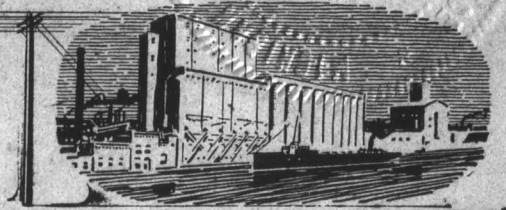


# *The Michigan* **BUSINESS FARMER**



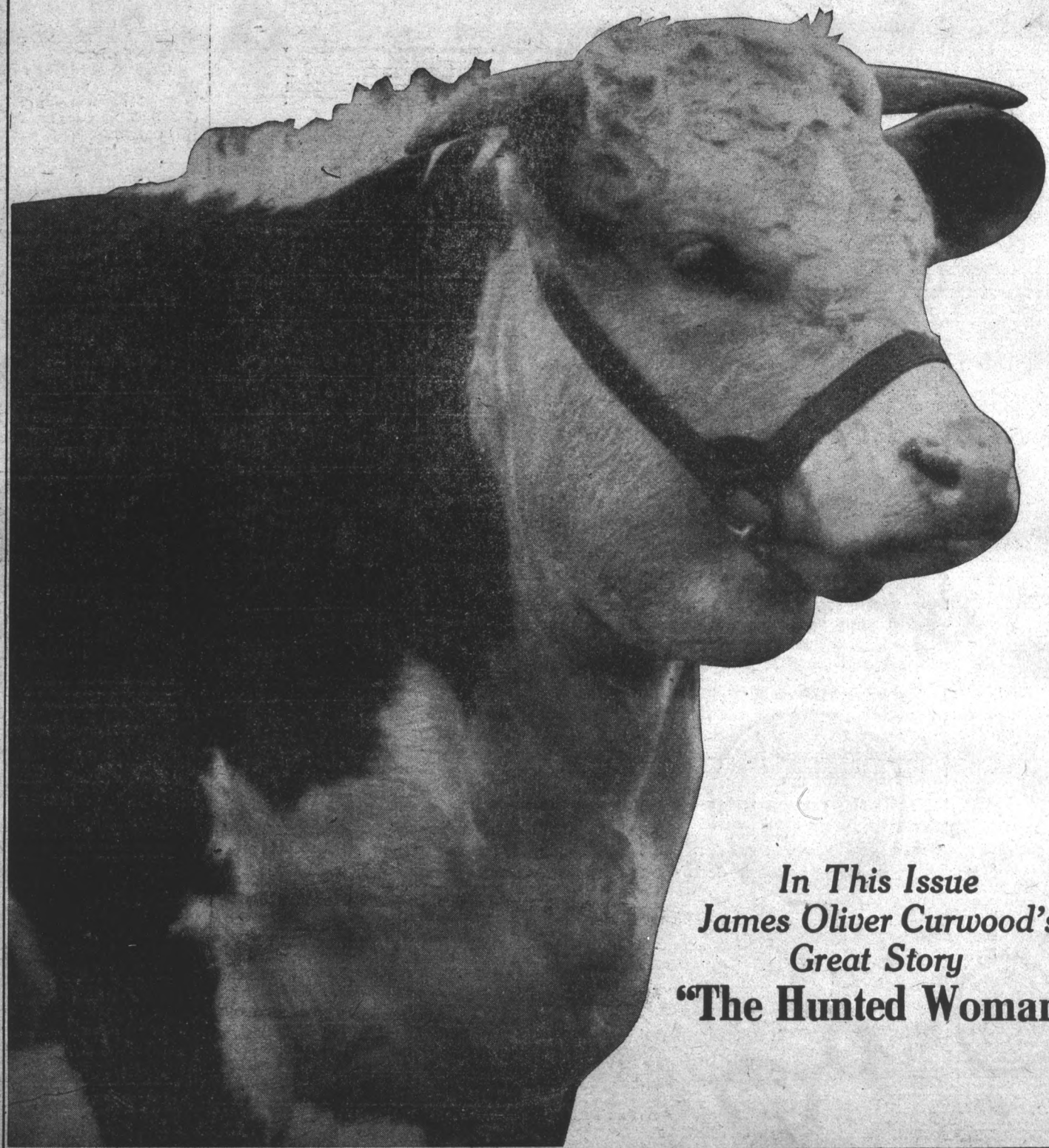
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In This Issue  
James Oliver Curwood's  
Great Story  
"The Hunted Woman"

*A Blue Ribbon Winner of His Breed*

*Michigan State Fair, Detroit, September 1st. to 10th., 1922.*



## Current Agricultural News

### REDUCED R. R. RATES TO DAIRY SHOW

PRE-WAR railroad rates have been granted by the Western Passenger Association for the National Dairy Exposition, October 7-14, at the Twin Cities, according to an announcement today by Eben E. MacLeod, chairman of that association. There will be an open rate of one and one-third fares from the northern peninsula of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, North Dakota, eastern Montana, South Dakota, east of the Missouri and Iowa, on and north of the C. & N. W. Ry., Clinton to Missouri Valley.

Tickets at this rate are to be sold October 31 to 13th, inclusive final return limit October 16th. The round-trip excursion fare is one dollar, and half fare applies to children, Mr. MacLeod advised.

From the balance of the United States the association has decided a rate of one and one-half fare on the regular certificate plan authorized for the convenience of the members of the National Dairy Association, International Milk Dealers' Association, American Dairy Science Association, International Association of

Dairy and Milk Inspectors, National Creamery Buttermakers' Association, National Cheese Association, National Dairy Council, American Jersey Cattle Club, American Guernsey Cattle Club, Holstein Friesian Association of America, Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Association and Ayrshire Breeders' Association.

### ILLINOIS "CO-OP" BUTTER TO CUBA

THE Stephenson County Milk Marketing Company, of Freeport, Ill., has extended its business on its special "Vita Gold" brand of butter to Cuba. The first shipment was made last month, packed in tins.

"This is to our knowledge the first shipment of butter made in a co-operative creamery of this country to be exported by farmers," say officials of the company.

### OHIO HEADS STATES IN BETTER-STOCK CAMPAIGN

OHIO now heads the list of States taking part in the "Better Sires—Better Stock" campaign being carried on by the United States

Department of Agriculture and the States to induce farmers to get rid of all sires except those that are pure bred. In the 3 months ending July 1, of 954 live-stock owners enrolling 537 were Ohioans, bringing that State into the lead in number of farmers having Federal-State certificates, in number of animals and in number of poultry listed. The total of persons in Ohio enrolled is now 1,970. They own 75,025 head of all kinds of farm animals and 185,595 poultry. Virginia is now second after having been in the lead since the campaign for pure-bred sires started in 1919.

### SWISS CHEESE COMING BACK

CHEESE is once again forging to the front among Switzerland's industries after such a period of demoralization extending over the four years, 1917 to 1920, as would prove fatal to anything but a cheese. The troublesome food restrictions have been abolished, milk animals have steadily increased, and the main causes of the four-year slump have been almost completely removed, says Vice Consul Wilkinson, Zurich, in a report to the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce. In fact the cheese industry was one of the very few Swiss industries to show any material im-

provement in 1921. Exports have increased and the total export for 1922 is estimated at nearly \$8,000,000. Last year this country shipped over \$60,000 worth of American Swiss cheese to Switzerland but there is no record of any cheese from the United States going into the cheese country at all during 1922.

### FARM BUREAU SUPPORT ASKED

CONTINUED support of the state and county farm bureaus by the Michigan Bankers' Association is urged in a bulletin just issued by the agricultural commission of the annual report.

The report embodies the activities of the commission during the past year, as described at the annual meeting in East Lansing in May, and also outlines the working program of the organization for the ensuing year.

This program is divided into 10 parts, and according to the bulletin, "careful study . . . will no doubt suggest a line of activities which each member can follow out during the year."

The program calls for: Continued active assistance in boys' and girls' club work.

Co-operation with the Farm Bureau in its program for the betterment of agricultural conditions.

Organization of Federal Farm Loan associations with bank officers in charge of all counties where there is need of long term financing based upon real estate security which the banks are not in position to take care of fully.

Careful study of the needs of each community to the end that all essential requirements for loans shall be anticipated and cared for.

Legislation to safeguard the interests of agriculture.

Consolidated schools.

Better marketing conditions.

Good roads.

### FRANCE GOES BACK TO WAR BREAD

POOR wheat crops in France and an estimated shortage in the next wheat harvest of about 2,000,000 tons have resulted in the passage of a law authorizing the baking and sale of "war bread," says Consul Sample B. Forbus, Paris, in a report to the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce. The law specifying the use of substitutes for wheat flour in bread making was passed July 15.

### PRODUCTION OF GRAIN IN ENGLAND AND WALES LESS THAN LAST YEAR

THE production of wheat in England and Wales for 1922 is estimated by the British Ministry of Agriculture to be 63,040,000 bushels from an area of 1,969,000 acres, according to a recent cablegram from the London representative of the United States Department of Agriculture. This estimate is 6,736,000 bushels less than the estimated production last year.

The area sown to barley was reported as 1,362,000 acres and the yield as 40,720,000 bushels, compared with 42,472,000 bushels last year. The oats area was given as 2,161,000 acres and oats production as 74,320,000 bushels, compared with 80,264,000 bushels last year.

### IRELAND PREFERS AMERICAN FOODSTUFFS

IRELAND is now endeavoring to import directly through Belfast and other large Irish cities and to encourage the larger consumers to import direct in cargo or part cargo lots, says Vice Consul Barringer, Belfast, in a report to the Foodstuffs Division of the Department of Commerce.

At the present time there is a good market for American flour in Belfast and if the large bakeries can be prevailed upon to import their flour direct from American sources, this market will increase. Some of the flour connections, through middlemen located in Great Britain, extend for a period of more than thirty years and now the Irish wish to do their own buying. The Consul believes that it would "certainly pay for American flour exporters to thoroughly investigate the Belfast field at the present time."



## Drifting

Are you—like the becalmed galleon of old—drifting aimlessly, the toy of fitful winds and varying currents?

Or are you driving to a definite goal, unswayed by outside influence, following the chart of your own choosing?

Systematic saving and wise investment in sound, dividend-paying securities of maximum return, are the buoys that mark the course to financial independence and assured comfort and safety.

If you have \$100 or \$100,000 to invest—or if you want to save systematically with double the usual interest—you want to know about Standard Certificates, the Standard Plan, and the safety and high return of this better investment.

So send the coupon today—it will bring the facts on which to judge investment.

**Standard Mortgage & Investment Company**

Penobscot Building  
Detroit



**Mail the Coupon Today**

**The STANDARD MORTGAGE & INVESTMENT COMPANY**

Without obligating me to anything, I'd like to know more about your proposition.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_



## The Hunted Woman

By James Oliver Curwood

Michigan's Own and America's Foremost Author of the Great Northwest.

### CHAPTER I

IT was all new—most of it singularly dramatic and even appalling to the woman who sat with the pearl-gray veil drawn closely about her face. For eighteen hours she had been a keenly attentive, wide-eyed and partly frightened bit of humanity in this onrush of "the horde." She had heard a voice behind her speak of it as "the horde"—a deep, thick, gruff voice which she knew without looking had filtered its way through a beard. She agreed with the voice. It was the Horde—that horde which has always beaten the trails ahead for civilization and made of its own flesh and blood the foundation of nations. For months it had been pouring steadily into the mountains—always in and never out, a laughing, shouting, singing, blaspheming Horde, every ounce of it toughened sinew and red brown, except the Straying Angels. One of these sat opposite her, a dark-eyed girl with over-red lips and hollowed cheeks, and she heard the bearded man say something to his companions about "dizzy dolls" and the little angel in the other seat. This same voice, gruffened in its beard, had told her that ten thousand of the Horde had gone up ahead of them. Then it whispered something that made her hands suddenly tighten and a hot flush sweep through her. She lifted her veil and rose slowly from her seat, as if to rearrange her dress. Casually she looked straight into the faces of the bearded man and his companion in the seat behind. They stared. After that she heard nothing more of the Straying Angels, but only a widely mysterious confabulation about "rock hogs," and "coyotes" that blew up whole mountains, and a hundred and one things about the "rail end." She learned that it was taking five hundred steers a week to feed the Horde that lay along the Grand Trunk Pacific between Hogan's Camp and the sea, and that there were two thousand souls at Tete Jaune Cache, which until a few months before had slumbered in a century-old quiet broken only by the Indian and his trade. Then the train stopped in its twisting trail, and the bearded man and his companion left the car. As they passed her they glanced down. Again the veil was drawn close. A shimmering tress of hair had escaped its bondage; that was all they saw.

The veiled woman drew a deeper breath when they were gone. She saw that most of the others were getting off. In her end of the car the hollow-cheeked girl and she were alone. Even in their aloneness these two women had not dared to speak until now. The one raised her veil again, and their eyes met across the aisle. For a moment the big, dark, sick-looking eyes of the "angel" stared. Like the bearded man and his companion, she, too, understood, and an embarrassed flush added to the color of the rouge on her cheeks. The eyes that looked across at her were blue—deep, quiet, beautiful. The lifted veil had disclosed to her a face that she could not associate with the Horde. The lips smiled at her—the wonderful eyes softened with a look of understanding, and then the veil was lowered again. The flush in the girl's cheek died out, and she smiled back.

"You are going to Tete Jaune?" she asked.

Yes. May I sit with you for a few minutes? I want to ask questions—so many!"

The hollow-cheeked girl made room for her at her side.

"You are new?"

**A** TALE of the end of the line—that indefinite, evermoving outpost of the railroad far off in the wilderness of Northwestern Canada. It was here in the midst of the "Horde"—the rough lawless band who were joining the end of the last transcontinental line, that Joanne Gray came on her great search and found, not the one she had dreaded, but John Aldous, author and back-woodsman.

The story of Aldous's struggles to save Joanne from Rann and Quade, of their escape from the dynamite tunnel, and the great fight in the "valley of gold" is a tale of quickly mounting climax and excitement.

(Copyright, Doubleday, Page & Co.)

"Quite new—to this."

The words, and the manner in which they were spoken, made the other glance quickly at her companion.

"It is a strange place to go—Tete Jaune," she said. "It is a terrible place for a woman."

"And yet you are going?"

"I have friends there. Have you?"

"No."

The girl stared at her in amazement. Her voice and her eyes were bolder now.

"And without friends you are going—there?" she cried. "You have no husband—no brother—"

"What place is this? Interrupted the other, raising her veil so that she could look steadily into the other's face. "Would you mind telling me?"

"It is Miette," replied the girl, the flush reddening her cheeks again. "There's one of the big camps of the railroad builders down on the Flats. You can see it through the window. That river is the Athabasca."

"Will the train stop here very long?"

The Little Angel shrugged her thin shoulders despairingly.

"Long enough to get me into The Cache mighty late tonight," she complained. "We won't move for two hours."

"I'd be so glad if you could tell me where I can go for a bath and something to eat. I'm not very hungry—but I'm terribly dusty. I want to change some clothes, too. Is there a hotel here?"

Her companion found the question very funny. She had a giggling fit before she answered.

"You're sure new," she explained. "We don't have hotels up here. We have bed-houses, chuck-tents, and bunk-shacks. You ask for Bill's Shack down there on the Flats. It's pretty good. They'll give you a room, plenty of water, and a looking-glass—an' charge you a dollar. I'd go with you, but I'm expecting a friend a little later, and if I move I may lose him. Anybody will tell you where Bill's place is. It's a red and white striped tent—and it's respectable."

The stranger girl thanked her, and turned for her bag. As she left the car, the Little Angel's eyes followed her with a malicious gleam that gave them the strange glow of candles

in a sepulchral cavern. The colors which she unfurled to all seeking eyes were not secret, and yet she was filled with an inward antagonism that this stranger with the wonderful blue eyes had dared to see them and recognize them. She stared after the retreating form—a tall, slim, exquisitely poised figure that filled her with envy and a dull sort of hatred. A hand fell familiarly on her shoulder, and a coarse voice laughed something in her ear that made her jump up with an artificial little shriek of pleasure. The man nodded toward the end of the now empty car.

"Who's your new friend?" he asked.

"She's no friend of mine," snapped the girl. "She's another one of them Dolly Dimples come out to save the world. She's that innocent she wonders why Tete Jaune ain't a nice place for ladies without escort. I thought I'd help eggicate her a little an' so I sent her to Bill's place. Oh, my Lord, I told her it was respectable!"

She doubled over in the seat in a fit of merriment, and her companion seized the opportunity to look out of the window.

The tall, blue-eyed stranger had paused for a moment on the last step of the car to pin up her veil, fully revealing her face. Then she stepped lightly to the ground, and found herself facing the sunlight and the mountains. She drew in a slow, deep breath between her parted lips, and turned wonderingly, for a moment forgetful. It was the first time she had left the train since entering the mountains, and she understood now why someone in the coach had spoken of the Miette Plain as Sunshine Pool. Wherever she looked the mountains fronted her, with their splendid green sloopes reaching up to their bald caps of gray shale and reddish rock gleaming summits of snow. Into this "pool"—this pocket in the mountains—the sun descended in a wonderful flood. It stirred her blood like a tonic. She breathed more quickly; a soft glow colored her cheeks; her eyes grew more deeply violet as they caught the reflection of the blue sky. A gentle wind fretted the loose tendrils of brown hair about her face. And the bearded man, staring through the car window, saw her thus, and for an hour after

that the hollow-cheeked girl wondered at the strange change in him.

The train stopped at the edge of the big fill overlooking the Flats. It was a heavy train, and a train that was helping to make history—a combination of freight, passenger, and "cattle." It had averaged eight miles an hour on its climb toward Yellow-head Pass and the end of steel. The "cattle" had already surged from their stifling and foul-smelling cars in a noisy inundation of curiously mixed humanity. They were of a dozen different nationalities, and as the girl looked at them it was not with revulsion or scorn but with a sudden quickening of heart-beat and a little laugh that had in it something both of wonder and pride. This was Horde, that crude, monstrous thing of primitive strength and passions that was overturning mountains in its fight to link the new Grand Trunk Pacific with the seaport of the Pacific. In that Horde, gathered in little groups, shifting, sweeping slowly toward her and past her, she saw something as omnipotent as the mountains themselves. They could not know defeat. She sensed it without ever having seen them before. For her the Horde now had a heart and a soul. These were the builders of empire—the man-beasts who made it possible for Civilization to creep warily and without peril into new places and new worlds. With a curious shock she thought of the half-dozen lonely little wooden crosses she had seen though the car window at odd places along the line of rail.

And now she sought her way back toward the Flats. To do this she had to climb over a track that was waiting for ballast. A car shunted past her, and on its side she saw the big, warning red placards—Dynamite. That one word seemed to breathe to her the spirit of the wonderful energy that was expending itself all about her. From farther on in the mountains came the deep, sullen detonations of the "little black giant" that had been rumbling past her in the car. It came again and again, like the thunderous voice of the mountains themselves calling out in protest and defiance. And each time she felt a curious thrill under her feet and the palpitant touch of something that was like a gentle breath in her ears. She found another track on her way, and other cars slipped past her crunchingly. Beyond this second track she came to a beaten road that led down into the Flats, and she began to descend.

Tents shone through the trees on the bottom. The rattle of the cars grew more distant, and she heard the hum and laughter of voices and jargon of a phonograph. At the bottom of the slope she stepped aside to allow a team and wagon to pass. The wagon was loaded with boxes that rattled and crashed about as the wheels bumped over stones and roots. The driver of the team did not look at her. He was holding back with his whole weight; his eyes bulged a little; he was sweating, in his face was a comedy of expression that made the girl start in spite of herself. Then she saw one of the bobbing boxes and the smile froze into a look of horror. On it was painted that ominous word—Dynamite!

Two men were coming behind her.

"Six horses, a wagon an' old Fritz—blown to hell 'an not a splinter to tell the story," one of them was saying. "I was there three minutes after the explosion and ther wasn't even a ravelling or a horsehair left. This dynamite's a dam' funny thing.

(Continued on page 17)

### Read This Great Curwood Story

and if you have a spark of red blood in your veins you'll thrill with the unwinding of each chapter. James Oliver Curwood, is the highest paid author in America today, his serial stories are the feature of the best magazines selling for 35c a copy and millions of his bound volumes have been sold during the past ten years.

#### THIS IS OUR SECOND CURWOOD STORY

and we are proud to be able to offer it to the readers of The Business Farmer, who made friends with Neewa and Miki, in the former story "Nomads of the North," which was by far the most popular serial we ever ran.

#### DON'T MISS THESE OPENING CHAPTERS

and get other members of your family to read them with you. This is a clean, wholesome, red-blooded story of romance, adventure and the land where men are men!



# Elections Strengthen Hands of Farm Bloc

## Defeat of Old Guard Candidates Insure Continuance and Increased Power for Group of Farmer

## Legislators

By O. M. KILE  
(Special to the Michigan Business Farmer)



## More Work Yet To Do.

NO matter whether the election returns this fall show up democratic or republican, the farmer will have little to worry about. Apparently, the country has gone "Farm Bloc". It was farm bloc principles and farm bloc support that upset the stand-pat reactionaries in Indiana and Pennsylvania, Nebraska, Iowa and other mid-western primaries.

A year ago one of the leading manufacturers and bankers on the Pacific Coast received a letter from a big eastern banking house which read in substance as follows:

"We bankers are getting up a fund to fight the farm 'bloc' which seems to be developing dangerous strength in congress. Please subscribe liberally."

This manufacturer-banker being an independent sort of individual declined in the following language: "I am opposed to 'bloc' movement of all kinds, therefore cannot subscribe to your fund".

This outcry against the farm bloc received strong impetus, however, and for a time even many of its friends had strong misgivings and doubts as to the desirability of such a group in this democratic country. The metropolitan press with but few notable exceptions, vigorously denounced the bloc as a menace to democratic government. President Harding and Secretary Weeks both berated the bloc in no uncertain terms.

Now one of the biggest financial institutions of the East, comes out with a lengthy statement which amounts to a virtual endorsement of the farm bloc. Their statement says:

"The Farm Bloc is essentially based upon an economic idea. That idea can be simply stated in a few words:

"The farmer believes that he does not receive a large enough price for his products. He insists that what he is compelled to buy has decreased far less in price since the war than the thing he sells. His contention is that he is unable to borrow money as advantageously as those engaged in other great industries—Hence the Farm Bloc in Congress".

It is true that the spokesman for this financial institution goes on to point out the possible evils of group action and he takes particular pains to show that many of the farmer's problems cannot be solved by legislation—all of which is quite true—but he finds nothing to condemn and much to commend in the farm bloc as it exists today.

More and more of the larger newspapers have accepted the bloc as an expression of public opinion rather than as a mere selfish group grab. They now realize that this bloc is something different. It is not seeking to merely put across some special concession or privilege. They may still question whether all the measures proposed by the bloc are sound and give promise of proving effective, but they recognize it as an expression of the desires and needs of a very large number, perhaps a majority, of the people.

The fact that this expression may be actually voiced by only a relatively small group of leaders, does not change the situation. If this small group does not correctly interpret the desires of the many they soon cease to be leaders and the program fails. Recent developments indicate that these leaders have properly interpreted the desires and needs of the many.

The particular thing the farm bloc can take most credit for, from the public viewpoint, is the fact that it furnished the rallying point around which other progressive elements could group themselves and force a general progressive movement. Many a member of congress has for years wanted to do just the independent, progressive sort of things he is doing today but he did not dare open his mouth or raise a finger so long as the boss' whip was held over him. But once the break was made by the farm bloc bunch others were anxious to take up the fight. It is the reflection of this spirit of independence that is sweeping the country.

