs, Yearlings, and Two-year-olds. Express Paid. Prices Right. Cleon Thomas, Sears, Mich.

Shropshires A few rams and ewes of Buttar 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. McQuilhan, Howell, Mich.

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING

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

Rates in Effect October 7, 1922

Words	One time	Four times	Words	One time	Four times
10	\$.80	\$2.40	26	\$.68	\$6.24
11	.88	2.64	27	.76	6.48
12	.96	2.88	28	.84	6.72
13	1.04	3.12	29	.92	6.96
14	1.12	3.36	30	1.00	7.20
15	1.20	3.60	31	1.08	7.44
16	1.28	3.84	32	1.16	7.68
17	1.36	4.08	33	1.24	7.92
18	1.44	4.32	34	1.32	8.16
19	1.52	4.56	35	1.40	8.40
20	1.60	4.80	36	1.48	8.64
21	1.68	5.04	37	1.56	8.88
22	1.76	5.28	38	1.64	9.12
23	1.84	5.52	39	1.72	9.36
24	1.92	5.76	40	1.80	9.60
25	2.00	6.00	41	1.88	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; Smoking, 4 lbs., \$1.00; Fifteen, \$3.00. Pipe and recipe free. Pay when received. United Tobacco Growers, Paducah, Ky.

TOBACCO—Extra Smoking, 5 lbs., \$1.00; 10 lbs., \$1.50; 20 lbs., \$2.75. Chewing, 5 lbs., \$1.50; 10 lbs., \$2.75; Quality guaranteed. O'Connor Smokehouse, S133, Mayfield, Ky.

LEAF TOBACCO—Five pounds chewing, \$1.75; ten, \$3.00; Smoking, five pounds, \$1.25; ten, \$2.00. Pay when received, pipe and recipe free. Cooperative Farmers, Paducah, Kentucky.

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—One New Six Horsepower A. S. M. E. Champion Economic Boiler, together with sanitary pipes and fittings, pulleys, hangers, etc., suitable for pasteurizing outfit. E. S. Jackson, 1162 Book Building, Detroit.

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.

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

WANTED—Roots and barks; \$1 pound. Box 27, Michigan Farmer.

PET STOCK

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

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

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.

\$1500 Gets 80 Acres with Equipment, Near Detroit

Money-making farm home on good road close to depot town; prospects neighbors; 55 acres of loamy tillage, wood pasture, valuable woodlot; variety choice fruit; excellent 2-story, 7-room house, 60-ft. barn, 30-ft. silo, milk, poultry, hog houses. Owner unable operate, \$5,500 gets it, horses, cows, poultry, full implements, tools, crops included; only \$1,500 needed. Details page 154 illus. Catalog. Bargains many states. Copy free. STROUT FARM AGENCY, 427 K. 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.

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.

160 Acres Rich, level land, fertile fields, equipped with stock and tools; no agents. Chas. Kunze, Posen, Mich.

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

160 Acres, one of the best in Lapeer County, near Imlay City, \$11,000.—Ask for full details. C. M. Snyder, Lapeer, Mich.

Florida Orange ground tracts \$5.00 per month L. GREEN, Hartstown, Pa.

For Sale Registered Hampshire Rams M. G. Mosher & Sons, Osseo, Michigan.

Sheep Wanted 200 young ewes wanted to take on shares, double in four years. John Harbron, 2273 1/2 E. Grand Blvd., Detroit, Mich.

HORSES

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.

FOR SALE—One male and one female pup, five months old, one-quarter blood hound and three-quarters English fox hound, trained on rabbits. My dogs are extra good on Raccoon, Skunk and Fox, or any fur-bearing animals. Write for particulars. Donald Anderson, Harrisville, Mich.

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.

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 Mtd. 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.

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

POULTRY

FOR SALE—Dr. Headley Original flock Buff Leghorns, Breeding Hens and prize-winning Cock Birds. Bargains. Hillside Hatchery Farm, Holland, Mich.

BRONZE and White Holland Turkeys, Buttercup, Buff Leghorn, Silver and Golden Wyandotte Cockerels. Caroline Kunkel, R. 4, Boyne City, Mich.

BARRED ROCKS—State Fair Winners. Tanager Leghorns, Orpingtons. Circular. Fenner Bailey, Montgomery, 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.

FOR SALE—Partridge Wyandottes and R. C. Ancona Ckls. W. A. Palmer, Hartford, Mich.

HELP WANTED

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

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.

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.

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

Would you Buy a Home? With our liberal terms. Write 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 reward road, \$60 per acre. James Ragen, Mroswell, 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 Flyter.

For Sale or trade Farm of 73 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, Ka

Rural Health

By Dr. C. H. Lerrigo

MAKE UP YOUR MIND TO GET WELL.