Bernard M. Baruch was one of the first among the big business leaders to recognize the desirability and the true significance of the farm bloc in congress. At the time of the agricultural conference at Washington last February Mr. Branch expressed his approval of this bloc in the following words:

"This is the first time that the farmers have been organized like other pursuits; so that their voice is potent in the houses of congress. The movement is but an emphatic expression of the dire necessities of a third of our population, producing at least a third of our national wealth and creating half of our commerce, and a determined effort to modernize themselves on an equal footing, with other businesses. If legislators friendly to the farmers had not united in the so-called

agricultural bloc, how much attention do you think would have been given to the desperate plight of agriculture? The formation of the bloc and its militancy are but an evidence of its necessity. Why not concern ourselves with the necessity, rather than with the manner of its expression?"

During the sixteen months that the agricultural bloc has been in existence, it has won the confidence of the public—the city consumer as well as the farmer producer. The legislative measures proposed have all been in the public interest, when considered from a broad viewpoint, and support or lack of support of the farm bloc has come to be the measure of a man's progressiveness along legislative and business lines.

A mid-western congressman stood up on the floor of the House and said: "I am a member of no bloc." Immediately he was flooded with telegrams and letters from the farmers of his district asking, "Why not?" It took that congressman several months to explain to the satisfaction of his constituents that what he meant was that he didn't believe in blind group action but that he voted regularly with the farm bloc.

A candidate for congress from Kansas wrote in to Washington: "Give me the record of Congressman Blank's vote on all farm bloc questions. I am going to run against him." Congressman Blank, judging from the primary returns, evidently had an interesting time trying to explain to the folks back home just why he failed to work with the farm bloc.

"Is my name written there?" was the question on the lips of a hundred congressmen when it became known, this summer, that the American Farm Bureau Federation was making up a list of those whose records showed them entitled to be considered consistent supporters of agricultural legislation. Some who had been a little late in seeing the light felt nervous until they knew the verdict. And in truth it was a serious matter; it meant either reelection or defeat—without question—in dozens of cases.

The seriousness of the situation placed a special responsibility upon the Farm Bureau in compiling this list and it was decided to make the votes on four bills the test. These four bills were, the stockyards and packer control bill, and the amendment to a bill retaining the fifty per cent surtax on large incomes. These bills were selected because it was on these that special pressure had been exerted by both sides. The man who stuck with the farmers on these bills could be counted on in most any legislative emergency. A few modifications of the list had to be made to take care of special sets of circumstances but the final count showed twenty-three members in the Senate, and in the less definitely organized House, ninety-four men entitled to be called consistent supporters of agricultural legislation. In addition there were sixty-eight members of the House who while not quite solid supporters, could usually be counted on.

Now that the power and (Continued on page 16)

# Commissioner of Agriculture Proposes Law to Curb Commission Firms

**J**OHAN A. DOELLE, State Commissioner of Agriculture, has submitted to the Business Farmer the outline of a law which he hopes to have passed by the next legislature which will provide farmers with a greater degree of protection than the present commission license law affords from unscrupulous commission firms.

The state law, as it now stands, provides that every firm or individual doing a commission business in farm produce, shall procure a license which is his authority to conduct such a business. This license may be revoked at any time upon the submission of conclusive evidence that the licensee has been guilty of unfair or dishonest practices. Experience has shown that the law holds no terror for the "fly-by-night" commission firms, who set up in business only long enough to enable them to make a single killing. They rent a "hole in the wall," send out alluring circulars through the mail offering higher prices than the market will stand, receive and sell produce from farmers, and pocket the proceeds.

A lot of farmers under these circumstances write a few threatening letters and then give up in disgust. If there be any who insist on making a fuss the commission firm succeeds in getting out of business before it is caught. Of course, it may lose its license, but what of that? It takes out another license under a new name and starts up again.

But the law which Commissioner Doelle has in

mind is based on the principle of locking the barn before the horse is stolen. It is a counterpart of the New York law which compels everyone applying for a license to do a commission business to put up a bond in the sum of \$3,000, which remains in the custody of the department of state having jurisdiction over the commission business, and the proceeds of which may be used to indemnify all those who may sustain losses through the dishonesty of the licensee. Here is how it works.

Sammy Sammerstein wants to set up in the commission business. He applies to the State Department of Agriculture for a license. The Department makes an investigation to ascertain, (1) if a money judgment has ever been issued against the applicant and upon which execution has been returned unsatisfied; (2) if false charges have ever been imposed by the applicant for handling or services rendered; (3) if there has been a failure to account promptly and properly or to make settlements; (4) if there have been any false statement or statements as to condition, quality or quantity of goods received or held for sale on commission when the same might be known on reasonable inspection; (5) if there has been any false or misleading statements as to market conditions or service rendered; (6) if the applicant has ever directly or indirectly purchased goods for his own account without prior authority therefor or without notifying consignor thereof.

If the investigation discloses that the applicant has been guilty of any of the above transgressions the commissioner may refuse to grant a license. Similarly he may revoke any license for any of the practices stated above.

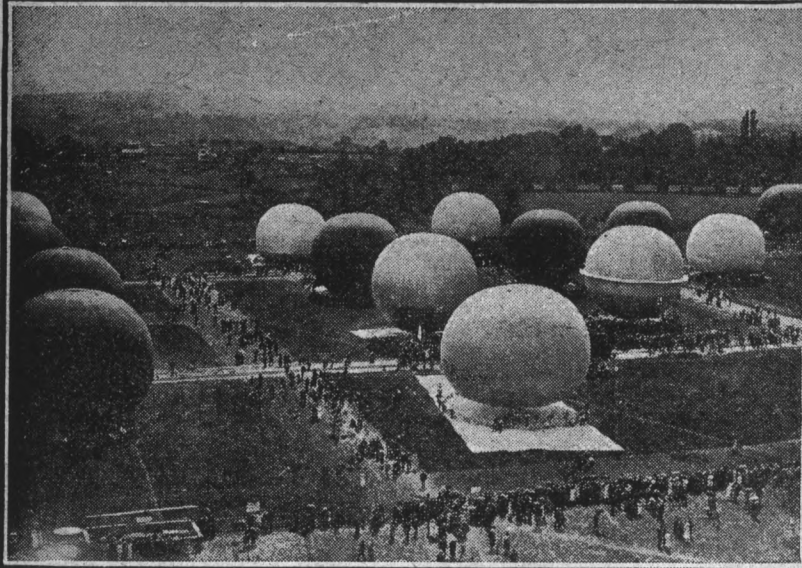
If the investigation discloses that Sammy is a fit person to engage in the commission business, the commissioner requires that he file a fidelity bond in the sum of \$3,000. When the bond is filed, Sammy gets his license and sets up in business.

A few months later Sammy becomes a little hard up for cash and "forgets" to make returns to Farmer Jones on a shipment of poultry. Farmer Jones immediately appeals to the State Department of Agriculture which orders Sammy to appear and show cause why his bond should not be forfeited. If Sammy fails to do so or does not make restitution to the aggrieved farmer, the commissioner executes the bonds and pays over to Farmer Jones and any others who have been defrauded the amounts which are due them, up to the full value of the bond.

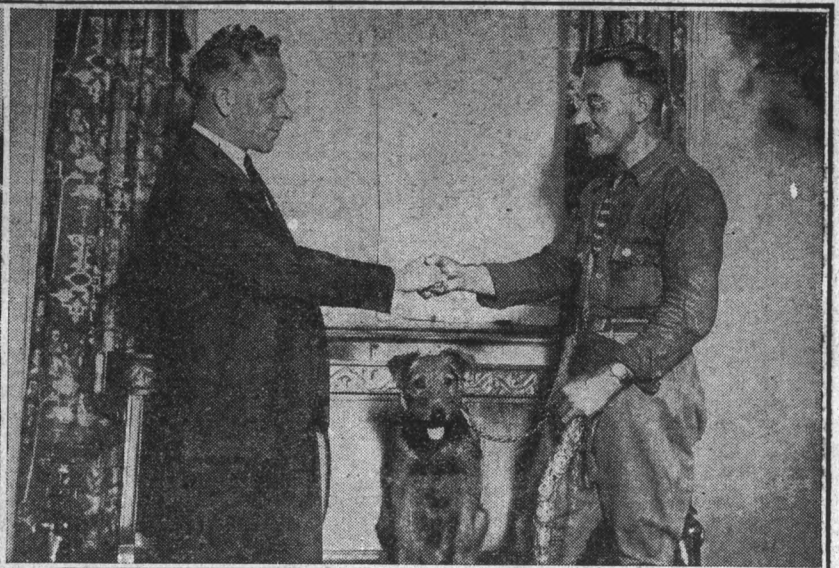
The Business Farmer believes that such a law is needed here in Michigan and would not only save farmers thousands of dollars a year, but would encourage a greater number of farmers to cultivate the city trade. The Business Farmer has pledged Commissioner Doelle its support in securing the adoption of such a law at the next session of the legislature.



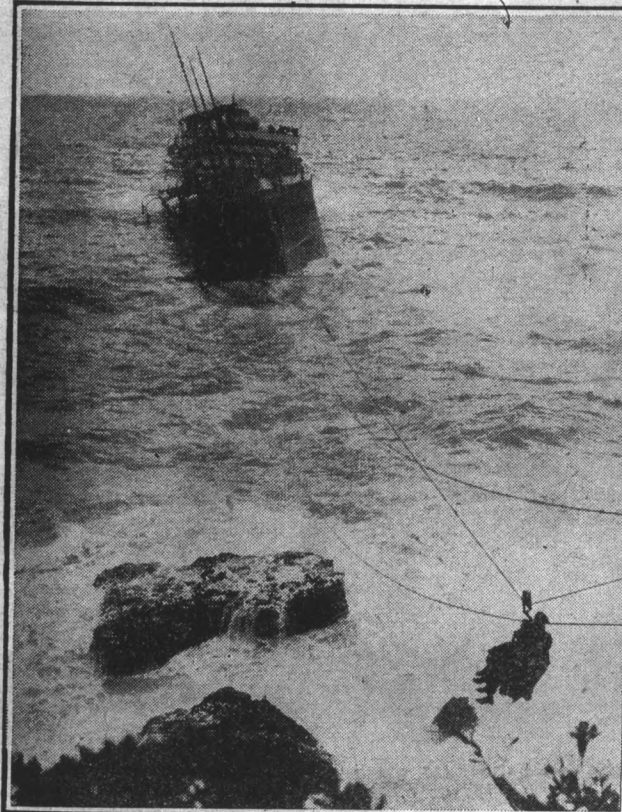
# PICTURES FROM FAR AND NEAR



**GIANT AIR BAGS—BEFORE THEIR FLIGHT**—A spectacular view of the start of the Gordon-Bennett Ballon Race, at Switzerland. The result of this race is still hazy, and the winner has not yet been declared, but according to reports, De Muyster, the Belgian balloonist has evidently won, having flown as far as Ocnitza, Roumania, a distance of 1,300 kilometers. His balloon disappeared at this point. The man who came in second, H. E. Honeywell, representing the American Navy, (shown in foreground) landed at Tapio-Tyortye, Hungary, where his balloon too disappeared. Third comes O. Westover, of the American Army.



**COMPLETES HALF OF 10,500 MILE HIKE**—Leonard Day (right) of San Francisco, California, being congratulated by A. W. Baylitts, manager of a big New York hotel, on his arrival there after completing 5,250 miles of a 10,500 mile hike, which he has undertaken to prove that a man can travel thruout the United States without a cent in his pocket, and that American generosity and hospitality will carry him thru. So he started out from San Francisco on November 20 last and hiked his way to New York City with his trusty airdale pup "Kenwyn Radio."



**RESCUE WORK ON THE WILTSHIRE WRECK**—The Federal steamer Wiltshire was stranded on the Great Barrier Island off New Zealand, Australia, and during a storm was broken in half. The wireless apparatus was disabled and the only communication with the rescuers possible was through the semaphore signals. It was forty hours before the entire crew were finally brought ashore.



**ENGLAND'S GREATEST WOMAN SWIMMER HERE FOR COMPETITION**—Miss Hilda James of Garston, Liverpool, champion woman swimmer of Europe snapped in swimming togs aboard the SS. Aquitania.



**THE FACE OF HIS OWN TRUE LOVE**—At least old Fritz Hankelschmidt so moulded her face in the sands of Westerland Beach, Germany. But like footprints in the sands of time, the next tide came pounding in and the day-dream of Fritz's handiwork, faded away like her picture in the smoke-rings from his long pipe.



**ANNE MORGAN HERSELF GREETSS MISS BRONKAN**—In a recent contest held in Michigan for the Devastated France Commission, of which Miss Anne Morgan, daughter of J. Pierpont Morgan, is the active head, Miss Jean Bronkan, was nominated by the Michigan State Fair and the Gleaners farm organization, as their candidate. She is here shown in the railway station at Paris (second from left) one of the party being greeted by Miss Morgan (under X). Detroit lead every city in America in the amount of money raised for this worthy charity.



**"SAMPLO CORREIA" HOPS OFF FOR BRAZIL**—In this giant seaplane, five men have started for the Centennial Exposition at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, South America. The distance is 8,500 miles, but at a speed in excess of 100 miles per hour, barring mis-hap they may be at the front gate of the exposition before this copy of the Business Farmer reaches your hands. Left to right: J. Thomas Baltzell, George T. Bye, Lt. Walter Hinton, Dr. E. Pinto Martins; John Willsen—waving good-bye to crowd watching their departure from the Hudson River. (Copyright Keystone View Company)





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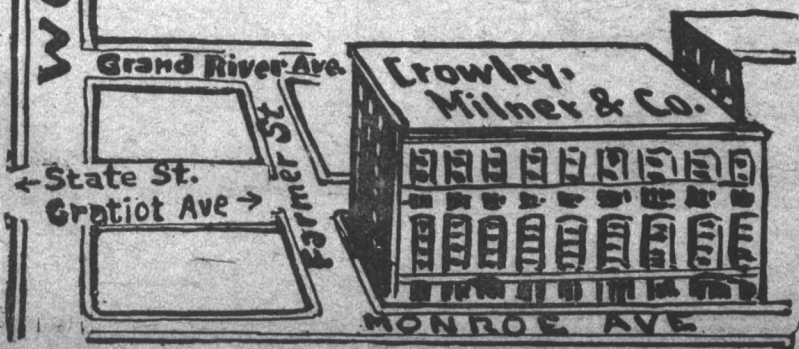
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## What the Neighbors Say



### SIGN YOUR NAME

THERE are many subscribers to the Business Farmer who have written letters to this department and the letters not appearing in print they have wondered. Undoubtedly the reason was, they did not sign their names to their letters. If a letter is worth writing it is worth signing. We will withhold your name if you desire but your name and address must be received with your letter. —Editor.

### WHO IS THY NEIGHBOR?

ENCLOSED find clippings from one of my last week's papers, which as you will note tells how the farmers down in Texas are sympathizing with the striking union men and are carrying food to their suffering families. I wish to ask which is the best policy, to turn the machine guns on the strikers or do as the farmers did in Texas.

Have not the railroad corporations and coal kings, strip of their sheep's clothing, showed themselves to be raving wolves? Have not the farmers and the laborer produced their ill-gotten millions, and still they are asking for more.

Gov. Blaine of Wisconsin shows in official figures that 25 per cent of Wisconsin's soldier boys are in prison. Why? Have the millionaires achieved their aim? Is autocracy safe at last and democracy destroyed? They agree with Vanderbilt, "the people be damned", and not one for soldier bonus. Gov. Blaine states the general charge against all these soldier boys was stealing something to eat or wear. Must we not feel proud, this richest nation on earth, and our president is determined to veto the bonus bill if it should pass.

Who is to be blamed for all this, the millionaires or the government? Who are the men who yield to the will and wishes of the heartless profiteers? Our representatives who believe in Newberryism and supported Newberry is the only kind which is recognized by Wall Street.

The primary election is at hand. Voters, be sure to register, and be sure to vote for men who condemn Newberryism. Our own good old Michigan will land the Newberry bunch where North Dakota landed McCumber.—C. H. A., Isosco County, Mich.

You've painted the picture a little strong, we think, but conditions are such as to warrant strong thoughts and words. The eyes of the whole nation will be upon Michigan, in the coming primary election. What verdict will the verdict be? Shall Newberryism be vindicated and defended, or shall it be smote "hip and thigh"? The verdict rests with Michigan. —Editor.

### MODERN DRESS A SERIOUS SUBJECT

I BEG to disagree with you when you call this discussion of styles quarreling and haggling about the length of woman's dress. It is one of the greatest and most vital questions of the day for it concerns the morals of our women and our men. The present day feminine garb is not conducive to good morals.

The old saying is, "The hand that rocks the cradle rules the world," and tho it is no longer fashionable to rock the cradle, woman, indirectly, rules the world and doubtless always will.

A nation is judged by the dress and mannerisms of its women at home and abroad. There are many dear, good women, and beautiful girls who always modify the fashions to meet good taste and their innate sense of modesty and refinement. All honor to them. And may their number increase. But there are many, many more, thru ignorance, indifference to criticism, indecency and a desire to attract the male sex, who not only follow the extreme fashion but make it more extreme as does the despised woman of the underworld.

Mothers who dress modestly, themselves, allow their daughters to go out upon the streets and to places of public amusement, only half clad. Indeed, they begin the undressing process nowadays, when these

girls are mere tots, so that by the time they are sixteen, "modesty" is not in their vocabulary.

Girls do not wander about in the fields holding pieces of embroidery in front of them, it is true, Mrs. Copeland. No doubt if they had to hold the embroidery they'd drop it rather than be hampered. But come down thru old Gratiot—the best place on the globe—and see what you shall see. I think you might wish as I do that some of the commonplace street sights were banished to secluded fields, in other words that some of the girls were turned out to pasture.

Put a rubber draw-string around the "free neck," please, so said neck is not free to the "unrestricted" waist line, and make the skirts long enough to prevent a vulgar display of leg and that part of the anatomy which is uncomely, when these innocents stoop over, go up or down stairs, or sit cross-kneed, or keep them in the back-yard for we all have eyes and can not help seeing what is so obviously intended we should see.

A show was unloading and setting up tents on large grounds near the outskirts of a certain city. People were standing along the fence, also walking about the place watching operations. One girl in modern dress found it convenient to put her foot upon the fence a few inches from the ground, regardless of the fact that the ground had a downward slope, toward the crowd, for a short distance from where she was standing, and the wind was blowing quite hard. Her unmentionables were observed to be short as to length and ample as to breadth—I leave you to imagine the rest, yet to all appearances she was a so-called nice girl; only very, very thoughtless. Better turn her out to pasture.

As for future styles, why let Paris design them? Hasn't America enough brains and ingenuity, artistic taste and common sense, within her borders, to create dresses suitable for her own women? Are not women intelligent and independent enough to modify extremes? Don't bury your talent. Develop it for your own good and for the good of the generations to come.—Mrs. Bessie O. Roberts, Gratiot County.

As people become accustomed to the manner of dress which is criticised so freely today, don't you think, Mrs. Roberts, that the criticism will gradually subside and that people will find they have made much ado about nothing? I am not talking about the extremes of fashion now nor the exceptional cases of misconduct, but of the prevailing fashions and the general deportment of our girls and women. It is well known to all of us that the extremes of dress in nearly every generation have been the accepted dress in the following. How shocked and horrified many good women were only a few years ago when the high collar was discarded for the moderately low-neck-dress and the long untidy sleeve was succeeded by the elbow-length. Those simple changes were looked upon then as radical departures and the moral break-down of our girls was freely predicted. How many of you mothers who are reading this were guilty of such extremes in dressing? And speaking of "unmentionables," they used to wear 'em to their shoe tops with a few inches exposed. After all, is there actual harm to the morals of youth in present day dress, or do we only think there are? —Editor.

### LET THE FARMER THINK FOR HIMSELF

THERE is a general opinion among farmers, and I think with reason, that they are not getting a square deal as compared with other industries. That they get too little for what they sell and pay too much for what they buy and that they bear too large a proportion of the public burden.

This feeling is shown by the advocacy of all kinds of schemes from the inflation of the currency and the enacting of new laws and the repeal of old ones to the starting of all kinds of new activities to which the farmer is expected to subscribe if he is only told it will benefit the farming class.

Conditions in foreign countries to a large extent determine the price we get for our produce such as their competition with us in what we export and their need and ability to buy, but there are conditions in this country that operate to widen the



gap between the producer and the consumer.

It behoves every farmer to do some clear thinking along these lines and ask everyone who advances a new scheme just what his personal interest is in it.

In a recent article I said an income tax would do us no good as plans for spending the money would be made before we received anything from the tax. The recent announcement by Prof. Friday that he would ask the legislature for an appropriation of \$2,000,000 for research work verifies my statement much sooner than I expected. He says it will only amount to about \$10 for each farm, but I wish to point out that the direct tax is only a small part of the tax that the farmer must pay. The retailer must add his part of the tax to the goods he sells and the man who buys and ships your produce must deduct his part of the tax from the price he pays you for what you sell.

The farmer is hit both coming and going.

Cost of transportation is a contributing cause of the wide gap between the producer and the consumer and the farmer who backs the Labor Unions in maintaining wartime wages and unreasonable working rules and tying up of industry on the slightest pretext must expect to pay in the lessened price for his produce and the increased cost of what he buys. A clause in the Declaration of Independence reads: "He (the King) has erected a multitude of officers, to harass our people and eat out their substance." What we went to war with England for we have imposed on ourselves.

We have much too many officers and are paying them much too high salaries.

If the statement is true that the members of the State Board of Administration are using cars furnished by the State at a cost of \$4,000 each, that alone should be sufficient to defeat everyone of them for reelection.

It is estimated we must soon provide \$5,000,000 per year to maintain highways and provide for retiring \$5,000,000 of road bonds and when the farmers protested such a large road building program they received very scant attention.

I don't wish to be understood as opposed to good roads or good schools or good government but I think all of these activities are much overdone and to the direct detriment of the farmers.

Retrenchment all along the line should be the demand of the farmer before everything else.

The farmer is the prey of the demagog, the agitator and the visionary on the one hand and the exploiter on the other. It is time he did some thinking for himself.—K. S. Wood, Charlevoix County, Mich.

There's a good deal of sound sense in what you have to say, friend Wood, though I cannot understand why you attack working men wanting decent wages and organizing to get them, and let the profits of industry go free of censure. High wages for honest service rendered do not hurt the farmer. They help him. They increase the buying power of the wage earners. The farmer is never more prosperous than when wages are high and never so poor as when wages are low. Let's not object to a decent wage for an honest day's work, but do let's go after the fellows who are wringing huge profits from the public on watered stock, and charging high prices from unnecessary services.—Editor.

#### "WE LABOR NOT IN VAIN"

I WANT to add my appreciation of your splendid paper with the thousands who have already expressed themselves. Above all other farm papers I ever saw, I think your greatest merit is your clean advertising. Many farm papers only seem to publish farm news as a means to flaunt impossible advertisements. Every article I find in your paper I am able to believe.

In a recent issue I notice you have told a subscriber you would send him a set of plans for the construction of a poultry house if he would send his name. May I also receive a set of those plans? I intend to build my second poultry house this fall. My first does not seem very convenient.—E. K., Tower, Mich.

That's a pretty fine compliment. Thank you for it. The M. B. F. is not all we would like it to be all we expect it to be some day, but we feel that we are on the right road. The plans have been sent to you under separate cover, thanks to the courtesy of Prof. Foreman of the M. A. C.—Editor.

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## When You Come to the Michigan State Fair

This is a wonderful week for the citizens of Michigan. Our State Fair gives us an opportunity to see what our great State has accomplished in the past year.

Also, it gives us all an opportunity to get acquainted with our neighbors and what our neighbors have done toward the common good.

Every Farmer within reach of Detroit should come to the State Fair. And while you are in Detroit, make it a point to—

### Visit the Michigan State Automobile School

If possible, we want every Farmer in Michigan to know and appreciate what this institution stands for. It is one of the best friends the farmer boy has. Thousands of boys from the farm have found this school their first and biggest step to Success.

### Bring Your Boys

Go through the school with them. See for yourself what we teach—and how. Look into every nook and corner of our great institution and notice the completeness of our equipment; the thoroughness of our instruction. Then notice the type of young men who come here to be helped on the road to Success.

Here we are teaching hundreds upon hundreds of young men how to care for and handle all kinds of mechanical equipment properly—autos, trucks, tractors, lighting plants, gas engines, etc. It is one of the most complete and comprehensive courses of instruction to be found in a trade school.

### Come Any Day

School is open to visitors from 8 a. m. to 9 p. m. Class hours are 8:30 to 5:00, also evening classes Monday, Wednesday, Friday, 7:15 to 9:45. Take Woodward Avenue car at Fair Grounds and get off at Parsons Avenue right in front of our School. Interesting booklet free to every visitor from the farm.

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A. G. ZELLER, President.

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WE shall look forward to your coming to inspect the results of our sincere efforts to give the livestock growers of Michigan a modern, efficient packing plant equal to the best in the United States.

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# MICHIGAN CROPS

### PLOW AND SEED AT RIGHT TIME; DELAY CUTS CROP

TIME is a bigger element today in farm life than ever before. Few realize its place in the plowing and seeding of crops for the biggest yields. The Central Experimental Farm of the Dominion of Canada, at Ottawa, Canada; and the Oklahoma Experiment Station have both gathered some figures that are startling and conclusive in bringing home to farmers the necessity of being so equipped with power and machinery that the work can be done when it should be done and in the shortest possible space of time. A month's delay will cut the wheat crop over half, while on barley and oats the loss is nearly as great, the Canadian experiments show in the following table:

No. weeks delay in seeding	Wheat decrease	Barley decrease	Oats decrease
One.....	20%	24%	15%
Two.....	40%	28%	22%
Three.....	50%	40%	32%
Four.....	58%	46%	46%

At the Oklahoma station, plowing was done at three different dates: July 19, when the ground was in the proper state of moisture; August 15, when it was hard and lumpy, and September 11, when it was dry and cloddy. Each plot was seeded September 15. The yields were: July 19 plot, 31.3 bushels of wheat; August 15, 23.5 bushels; September 11, 15.3 bushels. The station concludes that "early plowing for wheat is profitable; and if wheat follows oats, the soil should be plowed immediately after the oat crop is harvested. Generally it is best to work down the soil well as soon as it is plowed, and harrow or drag it after each rain. In this way, weeds may be kept down and the soil moisture conserved."

In other words, the farm needs more than ever a reserve of power that can be thrown into the stubble fields immediately after the grain is off for early plowing and preparation of a seed bed to get a 100 per cent foundation for his fall wheat crop. This kind of work, to bring best results, must be done at a time when the farm labor supply is carrying a "peak load," and when it is the hottest time of the year on the farm. Farmers equipped with tractors are fortunate in being able to meet these "peak demands" of farm work that brings seed-bed preparation close on the heels of small grain harvest.

### FIVE IMPORTANT WINTER WHEAT REMINDERS

WHILE the Hessian fly is by no means the only problem in the growing of winter wheat, he is of so much importance that nowadays the entire winter wheat program is mapped out with him especially in mind.

There are five points which require special attention, i. e., early plowing, good seed, a well-prepared seedbed, delayed seeding, liberal fertilization.

Hundreds of farmers follow such a system and find that it is very profitable to do so. Time and time again, it has been demonstrated that early and thorough preparation of the seedbed, alone, is responsible for increases in yields of from five to ten bushels.

When seeding is delayed until after the fly-free date, Hessian fly damage is greatly reduced. The adult fly lives only a few days after it emerges and if it does not find the leaves of the young wheat plants upon which it can lay its eggs, it is unable to propagate the new brood which does the damage to the crop. However, when seeding is delayed, the crop must move along rapidly after seeding, in order that it shall pass through the winter successfully. From two to three hundred pounds of high-analysis fertilizer applied at seeding will insure the crop against injury and give it a good start the following spring.

### WHAT GRAINS SHALL I SOW?

I would like your opinion on winter grains, also on what spring grains you think advisable to sow. I was planning on putting in twenty acres of fall wheat.—T. S. Hildale, Mich.

The type of soil, crops now on the land, and condition of the land, determine the winter and spring grains which will prove best adapted. On

fertile loam, silt loam or clay loam, from which a cultivated crop will be removed before mid-September in southern or central Michigan, or which is now being summer fallowed, or which was in oats and can be plowed and fitted, would prove best adapted to wheat. Light soils and lands which are hard worn, or fields from which a cultivated crop cannot be removed until late September, will do best with rye.

Oats are best adapted to loams, silt loams, and clay soils, commonly called heavy lands, which are well supplied with organic matter and hold moisture throughout the season.

The use of two hundred and fifty pounds of acid phosphate per acre almost invariably pays a good profit with any of the above grain crops. It is also advisable to plant on a clean, well compacted seed bed at the proper date.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

### ALFALFA WITH RYE

We bought a 19-acre farm this spring and found an 8-acre field of rye, or rather there was an 8-acre field of rye last year. It must have been over-ripe when cut last year as there is quite a small crop this year and no one planted it again last fall, so it must be a volunteer crop. It is not worth having harvested, we are told there would be over 50 bushels of rye on the piece and to have it cut and cared for, threshed, hauled to the market, etc., would not be worth while, so our advisors tell us to let it go back this year, drag it thoroughly in and next spring drag it and sow to alfalfa. Cut the rye when ripe and we will have a fine alfalfa field.—A. E. G. Gladwin, Mich.

I do not think it would be advisable to make an alfalfa seeding for the first time on ground which is now in its second year with rye, and which will come into its third year next spring. June or Quack grass cannot help but be taking hold of the ground to a considerable extent on a field which has been allowed to volunteer two years straight with rye. I would suggest planting a cultivated crop such as corn or beans, turning under the rye ground in late April or early May next spring, devoting a season to a cultivated crop in order to clean up the grass and planting alfalfa the following year.

If it does not fit in with the management of your farm to plant a cultivated crop, I would suggest sweet clover as a better crop to plant under the conditions you describe than alfalfa. I would recommend seeding at as early a date as possible in the spring, using twelve pounds per acre of scarified seed, and inoculating seed at time of planting.

Rye must be properly planted at the right time in order to give paying results. Volunteer rye rapidly reverts and will not pay for the handling.—J. F. Cox, Professor of Farm Crops, M. A. C.

## FRUIT and ORCHARD

EDITED BY FRANK D. WELLS

### UNPROFITABLE APPLE TREES

My apple trees do not bear. They are fifteen years old and healthy, but produce nothing but wood. Can anything be done? This year there were blossoms but no fruit.—B. V., Monroe County.

There are so many reasons for sterility that to answer this question is like shooting in the dark. The soil in Monroe county is mostly good for apples and there are some fine orchards. The unfavorable weather at the time of blossoming is probably responsible for the failure this year, but if the trees are growing too much wood they need treatment to correct this habit, for such it is.

If the orchard is in sod, plow it thoroughly next spring, then work the ground till mid-summer. Prune some, too, which is easy to say but most difficult to instruct definitely. Better prune too little than too much. Consult some neighbor who is an apple grower in regard to the amount of top that should be removed. Such treatment should bring results the following year.

### CHERRY LEAF RUST

What causes cherry leaves to turn brown after the fruit is picked?—P. P. Middlepoint, Ohio.

There are several diseases affecting the leaves of cherries, the most common being the shot-hole fungus. But whatever the cause, the treat-



ment is much the same and should be a preventive rather than a cure.

Since the spores of diseases pass the winter on the bark, much good should come from a spray in the fall after the leaves have fallen. This is a treatment which has not received much attention as it should. A weak solution of copper sulphate may then be used, one pound to 50 gallons of water. Use no lime. If left till spring the weather may be unfavorable or the work may be neglected. It may be applied at any time when there is no foliage and the weather is not cold enough to freeze the spray on the trees.

Lime-sulphur, dormant strength, thoroughly applied before the buds begin to open, should control the fungus diseases.

Following this dormant application with the regular sprays as advised for cherries should give the desired results.

#### RENTING APPLE ORCHARD

What would be a fair share rental for a 10-12 year old apple and cherry orchard, renter to furnish everything except the orchard?—Reader, Eaton County.

The condition of the individual orchard as regards fruitfulness, vigor, varieties, cultural system, etc., the acreage of the orchard and the number and condition of the buildings accompanying the orchard, would have considerable bearing upon the rate of rental. Where there are poor on no buildings and equipment in connection with an orchard and where the orchard is in rather poor condition, it is customary for the owner of the orchard to receive from one-third to two-fifths of the crop. Where the orchard is in good condition and a considerable number of suitable buildings in good repair to go with the orchard, the owner may take one-half the crop.—Roy E. Marshall, Assoc. Professor of Horticulture, M. A. C.

It came hard to lose the cherry crop last year, but some good resulted from it. The insects which have received such a large proportion of the fruit in other years have been scarce this summer. There being so little fruit the adult insects had no place to lay their eggs. So the curculio crop was very short, likewise the cherry maggot. That beat spraying by many times, but does not make it unnecessary in the future. The insects will come back, but it should be possible to control them by spraying for several years to come.

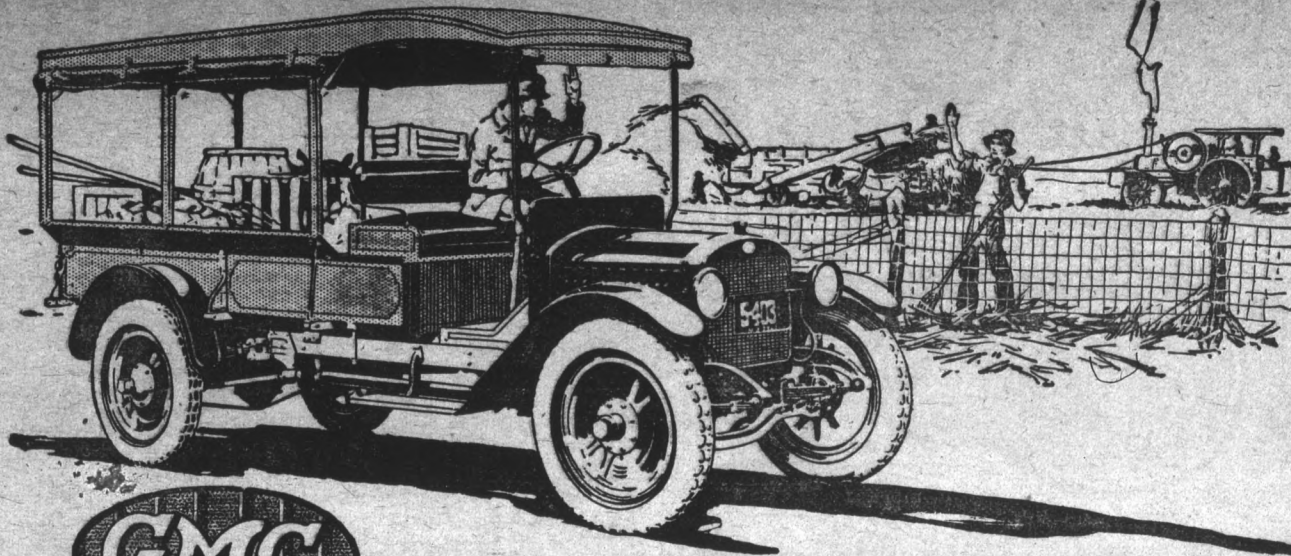
Why is the wild blackberry of better favor than the cultivated varieties? For one reason, the varieties have resulted from a selection of fruit for size and productivity. Go back to the wild plant. Improve it by selecting for quality rather than quantity and the result will soon be evident. Size may be sacrificed, also productivity, but the delicious flavor of the wild berry can be retained, perhaps improved.

#### HORSESHOE TOURNAMENT

##### COUNTY CHAMPIONS TO COMPETE IN STATE MEET

THE county horseshoe pitching tournaments which have held throughout Michigan this year in conjunction with farmers' picnics, have proven to be the leading drawing card, to the almost total exclusion in some cases of other events on the programs. It is expected that at least 25 counties will send their champions to Detroit to compete in the state meet, to be held at the Michigan State Fair, beginning Tuesday, Sept. 5th.

Counties which have reported their winners to the Business Farmer are St. Joseph, Hillsdale, Van Buren, Muskegon, Calhoun, Wayne, Macomb, Ottawa. The winner in St. Joseph was Lyle Scott of Centerville, the winning team in Hillsdale were Milton Fisher and Jesse Fenstermaker, of Hillsdale; in Ottawa, Wm. Lowing and C. VanCovering, both of Jenison; in Muskegon, Cornelius Oudsema and S. D. McNutt, both of Ravenna; in Calhoun, Carl Boehlke, of Marshall and A. J. Russell, of Battle Creek; in Wayne, Ray McIntyre of Wayne and Ed. Gotts of Plymouth. The three high men in the Van Buren tournament were Ben Seel and A. Elgas of Waterliet and E. C. Virkus of Benton Harbor. The champion team of Macomb comes from Washington and their names are Art Robertoy and Chas. Schocke. It is expected that all of the above champion teams will participate in the state meet.



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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

## Farmers Service Bureau

(A Clearing Department for farmers' every day troubles. Prompt, careful attention given to all complaints or requests for information addressed to this department. We are here to serve you. All inquiries must be accompanied by full name and address. Name not used if so requested.)

### THAT LINE FENCE

Will you kindly inform me through your valuable paper, which is the lawful line fence and also what part belongs to each farm? I am a renter, and the fence on the right side facing the fence is of woven wire, and the fence on the left side is two strands of barbed wire, which allows my neighbors' unruly cattle to destroy my crops. They say the fence on the left belongs to this farm and will not try to keep their cattle off. Have I the right to shut up their stock and hold them for damage to crops?—Mrs. P. S., Middleville, Mich.

Line fences are divided by agreement of owners and may be the right or left half. There is nothing that I can call to mind in the law that designates which part either is to take. If the owners cannot agree they may call in the fence viewers and their determination which part each is to take shall be binding.

If your neighbor's cattle get onto your premises through the fence that is the duty of your neighbor to build or keep in repair then you may shut them up, if you follow the provisions of the law for such purpose, and require him to pay the damage and penalty for the same before delivery back to him. If the cattle get onto your premises through the fence you should build or keep in repair then you would not be justified in shutting them up as you would make yourself liable for the costs of proceedings to retake them. The question may be tested in such a proceeding to determine which should build the fence. The division of the line fence may be agreed upon and filed in the town clerk's office. You may find in his office which one is to build each half of the fence. —Legal Editor.

### MUCK SHOES

Will you please inform me where I can buy muck shoes?—C. E. B., Alpena, Mich.

The muck shoes are usually made by a local blacksmith in the muck regions of the state.

A Mr. Brigham of Decatur manufactures muck shoes in small quantities. I do not have at the present time his first initials but I am sure you could get them by writing to Dr. Bope of Decatur. If this does not get results write again and I will make further effort to get in touch with the proper party.—Ezra Levin, Director Bureau of Agricultural Development.

### PAYING TUITION

Will you please tell me if I remove from the district I am now residing in during August which district must pay the tuition of a boy attending High School, or must I pay it myself, the said boy being 17 years of age?—Reader, Roseman, Mich.

The district where the parent or legal guardian resides at the time of making written application, which is on or before the fourth Monday of June, is the district that must pay high school tuition for the school year following, if the child holds a county eighth grade diploma or has completed eight grades in a graded school and the parent or legal guardian has made written application for the payment of tuition on or before said fourth Monday of June. The fact that the parent or legal guardian may move out of the district after filing application does not release the district where the application was filed for the payment of tuition for that year, unless the child becomes a legal resident of a district that maintains a high school and he attends that high school.—W. L. Coffey, Dept. of Public Instruction.

### DISPUTE OVER SPRING

A and B own joining land. A has a spring of water about 6 rods from the line between A and B. The water does not flow onto B's land. B's deed calls for the water but A's deed says nothing about it. Can B go on to A's land and build a reservoir and take the water without A's consent?—A. E. S., Lowell, Mich.

If B's deed was from A or from someone who owned the spring then he is entitled to what his deed called for but if B's deed is from someone who had no right to convey any interest in the spring, then the mere fact that he had a deed naming the right to the spring it would give him no right thereto. If B's deed did convey some right to the spring B must exercise that right in accord-

ance with the right as given in the deed. Without it he would have no right to go upon the land of A and by so doing he would become a trespasser.—Legal Editor.

### CANNOT KILL QUACK GRASS BY PLOWING DEEP

Is it possible to plow deep enough to bury and kill quack grass on gravelly soil?—C. L., Traverse City, Mich.

It is not possible to plow deep enough to bury and kill quack grass on gravelly soil. Thorough cultivation is the only reliable method for the complete eradication of this pest. Very shallow plowing in the fall or early spring followed by deep plowing and then thorough cultivation will succeed if weather conditions are favorable.—R. S. Hudson, Dept. of Farm and Horses, M. A. C.

### DEBT OUTLAW IN SIX YEARS

Does a debt made for goods of any kind outlaw? If so, how long before it is outlawed?—F. C., St. Charles, Mich.

Just an ordinary debt would outlaw in six years from the date it is due or six years after the last payment thereon. A debt evidenced by a judgment in Justice Court would also be six years but a debt evidenced by a judgment in circuit court would be ten years. There are a large number of cases enumerated in the statute having different times fixed by law as a time when they outlaw.—Legal Editor.

### PAGE MRS. RUSSELL

I have some information for Mrs. Wm. H. Russell or her near relatives. I am sure that her people or herself would be very glad to know. Her father lives around Shtytown or a name similar to that. It is around Owosso and Bancroft. Send all information about their address to a friend of her son, George.—Mrs. P. Brown, Rhodes, Mich.

### WHERE TO PLACE MAIL BOX

Is there a law compelling one to put their mail box on the right side of the road? We live on a state trunk line 36 and were requested to do so. I wrote the Postmaster General for information some two or three weeks ago and have failed to get a reply. But instead he wrote our postmaster at town and sent him my letter also. Why can't we have R. F. D. now in years to come as in years gone by? A mail carrier is in no more danger on the road than we or our children who go to the box for mail. Thanking you in advance for whatever information you may be able to give me.—Mrs. F. B., Oxford, Mich.

I have to inform you that under the provisions of Section 827, Postal Laws and Regulations, each box on a rural route shall, if practicable, be erected on the righthand side of the road regularly traveled by a rural carrier and in such a position as to be easily and safely accessible for the delivery and collection of mail by the carrier without leaving his conveyance.

It is required by the Department when, because of traffic conditions, to travel from side to side of the road would endanger the life of the carrier and the safety of the mails, or would be in violation of state or local ordinances in respect to the use of the highways, that all boxes be erected on the righthand side of the road as regularly traveled by the carrier.—Fourth Assistant Postmaster General.

### SALE OF FARM DOES NOT INVALIDATE LEASE

A farm is rented to three parties: one renting fields, one the orchard and the other the house and garden. The farm is for sale, and if sold could the one renting house and garden be made to move and leave the garden, an acre of potatoes and vegetables, if you have no rent paid in advance?—Mrs. J. C., Orion, Mich.

Each one who rents a piece of land would be entitled to hold according to his lease. The selling of the land does not terminate the lease. If the lease is verbal it can be made only for year or less. Not so with writing unless the right to sell is reserved in the lease the sale does not affect the lease. If one rented subject to sale and agreed to leave upon sale his renting terminates upon sale. The payment of rent is not an absolute requirement to the validity of a lease. A lease may be made that would be perfectly valid without the payment of any rent in advance.—Legal Editor.



## The Collection Box

ONE of the most popular "skin games" of the day is the tire game. It is now possible to make a tire by machinery which to all outward appearances is as good as any tire ever made, and requires an expert to detect its flaws. There have sprung up throughout the country scores of concerns which make this type of tire, and advertise it through the mails, offering to send a set of them as an "introductory" offer, and guaranteeing them to run a far greater number of miles than some of the best makes can do. Their literature is appealing, their argument strong, their price attractive, and their "guarantee" convincing. Farmers are their favorite victims. They "bite" like fish after a summer shower. And usually they get "hooked." The tires never run their guaranteed mileage. Usually they go to pieces within a few hundred miles.

Out of the thousands of claims referred to this department scores are against this type of tire concern, and in the great many cases, we find too late that the crooks have "flown the coop." They have sold enough "introductory" tires to make a "killing," and never expect to receive a repeat order. So they fade away and spring into existence again some other place.

Mr. B., of Jackson county ordered a set of "guaranteed" tires and tubes from the Service Corporation of Kansas City, Mo. He drove them a few thousand miles and they went all to pieces. He wrote the company. The company told him to send them in for readjustment. He did. A month later we wrote to them. The letter came back marked "Service Corporation out of business." And Mr. B. is minus both tires and money.

At that Mr. B. fared better than Mr. A. S., of Imlay City who answered an ad of the Webster Tire Corporation which he saw in the Household magazine. With a faith akin to that of a child Mr. S. sent his hard-earned cash to a firm he had never of before advertising in a paper that does not guarantee the reliability of its advertisers. Mr. S. might as well have dropped his money into Lake Huron. He never saw it again and he never received the tires. We wrote the firm for him, but our letter came back. It had pocketed his money and probably the money of thousands of others. And the postal authorities are still looking for the rascals. There is a moral to all these stories. Better learn it and follow it.

### VETERANS MUST FILE CLAIMS FIVE YEARS

LITTLE attention has been paid up to the present time to that section of the War Risk Insurance Act (Section 309) which deals with the time limit for making claim for disability incurred in the United States services. Under this Section of the Act it specifically states "That no compensation shall be payable unless a claim therefore be filed, in case of disability, within five (5) years after discharge, or, resignation from the service."

In plain language this means that any man who has a disability which is due to his service in the United States armed forces must file a claim for that disability within five (5) years after date of his discharge. Any man discharged from the service between April 6, 1917 and October 6, 1917, as an optional right, can either apply to the Pension Bureau or to the Veterans' Bureau. Any person discharged after October 6, 1917 must apply to the Veterans' Bureau for his disability claim and must do so within the five years period. An example of this is: A man discharged from the navy December 1, 1917, on a disability discharge, files a claim with the Veterans' Bureau at Chicago District Office on December 10, 1922. His claim must necessarily be disallowed because he has not applied for compensation within the five (5) year period.

All claims and information concerning same may be taken up with the District Office, U. S. Veterans' Bureau, 111 N. Canal street, Chicago, Ill., or with the Sub-District Office of the U. S. Veterans' Bureau at the Krolik Building, Jefferson and Randolph streets, Detroit, Mich.