PERHAPS you have heard of the French gentleman called Dr. Emile Coue, who is not a doctor of medicine, yet is having a great deal of attention because of what he has to say about getting well of disease. He has written a book which is enjoying a wide sale in this country, partly because it is very well advertised, and, of course, we know that it does pay to advertise, no matter whether it is pure-bred chickens or a book on getting well. The advertisements say that his plan has helped to greater health, happiness and success, "countless thousands, from the rheumatic octogenarian to ailing children." It is frankly admitted that the plan is one of auto-suggestion, and it is claimed that in all Europe and much of America, Dr. Coue's formula is on every tongue. It might be well, for it is a pleasant formula and easy to repeat. The words are: "Day by day, in every way, I am getting better and better."

Like the sugar-coated pills of our childhood this is an alluring prescription. There are two questions that naturally arise, however. First, does it do any good? Second, can it do any harm?

Question number one can only be answered with proper consideration of the case to which it is proposed to make the application. Should this be a case that is not of a progressive and destructive character it will do good. The very act of bravely summoning your spirit to declare that you are winning your way to health removes some of the inhibitions of fear and gives a better chance for cell repair and construction of new tissue.

But question two is also worthy of consideration; for the plan can do harm. You may be fighting some morbid agent that is both progressive and destructive. It may be some active and virulent disease, such as diphtheria. Science has discovered an anti-toxin for this disease and it is urgent that such anti-toxin should have early administration. All the pleasant and cheering words that you can repeat will do nothing against the poison of diphtheria. And while you are trying to comfort yourself with their repetition the disease is making headway to the point where it will be beyond control by anti-toxin or any other agent. There lies a terrible danger.

After all, every good doctor understands about giving suggestive therapy and practices it in every smile and encouraging word. The safe way is to leave it to the doctor, or at least to combine the formula with the best care that the doctor can give.

WILL GIVE HELP.

Please give me the name and address of the person troubled with gas on the stomach. I know a treatment that will help and I can recommend it.—W. L. S.

I am printing this letter because we have many similar requests and I would like to save you this trouble. All letters are destroyed as soon as answered and no record kept, so we could not supply such addresses if we wished. The letters received by this department are considered confidential, for reasons that will be evident to every reader who gives the matter a moment's thought.

NEURITIS.

I have been troubled with neuritis in my hips and legs for the last two years. Have taken serum treatment for ten months without relief. I am

a farmer, temperate in my habits, thirty-four years old, in good general health. My doctor says the farm work being so heavy may be the cause of this trouble.—L. K. M.

I know of no reason why farm work should cause neuritis. Such diversified work would be one of the last occupations to cause this complaint. Are you sure that you have neuritis? It occurs to me that arthritis is more likely. If so, look for diseased teeth, bad tonsils, or pus foci in some other parts of the body. Such troubles may also cause neuritis, but a chronic case of neuritis generally has some specific organic disease at the bottom of it and is a very hard condition to cure. I think your first need is the thorough physical examination that will determine accurately the nature of your illness.

KEEP AIR IN HOME MOIST.

I have lots of trouble at my home about the temperature of the house. I guess my folks think I am a terrible crank. Please tell us what is proper temperature. When should windows be opened?—Fresh Air Crank.

The dry air of a warm house needs frequent change and refreshing with air that contains moisture. Otherwise it steals moisture away from the tissues of the body and thus promotes colds and chills. A house kept at seventy degrees in which the air is fresh is much more comfortable than a house kept up to several degrees higher with no moisture. The air should be in gentle motion, which is impossible unless fresh air is admitted.

POSSIBLY A WRONG DIAGNOSIS.

When a person has tonsillitis it is likely to run into diphtheria? We had a case diagnosed as tonsillitis for a week, and then changed to a bad case of diphtheria. We would have some satisfaction in knowing if this is likely.—M. V. W.

To give a frank answer, I must say that the probability is that the disease did not change, but only the diagnosis. If the doctor did not get a laboratory report, however, or if a mistake was made in the report, as sometimes happens, it is fair to remember that such a mistake in diagnosis is very easily made, even today. It was a very common mistake indeed, only a decade or so ago.

PAINS ABOUT HEART.

I have sharp pains around my heart. Do you think it heart trouble? Am nursing a baby and have constipation.—B. B.

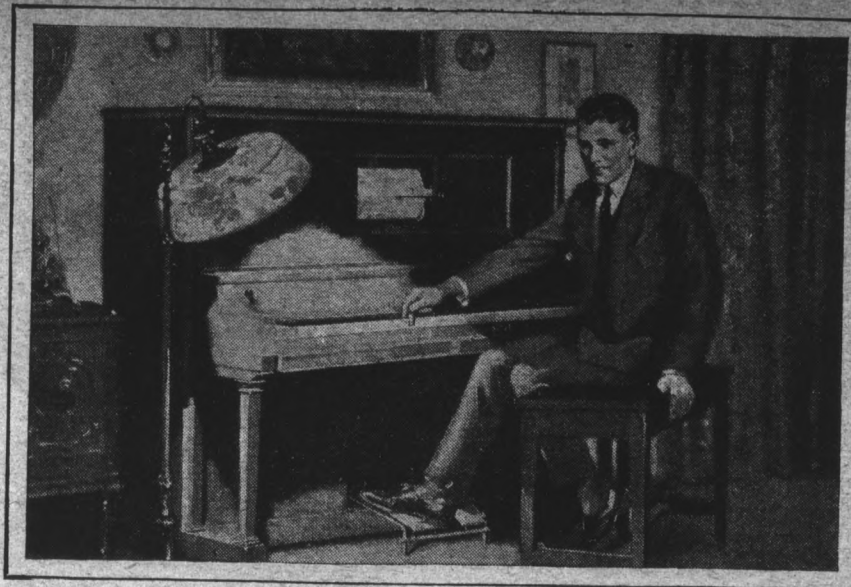
Much more likely to be indigestion. However, this is a serious matter and your only wise plan is to have a careful examination.