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# The Michigan BUSINESS FARMER

An Independent Farmer's Weekly Owned and Edited in Michigan

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"The Farm Paper of Service"

## The State Fair Is On

IT is predicted that the State Fair this year will attract the largest number of farmers in its history. There are several reasons for this. One of them is that the entertainment and the exhibits have been planned to make a special appeal to the farmer. Then, too, the tourist camp will bring many who like to travel by auto and do not care to brave the traffic of Detroit's congested thoroughfares. But probably the largest single event which makes a special appeal to the farmers this year is the horseshoe pitching contest which will attract the devotees of the game from all over Michigan. It is understood that delegations of farmers will accompany champions from several counties to witness the big tournament at the Fair.

Every effort has been made to make the farmers and their families feel right at home this year and to provide for their comfort and welfare. The State Fair is on. All roads lead to Detroit.

## Bankers Back Farm Bureau

SOME critics will be sure to look askance upon the recent report of the agricultural committee of the Michigan Bankers' Ass'n, asking the continued support of the banks to the Michigan State Farm Bureau program. It is not unreasonable to suppose, of course, that the banking fraternity would like to dominate the policies of the farm bureau and other farm organizations. Indeed, it is heard in some quarters that the banks do now control these policies. To a limited extent and in certain instances this may be true, but we don't believe that the statement applies to the Michigan State Farm Bureau or any of its locals. There was a time when the State Bureau stood in danger of such domination, but it was warned in time and has struck aside the chains of all entangling alliances.

We prefer to believe that the banks of Michigan are actuated by the most honorable motives in pledging its support to the Farm Bureau program. Bankers as a rule are shrewd men. It has not taken them long to learn that their prosperity is indelibly linked up with the farmers' prosperity and that it is to their selfish interest to aid the farmer to carry out his economic program.

## Friday Shatters Farmers' Hopes

THE hopes of farmers that prices of farm products are due for a come-back were shattered by Pres. Friday of the M. A. C. in a speech he recently made before the Michigan Potato Growers' Exchange at Cadillac. Dr. Friday has gathered statistics to show that the net value of manufactured and agricultural products have been almost equal for a

period extending over 25 years. When the value of one has been greatly inflated the value of the other soon follows suit. He points out that while agricultural prices are still 35 per cent above the pre-war level — prices of manufactured articles are 65 per cent above. In the process of economic readjustment agricultural products must go up or manufactured articles must come down. Because of the world conditions affecting agriculture he does not expect prices of farm products to reach a very much higher level than they are today. Hence — the conclusion is that the prices of other goods must come down. And he says that is what will happen.

We believe Dr. Friday has a correct understanding of the situation. Grain prices will probably be some higher but the general average will not be far out of line the next year or two from what it is today. This is discouraging prophecy, but if it is correct prophecy, it might far better be anticipated now than to have it suddenly realized without any warning.

Dr. Friday makes the very excellent point that in a period of low prices such as the farmers are probably now facing, it is a question of the survival of the fittest. The inefficient farmer cannot survive. And the efficient farmer can only make money by being more efficient than he is today and employing every economy in the production of his crops. "Fewer acres, but more per acre," is Dr. Friday's doctrine, a doctrine which we have been preaching in these columns for some time past.

The ray of hope in the situation at least for the farmer of Michigan is the promise of Dr. Friday that the agricultural college is making a special study of the situation with a view to rendering the farmers assistance that will enable them to produce slightly more economically than the farmers of other states, to produce a higher quality of crops, to pack them a little better and get them to market a little cheaper than the farmers of the other states can do. It may be that the slight advantage which the college may work out for the farmer in the production and marketing of his crops may mean the difference between success and failure.

Be on your guard. If ever in your life you ought to be a business farmer and practice business methods it is now.

## The Profits of Industry

SECRETARY of Agriculture Wallace has made some interesting "discoveries." He has discovered that the wages of coal miners and railway employees are still in excess of the pre-war level as measured by their purchasing power. For instance:

"In 1913 the average wage received by the coal miner for mining a ton of coal would buy 1.1 bushels of corn in Iowa; in 1921 it would buy 2.5 bushels of corn in Iowa. In 1913 the ton wage would buy .7 of a bushel of wheat in North Dakota; in 1921, .9 of a bushel. In 1913 it would buy 4.7 pounds of cotton in Texas; in 1921, 8.5 pounds. In 1913, 7 pounds of hog in Nebraska; in 1921, 14 pounds. In 1913, .8 of a bushel of potatoes in New York; in 1921, 1.2 bushels. In 1913, 11 pounds of sheep in Wyoming in 1921, 18 pounds. In 1913, 1.6 bushels of oats in Illinois; in 1921, 3.1 bushels. In 1913, 2.4 pounds of butter in Missouri; in 1921, 3.2 pounds."

Interesting, of course, but what do they prove? Secretary Wallace wants us to believe they prove that wages have not been deflated enough. But do they? To our mind they prove that agriculture has been deflated too much. And so as a piece of propaganda put out by the U. S. Department of Agriculture to arouse the farmer against the laboring man the report is a rank failure.

Need we some times wonder why laboring

men go to extremes to protect their rights and maintain their wages at a level where they can clothe and feed their families? Isn't it often because they know that every effort is made by those who profit by low wages to deceive the mass of people and make them believe that laboring men are seeking an unreasonable, exorbitant wage? Who wouldn't under such circumstances, with a job that is none too certain and want only a few days away if the job is lost, fight to the last bitter ditch for their bread and butter?

But Secretary Wallace, drawing \$18,000 a year isn't worrying about the jobs and the wages of men who are working for 30 cents an hour. Why should he? He is in a position where he can slap the laboring man on the wrist and preach a sermon at the same time.

"Why don't you do as the farmers have done?" asks Mr. Wallace. "Despite their heavy losses they have not struck. They have kept on producing etc. etc. If other groups would do as the farmer has done, our economic troubles would soon be over, etc., etc."

Would the good Secretary make the nation believe that the farmers have accepted the consequences of the Federal Reserve Board's deflation policy because they wanted to? Does he really believe the farmers are as big chumps as that? The farmers took their losses and went on producing because there wasn't anything else for them to do. They wanted to strike, they wanted to protest against the cruelty and injustice of that deflation edict, but they couldn't. They weren't organized enough and besides you can't strike for a few days in the farming business. You've got to strike for a whole year.

These are the hard brutal facts which Secretary Wallace knows as well as any living man. Why paint the farmer in any other colors than he ought to be painted even for the sake of making an invidious comparison with labor. The farmer is human and he has neither forgotten nor forgiven the offense that has been committed against his industry.

If the Secretary of Agriculture is to make a fair comparison between the purchasing powers of different vocations as before and after the war he must include them all. He compares the PROFITS of agriculture with the WAGES of industry instead of with the PROFITS of industry. We are not so greatly alarmed over the efforts of millions of workers to secure a wage that will permit them to buy of the farmer the food to feed their families. Experience has taught us that the farmers prices are never better than when wages are high and never worse than when wages are low.

What we would like to know is what the purchasing power of the PROFITS of industry are as compared to the pre-war days. If Secretary Wallace has any figures along this line we shall be glad to receive them.

## To Improve Potato Statistics

A MEETING was held in Buffalo a few weeks ago to discuss methods for improving the crop reporting service of the U. S. Department of Agriculture. As is usually the case with such gatherings the conference was made up of about ten dealers and government officials to one farmer.

Most everyone will agree that the potato estimates of the Department can be improved. And we say this without prejudice. Despite all the alibis that have been put out by the Department to prove the contrary we maintain and so does nearly every spud grower that the government was way off on its estimate last year. A few more errors of that kind and the Department's estimates will be about as worthless as a pair of earmuffs in Honolulu.

We are not unmindful nor ungrateful for the great strides the government has taken along crop reporting lines. Considering the magnitude of the job its estimates on grain are remarkably correct. But it has failed to attain so high a degree of accuracy in its reports on the perishable crops. It should by all means improve its methods of collecting potato statistics or discontinue the service altogether and leave the gathering of crop information to farm organizations where we believe it properly belongs and will some day rest.

## NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS

Rather than issue incomplete summer numbers, omitting important departments, as most farm papers have been forced to, the past few months, The Business Farmer has preferred to issue a complete number every other Saturday. Each issue thus "missed" has been credited to the expiration date of every subscription, so that in the end, no subscriber will miss a single copy for which he has paid.



## What State Dept. of Agriculture Is Doing

By JOHN A. DOELLE, Commissioner

It has been my thought for some time that the public should be better advised upon the powers and duties of their State Department of Agriculture so that they might avail themselves of the services that the Department is equipped to render.

The Michigan Agricultural College, Agricultural Publications, The State Grange, The Gleaners, The Farm Bureau and the Farmers' Clubs have all rendered valuable services and have been great mediums through which information to the individual has been disseminated. The great work done by the Michigan Agricultural College never has been, and I doubt if it ever will be, fully appreciated due to the fact that but few of the citizens of Michigan realize the splendid service which she has rendered and is rendering to the State and Nation.

The State Department of Agriculture, being somewhat new in its organization, I feel that as a matter of good citizenship it is my duty to inform the public as best I can of the service that this Department can render so that those who contribute to its support can avail themselves of those services.

### FOREWORD

THE 1921 legislature created the State Department of Agriculture for the purpose of centralizing all state activities along agricultural lines under a single head. Although this department is supposed to serve the farmers and does, few know the nature of its duties. The following article is one of several to be written by Mr. Doelle, the commissioner, describing the work of the Department, to be published in the M. B. F., and other papers of general circulation. Questions and criticisms concerning the work of the department are invited.—Editor.

It is well understood that where departments of government are properly organized, they will be clothed with authority and embrace all the activities necessary in order properly to function.

It is also a fact that in order to have an efficient and economical government, there should be no duplication of work or conflict of authority in its different departments.

These facts were recognized by the Legislature of Michigan during its last session. It enacted a law creating the Department of Agriculture, and transferred to this Department matters pertaining to animal industry, the state food and drug commissioner's department, work heretofore performed by the Veterinarian Board and Commissioner of Immigration. It also transferred and placed in this Department the inspection and regulation of orchards, vineyards and nurseries, inspection and regulation of apiaries, testing of agricultural seeds, analyses of commercial stock foods, investigation and improvement of market conditions, and matters pertaining to State and county agricultural fairs.

It is the work of the Commissioner of Agriculture to co-ordinate and correlate the work of all these Bureaus and agencies so as best to serve the agricultural interests of this commonwealth.

In order properly to determine what line of action to pursue, the first thing to do is to ascertain the facts. This is done by gathering statistics in regard to all matters pertaining to Agriculture. Statistics should be obtained by those who understand their value and who know best how to compile them when they are gathered.

Reliable information obtained in regard to conditions affecting one branch of Agriculture often has a bearing upon matters pertaining to other branches of agriculture. By having the different Bureaus in one

department, all of the information obtained by them is available for all.

Perhaps one of the most far-reaching provisions in the Act creating this department is the one which provides as follows:

"It shall be the duty of the State Department of Agriculture to foster and promote in every possible way the agricultural interests of the State of Michigan; to cooperate with agricultural agencies in the different counties of the State and of the Federal government; to foster direct trading between the producer and the consumer; and to prevent and assist in preventing by all available means authorized by law, the sale of unimproved lands and lands not suitable for agricultural development within the State by fraud, misrepresentation or deceit and the publication of false or misleading statements or advertising matters designed to effect such sales."

By the authority vested in the Commissioner of Agriculture by the first part of this section, he is able to foster and promote all movements that tend to better agricultural con-

ditions in the State. He is always in a position to extend a helping hand. In short, he is able to "keep the home fires burning" where all those interested in bettering agricultural conditions can gather around and be sure of assistance, encouragement and a welcome. By the authority vested in him by the last part, he is able to put the State stamp of disapproval upon misdirected or injurious activities, and evoke the strong arm of the law where fraud or deceit is practiced.

A majority of the activities of this department are of the preventative nature rather than the curative. I think I could safely say that 80 per cent of the activities of this department are along preventative lines and that 90 per cent of the benefits that accrue to the State of Michigan by virtue of the operation of these Bureaus come from the work done along those lines.

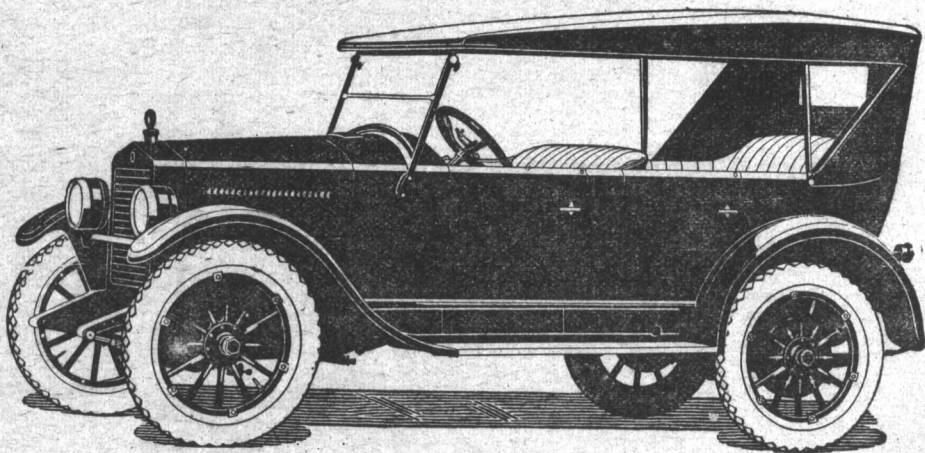
The Legislature from time to time has proceeded under their police power to enact laws for the protection and safeguarding of the interest of the individual. Judge Cooley says, the police power of a State "embraces its whole system of internal regulation, by which the State seeks not only to preserve the public

order and to prevent offense against the State, but also to establish for the intercourse of citizens with citizens those rules of good manners and good neighborhood which are calculated to prevent a conflict of rights and to insure to each the uninterrupted enjoyment of his own so far as is reasonably consistent with a like enjoyment of rights by others. \* \* \* It comprises that portion of the sovereignty of the State which was not surrendered by the terms of the federal constitution to the central government. \* \* \* Finally, it has been said that by means of this power the Legislature exercises a supervision over matters which involve the common weal, and enforces the observance, by each individual member of society, of the duties which he owes to others and to the community at large."

It is under and by virtue of legislative authority, under the police power of the State, that a great deal of the work of this department is being carried on. It may be truly said that we are honestly endeavoring "to insure to each, the uninterrupted enjoyment of the rights of others." At the same time, we seek to "enforce the observance by each

(Continued on page 23)

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## WOMEN ARE DRY

YOU will be interested to read below a few opinions expressed by prominent women, of the country, on the wet and dry issue. I would be glad to hear from readers of this page on the subject. We need not become excited or angry, in fact, it is the cool head that convinces. We have a right to differ from one another. That is what makes human nature so interesting. If you want my opinion, here it is: I believe we must conform to any plan that brings "The Greatest Good to the Greatest Number."

"Women are dry, and don't you forget," proclaimed Mrs. Harriet Taylor Upton, head of the Republican women. "They will stand united a solid bulwark against attacks on prohibition and will defend the eighteenth amendment with every available resource."

"The mothers of the nation are no more likely to wipe out the eighteenth amendment than they are to demand the cultivation of typhoid germs in the water which science has purified."

Thus Mrs. Maud Wood Parke, president of the National League of Women voters voiced the nationwide opposition to any relaxation in the prohibition regulations by the women of the country.

Both Republican and Democratic leaders of women stand united on the one issue of prohibition and are constantly urging the women to work for its upholding within their own parties.

"The women vote is becoming more powerful every year. It is already strong enough to be a powerful obstacle to the ambitions of the wet forces. Women have the welfare of the family too much at heart not to realize the speciousness of the arguments advanced by the wets."—Mrs. Newell Blair, Democratic committee women in Washington.

In Missouri, Texas, Ohio and in Utah, the liquor interests are standing with one foot in the grave and the other on a banana peel.

"In England," Mrs. Parke explains, "there is a general feeling that the United States adopted prohibition not out of sentiment nor because of altruistic motives, but out of a shrewd, cold blooded Yankee conviction that a prohibition country will outstrip drinking nations in health, wealth, efficiency and power. My personal opinion is that this is wholly true and that continuance of prohibition is assured because it lays a sound economic foundation on which permanent national well being can be built."

## ON FREE SUGAR

(Not a discussion of the tariff)

IN a very interesting article written by Dr. K. R. Gibson, who is director of the Bureau of Dentistry and Oral Hygiene, a new light is thrown upon the use of free sugar in the diet of children. He says, that

"The feeding of sugar is warned against whether cooked in foods or used upon cereals. This will no doubt occasion comment, as many people believe that free sugar is a food and that more or less is necessary to satisfy bodily requirements. Nature has, however, furnished all the sugar that the body needs in foods such as milk, fruits and some of the vegetables, beside providing that foods such as bread, potatoes and rice be changed into sugar in the digestive process.

Aside from free sugar, the frequent eating of fresh white bread, soft crackers and light foods should be avoided. These require very little effort in their mastication and tend to form in sticky particles about the teeth providing the most ideal conditions for the beginning of dental decay. In their place should be substituted the hard whole wheat breads, toast, zwieback and foods, which not only in themselves have a cleansing and massaging effect upon the teeth and gums, but which stimulate the normal development of the jaws and face, at the same time stimulating an active flow of saliva to begin digestion where nature intended—in the mouth.

Calcium salt is the very foundation of tooth structure; whether the enamel of the tooth is to be hard and dense or relatively soft and porous is regulated by the amount of calcium available. During the time of the development of the temporary

## The Farm Home

### A Department for the Women

Edited by MRS. GRACE NELLIS JENN

Dear Readers—I have an announcement to make today that I know will interest you very much. It is this, we have been able to secure the services of Dr. T. N. Rogers, of this city, who has a hospital here and who is a man of high standing in his profession to answer, without charge to you, all inquiries in regard to any ailment which you or any member of your family may have.

Your letters will receive most considerate attention and I believe you will derive much benefit from the doctor's advice. From letters which I receive constantly I know that this service will fill a long-felt want.

and permanent teeth special emphasis should be placed upon foods that are high in their calcium content. Some of the more important of these foods are milk, buttermilk, cheese, spinach, string beans, kidney beans, celery, turnips, carrots, cabbage and cauliflower.

That the contagious skin diseases contracted during childhood bear a direct influence upon the enamel of the teeth is not generally known. Such is the case however. The enamel of the teeth and skin are formed from similar cells, any eruption of the skin is likely to affect the formation of the enamel. From the standpoint of sound teeth, if for no other reason, parents should take every measure to prevent the child from contracting measles, chicken pox, scarlet fever, etc., during the enamel forming period of the two sets of teeth—that is from birth to 17 years of age.

## CORRESPONDENTS' COLUMN

Mrs. R. D.—One teaspoonful of Chlorozone powder to a pint of luke warm water makes a strong solution. If the part to be bathed is inflamed or very sensitive use one teaspoonful to one quart of water.

A. B. C.—In canning elderberries use just an ordinary amount of sugar, in other words, sweeten to taste. I have kept elderberries for two years and have simply been care-

ful to have jars, rubbers and tops perfectly clean and to seal them while hot.

Subscriber—I am sorry that we cannot publish "The Raggedy Man" by Riley, it would take up more of our page than we can spare.

A. V. H.—Do not worry at all about the condition you describe, nor take any medicine. Nature will probably take care of the matter in due time, if not, then consult a reputable physician. More harm than good will result from tampering with it yourself.

## Lemon Pie Recipe

1 cup of granulated sugar, juice and rind of 1 large lemon, 3 eggs, 2 rounding tablespoons flour, 2-3 cups of water. Beat eggs and sugar and flour together; grate yellow rind of lemon, squeeze juice and pulp, throw away white rind. Mix all together and bake in a nice crust—bake slowly.—Subscriber.

## Gertrude's Cream Puffs

1 cup boiling water, 1-2 cup butter, 1 cup flour, 4 eggs. Boil water, add the butter, when it is melted stir in unbeaten eggs. Drop on buttered tins and when done fill with whipped cream or custard.—Mrs. R. H., Kent County.

## Experience With Seedling Geraniums

I have been a reader of M. B. F. for several years. I have had lots of help from the Farm Home department and am glad to add my mite, as I can send the words to the song "Little Dale." This was an old favorite with my mother and I have always loved it.

Will someone write about what experi-

## AIDS TO GOOD DRESSING

For Simplicity, Service and Style

Patterns 12c, New Fashion Books 15c. Address orders to Mrs. Jenney, Pattern Dept., M. B. F.

Here we have a group of pretty school dresses for fall and winter wear. 4055 would be a splendid style for heavy wash fabric or warm woolen goods for cold weather use.

4026. Here is a more dressy model nice for party wear or church affairs. 3966. This style is servicable for using up remnants and for making over old dresses.

4057 is a good general model that could be developed in almost any material. These styles are exceptionally good and absolutely up-to-date. Also they are easy to construct. A survey of the shops tells us that lines are to be straight, simple and rather narrow.

The commercial pattern is another thing that has changed the life and the appearance of the farm woman. You can go into an audience today that is made up of both town and country women and you cannot tell them apart, while twenty years ago you could have very easily told.

## A Popular Style

4055. Charming in its simplicity is this one piece model. As here developed gingham and linene are combined with bands of a contrasting color. The sleeve may be finished in wrist or elbow length.

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 12, 14 and 16 years. A 14 year size requires 4 yards of 32 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 1-4 yards.



## A Good School Dress

3966. Here is a frock with graceful and popular lines. The guimpe is finished separately. A new feature is the style of the pocket. Blue linen with rick rack braid or taffeta with stitching could be used for this dress. The guimpe may be of crepe, batiste or voile.

This pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. A 10 year size requires 2 yards for the guimpe and 2 3-4 yards for the dress of material 27 inches wide.



## A Good School Dress

4057. Dotted percale and white linene are here combined. This style is nice for all wash fabrics and also for serge, tricotine, homespun, or taffeta. The sleeve may be in wrist or elbow length.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 8, 10, 12 and 14 years. A 10 year size requires 4 yards of 32 inch material. The dress may be finished in coat style as the closing indicates.



## A Pretty, Simple Frock

The pattern is cut in 3 sizes: 16, 18 and 20 years. An 18 year size will require 5 1-2 yards of 32 inch material. The width of the skirt at the foot is 2 5-8 yards.



ence they have had with seedling geraniums? I raised four this year, two of which are white and double and one is a beautiful pink. Seed was from a white one.—Subscriber.

## Jelly Roll Cake

Not long ago I saw a request in the M. B. F. for a jelly roll cake. I am enclosing my recipe for same, also a recipe for orange marmalade, and too a delicious way to cook chicken.

3 eggs, 1 cupful sugar, 2-3 cupful milk, 1 1-2 cupfuls flour, 2 teaspoonfuls baking powder, 1-4 teaspoonful salt, 1-2 teaspoonful vanilla.

This batter should be quite thin. Bake in a dripping pan in a moderate oven. When done remove from pan onto a dampened towel, spread with jelly and roll carefully by picking up the end of the towel and rolling the cake small at first. After the cake is rolled leave the towel over it a few minutes so it will steam together and stay in place.

## Orange Marmalade

Three large thin skin oranges and one lemon sliced crosswise through rind, the juice of another lemon and eleven glasses of water. Let this stand twenty-four hours then boil one hour. Let it stand again twenty-four hours then add four pounds of sugar and boil one and one-fourth hours. Put this in glasses and wax on top the same as jelly. This makes a nice spread and will keep the same as jelly.

A Delicious Way to Cook Chicken  
Melt some lard and butter in a pan. Wrap the pieces of chicken in flour, place in the pan and salt and pepper it. Pour over this some water and place in the oven. Bake from two to two and a half hours, browning on one side and then on the other. Remove the chicken and make gravy in the same pan.—Mrs. H. D. M.