SERUMS WITH ASTHMA.

I take cold very easily and have a tendency to asthma. Am in the twenties and want to know if a change of climate would be advisable. Get some relief from a serum treatment. Can this be overdone?—Reader.

Change of climate often does give relief to such troubles, yet I hesitate to recommend it because, if you can find the root of the trouble, you can, no doubt, get well at home. If you have found a serum that gives relief, you should ascertain its nature and see if there is not a possibility that, if given in different dosage, it will actually cure you.

Farm folks generally are watching the railroad situation with keen interest. To date, however, so far as we have been able to learn, no embargoes have been placed upon agricultural products in this district.



A Heaping Measure of Pleasure— with the Gulbransen

Picture a beautiful Gulbransen in your home, and you playing it!

Picture yourself playing, through the pedals, with the "touch" of a musician!

Picture the keys being pressed down, as in hand playing! Pressed down, not knocked down. There's one of the secrets of Gulbransen superiority. It removes all suggestion of the mechanical and gives you real, intimate, personally-produced music, full of genuine expression.

Because the Gulbransen is a Registering Piano, registering your exact touch and expression—because it is different from any player-piano you have ever known—because it is so remarkably easy to pedal—your first delight will develop into continued, year-after-year interest.

You'll be a Gulbransen "fan"—you'll be enthusiastic, entertaining, and—mark this statement, proved by the experience of thousands of folks who have Gulbransens—you and your family will get more pleasure out of your Gulbransen than anything you now possess.

To play correctly: four splendid instruction rolls furnished without extra cost

GULBRANSEN-DICKINSON COMPANY, Chicago

Canadian Distributors: Mutual Sales Service, Ltd., 79 Wellington St. W., Toronto

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(Pronounced Gul-BRAN-sen)

GULBRANSEN

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Registers Your Touch • Registers Your Time • Registers Your Expression • Registers Your Individuality

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Avoid the Chill and Save the Pill

EVERY member of your family should change to heavier weights of underwear NOW. It is essential that you conserve your body heat on cold days.

A Health Talk

Our Research Department has prepared an interesting booklet, "First Principles of Underwear and Health." It's free on request. Address Roy A. Cheney, Sec'y, 65 Fifth Avenue, New York, N. Y.

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ASSOCIATED KNIT UNDERWEAR MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA

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The Gulbransen offers a remarkable opportunity in a clean-cut, Nationally-Advertised, Nationally-Priced line. Write for particulars.



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☐ Check here if you don't own a piano
☐ Check here if interested in having piano installed in your home.
Write name and address in margin.
Mail to Gulbransen-Dickinson Co., 3216 W. Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Ill.

Shorts

Guaranteed to save gas and give more power to any motor. Easier starting. The big spark does it.

Per Set, 4 for \$2.00
Thermostatic Carburetor Co. 3560 Lindell, St. Louis, Mo.

KITSELMAN FENCE

GET IT FROM THE FACTORY DIRECT

"I Saved 26% a Rod." says J. C. Thompson, R. 1, Greenville, Mich. You, too can save. Buy direct at Lowest Factory Prices. WE PAY THE FREIGHT. Write today for Free 100-page Catalog of Farm, Poultry and Lawn Fence, Gates, Posts and Barbed Wire. KITSELMAN BROS. Dept. 273 MUNCIE, IND.

"The Truth About Wire Fence"

SOLUTION OF THE MYSTERY THAT HAS COST FARMERS MILLIONS OF DOLLARS. A cedar post outlasts a pine, so two rods of wire fence may look alike, and cost the same, yet one will last twice as long as the other. Our circular solves the puzzle and shows you how to save that 100 per cent. You can know what you are buying just as surely as you can tell Oak from Poplar. Write for a copy today. BOND STEEL POST CO., 31 East Maumee St., ADRIAN, MICH.

ROOFING BARGAINS that Save You Money

Factory seconds—slightly off in color or shorter lengths than full rolls. Quality just the same as No. 1 goods, \$1.00 to \$1.50 per 100 sq. feet. Send for sample today—you be the judge. The best offer of the year to get your roofs covered and protected against rains. First come, first served. GEO. A. BROLL, Lock Box No. 601 Chicago