## A Few Helps

This page I have enjoyed for over two years now and though many times I could have helped some one I always left it to others. When one is so busy and happy they sometimes grow too self centered so if any of the following recipes can be of use to the inquirers they are most welcome.

Has L. M. P. S. tried butter-scotch pie? 1 cup brown sugar, 3 tablespoons water, 3 tablespoons flour, yolks of 2 eggs, 1 1-2 cups sweet milk, vanilla. Fill baked crust.

I never bought beet relish but this is good: 1 quart of cabbage chopped, 2 tea-cups of sugar, 1 tablespoon salt, 1 teaspoon pepper, 1-4 teaspoon red pepper, or 2 or 3 green peppers, 1 teacup horseradish, 1 quart cooked chopped beets, 1 quart vinegar.

And to can pumpkin I slice and peel pumpkins, cut into cubes, pack sterilized cans tight then fill with hot water and process in the boiler 2 hours. Simply pour off water when you use it. I dry it off on the stove when I mash it.

The following is a recipe for peanut butter cookies taken from Rural New Yorker. Perhaps B. V. S. would like to try it:

One-fourth cup peanut butter blended with 1-2 cup melted shortening, 1-4 cup sour milk, 1 cup syrup, 1 small teaspoon soda, about 3 cups flour. Roll thin.

Our recipe for buns is: Save a cup of dough when making bread. About four o'clock add 1-2 cup of sugar, lard size of an egg, 1 cup of warm water and mix into a loaf. Mold into biscuits with plenty of space between, about bedtime. Bake in the morning in a quick oven. Makes about twenty.

Perhaps this is recipes enough for one letter and when I want some help I know where to go for this and Rural New Yorker family are two friendly circles.

Will close, hoping I have helped someone. Yours for a better page.—Mrs. Fred F. Handley.

## Magazines to Exchange

I have magazines I would like to exchange for others; have the American, Woman's Home Companion, Youth's Companion, Woman's World, I would especially like back numbers Ladies' Home Journal, I have Ladies' Home Journal up to Dec., 1920. Please write before sending. Hoping this will help some other out for winter's reading as well as myself.—Mrs. S. J. Sumner, Oak Grove, Mich.

## Sweet Violet

I am writing this especially to you. To thank you for making our Home Department so interesting. I enjoy it all very much. But most of all, your talk at the head of the page. You always say something good. That makes me feel glad all day.

In compliance with your request I am sending you a little verse of my own composing:

Oh sweet violet perfume,  
My allegiance I pledge to you.  
Flowers gathered from the mossy dell,  
Sparkling with the morning dew,  
Oh give me the scent of the violet,  
It's the perfume I love the best.  
It's a joy to me forever.  
My favorite of all the rest.

—Violet Fields, Elm Dale Farm

## BETTER HEALTH

Questions answered by  
DR. T. N. ROGERS

## HIVES

What can one use for hives? They are quite troublesome to my little girl. Can you give me a simple home remedy?—A. R. B.

Always keep in the house Epsom salts, Carbolic acid and tincture of iodine. Apply iodine to cuts, sores and swellings. It also makes a good mouth wash. 10 drops in a glass of water. A good application for hives, bites of insects and flies is one teaspoonful carbolic acid, four table-spoons Epsom salts in one quart of hot water. Use freely.

It is a well-known fact that the right and left sides of our bodies are never exactly the same.



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DON'T FAIL to address your request for Philip's Style Book to Department No. 665. This will insure IMMEDIATE ATTENTION and you will get the book by RETURN MAIL.

### Children's Hour

DEAR Nieces and Nephews: I had a pleasant vacation but am glad to be back at work. Many times I am so busy and get so tired that I wish I was wealthy and did not have to work but when I take off two or three days I am always ready to return and thankful to know that I am one of the little cogs in the great machinery of the nation, instead of being as sand in its gears. The United States is like a giant beehive and I am glad to be one of the workers instead of a drone. The man without a task to perform can not be as happy as the worker, nor will the future look as bright. I am sure my nieces and nephews are going to be workers instead of drones. Have you a pet? Will you write and tell us about it, or if you have several write about them all? I have 2 or 3 such letters written by my nieces and nephews and I am publishing one in this issue. Read this over and see if you can then write a story about your pet or pets.—UNCLE NED.

#### OUR BOYS AND GIRLS

Dear Uncle Ned—I wish to thank you very much for the needle book you sent me. I am sure it will be a very handy thing to have.—Laura Lake, R. 4, Homer, Mich.

Dear Uncle Ned—Please may I join your merry circle? My father takes the M. B. F. and likes it very well. I enjoy reading it, especially the Children's Hour. I live on a two hundred acre farm of which my father works eighty acres, the rest is rented. I go two miles to school. I will be in the eighth grade this fall. We had about thirty-six scholars on the roll last year. We have a Dodge touring car which my sister and I both drive. I am taking music lessons this summer. I am nearly through my first book. I have had quite a few instrumental pieces. The one which I have now is "Dance of the Hours." Last fall on my vacation my father drove to West Branch which is two hundred and ten miles from our home. We enjoyed the trip very much. On the way we saw about five acres of sunflowers which looked very curious, farther on we saw a field of corn which the army worms or something had taken all the leaves off and left the bare stalks standing. We had good roads all the way except about 6 miles. We stopped one-half hour in Bay City for our dinner. We left our home at 7:10 a. m. and got to my aunt's, south and west of West Branch eight miles, at supper time. We had a lovely time while there. We went fishing on a small lake called Tea Lake. The country is very hilly. After eight days we returned home and found everybody all O. K. This year we are planning on going to Detroit for the fair and from there to Pontiac. I was to Pontiac three weeks ago Sunday. We took my grandmother to my uncle's cottage 10 miles west of Pontiac at Union Lake.

I wish some of the older boys and girls would write to me. I will close, hoping to hear from some of the cousins.—Miss Mattie E. Yale, Mich., R. 4.

#### Our Cat

I am going to write about a handsome tiger cat of which we were the proud owners for about six years.

As a kitten he was the most playful little fellow imaginable. He delighted in hiding and suddenly springing out at the feet of anyone walking past his place of concealment. When we boys were barefooted he made us jump.

He was an exceedingly well behaved cat, never meowing for any reason. He would sit patiently by the door in mute appeal to be let out. In the summer if the screen was not hooked, he would let himself out simply by pushing it open with his head. He would also let himself in by placing his front paws high up on the screen and pulling it outward when he would quickly drop to his feet and dodge in, which was quite a feat on account of the stiff spring.

He never tried to steal any food even when it was left on the table and he was unintentionally shut in the house. At meal time he would sit by my mother's side and watch until impatient for a morsel to be dropped. Then he would place his front paws upon the side of her lap and again wait. If she still took no notice he would reach up and gently touch her arm with one paw.

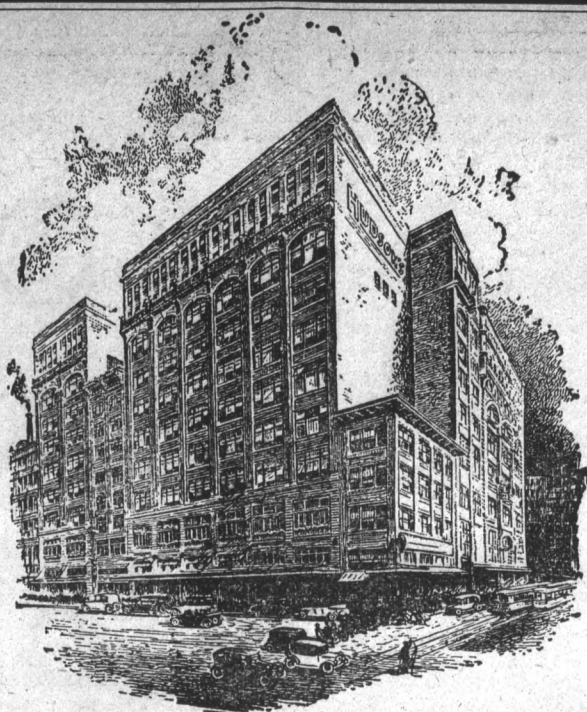
Sometimes my father, for mischief, would reach across her lap and snap at the cat's nose with his thumb and finger. Teddy resented this and would lay back his ears and cuff at those fingers but always with claws concealed, altho looking very fierce.

When we boys were outside and my mother would call to us Teddy would go to the window and put his paws upon the sill and watch for us.

When we wanted to make a raid on the mice in the granary we took Teddy with us, routed out the rodents and he would do the catching. I have seen him with two in his mouth and one under each front paw.

He often hid some food which he was not ready to eat, covering it up as a dog would. One day a dumpy hen was killed. He ate part of it and dragged the rest across the barn yard to a fence where he covered it with straw. He afterwards uncovered it, ate some more and again carefully covered it.

He was a very affectionate and intelligent pet, a great fighter and a skillful mouser and we were all very sorry when he came up missing one winter day.—Geoff A. Roberts, Breckenridge, Mich., Age 15.



## HUDSON'S 41st Anniversary Sale

Begins Tuesday, Sept. 5th

No matter what you need for this fall and winter make preparations now to attend this sale, because in every instance you are assured of Hudson Quality at remarkably low prices.

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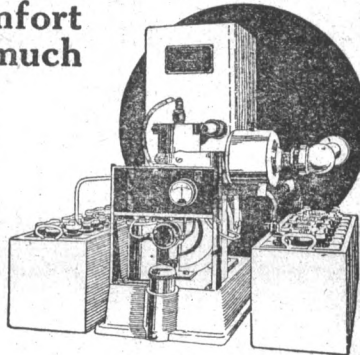
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# Lily White

"The Flour the Best Cooks Use"

**Is Always Dependable**



## HOW TO MAKE BAKING POWDER BISCUITS

1 cup Lily White Flour, 2 level teaspoons baking powder, 1 tablespoon fat, 1 teaspoon salt. Sift dry material together. Mix fat into flour with fork or knife. Make into soft dough with sweet milk. Use hand to mould in shape; cut with biscuit cutter or knife and bake in quick oven.

Look for the ROWENA trade-mark on the sack

Light, tender biscuits, raised to just the proper height, browned over until they actually invite, are but ordinary products of this superfine flour. The color and the flavor are beyond comparison and the taste—delicious from the first bite to the last.

Reasons why you should use

## Lily White

REASON No. 1

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LILY WHITE is milled by the six break system. By this extensive and complete process all inferior by-products of the wheat are carried away. Only the choicest portion of the wheat berry enters LILY WHITE. The finest imported bolting cloths are used. The granulation is absolutely uniform, which largely accounts for the excellent baking results obtained with it.

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GRAND RAPIDS, MICHIGAN

"Millers for Sixty Years"

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We have thousands of these furnaces made to our order. We sell direct to you. The saving of one-third is a saving of the extra profits. The difference is wholly in the price you pay.

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Write today for your free copy of our Catalogue of Furnaces, Stoves and Heating Equipment. You may just as well save one-third.

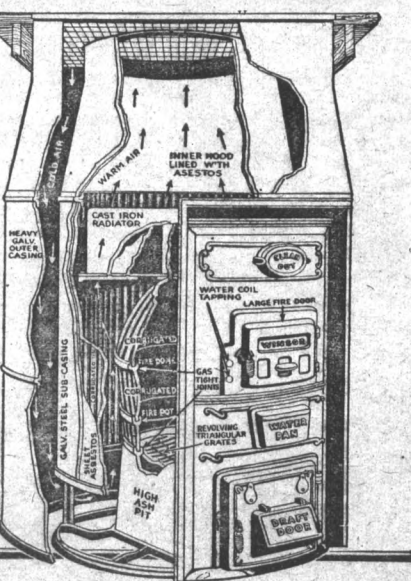
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## FARM MECHANICS

### HARD FACTS ABOUT CONCRETE

**D**O you know—That no other single factor has so great an effect upon the strength of concrete as has the amount of water used?

Thousands of tests conducted at the Structural Materials Research Laboratory, Lewis Institute, Chicago, prove that a direct relation exists between the quantity of water used in mixing concrete and the strength of the resulting concrete. These tests mean money to the builder because strength is what he is after.

A variation of ten per cent above or below the correct amount of mixing water may reduce the strength of the concrete by thirty per cent or more. The very wet, sloppy mixtures that are sometimes used in building construction result in a loss in many instances of from fifty to sixty per cent of the possible strength of the building.

Within the range of plastic mixtures, the strength falls off rapidly with the addition of a small amount of superfluous water; in a one-bag batch the addition of even one pint of water more than is necessary to give a workable mix results in the same loss of strength as if from two or three pounds of cement were left out of the mixture. That's money out of the pocket for the builder.

The exact amount of water required for any particular mixture of aggregates to obtain the greatest strength in the concrete can be determined, only by actual test. Workability of the mixture is important and must not be sacrificed. As a basis for trial with well-graded aggregates up to 1 1/2 inches in size, and a 1:2:4 mix, use 6 to 6 1/2 gallons of water per sack of cement. For a 1:2:3 mix begin with 5 3/4 to 6 gallons, and for a 1:1 1/2:3 mix, 5 1/2 to 6 gallons. Remember: Use the least amount of water that will give a workable mixture.

## THE EXPERIENCE POOL

Bring your everyday problems in and get the experience of other farmers. Questions addressed to this department are published here and answered by you, our readers, who are graduates of the School of Hard Knocks and who have their diplomas from the College of Experience. If you don't want our editor's advice or an expert's advice, but just plain, everyday business farmers' advice, send in your question here. We will publish one each week. If you can answer the other fellow's question, please do so, he may answer one of yours some day! Address Experience Pool, care The Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

## HOW I TEMPER A STONE HAMMER

Hello, there, Mr. A. W. R. I see your inquiry about tempering stone hammers in the Business Farmer. Well, here goes. Of course, you dress up the hammer first; get it just as you want it and be sure and not over heat it. Make a good clean fire and heat your hammer slowly and evenly clear through to a good red. Take a tin pail and punch a 3-8 inch hole in bottom, fill with clear cold water. Take your hammer and hold so the stream of water will hit exactly in center of face; hold until cold. Now polish the hardened surface, and heat slowly until it will scorch or turn brown a white piece of paper. Then sousé it in cold water until cold. And say you might put in a double handful of salt in the water you use to harden it in. Just try it—F. A. W. Dowagica, Mich.

## ELECTIONS STRENGTHEN HANDS OF FARM BLOC

Continued from page 4)  
solidity of the farm bloc has become thoroughly recognized the leaders find themselves amazed at the number of unexpected friends the bloc seems to have. All sorts of interests have suddenly discovered very close bonds of friendship and inter-relationship with agriculture. Nothing is too good for the farmers' representatives nowadays.

The President has them in to lunch, the United States chamber of commerce invites them to speak, the railway presidents ask the privilege of calling a conference to talk matters over with them, the fertilizer manufacturers send emissaries to assure them of their willingness to co-operate, and a hundred and one special groups ask their assistance

in furthering some legislation or administrative measure. There is no denying it the farmer is at the top of the heap at Washington these days.

And the farm leaders welcome them all. They have been waiting for this chance for years. They feel that there are a lot of things they could talk over to advantage. And now that these other interests lend an attentive ear, the farmers are able to make them see their side of the case a little clearer. These other interests have had to admit that maybe the grain exchanges and the stockyards did need regulating, and maybe our credit and banking system wasn't suited to the needs of agriculture and possibly there was an inequality in the taxation system and that after all there was no good reason why the anti-trust law should be allowed to stand in the way of cooperative marketing.

And when they have admitted these things one after another, and realize that these are the very things the farmer has been asking to have remedied for years, they begin to see the why and the wherefore of the agricultural bloc and the organization of farmers that stands behind it. They have a new respect for agriculture and for its leaders who have thus arisen and shaken off the shackles that have heretofore held them back.

And all this is going to have an other effect too—a far-reaching effect. It is going to cause the keener-visioned business man to see that he must trim his sails and steer his course a little differently from that of the past if he expects to retain the farmers' confidence and business. He must cut out a lot of the inefficiencies of distribution that have grown up in the easy going years of past decades and get his goods to the farmer at less cost. Already a few of the most progressive of the large concerns are putting more direct methods into operation. Some of these inefficiencies can be corrected only by close cooperation on the part of the farmer himself. So there is every reason why the farmer and the business man should get closer together and talk things over to their mutual benefit. But in the future the business man who supplies the farmers' wants must think of himself more nearly as a servant than as an autocratic master, as he has too often been the case in the past.

## GUERNSEY BREEDERS TO HOLD SALE

The Michigan Guernsey Breeders' Ass'n will hold a sale of purebred Guernsey heifers and bulls from 4 to 6 months old on September 27 at the Saginaw County Fair Grounds, Saginaw, Mich. Seventy-five head of the finest Guernseys in the state, all tuberculin tested, will go under the hammer at this annual event. The grounds open at 9 a. m. the day of the sale and the first animal will be brought into the ring and bids asked for at 10:30 sharp. Luncheon will be served on the grounds. Further information can be secured by writing Mr. George J. Hicks, chairman sales committee, Saginaw, W. S. Mich.

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Nobody ever has any desire to have his nightmares come true.—Louisville Courier-Journal.

## NEW LAMP BURNS 94% AIR

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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 per cent air and 6 per cent common kerosene (coal-oil).

The inventor, A. R. Johnson, 609 W. Lake St., Chicago, 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 him introduce it. Write him today for full particulars. Also ask him to explain how you can get the agency, and without experience or money make \$250 to \$500 per month.



# THE HUNTED WOMAN

(Continued from page 3)

"I wouldn't be a rock-hog for a million!"

"I'd rather be a rock-hog than Joe—drivin' down this hill a dozen times a day," replied the other.

The girl had paused again, and the two men stared at her as they were about to pass. The explosion of Joe's dynamite could not have startled them more than the beauty of the face that was turned to them in a quietly appealing inquiry.

"I am looking for a place called—Bill's Shack," she said, speaking the Little Sister's words hesitatingly. "Can you direct me to it, please?"

The younger of the two men looked at his companion without speaking. The other, old enough to regard feminine beauty as a trap and an illusion, turned aside to empty his mouth of a quid of tobacco, bent over, and pointed under the trees.

"Can't miss it—third tent-house on your right, with canvass striped like a barber-pole. That phony-graff you hear is at Bill's."

"Thank you."

She went on.

Behind her, the two men stood where she had left them. They did not move. The younger man seemed scarcely to breathe.

"Bill's place!" he gasped then. "I've a notion to tell her. I can't believe—"

"Shucks!" interjected the other.

"But I don't. She isn't that sort. She looked like a Madonna—with the heart clean gone. I never saw anything so white an' so beautiful. You call me a fool if you want to—I'm goin' on to Bill's!"

He strode ahead, chivalry in his young and palpitating heart. Quickly the older man was at his side, clutching his arm.

"Come along, you cotton-head!" he cried. "You ain't old enough or big enough in this camp to mix in with Bill. Besides, he lied seeing the wavering light in the youths' eyes. 'I know her. She's going to the right place.'"

At Bill's place men were holding their breath and staring. They were not accustomed to women. But such a one as this vision that walked calmly and undisturbed in among them they had never seen. There were half a dozen lounging there, smoking and listening to the phonograph, which some one now stopped that they might hear every word that was spoken. The girl's head was high. She was beginning to understand that it would have been less embarrassing to have gone hungry and dusty. But she had come this far, and she was determined to get what she wanted—if it was to be had. The color shone a little more vividly through the pure whiteness of her skin as she faced Bill, leaning over his little counter. In him she recognized the Brute. It was blazoned in his face, in the hungry, seeking look of his eyes—in the heavy pouches and thick crinkles of his neck and cheeks. For once Bill Quade himself was at a loss.

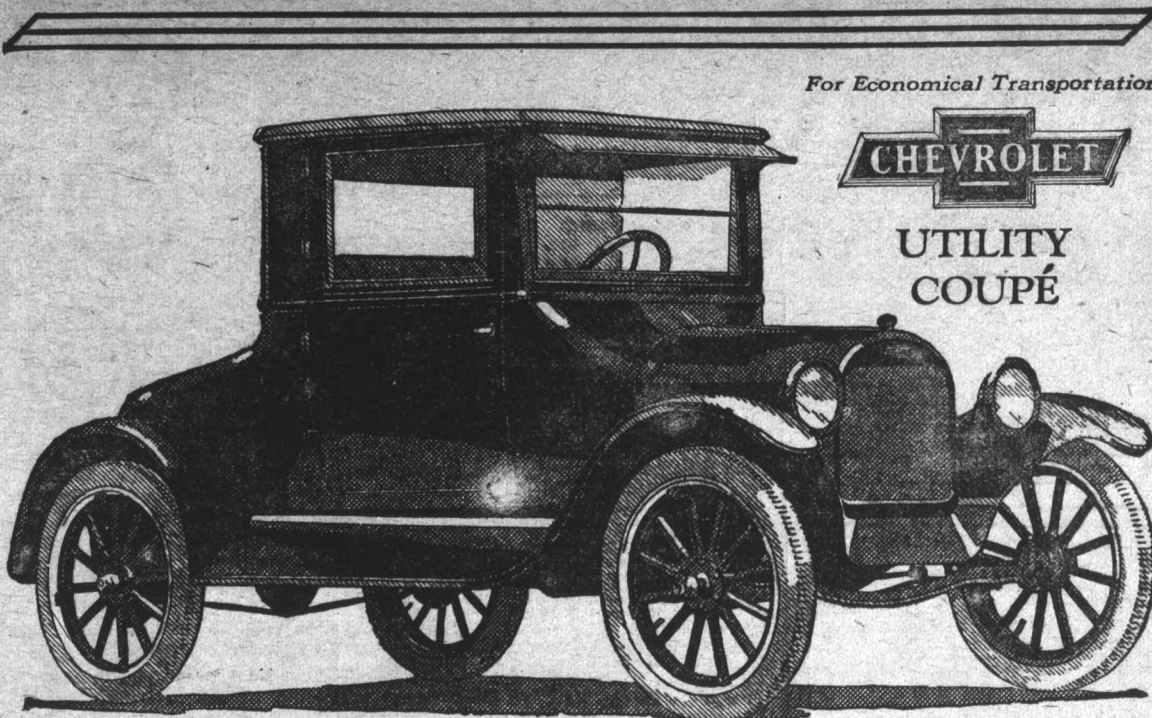
"I understand that you have rooms for rent," she said unemotionally. "May I hire one until the train leaves for Tete Jaune Cache?"

The listeners behind her stiffened and leaned forward. One of them grinned at Quade. This gave him the confidence he needed to offset the fearless questioning in the blue eyes. None of them noticed a newcomer in the door. Quade stepped from behind his shelter and faced her.

"This way," he said, and turned to the drawn curtains beyond them.

She followed. As the curtains closed after them a chuckling laugh broke the silence of the on-looking group. The newcomer in the doorway emptied the bowl of his pipe, and thrust the pipe into the breast-pocket of his flannel shirt. He was bareheaded. His hair was blond, shot a little with gray. He was perhaps thirty-eight, no taller than the girl herself, slim-waisted, with trim, athletic shoulders. His eyes, as they rested on the still-fluttering curtains, were a cold and steady gray. His face was thin and bronzed, his nose a trifle prominent. He was a man far from handsome, and yet there was something of fascination and strength about him. He did not be-

(Continued on page 23)



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**WE HAVE SOME FINE YOUNG ANGUS BULLS** from International Grand Champion Stock at reasonable prices. E. H. KERR & CO., Addison, Mich.

**REGISTERED ABERDEEN-ANGUS-BULLS,** Heifers and cows for sale. Priced to move. Inspection invited.  
RUSSELL BROS., Merrill, Michigan

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#### Registered Cows and their Sucking Calves

Registered Bred Heifers—Registered Yearling Heifers—Registered Grade Cows—Unregistered and their Sucking Calves—Good Bulls, various ages.

Our Detroit Packing Co. Hereford Baby Beef Contract and the Sotham Hereford Auction System guarantees our customers profitable cash outlet for all increase and we can help finance responsible purchasers. Come, wire or write, right now.

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**FOR SALE, Choice Hereford Bulls, bargain** prices. A. L. SMITH, Eckford, Mich. Farm eight miles south of Marshall, Mich. (P)

### BROWN SWISS

**FOR SALE—FOUR YEAR OLD REGISTERED** Brown Swiss cow, coming in soon; also yearling daughter of above cow. Priced for quick sale.  
W. A. GILLET, Springport, Mich.

### WANT TO SELL LIVE STOCK?

AN AD IN THE M. B. F. WILL  
DO IT

## DAIRY and LIVESTOCK

### COWS THAT FRESHEN IN FALL ARE BEST MILK PRODUCERS

THERE are varying opinions as to the best time to have cows freshen, but after a thorough study of the records of 10,870 cows in 64 testing associations the United States Department of Agriculture has found that cows dropping calves in the fall produce more milk and butterfat. In the 64 associations fall freshening ranked first 29 times in average milk production; winter freshening ranked first 18 times; summer freshening 10 times; and spring freshening 7 times. In butterfat production fall freshening was first 38 times, winter 13 times, summer 8 times, and spring 7 times. The tabulated results and detailed explanations have just been published in Department Bulletin 1071, Influence of season of Freshening on Production and Income from Dairy Cows, by J. C. McDowell.

On an average the cows that freshened in the fall, September, October, and November, produced 6,689 pounds of milk, while those that freshened in the winter, summer, and spring produced 6,439, 5,941, and 5,842 pounds, respectively. These fall cows produced on an average, 268 pounds of butterfat. Those that calved in winter, summer and spring made, in order, 258, 236, and 236 pounds. In spite of higher feed cost, the fall-freshened cows made more income over feed cost. The winter ones were second, spring third, and summer fourth.

On the basis of individual months, the largest income over feed cost was made by cows freshening in December, with October second, November third, and January fourth. The cows calving in October ranked first in both milk and butterfat production.

Although the evidence shows conclusively that fall or early winter freshening is desirable in most parts of the country, there are exceptions to the rule. The dairyman who has a steady market for milk at fair prices during all seasons of the year will usually find it to his advantage to keep the supply fairly uniform from month to month. The percentage of cows that should freshen each month in the year will vary to some extent in different localities and on different farms in the same locality. At present in market milk districts there is usually a surplus of milk in the late spring and early summer, and more cows should be allowed to freshen in the fall.

The bulletin should prove to be a valuable guide for solving the freshening problem on any farm. It may be obtained free by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C.

### WHOLE MILK AND EARLY MATURITY

A REVOLUTION in feeding methods that involves not only the all important economic problem of early maturity of market poultry and pigs, but even the question of reproduction and prolificacy is indicated in the results of a series of experiments just announced by Prof. T. J. Newbill of the National Dairy Council.

Prof. Newbill's work with pigs, chickens, puppies and rats follows closely the work he has been doing the past few years at Washington State College with the United States Department of Agriculture, and later with Johns Hopkins University in co-operation with Prof. McCollum in their finding of the "vitamins" and their place in nutrition of both animals and man. Not only can such diseases as beri-beri, scurvy, pellagra and ophthalmia be done away with in the human race by an understanding of these vitamins and their place in such cheap and available foods as whole milk, fruits, greens and grasses, but the placing of the Sunday chicken dinner within reach of the average family is seen as an immediate and practical result that will quickly be assured by the introduction of whole milk into the cereal diet of chicks.

The results of these experiments begun by the National Dairy Council, in the suburbs of Chicago, last winter, is being shown at the Chi-

cago Pageant of Progress where the growing pigs, chickens, puppies and rats are exhibited in cages to show the differences in growth of animals from the same litters fed under exactly similar conditions, side by side, with and without milk in their diets. Those getting milk are three to four times as big as those receiving milkless rations.

"With chicks," Prof. Newbill explains, "Chicago could have saved and grown to maturity 1,800,000 Sunday chicken dinners out of the 2,000,000 baby chicks bought this past season if they had been fed a small amount of whole milk with their cereal feed. As it was, not a million of these chicks were alive a month after bought. Commercial feed manufacturers have been watching our experiments, and are now beginning to balance up these standard cereal rations somewhat by added tankage and whole milk. This will mean a mature fried chicken fully three weeks earlier with a cheaper growth of said chicken, as these younger gains are put on cheaper."

Director Guy H. Hall of the National Institute of Progressive Farming, who is in close touch with the live stock situation and the feeding experiments carried on by Prof. Newbill, states that the development of earlier maturing pigs for market, especially in the dairy districts is assured. Canny herdsmen of both cattle and hogs have long known the value of whole milk for getting early and quick growth for their show herds, and the use of "nurse cows" in show herds to develop big calves has been a standard practice from time immemorial," he says, "while the feeding of whole milk is not practical in beef production past the weaning stage, it is certain that the findings of Prof. Newbill will stimulate the development of heavier milking strains of even the strictly beef breeds in order to get the earlier development of baby beef for the market.

"Runs in pig families will be eliminated and larger families of pigs developed, thus giving the consumer and producer added gains from these findings," explained Mr. Hall. "When it is understood that the average number of pigs raised per mother hog is less than 5, while many properly fed animals produce and raise 10 or 12, the great possibilities are seen for the balancing of the feed of both mother pig and the little fellows at weaning time. It is the all-corn diet that cuts down the size of litters and brings weak 'runs' into the hog family circle to cut the income per hog in half."

### SILAGE SPOILS NEXT TO SILO WALL

We bought a second hand silo and when putting it together we painted all the grooves with tar to seal it and draw it up tight, but when I came to take the silage out there were 8 inches spoiled around the outside. The next year the same thing occurred. Also the doors are not tight, all there is to hold them is a groove to set in and of course I have a lining for them to lean against. Can you tell me of some way to fasten and draw them up against the silo?—J. F., Traverse City, Mich.

The essential features for a silo to preserve ensilage are: That it be air tight, that the walls be smooth and perpendicular, and that it be strong enough to stand the spreading pressure.

The ensilage spoiling next to the silo wall would indicate that the wall is not air tight. Although you have not stated, I judge that the silo is a wooden one, and it is difficult to advise how to make it air tight without seeing it.

The doors might be made air tight by putting wooden bars across the outside of the door ways and keeping the doors tight to the frame by the use of bolts and thumbnuts.—F. E. Fogle, Assistant Professor of Farm Mechanics, M. A. C.

A New Yorker was spending a night at a "hotel" in a southern town, and told the colored porter that he wanted to be called early.

The porter replied: "Say, boss, I reckon yo' ain't familiar with these heah modern inventions. When yo' wants to be called in de mawnin' all yo' has to do is jest to press de button at de head of yo' bed. Den we comes up and calls you."



## These free booklets on Farm Sanitation

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Write for these booklets.

Animal Industry Department

**PARKE, DAVIS & CO.**  
DETROIT, MICHIGAN

KRESO DIP No. 1 IS SOLD IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES AT ALL DRUG STORES

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No holes to dig; no setting; no tamping; drive 500 a day. Made from High Carbon rust resisting Rail Steel. Prices now down to pre-war basis.

Our Balanced Corrugated Anchor Plate makes every post drive straight—braces post in four directions instead of two—prevents leaning. Four Earth Locks cling to soil with bulldog grip. Send for FREE Post Folder describing six exclusive Can't-Sag features.

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## BREEDERS' ATTENTION

If you are planning on a sale this year, write us **CLAIM THE DATE!** This service is free to the live stock industry in Michigan to avoid conflicting sale dates.

LET "THE BUSINESS FARMER" CLAIM YOUR DATE!

## VETERINARY DEPARTMENT

**LEAKS MILK FROM REAR TEATS**  
I have a cow that leaks milk out of her hind teats, would like to know if there is any way to stop it.—O. F., Coleman, Mich.

If this case is not too bad I would advise you to let well enough alone, however, in extremely bad cases a red hot stillett is inserted in the teat, when the cow is dry. When the wound heals the opening is usually smaller. An old fashioned knitting needle makes a very satisfactory instrument for the operation.

### A SERIOUS OPERATION

I have a nice Jersey heifer calf that will be two years old in February. This calf has two teats that are together as per enclosed sketch. Would like to know whether I could cut an incision between the teats and if so, what should I use and how should I go about it? There is no veterinarian in this locality, hence my reason for undertaking it myself. Any information will be appreciated.—E. J. L., Luzerne, Mich.

I would suggest that you do not attempt to perform this operation yourself. It is quite a serious operation and requires the skill of a good veterinarian to perform it successfully.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surg. and Med., M. A. C.

### RUNNING SORE ON JAW

I have a 5-year-old horse that has a running sore on the point of the lower jaw, about half way back. It has been running for 5 months and smells bad. Do you think it is caused from a tooth or broken bone? He can eat corn good.—W. B., Carleton, Mich.

This is due to a bad tooth or injury to periosteum covering the bone. In either case it would be necessary to have a veterinarian examine this horse.

### HORSE SWEENEYED

Please advise me in regard to my horse. He was sweeneyed some time ago and I want to know if there is any cure for him, and also how and when to use it.—Subscriber, Alcona county, Mich.

The conditions can be cured in most cases. The treatment, however, would be rather difficult and unsafe for the owner to apply himself. I would suggest that you take your horse to a competent veterinarian for treatment and I believe he will bring the horse out all right for you in the course of two or three months.—John P. Hutton, Assoc. Prof. of Surg. and Med., M. A. C.

### NOSE DISCHARGES

My mare is eleven year old, and her nose runs yellow pus. I took her to a veterinary here and he treated her for about six weeks. This didn't seem to do any good, and I used ten drops of carbolic acid to four ounces of water and sprayed her nose with this three times a day for about four weeks, which didn't do any good. Her nose bleeds some after every spraying, otherwise she is in good flesh and has a good appetite. This veterinary says her teeth are in good condition. Will you please tell me what to do for her nose?—B. E. D., Antrim County, Mich.

If the discharge from the nose has an offensive odor and runs from only one nostril, it is very symptomatic of a decayed tooth.

If, on the other hand, the discharge is from both nostrils, it is no doubt caused by catarrhal condition of the mucous membrane, and in this case you will find a very satisfactory treatment, and in fact a permanent cure can usually be accomplished by one dram each of dried sulphate of iron and powdered nux vomica twice daily. This treatment must be continued until results are obtained.

### GOVERNMENT BULLETINS OF INTEREST IN SEPTEMBER

A small list of Farmers' Bulletins and Circulars of general interest during September is given below. Copies may be obtained free by addressing the Division of Publications, United States Department of Agriculture, Washington, D. C. Specify number and name and whether Farmers' Bulletin or Department Circular.

Farmers' Bulletin 474, Use of Paint on the Farm; 574, Poultry House Construction; 753, Handling, Grading, and Marketing Potatoes; 872, The Bollworm or Corn Earworm; 889, Backyard Poultry Keeping; 900, Homemade Fruit Butters; 903, Evaporation and Drying of Fruits; 991, Efficient Operation of Threshing Machines; 1046, The European Corn Borer; 1049, Baling Hay; 1069, Tuberculosis in Live Stock; 1075, Unfermented Grape Juice—How to Make It; 1080, Preparation of Barreled Apples for Market; 1113, Poultry Houses; 1175, Better Seed Corn.

Department Circular 25, Points for Egg Buyers; 74 Points for Egg Breakers; How to Break Eggs for Freezing; 98 The Installation of Dust-Collecting Fans on Thrashing Machines for Prevention of Explosions and Fires and Grain Cleaning.



## Forty Acres of Faith and Works

If I could have my wish, every man and woman who is thinking of buying a motor car for use on a farm would spend a day in Jackson seeing how the Earl is manufactured in our three great plants.

You would not have to know all about high-grade materials and production methods to see where the Earl gets the endurance, economy, beauty and flexible power which make it the most comfortable, dependable and economical motor car sold at the moderate price of \$1095.

From the huge hammers forging crank shafts and forty other units out of five kinds of white-hot steel—through acres of automatic machines—to the paint shop with its sixteen finishing operations—your factory tour would impress Earl quality and craftsmanship on you at every step.

Backing up the car's striking beauty, astonishing road performance and economy, this visible, built-in quality and durability are responsible for the enthusiasm of Earl owners and the overwhelming demand which has kept the factory working three shifts of men in many departments.

The Earl is on display in some near-by city. If you can't come to Jackson, go in and size it up. Ride in it. Take the wheel yourself. I know it is the kind of motor car you can afford to own and drive. Write me for an illustrated catalogue and the name of the nearest Earl dealer.

**EARL Motor Cars**  
BETTER LOOKING—BETTER BUILT

Touring Car, \$1095

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Custom Roadster, \$1485

Brougham, \$1795

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**EARL MOTORS, INC., JACKSON, MICHIGAN**

### GUERNSEYS

#### GUERNSEYS

OF MAY ROSE AND GLENWOOD BREEDING. No abortion, clean federal inspected. Their sire's dam made 19,460.20 milk, 909.05 fat. Their mother's sire's dam made 15,109.10 milk 778.80 fat. Can spare 3 cows, 2 heifers and a beautiful lot of young bulls.  
T. V. HICKS, R. 1, Battle Creek, Mich.

### AYRSHIRES

FOR SALE—REGISTERED AYRSHIRE bulls and bull calves, heifers and heifer calves. Also some choice cows.  
FINDLAY BROS., R. 5, Vassar, Mich.

### JERSEYS

FIVE PINE FARM JERSEY'S ARE MAJESTY bred. We offer two 6 mo. old bull calves out of high testing Rof M. dams. Prices reasonable.  
H. S. WELBORN, Kalamazoo Mich., R. 1.

### SWINE

#### POLAND CHINA

## ANNUAL SALE Large Type Poland China Swine

New Stock Pavilion,  
Hillsdale County Fair Grounds  
Thursday, Oct. 19, 1922

**50 Head Spring Boars and Gilts**

Better than ever.  
"There's a reason."

**F. E. HAYNES**  
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"Pigs is Pigs"  
But Haynes' Pigs is Hogs.  
Watch this space for further particulars.

### FRANCISCO FARM POLAND CHINAS

Big stretchy spring boars as good as grow. Pairs and trios not akin. Can spare two or three of our good herd sows bred for September.

P. P. POPE

Mt. Pleasant Michigan

### L. T. P. C. \$15-\$20-\$25

spring pigs at above prices. Top fall gilts bred for summer farrow, priced right.  
HART & CLINE  
Address F. T. Hart, St. Louis, Mich

Big Type P. C. Boar Pigs, they can't be beat in Michigan. Sired by Big Bob Mastoden and Peter A. Pan a son 1,075 Peter Pan, C. E. GARNANT, Eaton Rapids, Mich.

LARGE TYPE POLAND CHINA SPRING PIGS sired by C's Chansman, now ready to ship. Write for particulars.  
W. CALDWELL & SON, Springport, Mich.

### DUROCS

#### PURE-BRED DUROC JERSEY HOGS

We usually have good boars and sows of all ages for sale. Reasonable prices.  
LARGO RESEARCH FARM, Box A North End Detroit, Michigan.

YOU WANT ONE OF THE BEST DUROC sows obtainable. We have them for sale. Tried sows and fall gilts. Sensation blood predominating. Our herd boar—headed 2nd aged her at 1921 Illinois State Fair. Swine Dept. Michigan Farm, Pavilion, Mich.

PURE BRED DUROC-JERSEY BOAR Pigs of April and May farrow, sired by Brookwater Sensation and Model of Orions Masterpiece. Place your order now, prices right. DETROIT CREAMERY HOG FARM, Route 7, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

FOR SALE OR DUROC JERSEY BOAR EXCHANGE 2 years old. No. 182429, Masterpiece Orion King 4th. Also some May pigs at reasonable prices. Write W. H. CRANE, Lupton, Mich.

REG. DUROC JERSEY SPRING PIGS. EITHER sex. Can furnish pairs unrelated. Also bred gilts. Priced to sell. VICTOR G. LADUKE, R. 1, Merrill, Mich.

### THE HOG OF THE HOUR

Spotted Poland China. Montdales Marvel, Reg. 51139, at service. Orders booked for fall pigs.  
E. E. MEYER, Lawrence, Mich.



**WE OFFER A FEW WELL-BRED SELECT** ad spring Duroc Boars, also bred sows and gilts in season. Call or write **McNAUGHTON & FORDYCE**, St. Louis, Mich.

**BOAR PIGS BY FANNIE'S JOE ORION AND** Pathfinder Orion. Priced to sell. Satisfaction guaranteed. Write, H. E. LIVERMORE & SON, Romeo, Mich.

**FOR SALE—SEPTEMBER GILTS—OPEN OR** bred, sired by A. Model Orion King. Call or write. **CHAS. F. RICHARDSON**, Blanchard, Mich.

**LUROC JERSEYS—Bred Sows and Gilts Bred** for Aug. and Sept. farrow. A few choice ready for service boars. Shipped on approval. Satisfaction guaranteed. **F. J. Drott**, Monroe, Mich. R1

**MEET US AT THE STATE FAIR**  
Our herd boar "SCHA BROS TOP COL" and his get both gilts and boars will be there for your inspection.  
**SCHAEFER BROS.** Oxford, Mich., R. 4.

**HILL CREST DUROCS; SOWS AND GILTS** both bred and open, also service boars. **NEWTON & BLANK**. Four miles straight south of Middleton, Gratiot Co., Mich.

**DUROCS—POPULAR BLOOD LINES—SEND** your wants to **OCEANA CO. DUROC JERSEY HOG ASS'N.** V. Lidgard Sec., Hesperia, Michigan.

#### HAMPSHIRE

**A CHANCE TO GET SOME REAL HAMP-** shires. Boar pigs, sired by Gen. Pershing Again, Gilt Edge Tipton, Messenger All Over 10th. Gen. Pershing 2nd., and other great boars. Writes for list and prices. **DETROIT CREAMERY HOG FARM**, Route 7, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

**HAMPSHIRE AND SHORTHORNS—MARCH** and April pigs weighing 100 to 150. Price \$20 to \$25 each. One red and one white bull 4 months old. Price \$40. Each registered. Write or call **GUS THOMAS**, New Lathrop, Mich.

**Hampshires—A few choice Bred Gilts with boar pig** no kin to gilts. **John W. Snyder**, St. Johns, Mich.

#### O. I. C.

**O. I. C. TRUE TO NAME, PROLIFIC STRAIN,** open gilts bred gilts, booking orders for September boar and sow pigs; we ship C. O. D. Ask for description and weight, the price will be right. **Maple Valley Stock Farm**, North Adams, Mich.

**BIG TYPE O I C PIGS 8 WEEKS OLD** Guaranteed.  
**E. V. BILYEU**, Powhatan, Ohio

#### SHEEP

#### HAMPSHIRE SHEEP

A few good yearling rams and some ram lambs left to offer. 25 ewes all ages for sale for fall delivery. Everything guaranteed as represented.

**CLARKE U. HAIRE**, West Branch, Mich.

#### 17 HAMPSHIRE EWES REGISTERED FOR SALE.

Choice stock at bargain prices.

**GRASS VALLEY FARM**, Rochester, Mich.

**REGISTERED SHROPSHIRE SHEEP, YEAR-** ling rams, ram lambs. Breeding ewes. Ewe lambs. Breeding size, covering, also 100 high grade Shropshire ewes. Flock established 1890.  
**C. LEMEN**, Dexter, Mich.

#### Cured Her Rheumatism

Knowing from terrible experience the suffering caused by rheumatism, Mrs. J. E. Hurst, who lives at 508 E. Olive St., B-363, Bloomington, Ill., is so thankful at having cured herself that out of pure gratitude she is anxious to tell all other sufferers just how to get rid of their torture by a simple way at home.

Mrs. Hurst has nothing to sell. Merely cut out this notice, mail it to her with your own name and address, and she will gladly send you this valuable information entirely free. Write her at once before you forget.

#### "Open Sesame"

**ALI BABA** murmured the magic words, the cavern door swung open and costly treasures lay at his feet.

You, too, have an "open sesame" to the treasures of the world. It is advertising.

Read the advertising and you open the door to countless comforts and conveniences you otherwise would miss. For advertising will spread before you the product of fields, looms and factories the world over—things that make life easier, happier, more interesting and more fruitful for you and your family. There is no questioning the real benefits that come from regular and systematic reading of the advertising columns. No other one thing will give you such economy and keen satisfaction in buying. Advertising is far too important to be overlooked.

Read it.

It is a profitable practice.

If you have poultry for sale put an ad in

The MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER

You'll get Results!



#### IS THERE MONEY IN HENS?

**THE** Michigan Business Farmer will pay \$1 each for the five best letters in answer to the question, "Is there money in hens?" and the reasons for the answer. Some people make money, or think they do, raising eggs and poultry. Others frankly admit that they either lose money or the profits are too small for the labor involved. What has been YOUR experience? Are you making or losing money in the poultry game, and why. Let's have an exchange of letters on the subject. Who will be the first to tell his or her experience?—Editor.

#### RATION FOR WINTER EGGS

**I**f you want winter eggs, duplicate spring conditions. Variety is important in the winter ration. Eggs cannot be produced unless the feed contains the material from which eggs are made. An egg is about 10 per cent fat; 15 per cent protein, 74 per cent water, and 1 per cent ash, chiefly lime.

#### VARIETY IMPORTANT IN FEEDING FOR WINTER EGGS GRAIN ALONE NOT SUFFICIENT

**WHAT MAKES AN EGG**  
**WATER 74%**  
**PROTEIN**  
**FAT**  
**THE SINGING HEN IS THE LAYING HEN**

Grain, especially corn, furnishes the carbon and starch—the heat and fat-making foods; mill feeds, with milk or beef scrap furnish the protein. Some green food is necessary in winter to furnish succulence and bulk.

Give the hens all the water they will drink; warm it, if possible. Furnish grit to grind the food, oyster shell for making the egg shell, and charcoal as an aid to digestion.

Everybody gets eggs in the spring. Why? Because spring is the natural laying season. If we want eggs at other times of the year we must "fool" the hen by duplicating spring conditions as nearly as possible.

Variety Important—Variety is important in the winter ration. A hen craves and seeks different kinds of food. In the spring and summer when she ranges on the farm she when there is no grass or clover, no bugs or worms, when the water is frozen over, when the snow is on the ground so that she cannot pick up bits of gravel and sand, these things must be furnished in her feed.

A hen is different from most animals. She will balance her own ration if given an opportunity. If the following feeds or suitable substitutes are always within reach of your hens, you can rest assured that you are giving them the best possible winter ration:

Grain—Corn is the best poultry feed there is. It is so good that too many feed nothing but corn. That is the trouble. A recent Indiana investigation showed that one-half of the farmers of that state feed corn alone.

About 10 per cent of an egg is fat. Corn contains carbon and starch—the heat and fat-making foods. Feed corn—the hens need it, both for body maintenance and for egg production, but bear in mind that corn alone does not contain all the food elements necessary to produce eggs.

For the sake of variety it is a good plan to feed wheat and oats with the corn—that is, if these grains are not too expensive in your section of the country. Equal parts by measure, of corn, wheat and oats make a good grain mixture.

These grains should be mixed and scattered in a deep litter so that the hens will have to scratch for it. In planning a laying ration, exercise is as important a factor as food. The busy hen is the laying hen.

Don't give too much grain in the morning. Keep the hens hungry—then they will be busy all day. Late in the afternoon give all the grain the hens will eat. A hen's crop should be full when she goes to roost. Eggs cannot be produced unless plenty of feed is given. One hundred and twenty eggs weigh 15 pounds. Considerable raw material must be furnished to make 15 pounds of finished product.

Mill Feed with Milk or Beef Scrap—The winter laying ration should contain mill feed with either milk or beef scrap.

These contain the protein—the bone and tissue building feeds. About 15 per cent of an egg is protein. You can't get eggs unless you furnish in the hen's feed, the materials from which eggs are made.

An experiment at the West Virginia station showed that a flock of hens fed a carbonaceous or corn ration produced only 9,780 eggs in seven months, while an exactly similar flock fed a nitrogenous ration—that is, a ration containing bran with beef scrap or milk—produced 17,459 eggs.

The various mill feeds are rich in protein and are easily digested. Equal parts, by measure, of bran, shorts and corn meal make a good mixture. Put your beef scrap with this, if you are feeding beef scrap instead of milk.

This food group is so important that we discuss it in the chart following.

Green Feed—During the winter the hens need some substitute for the grass and clover and other green food which they get in the summer.

Alfalfa leaves, either dry or steamed, make as good a substitute as you can find. Feed stores catering to commercial poultrymen charge from \$18 to \$25 for chopped alfalfa. This is not as good as alfalfa leaves alone, for both the stems and leaves are used in making the chop feed.

Clover leaves may take the place of alfalfa. The Ontario Experiment Station says that "One hundred hens will eat from a peck to a bushel of alfalfa or clover leaves a day."

Cabbages, beets, kale or turnips—any of the root stocks—are good green feed for your hens. If you have a surplus of these in the fall, store them, and feed them to your hens in the winter.

Water—About 74 per cent of an egg is water. Often the single fact that your hens do not have enough water in the winter is responsible for your getting no eggs.

It is difficult to furnish plenty of water when the temperature is below freezing. If you give buttermilk, skim milk, or steamed alfalfa or clover hay it will help out on the water proposition. At any rate, some way or other, hens should be provided with all the water they can drink—if it can be warmed a little, so much the better.

Grit, Oyster Shell and Charcoal—Keep a supply of grit, oyster shell and charcoal before the fowls in the winter. The more you can coax your hens to eat and to assimilate, the more material they will have to turn into eggs. If we want our hens to lay, we must not only nourish the body, but they must have enough material left over for egg production.

Grit helps to grind the food; oyster shell furnishes the lime for the egg shells; charcoal furnishes no nourishment but aids digestion and helps keep the bowels in good condition. You feed charcoal to your hogs. Don't forget that a little of it will be good for your hens.

#### POULTRY BREEDERS' DIRECTORY

Advertisements inserted under this heading at 25 cents per line, per issue. Write out what you have to offer and send it in. We will put it in type, send proof and quote rates by return mail. Address The Michigan Business Farmer, Advertising Department, Mt. Clemens, Michigan.

#### BABY CHICKS

#### CHICKS! CHICKS!

It will pay you to look over these low prices for June and July delivery. Better chicks at real bargain prices. Pure S. C. W. Leghorns, \$5.25 for 50; \$10 for 100; \$47.50 for 500. Pure Barron Eng. Leghorns, \$5.75 for 50; \$11 for 100; \$52.50 for 500. Pure S. C. Anconas, \$5.75 for 50. Watch every Tuesday in June and July. Order direct from ad. Prompt shipment by insured Parcel Post prepaid to your door. Full count strong lively chicks on arrival. For quick service and an entirely satisfactory deal send us your order. Fourteen years reliable dealing. Fine instructive catalog free.

#### HOLLAND HATCHERY

R. 7, Holland, Mich.

#### Baby Chicks

Build up your flock with pure bred chicks that lay early and often, best quality Leghorns, Rocks, Wyandottes, Anconas, Minorcas, Orpingtons, Silver Spangled Hamburg Eggs \$2.00 per setting. We deliver at your door. Get our price list and free catalog.

#### J. C. PHILPOTT

R. 1, Box 74 Port Huron, Mich.

#### NABOB JUST-RATE Baby Chicks

A Hatch every week all year

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

Catalog free stamps appreciated.

**NABOB HATCHERY**, Dept. 30, GAMBIER, O.

**JULY, AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER CHIX—** Order now. Barred or White Plymouth Rocks, R. I. Reds, Black Minorcas, White Leghorns or Anconas \$14.00 per 100, prepaid. 10c each in 25 or 50 lots. 100 percent live delivery guaranteed. Order our 12 year producing chix that please. Order direct from this ad. **GREEN LAWN POULTRY FARM**, R. 3, Fenton, Mich.

#### BABY CHICKS

S. C. Buff Leghorns, one of the largest flocks in Michigan. My price is in reach of all, only \$15.00 per hundred. Detroit winners, none better.  
**LAPHAM FARMS**, Pinckney, Mich.

Day Old Chicks. Standard Varieties. Make your selections. Catalogs and price list now ready.  
**H. H. PIERCE**, Jerome, Mich.

#### POULTRY

#### PULLETS

We have pullets in the following breeds ready for shipment now. In most of these breeds we have 4 months pullets that we are still selling at the 3 months price.

White Leghorns; Anconas; White and Barred Rocks; White Wyandottes; White and Buff Orpingtons; Rhode Island Reds.  
**STATE FARMS ASSOCIATION**, Kalamazoo, Mich.

**BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—PARKS STRAIN** \$3 each. White Wyandotte cockerels, Utility 8 and 10 weeks old, \$1 and \$1.50 each.  
**V. NORTON**, Charlevoix, Mich., R. 3, Box 98.

#### PLYMOUTH ROCK

**BUFF ROCKS—Bronze Turkeys—For 20 years**, by **J. C. Clipp & Sons**, Bx. M, Sault Ste. Marie, Ind.

#### LEGHORNS

**POUND PULLETS (S. C. W. L.) HATCHED** for May 15th delivery. Finest lot we ever raised. No sickness. No crowding. Satisfaction or money back. Will lay in August and all through the fall season when eggs are the highest.  
**MORSE LEGHORN FARM**, Belding, Michigan

#### LEGHORNS

Single Comb Buff Leghorns, 1000 Chicks for April first delivery. It will cost you just 2 cents to find out my plan how to get 10 Baby Chicks FREE.  
**LAPHAM FARMS**, Pinckney, Mich.

**BUFF LEGHORNS—SINGLE COMB**. Early Hatched Cockerels.  
**J. W. WEBSTER**, Bath, Michigan

#### RHODE ISLAND REDS

**RHODE ISLAND REDS, TOMPKINS STRAIN** Both combs. Stock for sale after September 15th. **WM. H. FROHM**, New Baltimore, Mich. R. 1.

**WHITTAKER'S R. I. REDS**, 200 SINGLE comb red pullets at \$2.50 to \$5.00 each. Also both Rose and Single Comb cocks and cockerels. Write for catalog. Interlakes Farm, Box 4, Lawrence, Mich.

**ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS**. Hatching Eggs reduced to \$1 per setting. **MRS. ALBERT HARWOOD**, R. 4, Charlevoix, Mich. (P)

#### ORPINGTONS

**ORPINGTONS—BUFF, WHITE, BLACK** Hatching eggs in season.  
**AUGUST GRABOWSKA**, Merrill, Mich., Route 4, Box 41.



## Uncle Rube Spinach Says

### WE NEVER BOOST

SAY do you know it sometimes makes me sick, purty nigh, to hear fellers boostin' their home town? Now, I don't b'lieve in that kind of stuff a'tall. Modesty ort to prevail when we speak of our own home town an' with me it always does, 'course I've always known that Battle Creek wuz jest 'bout the best ol' town in the world. I don't ever brag 'bout this though—if I wanted to I could tell a lot of things. I could tell of all our splendid factories, of the fact that durin' the business depression most everybody here had work.

I could tell of our splendid (?) Chamber of Commerce. We don't know what it's for but we've got it, an' our drinkin' water which lots of us use; I could tell of our movin' pictur' shows, an' there ain't any better any place. Our merchants an' everybody are jest the best in the world. Our restaurants, most all run by Greeks, are purty good. Our city, run by Mayor Green an' Police Chief Ralph Day, an' a few politicians seems to be all right; it's a great town an' I could brag 'bout it if I wanted to—fact is, Battle Creek is jest 'bout the best town in the world but I ain't sayin' nothin'. We all know this but we don't ever brag 'bout it. We have the finest men, the nicest lookin' women, of any town in the state. More automobiles are owned by our people, more work is done, there's less crime, more morality, more churches, better citizenship, everything that makes a city great an' yet I don't tell nobody 'bout it. I don't have to 'cause the town speaks for itself, an' that in large numbers.

But, folks, 'an I mean OUR folks 'at live near Battle Creek, my farmer friends, I'm talkin' to you, do you know 'at we've got jest 'bout the best farm bureau here 'in Battle Creek that's ever been known? Now I can't tell you much 'bout this place. Jest wish I could! You know some of us has been wonderin' if we wuzn't payin' these fellers too much money? Well I say we are! Say the feller that runs the business here ain't got a blame thing to do but work?

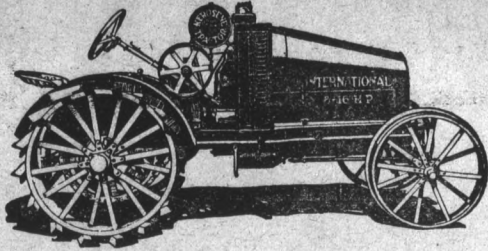
I went in to the place today an' told him I'd like jest a few statistics—he said jest wait a minute. Men kept comin' in, he'd come back an' mebbe say a word or two an' then "jest wait a minute." Why folks he wuz jest 'bout the busiest man I ever knew. I couldn't get nothin' out of him, but I did slip in an' look at their books an' this is what I diskivered: "The Battle Creek Farm Bureau is a purely business affair. Organized by our farmers, financed by farmer members, patronized by most everybody, 'at knows it's here. It's one of the branches of the great state Farm Bureau, but do you know you'd be surprised to learn how many farmers right 'round Battle Creek, don't even know we've got a Farm Bureau?"

Why this little, big concern, closed their first year jest last May 31st, with a business to their credit of \$147,000. Friends 'at's a lot of money ain't it? Now the farmers right 'round here finance this proposition an' the thing pays. Well last year it paid 7 per cent an' a nice little balance of 1 3-4 per cent to put in your sock.

Now the fellers 'at run the business are elected by the members of the association. 'Course they ain't much to brag 'bout, still they do the work an' here's the names of 'em: W. S. Fruin, president; F. B. Garrat, vice-president, an' H. H. Sanford, secretary-treasurer 'an manager. Now the first two fellers don't git anything for their work. Mr. Sanford gits jest 'bout what a ordinary street sweeper gits an' yet, folks he's done more work 'an a hundred street sweepers. He's the busiest man in Battle Creek today—Mebbe some of the Farm Bureau fellers shirk, but not Mr. Sanford.

Oh, yes! I kinda forgot to say that the Battle Creek Farm Bureau handles most everything 'at us farmers'll ever need.

Now folks is you didn't know that Battle Creek had a Farm Bureau, you know it now. Call an' see 'em. Cordially—UNCLE RUBE.



International 8-16 - - - - - \$670  
Titan 10-20 - - - - - \$700

With Free P & O Plow  
[Tractor and Plow f.o.b. Chicago]

## Greatest Farm Power Values—Bar None

REMEMBER that these are not stripped tractors, pared down to make low prices. Titan at \$700 and International 8-16 at \$670 include all essential equipment—belt pulley, fenders, platform, throttle governor, adjustable drawbar, angle lugs, brakes. This equipment for each is worth more than \$100, and is necessary on any tractor to make it serviceable and safe. And above all, the prices include P & O Tractor Plows—2-bottom with the International 8-16 and 3-bottom with the Titan 10-20.

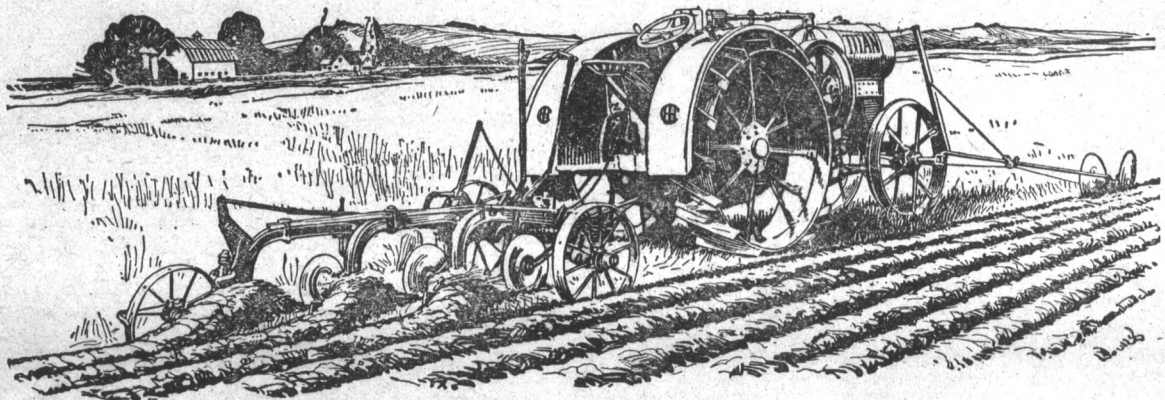
THIS is a time for investment in Titan 10-20 or International 8-16 tractor power. Make your choice and get the complete outfit from the McCormick-Deering dealer. Every day, keep this efficient power at work at your fall plowing and other drawbar work, and tie it up to all sorts of belt machines. By winter time you will be enthusiastic about the all-around usefulness and economy of International Harvester tractors.

These tractors have enormous reserve power, as every owner knows. They pull their plows in all soils with the greatest ease, and they have extra belt power in proportion. They are famous for long life. As the seasons go on you will find them outlasting smaller, inferior tractors, actually by several years. You will find also that they do their best work on kerosene and that the expense of repair and upkeep is remarkably low.

These are the greatest of all power farming values—bar none. Nearly a hundred thousand owners are proving it. Be guided by their judgment. See the McCormick-Deering dealer.

## INTERNATIONAL HARVESTER COMPANY

Chicago of America USA  
(Incorporated)  
93 Branch Houses and 15,000 Dealers in the United States



### ATTEND THE

## NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION

Whether you specialize in dairying or run a general farm, you will have a good time and learn many valuable lessons about profitable dairying. Get up a party and make it a real trip.

Great displays of world's finest dairy cattle, pure-bred and grades—miles of machinery exhibits—U. S. Government and state exhibits—boys' and girls' club demonstrations—National Dairy Council's Healthland Show and Milk Fairies Play—Good, clean entertainment of value—all of this will be there to see.

Every live, up-to-date farmer should plan to attend the

## NATIONAL DAIRY EXPOSITION,

St. Paul—Minneapolis

October 7-14

Reduced Rates on all Railroads

"PROSPERITY FOLLOWS THE DAIRY COW"

**\$24.95** Upward  
**AMERICAN CREAM SEPARATOR**

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

**MONTHLY PAYMENTS**

and handsome free catalog. Whether dairy is large or small, write today.

**AMERICAN SEPARATOR CO.**  
Bainbridge, N. Y.



## JOHN CLAY & COMPANY LIVE STOCK COMMISSION—AT TEN MARKETS

CHICAGO, ILL.  
OMAHA, NEB.  
KANSAS CITY, MO.

BUFFALO, N. Y.  
SO. ST. JOSEPH, MO.  
DENVER, COLO.  
SIOUX CITY, IA.

SO. ST. PAUL, MINN.  
EL PASO, TEXAS  
E. ST. LOUIS, ILL.

PLEASE MENTION THE MICHIGAN BUSINESS FARMER  
WHEN WRITING TO ITS ADVERTISERS

**Hoosier**  
Hollow  
Building Tile



For permanence, build with HOOSIER TILE. Strongest and best material for all types of buildings. No repairs, no painting, no upkeep. Beautiful and economical. Pre-war prices.

### HOOSIER GLAZED TILE SILO



Saves a late corn crop. Saves high-priced mill feeds, increases milk production, promotes growth of young livestock. Pays for itself in one season. Proof against fire, frost, vermin and moisture. Purchase now saves money.

Meet our representative at the Michigan Fair, Detroit, Sept. 1st to 10th.

If you don't go to the Fair, write for free literature and estimates of cost. Get our special agents' proposition.

**HOOSIER**  
**SILO COMPANY**  
Dept. MB-56  
Albany, Ind.





# MARKET FLASHES



## TRADE AND MARKET REVIEW

THERE is no use concealing the fact that the immediate future looks mighty dark to most people. The partial settlement of the coal difficulties have cleared the atmosphere a little, but the public is to be charged with the consequences of the strike through the increased price of coal, and many industries are threatening to shut down rather than pay the exorbitant prices which the operators are asking.

The agricultural outlook is equally discouraging. Prices have dropped all along the line the last two weeks, but seemed to have found bottom again. The downward rush of wheat prices which started about three weeks ago seems to have been checked, and the tendency is again upward.

As discussed editorially in this issue, Dr. Friday, M. A. C. president, predicts that farm product prices will stabilize on a somewhat lower level than they are today. The reasons are explained in our editorial on page 12. Farmers have suffered severely already from the lower prices and they don't like to think that the situation will get any worse. When this stabilization is to take place Dr. Friday does not say. It may come about within another few months but on the contrary it may be deferred for another year. Personally we shall be very much surprised if the general level of farm prices is as high three months from now as at present. We think wheat prices will recover at least partially and perhaps wholly from the declines of the past six months. We look for lower corn, cheap pork and certainly very cheap potatoes. Beans will, we think, stay up to pretty close to the September option of \$5.75, though they may temporarily drop below that figure for a few weeks immediately following the harvesting of the crop. We believe bean growers should watch their marketing very carefully and avoid over-loading the market. We believe Mr. Drees is entirely correct and sincere in his statement published under the bean market in this issue when he cautions the growers against flooding the market. Sugar prices will, we believe, tend upwards. But whether this will happen in time to benefit the farmer on the sliding scale contract we are not in a position to say. Our guess is that any pronounced increase in sugar prices will take place AFTER the period for which the beet price is determined rather than BEFORE.

The great plentitude of farm crops this year is not, singularly enough, hailed by the financial interests as a forerunner of great prosperity. Ordinarily these interests hail large agricultural production as an insurance of prosperity for the farmer, but they have recently learned the fallacy of this theory. Farmers have seen many worse winters than the coming one is likely to be, but they have also seen some better ones. We think that just a good old-fashioned winter, like we used to have before the war which brought us most of our foolish extravagant notions, is just ahead of us.

## WHEAT

Wheat actually touched the dollar mark which we predicted it would several weeks back, but both cash and future grain are up a little from the season's low. This is really the one bright ray in the situation. The crop is all harvested in this country and threshing is about completed. The speculators know approximately what the supply is to be and they must realize that it is none too great for the demand. Any stiffening of wheat prices at this particular time is certainly encouraging. Export demand has taken another slump despite the lower prices, and there is plenty of cash grain on the market. The rail strike is about the only bullish factor in the situation and as long as it remains unsettled prices will stay up and may go higher.

## MARKET SUMMARY

Healthy undertone to wheat market. Corn, oats and rye quiet. Beans steady. Butter firm. Eggs in demand. Poultry unchanged with business fair. Fruit plentiful and market easy. Cattle trade slow to steady. Calves in demand. Hogs and sheep active to higher.

(Note: The above summarized information was received AFTER the balance of the market page was set in type. It contains last minute information up to within one-half hour of going to press.—Editor.)

Dealers who have contracted to deliver September grain cannot afford to take chances of not being able to get it and are consequently on the anxious seat and taking grain rather freely. Mills are also buying actively.

### Prices

Detroit—No. 2 red, \$1.08; No. 2 white and No. 2 mixed, \$1.07.  
Chicago—No. 3 red, \$1.04 @ \$1.05 1/2.

### CORN

During the past fortnight prices in the corn market have advanced and declined but the close of last week found them at the same level at Detroit that they were two weeks previous. At Chicago prices were slightly better than they were on August 12th. The market showed a firm tone much of the time the past couple of weeks and offerings were taken about as fast as the grain was put on the market. Receipts were of fair volume. Reports of crop damage come from the corn belt.

### Prices

Detroit—No. 2 yellow, 70c; No. 3 yellow, 69c; No. 4 yellow, 68c.  
Chicago—No. 2 yellow, 62 3/4 @ 63 1-2c.

### OATS

There is simply nothing to say about the oat market except that prices have taken another drop and September sales at Chicago are being made at about 32 1-2 cents a bushel.

### Prices

Detroit—No. 2 white, 36c; No. 3 white, 34c; No. 4 white, 31c.  
Chicago—No. 2 white, 34 1-2c.

### BEANS

As the new crop period approaches the price of beans begins to sag. Prices have dropped nearly \$2 per hundred in the last sixty days. There are no more beans today than then; the public is eating just as many; and still the price is \$2 less. We wonder if this seeming phenomenon would have happened just the same if the bean growers controlled the marketing of their product?

A. B. Cook, master of the State Grange, believes that the bean growers can and should control their crop from the fields to the consumer. He thinks that an organization could be perfected among the growers of

the six important states which could legally and justly determine a price year in and year out below which none of them would dispose of their crop. It has been tried before with other crops, but without success. Does human nature present unsurmountable difficulties to such control? Right in this connection, Mr. Frank B. Drees, secretary Michigan Bean Jobbers' Ass'n, writes the editor that he does not altogether agree with a statement recently published in these columns that the bean jobbers can dictate to a certain extent the price of beans. This letter, which follows, is interesting and contains a good deal of the truth. Read and profit thereby:

"I have read the article on beans in your issue of August 19, with a great deal of interest and the sentence, 'The Michigan Bean Jobbers are in a position this year to dictate within a certain wide range what the price of beans shall be,' leads me to take issue with you on that subject.

"This year the bean growers in Michigan are in better position to influence the price of Michigan beans than for years past. If the growers force beans on the elevators faster than the trade will absorb them, it will undoubtedly result in lower prices than would otherwise be necessary.

"The efforts of the farm organizations to control the price of wheat has been unavailing, but the situation in regard to beans is very different as there are only five or six states which raise beans commercially and from all information we can gather from sixty to sixty-five per cent of all the white beans grown in the United States will come from Michigan this year.

"We firmly believe there will be no over production even with Michigan bumper crop, and if the farmers will distribute deliveries through the year, there is no reason why a fair price should not be maintained.

"I have talked with many leading bean jobbers and elevator managers, and they would prefer to handle the crop all through the year, rather than to have to close their picking rooms during several months in summer.

"The high prices which have ruled during the past five months were brought about strictly through law of supply and demand and in no de-

gree through attempted manipulation. The high prices were unfortunate in that they induced the importation of Manchurian beans, even with a \$2.00 tariff in effect.

"Farmers will probably receive for beans in September very near the price named by Mr. Cook in his article in the Grange paper, viz, \$5.00 per hundred.

"What the prices may be after that date will depend more upon the farmer than upon the elevators."

We would be curious to know the reasons why September beans will be around \$5 as predicted by Mr. Drees, instead of \$6 or \$6.50, or any other price. Who or what determines the September price of beans? Have the bean jobbers sold September futures at so low a price that they must buy from the farmers for \$5 or less in order to make their profit? We would gladly receive and publish a statement from Mr. Drees or any other representative of the bean trade containing the answers to these questions.

### Prices

Detroit—C. H. P., \$6.50 per cwt.  
Chicago—C. H. P., \$9 @ \$9.25; red kidney, \$8.85 per cwt.

## POTATOES

Information comes from Kentucky that the tobacco growers are on a strike against low prices. If potatoes take the course which nearly everyone believes they will take the growers of the leading states may have to pursue some such drastic course to save themselves from ruin. We predicted some few weeks ago that the fall potato market would not open above 75 cents. We do not now see how it can open that high in view of the extremely low prices which the early varieties are now bringing. The Detroit jobbing price on New Jersey potatoes is less than \$1 per bushel which means that the New Jersey grower did not receive over 75 to 80 cents. The prospects now are for a larger crop of potatoes than the country can profitably use, but that is no reason for the growers stampeding the market and making a bad situation worse. There will be many potato growers as there always have been who will hold their crop or part of it for later marketing, and if all growers would follow the same rule prices could be stabilized and maintained at a fairly uniform level throughout the season. The best way to insure 25 cent potatoes is for all the farmers to rush their spuds to the market shortly after harvest.

### Prices

Detroit—\$1.80 per cwt.  
Chicago—\$1.85 per cwt.

## WHAT STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE IS DOING

(Continued from page 13)

individual members of society of the duties which he owes to others and to the community at large."

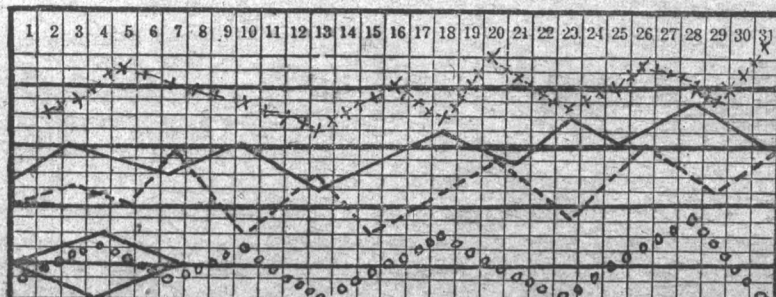
It is only when some individual or corporation violates the law and the department has to go into court in order to protect the rights of the State and the individual, that the general public hears of the work of the department. While this is important, it is but a very small part of our work. For instance, under the law providing for the inspection of commercial fertilizers worth \$10.00 or more per ton, and the regulation and sale thereof, we find that when any firm or corporation wishes to dispose of a commercial fertilizer in the State of Michigan, they must first file with this Department the name, brand or trade mark, a certified copy of the analysis, a sealed glass jar containing no less than two pounds of the article thus to be sold or offered for sale, and must then pay a license fee of \$20.00.

All commercial fertilizers so registered are sampled once a year or more, to see that they are keeping up to grade, and a copy of the findings is always on file in this department. The samples are taken by the inspector from several different bags and in a manner that will al-

## THE WEATHER FOR NEXT WEEK

As Forecasted by W. T. Foster for The Michigan Business Farmer

FOSTER'S WEATHER CHART FOR SEPT. 1922.



Straight, heavy horizontal line is for normal temperatures; crooked lines, temperature forecasts, where they go above normal line means warmer, below means cooler; diamonds are for severe storms and rain increase, solid, crooked line for all north of latitude 35 between meridian 90 and Rockies crest; broken line for south of 35, between meridian 90 and Rockies crest, also Louisiana and Mississippi; X line, east of meridian 90, north of 35; O... line, north of 35 and west of Rockies crest.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 1, 1922.—Local forecasts—Lowest temperatures 13 and 18, average below; highest 16 and 20, average normal; total temperatures cooler than usual; highest of the month, 20.

Crop weather of America and Canada will continue near the average of past three months. With few exceptions crop weather will be favorable to sowing winter grain, but this does not indicate what the conditions will be next year. Storms will be moderate for period covered by this bulletin.



### WHAT OUR STRAW VOTE SAID

"Straws show which way the wind blows" and if it is to be true the farmer voters of Michigan are going to vote for Baker by a very large majority, with Kelley as their second choice, Townsend third and Emery fourth. But perhaps, the friends of Kelley, Townsend and Emery will point out that we have received only a small straw vote, compared to the number of farmer voters in Michigan and in this they are quite right. Our business farmer readers are in the midst of harvest, we excuse them for their negligence in voting and present the exact standing of the Straw Vote as at Monday noon, August 28th, which represents the sentiments of a total of 265 votes received:

For United States Senator (Republican Primary)				
Baker, 215	Kelley, 21	Emery, 12	Townsend, 17	Total, 265
For Governor State of Michigan				
Groesbeck, 143,	Fletcher, 55	Joslin, 34		Total, 232
Gasoline Tax				
For, 190	Against, 42			Total, 232

Before the September 16th issue of The Business Farmer goes to press the verdict will be rendered and we shall know who probably will represent the state of Michigan in the senate of the United States these coming years. May the man who can serve this state best, win the choice of the people.

Editors Note—The original votes as cast by our readers in this, as in all former "straws" taken by The Business Farmer, will be retained subject to the inspection of any authorized representative of any candidate, until the date of the election, to prove the authenticity of the figures as above published.

### MISCELLANEOUS

#### GENERAL

**FOR SALE—25 LB. MIDGET FLOUR, FEED** and small product mill, splendid location, equipment new October, 1920; rare opportunity to make good; as public demand is splendid and increasing beyond my financial means; might take in suitable partner or work for future owner, 2, 15 H. P. Electric R. R. facilities, 2 1-2 acres, 7-room house. **ROLLER MILL, Topeka, Ind.**

**LET US TAN YOUR HIDE—COW AND** Horse hides for fur coats and robes. Cow and Steer hides into Harness or Sole Leather. Catalog on request. We repair and remodel worn furs; estimates furnished. **THE CROSBY FUR-LEAN FUR CO., Rochester, N. Y.**

**CORN HARVESTER CUTS AND PILLS ON** harvester or winnow. Man and horse cuts and shocks equal Corn Binder sold in every State; only \$25 with fodder feeding attachment. Testimonial and Catalog FREE showing picture of harvester. **PROCESS HARVESTER CO., Salina, Kansas.**

**SEED WHEAT—HYBRID NO. 2 WHEAT** (white wheat) yielded this year 35 bu. per acre, 60 lb. test, vigorous plant, medium growth straw, offering at \$1.50 per bu., bags extra. F. O. B. Vassar, Mich. Sample mailed upon request. Mail orders filled promptly. **GEORGE W. RIDGE-MAN, Vassar, Michigan, R. D. 1.**

**BARREL LOTS SLIGHTLY DAMAGED** crockery, hotel chinaware, cookingware, aluminumware, etc. Shipped direct from factory to consumer. Write for particulars. **E. SWASEY & CO., Portland, Maine.**

**SALESMAN—ARE YOU LOOKING FOR A** product to sell to farmers? Every farmer needs our product. It has a large repeat business. No investment required. No collections to make. **V. SMITH CO., Portland, Ind.**

**MAKE BIG MONEY, SMALL INVESTMENT.** legitimate enterprises. Write at once stating amount to invest. Advise free. **FINANCIAL EXPERT, 703 Loew's State Bldg., Los Angeles, Calif.**

**WANTED—POSITION AS FARM MAN-** ager or tenant on modern farm. Agricultural College trained and experienced. **H. E. HEWITT, Charlevoix, Mich.**

**PRINTED STATIONERY, 200 SHEETS, 100** envelopes with your name and address on both. \$1.00. **THE BENTE PRINT SHOP, Kalamazoo, Mich.**

**GOVERNMENT NEEDS RAILWAY MAIL** clerks. \$133 to \$192 month. Write for free specimen questions. **COLUMBUS INSTITUTE, 0-4, Columbus, Ohio.**

**WANTED—HOUSEKEEPER, IMMEDIATELY**—Middle aged woman preferred. Good home for right woman. **BOX 983, Breckenridge, Mich.**

**SOLE LEATHER—5 LBS. PACKAGE FINE** grade oak strips. \$2.85 postpaid. **COCHRAN TANNING CO., Greenville, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—7,200 EGG CANDEE INCU-** bator Good condition. \$800. **TYRONE POULTRY FARM, Fenton, Mich.**

**FOR SALE—EXTRACTED HONEY IN 60-** lb. cans. **WESLEY KOCH, Kingsley, Mich.**

#### TOBACCO

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO—CHEWING, 5** pounds, \$1.75; 15 pounds, \$4.00. Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 15 pounds, \$3.00. Send no money, pay when received. **FARMERS' TOBACCO ASSOCIATION, Paducah, Ky.**

**NATURAL LEAF TOBACCO, CHEWING, 5** pounds, \$1.75; 10 pounds, \$3.00. Smoking, 5 pounds, \$1.25; 10 pounds, \$2.00. Send no money, pay when received. **TOBACCO GROWERS' UNION, Paducah, Ky.**

**KENTUCKY TOBACCO, 3-YEAR-OLD LEAF.** Don't send a penny pay for tobacco and postage when received. Extra fine, chewing 10 lbs., \$3; smoking 10 lbs., \$2.50; medium smoking 10 lbs., \$1.25. **FARMERS' UNION, Hawesville, Ky.**

**TOBACCO, KENTUCKY'S NATURAL LEAF,** Mild, Mellow smoking 10 lbs. \$2.25; Hand selected chewing 3 lbs. \$1.00. Free receipt for preparing. **WALDROP BROTHERS, Murray, Ky.**

**TOBACCO, KENTUCKY'S NATURAL LEAF,** Nice and mellow smoking, 10 lbs., \$2.20 lbs. \$3. Hand selected chewing 10 lbs. \$3; 20 lbs. \$5. **FARMERS' TOBACCO UNION, Sedalia, Ky.**

**TOBACCO—KENTUCKY'S PRIDE, EXTRA** fine chewing, 10 lbs., \$3.00; smoking 10 lbs., \$2.00; 20 lbs., \$3.75. **FARMERS' CLUB, Mayfield, Ky.**

Please Mention the M. B. F.  
When writing to Advertisers

low him to get a fair average of the product. If the test is found to be under grade, the matter is taken up with the proper parties, and if a readjustment of prices is not made and a refund to those who have purchased the fertilizer, an embargo is placed upon the product and it is not allowed to be sold in the State.

In the Bureau of Foods and Standards, the Inspectors are continually working to see that the public is not short-weighted, sold goods that are not properly branded or that are injurious to health. While the general public may know or hear little about it, nevertheless their interests are being safe-guarded night and day by their public servants. Figuratively speaking, this department is standing at the gateway of every home in this commonwealth and saying to the dishonest manufacturer and distributor of misbranded, short-weighted or injurious products, "Thou shalt not pass."

### THE HUNTED WOMAN

(Continued from page 17)

long to the Horde. Yet he might have been the force behind it, contemptuous of the chuckling group of rough-visaged men, almost arrogant in his posture as he eyed the curtains and waited.

What he expected soon came. It was not the usual giggling, the usual exchange of badinage and coarse jest beyond the closed curtains. Quade did not come out rubbing his huge hands, his face crinkling with a sort of exultant satisfaction. The girl preceeded him. She flung the curtains aside and stood there for a moment, her face flaming like fire, her blue eyes filled with the flash of lightning. She came down the single step. Quade followed her. He put out a hand.

"Don't take offence, girly," he expostulated. "Look here—ain't it reasonable to s'pose—"

He got no farther. The man in the door had advanced, placing himself at the girl's side. His voice was low and unexcited.

"You have made a mistake?" he said.

She took him in at a glance—his clean-cut strangely attractive face, his slim build, the clear and steady gray of his eyes.

"Yes, I have made a mistake—a terrible mistake!"

"I tell you it ain't fair to take offence," Quade went on. Now look here—"

In his hands was a roll of bills. The girl did not know that a man could strike as quickly and with as terrific effect as the gray-eyed stranger struck then. There was one blow, and Quade went down limply. It was so sudden that he had her outside before she realized what had happened.

"I chanced to see you go in," he explained, without a tremor in his voice. "I thought you were making a mistake. I heard you ask for shelter. If you will come with me I will take you to a friend's"

"If it isn't too much trouble for you, I will go," she said. "And for that—in there—thank you."

(To be continued)

(POLITICAL ADVERTISEMENT)

## Stand by the man who has stood by you!

The farmers and farm women can elect H. F. Baker United States Senator. It is to THEIR interest to do so.

DO you want to see a man elected to the United States Senate who is himself a farmer, who knows the problems of farmers, who has fought for twenty years for the farmers, and who can ALWAYS be depended upon to vote and work for measures of benefit to farmers?

DO you want to see a man elected who is pledged to work against the predatory interests which are seeking special favors—and getting them—from the hands of the government, and are trying to shift the burdens of the war from the shoulders of the rich to the backs of the poor?

DO you want to see a man elected who is pledged to work for the re-enactment of the excess profits tax which Senator Townsend and Congressman Kelley helped to repeal? Pres. Friday of the M. A. C. stands with Sen. Baker in his demand for the re-enactment of this law.

SUCH a man is H. F. Baker—farmer, co-operator, fighter, legislator, statesman, progressive, one of the most ABLE and FEARLESS men who ever sat at Lansing.

THE farmers and the farm women can elect this man. How? First, by VOTING for him; second, by WORKING for him; by helping to FINANCE his campaign.

IT is to YOUR interest and the interests of EVERY farmer that Baker be elected. NO OTHER MAN in the race equals him in character and ability. Better be SAFE than SORRY. Help elect Baker. WILL YOU DO IT?

BAKER is as poor as the people whom he has served these many years. He has no rich friends. He must depend upon his farmer friends to finance the NECESSARY and LEGAL cost of carrying his message to the people. A small sum from every friend of Mr. Baker will meet the expenses of the campaign. Any amount will be appreciated. Send stamps, money order or check.

## Stand by the man who has stood by you!

Clip this coupon—

Jennie Buell, State Sec'y-Treas.,  
Baker-for-Senator Committee,  
Gaylord, Mich.

I pledge my support to H. F. Baker for United States Senator.

I will see five other voters and urge them to support Mr. Baker.

I will pass out campaign literature.

I will use my car to get out the voters at the election.

I enclose herewith \$\_\_\_\_\_ to help defray the expenses of the campaign.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Town \_\_\_\_\_

Street Address or R. F. D. \_\_\_\_\_

(This advertisement ordered and paid for by the Baker-for-Senator Committee.)

Protect Your Farm Crops, Orchards and Garden Truck Against

## HAIL STORMS

in the State Mutual Hail Insurance Company. We offer a guaranteed policy on the Premium Plan. AGENTS WANTED for writing business. Chas. B. Scully, President, Almont. Matt. L. Stevens, Secy.-Treas., Grand Ledge.

The State Mutual Hail Insurance Company,

Grand Ledge, Michigan

Don't miss the chapters which follow of  
Curwood's great story,

## "The Hunted Woman"

## KEEP M. B. F. COMING

To January, 1923	-	-	-	25c
To January, 1924	-	-	-	One Dollar
To January, 1926	-	-	-	Two Dollars

The Michigan Business Farmer, Mt. Clemens, Mich.

I enclose \$\_\_\_\_\_, for my subscription to Jan., 192—

To \_\_\_\_\_

P. O. \_\_\_\_\_

R. F. D. No. \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_

If this is a renewal mark (X) here ☐



# A Sensational Success - Right from the Start!

Yes, right from the opening day this Smashed Price Red Tag Sale has swamped us with orders. And no wonder—when you consider the staggering bargains offered. Just glance at the superb values below. You can order your choice on approval. Let us prove how Chase prices save you money—without your risking a penny.

Don't send us one cent now, and you are not obligated in anyway. Just tell us what to send—give number, size and write your name and address plainly to avoid delay. Pay only our bargain sale price and postage when goods arrive. If not delighted, with your saving, return goods and get your money back at once. No arguments or delay.

## SMASHED PRICE

## RED TAG

## SALE



**79¢**

### Rousing Bargain in Sateen Bloomer

A wonderful Red Tag Special. You will pay from \$1.00 to \$1.25 for this identical quality elsewhere. Splendid grade of Copenhagen Blue Sateen with ruffled flounce at bottom and elastic band adjustment, useful pocket for safe keeping valuables. Sizes, 31 to 35. Blue only. Order by No. M-1435. Send no money. Pay 79¢ and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.

### Another Cut Price on Walking Shoes

Both women's and girl's models at a tremendous saving. Fine black gun metal or rich tan side leather. Sturdy leather soles; medium, low walking heels, women's have modified English toe. Sizes 2½ to 8. Girl's have round toe. Sizes 8½ to 2. Women's black No. M-1460, Price \$1.98. Women's Brown No. M-1270, Price \$2.49. Girl's Black No. M-3680, Price \$1.88. Girl's Brown No. M-3690, Price \$1.88. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival.



Always State Size

### Soft Kid Finished Comfort Shoe or Oxford

Either style at a smashed price now! Uppers of fine, soft Kid finished leather. Flexible oak leather soles and low rubber heels. Wide roomy shape. Sizes 3 to 8. Order Oxford No. M-5540, Price \$1.59. High shoe No. M-6840, Price \$1.79. Send no money. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.

**49¢ each 2 for 93**

Give Size

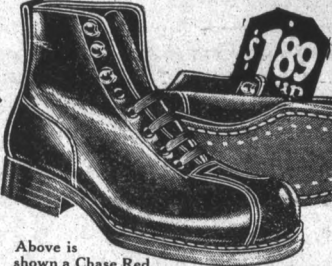
### Percal and Cretonne Apron Amazingly Priced

Make the additional saving by ordering 2 of these splendid aprons. Standard grade lavender and white check percale and flowered cretonne. Fancy slash pockets; bow in back. Order No. M-1401. No money now. Pay 49 cents (93 cents for 2) on arrival.



### Hansome Tan Ball-Strap Model

Regular \$4.00 English walking shoe of rich tan side leather. Fitted with firm leather soles and military rubber heels. Sizes 3 to 8. Order No. M-4500. Send no money. Pay \$2.19 and postage on arrival.



Above is shown a Chase Red Tag Bargain you simply must not miss. Sturdy scout model of soft tan grain leather with genuine green chrome soles. Order Men's Sizes 6 to 11 by No. M-9660. Price \$1.98. Boy's sizes 1 to 5½ by No. M-9680. Price \$1.89. Send no money. Pay bargain price and postage on arrival.



### Army Blanket

Genuine all wool Khaki U. S. Army blanket. Size, about 66x84 inches. Each blanket stamped "U. S." Cost government much more than we ask. Order quick—while stock lasts. Order No. M-2005. Send no money. Pay only \$2.95 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.

### Full Bed Size



### Ladies-See This Big Sale Special

A handsome, soft brown leather oxford with classy wing top stitching and medallion toe. Worth at least \$1.00 more than we ask. Firmly soled and rubber military heeled. Roomy last. Sizes 3 to 8. Order No. M-7560. No money now. Pay \$1.88 and postage.



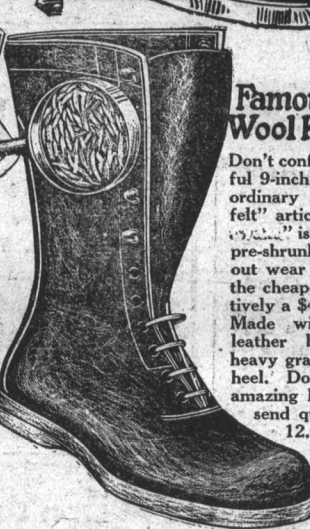
### Men's Brown Oozle Leather Work Shoe

Lowest price in the U. S. for a work shoe of this quality. Round toe Blucher model with sturdiest leather soles and heels. Triple wax thread stitched uppers. Wide roomy last. Sizes 6 to 12. Order No. M-9720. No money now. Pay \$1.88 and postage when shoes come. Money back if not satisfied.



### Men's 12-Inch Hi-Cut

Think of it—only \$3.95 for this heavy tan grain leather 12-inch hi-cut! A Chase special for this sale only. Two heavy leather soles; dirt excluding belows tongue. Sizes 6 to 12. Wide last. Order No. M-9710. No money now. Pay \$3.95 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.



### Famous Shrunk Wool Knit Hi-Cut

Don't confuse this wonderful 9-inch hi-cut with the ordinary inferior "pressed felt" article. Our "Shrunk Wool Knit" is made of Knitted pre-shrunk wool that will out wear several pairs of the cheaper grade. Positively a \$4.50 retail value. Made with extra wide leather back stay and heavy gray felt sole and heel. Don't pass up this amazing Red Tag special send quick! Sizes 7 to 12. Order No. M-8390. Send no money. Pay only \$1.95 and postage. Mention size.



### \$6.00 Value for Only \$3.85

Actually a \$6.00 quality Pac reduced just for this sale. Has extra quality special selected full grain leather 16-inch hi-cut uppers. Genuine Gold Seal Brand pure gum ribbed rubber bottoms with rolled soles. Sizes 7 to 11. Order No. M-2420. No money now. Pay \$3.85 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.



### Men's Gun-Metal Dress Blucher

You can't beat the Red Tag bargain in a serviceable every day shoe. Durable gun metal uppers. Round toe comfort shape. Good leather sole. Order on approval. Sizes 6 to 11. No. M-600S. Send no money. Pay \$1.95 and postage on arrival. Money back if not satisfied.



### Men-Look Here! Lowest Prices in U.S.A. For Hip Boots

They're pure gum rubber throughout and easily worth \$5.50 to \$6.00 today. This will give you an idea of the sensational bargain Chase offers you during this great Red Tag Sale event. Our price is unequalled anywhere else in America today—Quality considered. Boots have heavy double soles and are friction lined. Made extra full fitting and guaranteed to withstand hardest wear. Sizes 7 to 11. Let us send them for inspection. No obligation or risk. Order No. M-2750. Don't send one cent. Pay postman only \$2.75 and postage when boots arrive. Chase's money back guarantee protects you.

### Standard First Quality Non-Skid Fabric Tires Going at Red Tag Prices Guaranteed 6000 Miles



You auto owners will appreciate what big savings these prices make possible. And you need not hesitate to order tires from Chase. We demand the same high standard of quality and workmanship on our Fabric Tires as we do on all merchandise that we handle. Besides, these tires are absolutely guaranteed for 6000 miles. Order quick.

### Red Tag Price List

Size	Tread	Price	Size	Tread	Price
30x3	non-skid	\$6.35	31x4	non-skid	\$10.50
30x3 1/2	non-skid	6.98	32x4	non-skid	12.25
32x3 1/2	non-skid	9.45	33x4	non-skid	12.45

We Do Not Put Postage on Tires And Tubes

SEND FOR OUR PRICES ON CHASE'S HEAVY DUTY INNERTUBES

### Our Celebrated \$7.00 "Dreadnaught" Model Work Shoe Sacrificed

Here's one of Chase's Red Tag Sale features that has caused a tremendous sensation. "Dreadnaught"—a shoe that will outlast any three ordinary shoes marked actually less than half price. Has soft pliable full grain tan leather uppers. Unlined, with grain leather insoles, 2 full oak leather outsole through to heel and an extra heavy top sole, sewed and nailed. "Iron-clad" heel reinforced with metal ring all around. Brass eyelets. Grain leather dirt excluding tongue. Double reinforced backstay and outside counter pocket. Sewed throughout with extra heavy linen thread. Wide last; Sizes 6 to 12. Order No. M-1005. Send no money. Pay \$2.95 and postage on arrival.

### Sturdy Comfortable



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